

the equivalent to *notebook*, is feminine. A more complicated case is when the information needed for concord cannot be drawn either from the SL or the TL. In this case the context is the determining factor. The system looks for clues in previous or subsequent sentences; otherwise it will take the marked form of masculine.

In the current research, the outputs of the fourteen articles are analyzed to pinpoint cases of erroneous concord cases.

### **Test Example Analysis**

#### **Affected party (Article 6):**

*Google Translate* makes an error in concord in number as it translates “*affected party*” as "الطرف المتضررين" instead of “الطرف المتضرر” which does not show agreement in number between the noun and its modifier.

#### **Paid by tenant (Article 9):**

In the above phrase, *Google Translate* fails to apply the concord rule of gender. *Tenant* “المستأجر” is a masculine noun in Arabic and the verb has to agree with its subject. The system opts for the verb “تدفع” which is in the feminine form and therefore does not agree with its subject. It should opt for the masculine form of the verb “يدفع”

#### **Use Premises for permitted use (Article 11):**

The problem is prevalent in the translation of the word *premises*. It is a plural noun; however, it should be translated into a singular noun since it is defined in Merriam-Webster as:

Premises (plural): a building and the area of land that it is on.