

the three constituent phases and pertains to the following parameters for assessment: first, accuracy checked on two planes: comprehension and equivalence; second, the language of the TT checked on three planes: punctuation and spelling(which could be ruled out as machine outcome will overcome spelling and punctuation mistakes), grammaticality and acceptability and choice of diction; third, literariness which lies outside the scope of present study hence it is replaced by legal technicalities.

4.4 Methodology and Corpus

The data of the current research comprise articles deduced from six different civil contracts which regulate different matters namely purchasing of real property contract, selling an anodizing plant contract, two leases of a dwelling unit, a lease for space in an office building, and a maintenance and service contract (Reuters). The selection is based on three factors: (1) whether the article is extracted from the preamble, body or conclusion as preambles and conclusions are formulaic in nature; (2) the Article length: it is widely known that the longer the Article, the more complex is its structure and therefore it is more complicated to be handled by the MT system; (3) each Article has a number of anticipated problems to the machine. The purpose of the current corpora is to be able to make a general claim about the ability of *Google Translate* to translate the infinite legal structures, based on a finite test set.

These contracts are English-authentic which can be found in Sabra (1995) *Translation of Contracts* where a number of contracts are translated from English into Arabic. The current research opts for authentic English contracts since machine software cannot pre-edit linguistic errors prevalent in STs, but choose