

quantities of text. Gale and Church, Brown, Wu among others approached the above-mentioned method.

2.8.1.2. Offset alignment by signal processing technique: These techniques do not opt for aligning a sentence but rather position offsets in the two parallel texts. Church, Fung and McKeown are the main researchers who adopt such technique.

2.8.1.3. Lexical methods of sentence alignment: This method is much different from the previous two as it is more robust since such methods use lexical information to guide the alignment process. Kay and Roscheisen, Chen and Haruno and Yamazaki among others who opt for the lexical methods.

It should be noted that there are many methods to align sentences; however, it chiefly depends on the type of the parallel corpora being in use and the two pairs being under translation.

The last step in the alignment process is targeted at the smallest meaningful unit of language, i.e. word alignment. One of the most important uses of word alignment is the creation of bilingual dictionaries and terminology database. This is done mainly by following two steps. The first is to extend the text alignment into a word alignment. The second step is to use a criterion to select aligned pairs taking into consideration that there is enough evidence to include them in the bilingual dictionary.

It is worth noting that the statistical approach is not only beneficial to MT, but it could also benefit lexicographers in constructing bilingual dictionaries since it depends on matching words from authentic contexts and their translations. One of the drawbacks of bilingual dictionaries is the inclusion of phrasal verbs. Such downside could be avoided using statistical methods.

The current research has chosen *Google Translate* as the MT service to be assessed. It is worthwhile discovering some of the main features of this tool.