

utilize repetition in accordance with the characteristics of the legal discourse. A proposed translation to the adverb is “هذا العقد”.

**herein** (Article 5): *Google Translate* repeats the error listed above in not mentioning the document in which such conditions apply. It instead translates it as “الواردة” rather than “الواردة في هذا العقد”.

**thereof** (Article 6): the adverb “*thereof*” is mentioned twice in the Article. In the first instance, *Google Translate* translates it as “ذلك” which is correct, but it fails to make the legal addition which is necessary to avoid ambiguity in the Article. The adverb can be translated to “ذلك الحدث أو الظرف”. In the second instance, the adverb is translated by *Google Translate* as “منه” instead of “من إستمرار الحدث”.

## 4.5.2 The Syntactic Level Assessment

“If words are the foundation of speech and language processing, syntax is the skeleton” (Jurafsky and Martins, 2000:285). From their quotation, one can anticipate the importance of syntax in the field of computational linguistics and more specifically in MT. In the current research, the researcher assesses the output on sub-syntactic categories where *Google Translate* fails to handle certain syntactic structures.

### 4.5.2.1 Morphological Parsing

Morphology is the study of the way words are built up from smaller meaning-bearing units, A morpheme is often defined as “the minimal meaning-bearing unit in a language” (ibid, 2000:59). For example, the word *fox* consists of a single morpheme while the word *cats* consists of two: the morpheme *cat* and the morpheme *-s*. The problem of recognizing that *cats* breaks down into the two