to decide on the proper parse. In fact, disambiguation requires some external evidence such as the context in which the word falls.

In the current research, there are instances in which *Google Translate* fails to disambiguate certain lexical items which result in erroneous syntactic renditions.

Test Example Analysis

desires (Article 1):

The word "*desires*" is repeated twice in Article one as a verb "يرغب". It is ambiguous since it could be a verb preceded by a singular subject (desire + V + 3GS) or it could be a plural noun (desire + N+ PL). *Google Translate* is able to disambiguate the word at first, but it fails to do so in the second where it translates it into a noun "رغبات".

credit (Article 12):

The morpheme *credit* could be a verb (credit +V) or a noun (credit + N + SG); hence it poses ambiguity to the morphological parser of the machine system. *Google Translate* fails to translate "credit" as a verb (ينسب), and translates it erroneously into a noun (الإئتمان).

4.5.2.2   Concord

Concord refers to "the requirement where the forms which agree with one another must be of the same subdivision of the form-classes to which they belong" (Robert, 1964:200). In other words, certain words are required to take forms which correspond in specific ways with certain other words (Robins, 1964:249). Concord features are essential and should be carefully applied to ensure the generation of