texts that are linguistically correct will eliminate erroneous translations resulting from the absence of ST pre-editing (Al-Dabbagh, 2013).

Moreover, the researcher intends to assess *Google Translate* against fourteen articles extracted from six different contracts rather than being limited to one contract. The main aim of this diversity is to try to be as objective as possible in assessing such a statistical machine which draws heavily upon its corpora, i.e. should that one contract be included or excluded from the system corpora, the findings will not reflect the actual status of the MT system. In this respect Jurafsky and Martin (2000:204) assert:

> Suppose we are trying to compute the probability of a particular test sentence. If our test sentence is part of the testing corpus, it will have an artificially high probability. The testing corpus must not be biased by including this sentence.

In the following assessment, I will make use of corpora as "test examples" which are authentic sentences that contain anticipated linguistic or legal problems, i.e. articles selected from the six different contracts mentioned above. The test examples will be fed to the MT system (*Google Translate*) to see how it will deal with them.

All test examples in this thesis are collected and added in Appendix I to constitute a legal 'test suite' for English-Arabic translation along with the output of *Google Translate* and the proposed translation by the researcher. In addition, the researcher has opted for test suites after carrying out an attempt which shows that *Google Translate* alignment is done on the phrase level. In the experiment, the researcher has input a full contract at once while focusing on the rendition of one of its articles. The article under scrutiny was input out of its context and the result reveals that *Google Translate* identically translates both articles regardless of the