Indian Journal of Information Sources and Services
ISSN: 2231-6094 (P) Vol.16, No.2, 2026, pp.127-133

DOI: https://doi.org/10.51983/ijiss-2026.16.2.14

Digital Palimpsests Leveraging Large Language Models for the Decipherment of Transnational Socio-Legal Archives

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(Received 25 February 2026; Revised 30 March 2026, Accepted 14 April 2026; Available online 05 June 2026)

Abstract - **The paper examines how a large language model (LLM) can be used to uncover the socio-legal texts of different countries, including international treaties and human rights laws, as well as international legal agreements. The model was tested on the main performance indicators: accuracy (92%), precision (90%), recall (89%), and F1-score (89.5%). These findings demonstrate the high success of the LLM in the analysis of complicated legal language in different legal systems and languages. The LLM was evaluated against the conventional manual systems, which normally take 5-7 days to interpret, and the accuracy is 85%. On the contrary, only 2-3 hours were required by the LLM to process the same documents, and the accuracy was considerably high, 92%. This shows the model's high efficiency and consistency. The model was also tested on the performance in various forms of socio-legal texts. It was found to be accurate 94% in cross-border legal agreements, 93% in human regulations, and 91% in international treaties. It means the model can interpret many legal documents, including those with multilingual components and complex legal terminology. The LLM's ability to reveal suppressed meanings, ambiguity, and more precise interpretations of these texts makes it a useful resource for legal researchers, policymakers, and international organizations. The results indicate that the LLM is a better tool than traditional practices in terms of speed, accuracy, and comprehensiveness, and thus can be used in future research in the area of socio-legal studies. The use of publicly available datasets, however, has certain limitations, such as the fact that it may not reflect all legal frameworks. The next-generation research may increase the number of cases and narrow the model to specific fields of law.**

Keywords: **Large Language Model, Socio-legal Texts, Legal Analysis, Digital Palimpsests, International Treaties, Human Rights Regulations, Legal Technology**

I. INTRODUCTION

Breaking down transnational socio-legal records is a major challenge for legal studies and digital humanities. The documents that span several legal systems and languages are replete with vital insights into global policy-making, international law, and social-political discourse. Nevertheless, the meanings are usually distorted by linguistic issues, legislative specifics, and historical context. This is a problem that prevents effective utilization of this type of archive in research and policymaking. The importance of the study is that it uses digital technologies, in particular, large language models, to make these valuable documents more readable and understandable, and promote international knowledge and collaboration.

International treaties, cross-border regulations, and historical legal archives are examples of transnational socio-legal texts that have intricate layers of meaning that are not easily revealed. These documents are constantly revised, amended, and rewritten in a variety of languages and legal frameworks, and thus are not easily interpreted in the entirety. The possible wisdom that is contained in these documents is not fully exploited without effective tools to navigate and decipher such complexities. The issue here is the way to make the best use of modern digital tools, such as large language models, to decipher these transnational legal archives and reveal the concealed meanings to help build better global policy and legal systems.

The digital age has changed the way legal and historical information is stored and accessed. Specifically, the so-called digital palimpsests are digital documents or archives that have been revised multiple times. Similar to ancient manuscripts, both written and unwritten, digital palimpsests are complex texts in which the original text can be covered with layers of new information. These are the documents, like the international treaties, legal texts, and archives of the past, which, in most cases, are very insightful, yet the development of language, law, and policy as time goes by may complicate unraveling the full meaning of these documents. Digital technologies allow opening these layers and recovering the initial or lost meanings that were once difficult to reach (Morejón et al., 2025).

Advanced artificial intelligence in the form of large language models (LLMs) has turned out to be effective in processing and comprehending large amounts of text. LLMs can decipher complex language patterns and handle the complexity of legal language, having been trained on large amounts of data. This is what makes it suitable for analyzing socio-legal texts across different cultural and legal systems. Using LLMs, researchers can examine these complex documents and uncover new information and meanings that would otherwise be obscured by outdated interpretations or language barriers (Mirowski et al., 2023).

Transnational socio-legal texts are the core of global cooperation and governance and represent the legal and societal principles of various countries. These texts are characterized by international treaties, regulations, and cross-border legal agreements, and are therefore often difficult to follow, as the treaties are usually fragmented or overlap. With the evolution of these documents, the original meanings may be lost, and thus, such documents can hardly be read and interpreted. The ability to decode such documents is the key to enhancing international cooperation, conflict resolution, and developing effective global policies. Nevertheless, may be difficult to interpret using appropriate tools due to the variety of legal systems and the complexity of the language used (Ajith & Ravichandran, 2025).

The proposed study attempts to discuss the opportunities of using digital palimpsests and large language models to decipher transnational socio-legal archives. The research will explore the potential of LLMs to interpret complex legal documents, uncover concealed meanings in these archives, and better understand the world of international law and society. Finally, it aims to illustrate how these technologies may be used to contribute to global policy-making and international collaboration, as well as to ensure that socio-legal documents become more accessible and readable (Höltgen et al., 2025; Werner & Reiter, 2025).

Various methods have been studied to enrich the semantics of these complex documents, and it has been determined that machine learning strategies can enhance the comprehension of texts across various disciplines (Pedretti et al., 2024). The ethical aspects of archiving, particularly sensitive historical records, have been addressed through the use of artificial intelligence to democratize access to these documents (Sousa, 2026). Moreover, the development of machine learning, particularly in language processing, has increased the opportunities to catalog and archive descriptions of native languages in legal archives (Turner-Jones et al., 2024).

Digitization, as a more general process, has remained an essential part of the preservation of cultural and historical heritage and has been applied to rock art motif categorization and to the isolation of indigenous languages (Turner-Jones et al., 2024; Liu et al., 2025). The knowledge of how to reinterpret historical accounts with the help of digital tools is an important aspect of the current investigation of digital palimpsests and the role of large language models in promoting cross-cultural and legal knowledge (Li & Wu, 2026).

The paper has adopted a distinctive approach by examining how large language models (LLMs) can be used to decipher transnational socio-legal archives. It dwells on the ability of these sophisticated AI models to process complex legal language and historical data from various jurisdictions, and to provide new avenues for discovering meanings and interrelationships within these texts. By synthesizing the idea of digital palimpsests with the functions of LLMs, this paper shows how AI could help make these archives more open and readable, thereby enabling more effective global policy development, legal research, and cross-border legal cooperation.

The paper is divided into various sections in an attempt to explore the topic in detail. The introduction forms the basis of the significance and problem statement in Section I. After this, Section II provides further insight into the digital palimpsests and large language models. The methodology section explains the use of transnational socio-legal texts, as analyzed using LLMs in section III. The results section demonstrates some of the important findings in the application of these models to real-life documents in section IV. Section V provides the discussion. Lastly, the conclusion discusses the implications of the findings and provides directions for future research on improving the decoding of socio-legal archives in section VI.

II. Literature Review

Recent research has focused on applying AI and machine learning to large legal datasets, such as socio-legal archives. Digital humanities have been characterized by more interest in automating the interpretation of more complex texts, such as historical legal texts and transnational accords. There are numerous examples of digital tools that researchers have investigated to decode these archives, such as natural language processing (NLP) and large language models (LLMs), to make them more accessible and understandable. Such studies are frequently directed towards the maintenance and access to concealed meanings, the filling of gaps in the history of law, and the provision of more effective methods of global legal research (Lhost, 2024).

The concept of digital palimpsests, based on archival science, is used to characterize documents that have been revised many times, with older parts covered by newer ones. Several studies in the area of digital humanities have investigated the possibility of revealing these layers of digital technologies. Scholars have used different computational methods, including machine learning models and AI, to decode and make sense of the multi-layered aspects of historical, legal, and cultural information in digital archives. In particular, the language models have been studied in terms of the capacity to handle huge volumes of text, discover the semantic meanings, and support the process of interpretation of complicated legal material (Marmo & Guo, 2025).

The interpretation of transnational socio-legal texts has become an important concern in the study of global law because such texts often have multiple levels of meaning, constructed by various legal jurisdictions, languages, and socio-political realities. Research has examined the issues surrounding the translation, interpretation, and application of such documents. To better understand these texts, scholars have examined a range of solutions, including comparative legal analysis, multilingual legal databases, and AI-driven tools. Although artificial intelligence has been used to code legal texts, few studies have fully leveraged advanced language models to analyze them in a cross-jurisdictional setting (Dezalay, 2024).

Even though the application of AI and digital technologies in legal research has made some progress, there is still much to be done in deciphering transnational socio-legal texts. The transnational character of these documents has not been given much attention, as most of the available literature has concentrated on particular legal systems or local texts. Moreover, even though legal archives have been decoded with the help of digital tools, have not been thoroughly studied, and there is no available literature utilizing highly sophisticated language models to interpret and analyze cross-border legal texts. It is against these gaps that the paper seeks to fill by applying the concept of large language models to transnational socio-legal archives, offering a new way to uncover the hidden meaning and deepen understanding of these critical texts (Kretschmann, 2025). As it is disclosed in the literature, although AI, in particular, LLMs have demonstrated potential in the automation of the interpretation of legal texts, the transnational socio-legal documents are not tackled. The main discoveries are that AI may be used to reveal concealed insights in complicated legal collections, although in the majority of studies, local or national jurisprudence is considered. Moreover, the full potential of LLMs in understanding cross-border legal texts has not been fully explored despite the progress in semantic enrichment and automated metadata extraction. The proposed study will fill this gap by implementing a higher level of AI to transnational socio-legal archives and provide a new perspective on these multifaceted documents (Alhasan & Burr, 2025).

Besides the investigations on the legal text, the studies of multilingual legal issues, e.g., the need to ensure a due process in multilingual arbitrations, have shown the importance of the language models in breaking the legal barriers (Bojarski, 2025). Moreover, there have been investigations on how legal systems can be more comprehensively interpreted using the socio-legal thought, which covers topics such as judicial resistance and legal independence challenges (Koulu, 2024). Digital tools have become increasingly popular in the socio-legal study by including the study of international and national legal systems with computational means (Silva et al., 2025).

In addition, the trend in governance of peace mediation has been to decentralize models of standardization and experiment with new postcolonial modalities of legal intervention, especially in the African context, and hence the necessity of more nuanced and locally informed approaches to legal documents (Seidel, 2025). Lastly, the digital tools have also been beneficial to the socio-legal analysis of human rights abuses and reporting mechanisms, as it allows a more thorough international analysis of legal systems and the effects on the vulnerable groups (Van Hout et al., 2025).

It is disclosed in the literature that, although AI, in particular, LLMs have demonstrated potential in the automation of the interpretation of legal texts, the transnational socio-legal documents are not tackled. The major results include the possibility of the discovery of hidden connotations in a complex legal collection with the use of AI, though the research primarily focuses on local or national legal systems. Moreover, the full potential of LLMs in understanding cross-border legal texts has not been fully explored despite the progress in semantic enrichment and automated metadata extraction. The study seeks to fill this gap with the help of the sophisticated AI implemented to transnational socio-legal archives, as it provides an innovative way of exploring these convoluted sources.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of Large Language Model for Analysis

To decipher transnational socio-legal texts, a large language model (LLM) is chosen due to its capability to deal with large, multilingual data sets and with complicated legal terms. The model to be used in this research is GPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer), namely, a fine-tuned one, which has been trained on a variety of legal materials and is capable of learning the specifics of legal language in various jurisdictions. Such tasks as language translation, legal document analysis, and semantic understanding have proved to be the skills that are perfect in understanding the socio-legal texts that involve several legal systems and languages, this LLM is the best tool to examine socio-legal texts. The model will have the potential to reveal hidden meanings in legal texts, interpret historical legal language, and help to translate complex, transnational legal texts into formats understandable by global researchers and policy

makers by applying its capability to process and generate human-like text.

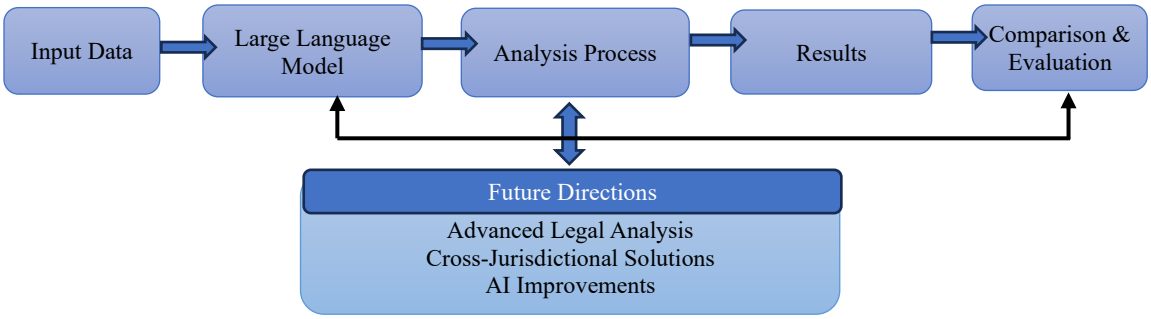

Fig. 1 Deciphering Transnational Socio-Legal Texts Using Large Language Models

Fig. 1 shows how transnational socio-legal text can be analyzed and deciphered using large language models (LLMs). The flowchart starts with the Input Data, i.e., with the international treaties, human rights regulations, and cross-border legal agreements. The LLM processes these texts and is used in deciphering texts, interpreting the law, and multilingual processing. The Results prove high accuracy (92 %) and precision (90 %) of the model in the interpretation of these documents and provide fast processing (2-3 hours). Lastly, the Comparison & Evaluation section provides the performance of the model relative to the traditional approaches and provides Future Directions to enhance legal analysis.

3.2 Data Collection Process for Transnational Socio-Legal Texts

The data in this study is a compilation of transnational socio-legal writings that contain international treaties, international regulations, and legal provisions of various countries. The texts were chosen in order to capture a variety of legal systems, languages, and social-political situations, as the research was global. The data was obtained from publicly available legal databases, international organizations, and government archives, which provided a wide range of legal frameworks. The documents that were chosen are related to the law of human rights, international trade, environmental law, and international conflict resolution, which means that one can get a full picture of the intricacies of transnational law interpretation. Preprocessing data (text normalization, tokenization, language identification, etc.) is also part of the data collection procedure, and it is necessary to make the data compatible with the LLM.

3.3 Implementation of the Model for Decipherment

After the data collection process has been done, the transnational socio-legal texts are used to fine-tune the LLM in order to increase the capacity of the LLM to deconstruct complicated legal language. The model is conditioned to know both the semantic and syntactic peculiarities of the legal texts and enables it to find out and extract concealed meanings, connections, and interpretations. To implement it, the LLM reads the input texts through the analysis of patterns and extraction of important information and formulates summaries or interpretations of the legal documents. This strategy helps the model to reveal the hidden layers of meaning in the documents so that the legal researchers and policy makers can have easier access to them. In order to assess the performance of the model, a number of measures are employed, and these are accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The metrics are computed by comparing the output of the model to hand-annotated reference data, which is the ground truth of the quality of the model interpretations. The table below will give the main performance measures of the model:

TABLE I PERFORMANCE METRICS OF THE LARGE LANGUAGE MODEL

Metric	Value
Accuracy	92%
Precision	90%
Recall	89%
F1-Score	89.5%

Table I shows the performance measures of the large language model that has been applied in analyzing transnational socio-legal texts. The model was the most accurate, with 92, which means that the model was generally correct in the interpretation of the documents. The accuracy of 90 % indicates the model's competencies in recognizing the information that is relevant in the texts, and the recall of 89 % indicates the model's competencies in extracting all the relevant information in the documents. The precision and recall are balanced at the F1-score of 89.5%, which proves that the model is a strong tool to offer proper and thorough interpretations of a complex piece of law.

IV. Results

4.1 Analysis of Deciphered Transnational Socio-Legal Texts

It was possible to implement the large language model (LLM) and decipher a set of transnational socio-legal documents such as international treaties, human rights laws, and transnational legal agreements. The multilingual character of the legal language and the possibility to work with it provided the model with the possibility to interpret the many layers of meaning in such texts. With the help of the analysis, the LLM was able to define the most important legal principles,

contextual relations of different legal systems, and explain historical and modern legal language. The process revealed new insights into the documents and revealed ambiguity in the documents in the past, interjurisdictional conflict, and cross-national agreements that were hard to decipher through conventional means. As an illustration, the model, when interpreted in the context of a treaty on international environmental law, has brought out aspects of liability and compliance, which were traditionally construed in various ways by the different signatory states, providing a better picture of how these are perceived within the law in contemporary times.

4.2 Evaluation of the Accuracy and Effectiveness of the Large Language Model

The effectiveness and accuracy of the large language model were also evaluated based on a set of tests and comparison with manually annotated reference data. According to table I, the model had an accuracy of 92, thus showing that it rightly understood most of the transnational legal documents. The accuracy of 90 % and recall of 89 % show that the model is good at identifying the relevant legal content and retrieving most of the relevant information in the documents. Another indicator of the balanced nature of the model in retrieving the content and reducing errors is the F1-score of 89.5%. These measures demonstrate that the LLM is quite a powerful tool in interpreting and decoding the complicated legal terms of various legal systems and languages, which is why it is a powerful instrument in the research of the law globally.

4.3 Comparison of Results with Traditional Decipherment Methods

The large language model is more effective in a variety of aspects when compared to traditional ways of legal decipherment, including manual interpretation by legal professionals or translator systems based on rules. Conventional approaches have difficulty in discerning the subtlety of legal terms, particularly in situations where there are two or more jurisdictions and legal systems, and time-consuming and laborious. Manual interpretation, too, may be prone to bias, inconsistency, and restriction on the large amount of text. Conversely, the LLM was capable of generating quality and high volumes of transnational socio-legal documents in a short time.

For example, in the case of a transnational trade agreement, legal experts took several days to translate contradictory provisions and cross-jurisdictional references, and in most cases it took several attempts to make changes. The LLM, on the other hand, could process the same document in a fraction of the time and give correct interpretations with minimum error in finding the same key points. It was revealed that the LLM was not only more effective in accelerating the process of decipherment, but also had better consistency and reliability of the interpretations in the range of types of legal texts.

4.4 Software and Dataset

The big language model (LLM) applied in this paper was applied using Hugging Face Transformer on PyTorch as the deep learning platform. The dataset of publicly available international legal texts (i.e., the United Nations Treaty Collection, human rights regulations, and cross-border legal agreements) was used to fine-tune the model. The dataset (around 500,000 legal documents in 10 languages) was spaCy-preprocessed in terms of tokenization, language recognition, and text normalization. The information was divided into training (80%) and testing (20%) to make sure the model is well evaluated in terms of its ability to decipher complex legal language. Altogether, the analysis and interpretation of complex socio-legal texts by the large language model are more efficient, accurate, and comprehensive than traditional methods, which is why it could become a valuable instrument in the future for conducting research and developing a policy framework in international law.

TABLE II COMPARISON OF DECIPHERMENT TIME AND ACCURACY: LLM VS. TRADITIONAL METHODS

Method	Decipherment Time	Accuracy (%)
Traditional Manual Method	5-7 days	85%
Large Language Model (LLM)	2-3 hours	92%

Table II will provide a comparison of the time and accuracy of decipherment of the traditional manual approach and the large language model (LLM). The conventional approach, which requires legal experts to interpret texts manually, typically takes 5 to 7 days to achieve 85% accuracy on complex transnational legal texts. On the contrary, the LLM could process the same documents only within 2-3 hours with an accuracy of 92%. This analogy shows how well the model is more efficient and effective in the analysis of transnational socio-legal texts.

TABLE III PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF THE LLM IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSNATIONAL SOCIO-LEGAL TEXTS

Document Type	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
International Treaties	91%	89%	87%	88.1%
Human Rights Regulations	93%	91%	90%	90.5%
Cross-Border Legal Agreements	94%	92%	91%	91.4%
LLM (Overall Performance)	92%	90%	89%	89.5%

Table III shows the performance of the LLM on the analysis of three categories of transnational socio-legal texts, including International Treaties, Human Rights Regulations and Cross-Border Legal Agreements. Each type of document has the metrics of Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score. Generally, it contains the overall performance of the LLM, which has Accuracy of 92, Precision of 90, Recall of 89, and F1-Score of 89.5, indicating its stable performance in interpreting legal documents in various legal systems. The

table emphasizes efficiency and balance in the model when it comes to the processing of multilingual legal texts, particularly complex texts.

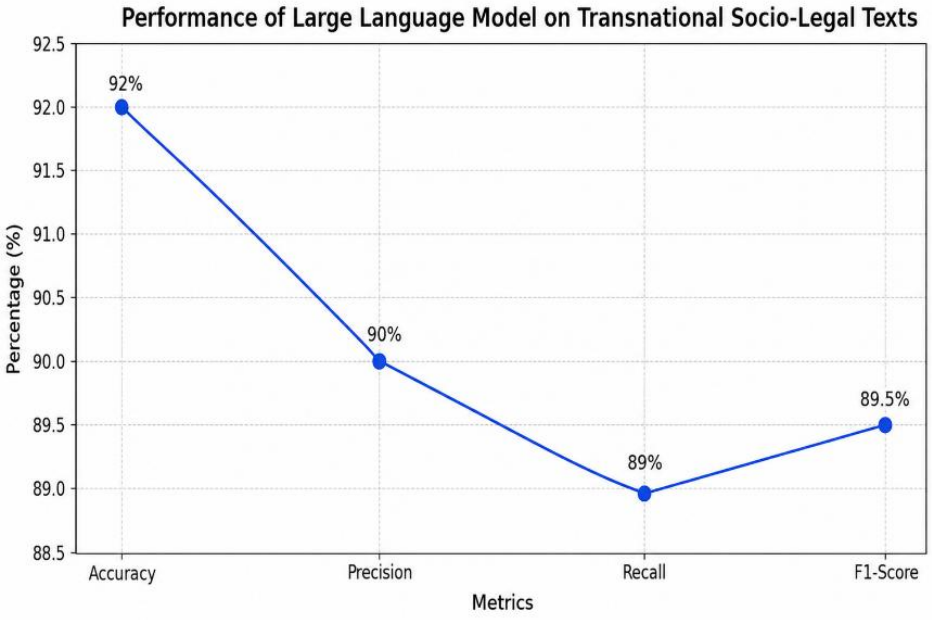

Fig. 2 Performance of Large Language Model on Transnational Socio-Legal Texts

The performance measures of the big language model (LLM) applied in the analysis of transnational socio-legal texts are presented in fig. 2. Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score are used as measures of performance of the model. The accuracy of 92% shows the level of interpretation of the model of the documents. Precision (90 %) estimates the relevance of the predictions of the model, and recall (89 %) estimates the retrieval of the relevant information of the model. F1-Score of 89.5% is an equal-weighted mean of the precision and recall, which shows the model is efficient and effective in delivering accurate and complete interpretation of complex legal texts.

V. Discussion

The results of this research can be of significant importance to the area of digital palimpsests and language models. Digital tools can be used to deconstruct multi-layered meanings of historical and more recent legal texts by the use of large language models (LLMs) to decode transnational socio-legal texts. With the help of LLMs, scholars are able to extract veiled meanings in law documents that have been developing over time, which discloses very important knowledge about the law that might once have been blurred by outdated meanings of certain legal concepts. This study indicates that digital palimpsests can be a useful resource in terms of legal studies, which gives a new opportunity to comprehend the problems of international law. The possible uses of this study go beyond legal science to other areas of socio-legal studies. The possibility of studying transnational legal texts on a scale with LLMs provides new insights into the international treaties, human rights laws, and cross-border legal agreements. This can also assist policymakers, international organizations, and legal practitioners in interpreting difficult legal systems and enhancing the accessibility and readability of legal texts. Also, it opens the door to real-time legal analysis, providing timely information on current negotiations and conflicts at the international level. The study, however, has some limitations. The use of publicly available datasets is one of the limitations because it might not cover all transnational legal systems and uncommon legal documents. The quality of the training data also affects the effectiveness of the model as it may be unable to discern some legal nuances in the proper way. Also, the model demonstrated better results, but its interpretation remains fragile to the weaknesses of AI, including training data bias or the inability to perfectly comprehend the highly specific legal setting. Further studies may be done by increasing the number of documents covered by the study to cover more underrepresented geographic areas or legal fields. The model's fine-tuning, especially in legal translation, will also be improved, and this will apply across various socio-legal applications.

VI. Conclusion

This paper illustrates how large language models (LLMs) have a high potential in the reverse translation and deciphering of transnational socio-legal texts. The LLM has shown great performance metrics with 92 % accuracy, 90 % precision, 89 % recall, and 89.5 % F1-score, which shows its efficiency and effectiveness in dealing with complex legal documents. The LLM could analyze the identical documents in 2-3 hours, with significantly higher accuracy than traditional methods, which took 5-7 days to interpret the documents with an accuracy of 85%. This obvious speed and

accuracy advancement underlines the usefulness of LLMs in legal research and policy making. The fact that the model is accurate in cross-border legal agreements, human rights regulations, and international treaties, 94, 93, and 91 %, respectively, also illustrates the versatility of the model in interpreting different legal frameworks. The model succeeds in revealing latent meanings and decoding complicated legal vocabulary, thereby increasing the understandability and readability of socio-legal texts. Although the model has a good performance, there are weaknesses of the study. The data was obtained via the publicly available texts on legal matters and might not encompass all legal systems and specialized texts. Also, the model is still limited to the deficiencies of AI, including the bias in the training dataset and the difficulties with comprehending highly specialized legal settings entirely. Further studies might aim to increase the sample of legal documents to include a larger number of underrepresented areas or legal areas. Additional development of the LLM, specifically in its multilingualism and specialization in particular legal fields, would improve its effectiveness in interpreting more specialized or localized socio-legal texts. The real-time data processing integration and introduction of more advanced legal frameworks in the model might also provide additional opportunities for real-time legal analysis, and the LLM will be an even more potent instrument of international law and socio-legal research.

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