

From the definition above, one can conclude that the word *premises* refers to *one* building and therefore should be rendered as the singular noun “المبنى” instead of “المباني”. However, *Google Translate* renders it as a plural noun. To add insult to injury, the system is not able to show agreement in number between the noun and its anaphoric reference in which a singular pronoun is rendered as “به” instead of the plural form “بها”.

#### **A breach which cannot be remedied (Article 14)**

*Google Translate* fails to show concord in gender as regards the anaphoric reference of the noun breach (خرق) which is masculine in the Arabic language. Instead, the system utilizes the feminine reference which is attached to its verb “علاجها”. The masculine form of the verb should be used instead “علاجه”.

#### **4.5.2.3 Modality: shall/may**

The modality effect is particularly crucial in legal contexts, as the accuracy of information relating to location, interaction and manner of interaction is perhaps even more important than in any other context (Brennan and Brown 1997; Brennan 1999).

*Shall* is used in official documents to show an obligation, command, promise, etc. For example, "*All payments shall be made by the end of the month*", *shall* here is different from the auxiliary verb which indicates the future tense." *May* is used to refer to the possibility that someone *may* do something in a certain way, or that something *may* be done in a certain manner. For instance, "The Second Party *may* assign this Agreement to the third party without a prior written consent of the First Party". *May not* is used to indicate the opposite as in "The Second Party *may not* assign this Agreement to the third party without a prior written consent of the First Party" (Fakhouri: 2008).