

subworlds and sublanguages in the hope of producing a translation scheme which can later extend beyond the experimental stage.

In the current research, the sublanguage being under investigation is of legal nature. In this respect, Somers (2003:6) believes that “MT could work if the input text was somehow restricted”. Therefore, this research accords with Tucker, Somers, among others that MT systems should limit their domain to a particular field or area of discourse. The TAUM-METEO system is an example of an operational transfer-based MT in a limited subject matter domain which is weather reports. This system was a big success in the history of MT for the scarce reliance on post-editing.

### **2.2.3. The Transfer Approach**

The third approach is the transfer approach which is carried out in three major stages. The first stage converts the STs into SL-oriented representations. In the second stage, a transfer is carried at both levels (lexical and structural) into equivalent TL- oriented representations. The final stage is the generation of the TT. Three dictionaries are necessary in this approach: an SL dictionary, a bilingual dictionary and a TL dictionary. One main difference between the interlingua and the transfer approach is that the latter tackles the inherent ambiguities in SL and TL, while in the interlingual approach, ambiguities in each and every bit in the ST should be dealt with in order to have a proper TT. Tucker (1978) has illustrated the process of the transfer approach in a model which explicates the transfer stages in the following figure: