The assessment in the current research does not include all the errors and problems exhibited in the outcome. It rather focuses on salient lexical errors which are: polysemy/homonymy, legal doublets, and legal adverbs. The next level of assessment is the syntactic wherein morphological parsing, concord and legal modality are the focal point of the analysis. It is important to notice that other problems are worth noting such as (passive structures, tenses, word order, etc.). These problems could be dealt with in further research as it is beyond the scope of the current thesis.

1.8.   Review of Literature

Arabic is one of the languages which has been tackled since the early days of MT; however, few systems have dealt with the Arabic language due to its syntactic characteristics which are different from Latin characteristics (Mokhtar et al., 2000). Ibrahim (1991) has discussed the problem of the English-Arabic translation of the embedded idioms and proverb expressions in English sentences. Rafea et al., (1992) try to do something different. They have developed an English-Arabic MT system, which translates a sentence from the domain of the political news of the Middle East. Maalej (1994), on the other hand, discusses the MT of English nominal compounds into Arabic. It has been motivated by their frequent occurrence in referring and naming in all text-types. El-Desouki et al., (1996) discuss the necessity of modular programming for English-Arabic MT. A translation of an English subset of a knowledge base, written in KROL (Shaalan, 2000), to the corresponding Arabic phrases is described in El-Saka et al., (1999). Mokhtar et al., (2000) developed an English-Arabic MT system, which is applied to abstracts from the field of Artificial Intelligence. Al-Najjar (2004), a renowned researcher in the field of MT, designs a lexicon specified for MT from English into