Cohesion and Comprehensibility in Polish-English Machine Translated Texts

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Abstract

This paper is a study of Polish-English machine translation, where the impact of various types of errors on cohesion and comprehensibility of the translations was investigated. The following phenomena were in focus:
1. The most common errors produced by current state-of-the-art MT systems for Polish-English MT.
2. The effect of various types of errors on text cohesion.
3. The effect of various types of errors on readers’ understanding of the translation.
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Chapter 1

1 Introduction

Translation is a worldwide phenomenon which nowadays is not only a profession but an everyday activity. Having immensely developed facilities of mass communication such as the internet, we are everyday challenging either our skills or appropriate tools to perform all kinds of translations of the information that we have access to through the web. For our convenience, since quite a while now, there are many translating tools available to a standard user which can be accessed instantly on the internet. Those translating systems and their performance gave the reason for carrying out my research.

1.1 Research question

1.1.1 Research problem

The general phenomenon which I concentrated on in this thesis, is Machine Translation Evaluation (narrowed down to Polish-English translated texts). In this process, there are many aspects to be considered. We can focus on the outside factors influencing the translation process and pay particular attention to the input, trying to generate input text types, or we could disregard that, as in case of my research where the scope of the input data is too small to be able to generalize and identify text types. Instead, we can concentrate on the output text quality only. Yet again, there are also many aspects of such evaluation as for example:

- Suitability: the form of the translation disregarding its meaning
- Accuracy: semantic correspondence of the input and output, disregarding its form
- Well-formedness: the linguistic accuracy of the output words and sentences considered as individual entities

Concentrating on suitability, there are things that can be measured by reference to the output alone such as: readability “the extent to which each sentence reads naturally”, comprehensibility “the extent to which the text as a whole is easy to understand”, coherence “the extent to which the reader can grasp and explain the structure of the text”, and cohesion “the extent to which text-internal links such as lexical chains are maintained in the translation” (Hovy, King, & Popescu-Belis, 2003).
1.1.2 Research question

Looking at the extensive possibilities of Machine Translation Evaluation my research has been restricted to the aspect of cohesion and general text comprehensibility and therefore the research question has been formulated as follows:

**How are cohesion and comprehensibility maintained and related in Polish-English machine translated texts?**

I also expected to be able to carry out a comparative study of the translating systems that I decided to use in order to identify which of the systems has the best performance for such kind of Polish – English translations. This in fact proved to be very hard as all of the systems used for the purpose of this thesis had similar performances with only slight differences.

1.1.3 Hypotheses

At the preliminary stage of the research, I established my hypotheses trying to forecast what factors would greatly influence the quality of the translations I was working on. This resulted in establishing preliminary error taxonomies that I believed would appear in my translation output analysis. Considering the evaluation of general comprehensibility and cohesion in regard to Polish-English translations, based on my own experience with my mother tongue Polish and on the literature I studied while gathering data for the research, I expected to find relevant errors among the following phenomena: Named entities: proper names/personal names, Polish genitive noun phrase, problems with Complex negative sentences, Compound sentences – relative clauses, Compound verbs (Complex predicate), Articles, Preposition, Bad lexical choices/Incorrect words, Collocations, Cases, Genders, Word order, Verb concordance, Missing words, Not translated words, Abbreviations with periods and symbols (all of which will be explained in more detail further on).

While carrying out my research, I found nearly all of the errors I expected but I have also understood how many more errors have to be considered and how error taxonomies should be reorganised into groups and subgroups. I have also concluded that some of the errors I intended to consider do not in fact affect the comprehensibility greatly and may even be disregarded.

As my hypotheses, I also accepted the fact that those errors affecting general comprehensibility of machine translated texts will also influence greatly the cohesive relations
created by the translating systems and I assumed that it would be possible to find correlations between the errors and cohesive chains that were broken in the translation outputs as a result of translating systems defaults.

I believed that in order to access the impact of those errors and broken chains on the general comprehensibility of the translations it would be necessary to carry out comprehension tests. I expected to find a correlation between the incorrect answers of the subjects and problems with cohesion in the output texts that would reveal what seems to be the reason for the poor understanding of the translations by human subjects.
Chapter 2

2 Theoretical Background

In the following chapter, I will present the theoretical concepts of the state of art of Machine Translation and MT evaluation as well as their development over the years. The chapter will explain what made the different kinds of MT emerge. I will also discuss Halliday’s concept of cohesion and the types of cohesive devices that the thesis is based on.

2.1 Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) is the translation of natural languages with the use of computer programs (software). The need for developing such software emerged for several reasons. There has always been a huge demand for translation in the domain of science and technology to such extent that it nearly always exceeded the capacity of the translation profession. This situation pushed developers and researchers into exploring new solutions to the problems in form of MT.

A very obvious reason for the MT development is the introduction of the Internet with its enormous possibilities and total access, where a user can access what the web has to offer without geographical restrictions. It consequently allows a user to access any content in any language. That created a demand for instant online translations which could not possibly be done by human translators on such a scale. It encouraged the development of MT software products specifically for translating Web pages and electronic mail messages. In the mid 1990s, many MT providers have been offering Internet-based online translation services for on-the-spot translation. The pioneer was the service offered in France by Systran on the Minitel network during the 1980s. Since then, the machine translation technology has advanced immensely and the currently best known free translation service: Google translator supports 57 languages, with considerable difference in translation quality depending on the commonness of the language. The overall translation quality of online MT services is frequently poor when it comes to languages other than the leading ones in MT (English, French, Spanish) but increasingly improving. Google and others also offer an automatic translation browsing tool which will always present you with an already translated website in a language you set it to work in (Google, 2011). Many of the mentioned tools can be accessed through ‘MT portals’.
Another kind of demand feeding the MT research and development is ‘machine translation for assimilation’ which is conducted not to be perfect but “understandable”, able to convey a message. Here, also online MT tools have their usage. These services provide significant and widely acceptable immediate rough translations into the users’ own languages for information purposes. A particular challenge for MT is the use of online systems for translation of the language that is colloquial, incoherent, ‘ungrammatical’, full of acronyms and abbreviations, etc. These types of language use vary significantly from the language of scientific and technical texts for which MT systems were developed in the first place.

Yet another reason for the improvement and research in MT since 1990 was a steadily growing demand for such translating services in the business, commercial and governmental area where translations of mostly technical documentations into many languages are conducted on a huge scale. From an economic perspective, MT is a time-saving solution. In this case, it is a human-aided machine translation (HAMT) where an output coming from a machine translation engine is post-edited by a human who upgrades the output quality with the purpose of making it acceptable to be published. This type of MT is called ‘MT for dissemination’. One of the fastest developing areas of use of MT is the software industry which deals with large scale implementation of newly lunched software. In this domain, translation has to be done quickly, however it is very repetitive as the documentation translated does not differ much from one version to another. It prompted a creation of translation memories which become a core technology in the translation process. It allowed previous translations to be easily retrieved and automatically inserted during new translation projects. Another field where there is information repetition and a large demand for immediate results includes the localization of web pages on company sites.

One more type is ‘machine translation for communication’ which has its application in social interaction (electronic mail, chat-rooms, etc.) where again imperfections are acceptable. The field also includes the associated development of computer-based translation tools for the use of human translators, originally electronic dictionaries and terminology management systems, later translation databases and translator workstations (Hutchins, 2003).

### 2.1.1 Statistical Machine Translation

Statistical machine translation (SMT) relates to the translation of natural language as a machine learning problem and is characterized by the use of machine learning methods. By investigating and examining many examples of human-produced translation, SMT algorithms
automatically learn how to translate. This means that a learning algorithm is applied to a large body of previously translated text, known as a parallel corpus. The system learner is then able to translate previously unseen sentences. With a SMT toolkit and enough parallel text; a MT system for a new language pair can be built in a short period of time. The correctness of these systems depends significantly on the quantity, quality, and domain of the data, but as mentioned in the previous section, there are many tasks for which even poor translation output is useful (Lopez, 2008).

2.1.2 Statistical Machine Translation evaluation

Many different techniques have been available to evaluate MT output. Initially accepted measures of MT evaluation have included examination of MT system output by humans, who grade the correctness of the translation in terms of conveyed message meaning from the source language and the fluency of expression of this meaning in the target language (White, et al. 1994). Other than this and supposedly better are procedures that establish how well some human tasks can be performed when a human is supplied with machine-translated text as in for instance Matura Evaluation Experiment recently conducted at the Posen’s Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science in Poland. It involved asking evaluators some questions based on the source text without supplying them with the source text but only the output text. The exercise to be successful, requires an understanding of the target text and based on the accuracy of the answers allows the evaluator to measure the level of comprehensibility and adequacy of the conveyed information in the target text. The experiment successfully showed the correspondence between test results and the quality of translation. Although, this method of evaluation seems rather good, it has to meet many requirements as for example being time efficient or requiring small amount of post-editing, to be considered convincing (Wojak & Graliński, 2010).

Unfortunately, these solutions for MT evaluation involve time and money which makes them rather impractical. Therefore since 2000 onwards, automatic (or semi-automatic) methods have been developed which involve automatic metrics that can be compared to human judgment. Generally, the closer these metrics are to the real objective, the better the performance on that objective will be (Lopez, 2008).

2.1.2.1 Automatic evaluation

Automatic MT evaluators are based on automatic metrics which make comparisons between the output text from a MT system and human produced translations called reference
translations. If the MT of a sentence closely resembles the reference translation of the same sentence then it is assessed to be good. These metrics are based on partial string matching between the output and the reference translations. However, in order to have multiple possible good translations, several reference translations should be supplied (Lopez, 2008).

The first metric was BLEU (the bilingual evaluation understudy) (Papineni et al. 2002) from the IBM group, followed later by the NIST (National Institute for Standards and Techniques) (Doddington, 2002) where the output is compared in terms of individual word occurrences and word sequences. The metrics’ assessments often differ from human evaluation as they tend to grade SMT systems higher than rule-based systems which human readers often find more adequate. Accordingly, the general value of these metrics for comparative MT evaluations is very often seriously questioned (Hutchins, 2003). The common feature of automatic evaluation tools is assigning points for parts of a sentence, even if the whole sentence is not understandable and not assigning points for translation adequacy if it is not reflected by appropriate word sequences (Wojak & Graliński, 2010). An attempt at improvement appeared in the metric called METEOR (Lavie & Agarwal, 2007) by introducing scoring synonyms. Since the MT systems’ correlation to human evaluation is important, research that involves the use of machine learning to maximize the efficiency of metrics for correlation must continue. Another metric TER (Translation edit rate) (Snover et al. 2006) calculates how much post-editing a human evaluator would need to do to correct the output translations in order to match the reference translations. Regardless of its disputable efficiency, automatic evaluation has had a large influence on the progress in SMT research, and is expected to continue. However, with the increasing development of available metrics, it is sometimes difficult to decide which one to use (Lopez, 2008).

2.2 The concept of Cohesion

In my research I have accepted the concept of cohesion as presented and defined in Cohesion in English, by M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1976). Cohesion refers to the non-structural resources as: grammatical and lexical relationships in discourse such as the ties that hold a text together and make it meaningful.

They identified five general categories of cohesive devices in texts: reference (including anaphoric/cataphoric reference; personal/demonstrative/comparative reference) – an element introduced at some point in the text can become a referent for an element that follows; ellipsis – a clause or a part of it can be presupposed and therefore omitted in the
subsequent place in the text; **substitution** – the above mentioned gap created by omission may be filled in by an element signalling this gap; **lexical organization** – establishes continuity in a text by the choice of words, either by repetition or by choice of a word that is related to the previous one semantically or collocationally (including repetition/synonymy/antonymy/meronymy/co-meronymy/hyperonymy/hyponymy/co-hyponymy/holonymy), and **conjunction** – a clause or bigger parts of a text when related to one another are joined together by conjunctions (including additive/adversative/causal/temporal) (M.A.K. Halliday, 1985).

Cohesion is related to the broader concept of coherence which can be divided into:

*Local coherence*: Linguistic theories of discourse comprehension often focus on the role of **discourse relations** in the establishment of **local coherence** – the process of determining the manner by which two successive discourse segments relate to one another (Sagi, 2010). Local coherence is defined by relations between sentences of a textual sequence.

*Global coherence*: is defined in terms of whole sets of sentences for the discourse as a whole. Global coherence is also known as the theme, idea upshot or gist of a discourse. It is made explicit in terms of **semantic macrostructures**. These are derived from sequences of the text by so-called **macrorules**, which delete or select information, generalize, or construct more embracing propositions. Macrostructures, accounting for the global coherence of a text, are also necessary as the basis for local coherence relations (Van Dijk, 1980).
Chapter 3

3 Methodology

In this chapter I will discuss the criteria for my selection of data and translating engines as well as I will explain the process of error identification, error taxonomies and tools used for this purpose such as reference translations. I will also explain the design and purpose of the comprehension tests and the different levels of cohesion analysis. The chapter also attempts to place this thesis in an established network of MT evaluation.

3.1 Data collection

The data that I have used in my research is the possible information that may be searched for by English native speakers residing in Poland not familiar with Polish language. I have presumed what kind of information they may need and for the purpose of the data collection I selected 5 texts that would be my input to the Machine Translation. The texts were found on internet information portals and different kinds of service home pages. The types of texts will be discussed further on in this section. Each of the five (5) texts has been translated by three (3) different translating systems which in total gave 15 outputs to be analysed.

3.2 Translation Engines Selection

For the purpose of my research I have decided to use three different relatively popular translating engines. The translating engines in question are: Google translate (S1) – as the easily accessible online translating engine; MS translator (Bing) (S2) used in the Microsoft Word Application but also accessible separately on the web and SYSTRANet translator (S3) – as the less popular translator among standard users.

After generating the translations, I roughly grouped my translation outputs, based on the number of errors identified, from the best translation to the worst and for the purpose of the comprehension tests; I concentrated on the two extreme translations (the best and the worst) in my analysis.

3.3 Error identification

This process I have divided into two separate sections. The first one related to identifying the errors affecting the general comprehensibility of the output text which included the following error taxonomies: not translated items, missing words, incorrect words, extra...
words, incorrect word forms and word order (the sub-categories of the error taxonomies are included in the table of abbreviations in Appendix 1). If the error re-occurred in the same translation, it was not counted again. That is the reason why, sometimes the number of affected sentences is greater than the number of errors of a particular kind. According to the total number of errors, I sorted the output texts initially in terms of quality.

The other error analysis section concerned the cohesion and included identifying elements such as: reference, ellipsis, lexical cohesion and conjunction. In this process I searched for the possible cohesive chains, those items created in the output translation texts and analysed how those chains were broken in order to see whether cohesion is maintained in a given translation.

3.4 Reference translations

To find errors in a translation, it is helpful to have a reference translation in order to contrast the output of the MT system with a “correct text”. However, there is usually more than one correct translation for a given source text (sentence, word), which create problems for the evaluation and comparison of machine translation systems. For the purpose of my research I myself created a translation of each of the texts and considered it to be my reference translation. I allowed multiple lexical choices in my reference translation (considering the mentioned fact of having more than one correct translation) but I was restrictive concerning syntax and morphology. This translation was also the base for my comprehension tests.

3.5 Comprehension tests

In addition to the above analysis, I conducted comprehension tests, seeking to verify how human subjects perceive the translated texts and how well the generated translation should be understood. The tests related to two texts (Text1: “O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About the Regional Labour Office) and Text2: “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns))

3.5.1 Tests design

In order to compose the tests, I considered the two (2) extreme translation outputs (best and worst) for each of the two texts which gave me the following four positions:
The comprehension tests were composed of ten open questions each, which subjects had to answer with the information retrieved from the output translation given to them. The questions were based on the source text which was not accessible to the subjects. The subjects were informed that the translations presented to them are done by machine translating engines but they were not aware of which translation engines were used, avoiding any possible prejudice affecting their commitment to the task by making them less attentive in case of a translator they might dislike. There were twenty subjects and each of the twenty subjects read one version of each of the two texts and answered the questions. Thus, each version was read by ten different subjects, five of which were native English speakers and five who were not.

The difficulty of questions ranged, according to a 3 level scale:

**Level 1** questions – relatively easy - asking about short pieces of information, requiring one or two words to answer.

**Level 2** questions – medium difficulty – requiring one sentence answers but offering word-clues. The key word in the question is present in the answer in the text (reference translation, assuming that a possible synonym will still give a clue).

**Level 3** questions – questions which require as an answer more than one idea discussed in the text, sometimes ideas placed in different places in the text.

The answers of the subjects were analysed in relation to the reference answers that I established and then grouped into a) correct answer marked as ‘1’ and b) incorrect answer marked as ‘0’ in the statistical tables.

In order to confirm that the source texts in question were perfectly understandable in the source language - Polish, twenty Polish native speakers (10 subjects to each of the 2 source
texts) answered exactly the same questions translated from English to Polish, about the texts with a 100% correct answer rate.

The other purpose of the tests was to find a correlation between the incorrect answers of the subjects and problems with cohesion in the output texts. Analysing the problems the subjects had with retrieving information from a particular part of the text (signalled by an incorrect answer) and matching them with broken cohesive chains in the same part of the text, it was possible to reveal whether and which cohesive devices influence the overall comprehensibility of Polish-English machine translated texts.

### 3.6 Framework and Classification of evaluation

To classify contexts of the translation evaluation, I have used a simpler version of a quality model presented in an article: *Principles of Context-Based Machine Translation Evaluation* (Hovy, King, & Popescu-Belis, 2003) as my evaluation framework.

#### 1. Evaluation requirements

1.1 **Purpose of evaluation**

The purpose of the evaluation is to identify how comprehensibility and cohesion are maintained in Polish-English machine translated texts and consequently identifying how accessible the translation texts are and how functional the translation engines may be to the reader.

1.1.1 **Usability evaluation**

To assess whether machine translation engines in question, can be used with success for the purpose of translating texts containing valuable information for the reader, where cohesion must be well maintained in order for the reader to take real-life action based on the information retrieved from the translated texts.

1.2 **Object of evaluation – testing and evaluating the MT technology at the current state-of-the-art and assessing its application to Polish – English translation tasks considering A MT system as a whole**

- Google translate (*S1*)
- Microsoft Translator (Bing) (*S2*)
- SYSTRANet (*S3*)
1.3 Characteristics of the translation task: Assimilation: Information extraction/summarisation
Focus on the type of information which may be of interest to free movers to Poland without advanced knowledge of Polish and on the satisfactory level of translation quality needed for the readers to make use of the translated information.

1.4 User characteristics:
- Machine translation user - The users are non-native Polish speakers with basic or zero knowledge of Polish, but familiar with MT engines.
- Translation consumer in the conducted comprehension tests - Native English and non-native English speakers with zero knowledge of Polish.

1.5 Input characteristics - Document type:
1. Organizational websites
   a) job centres:
   - Regional Labour Office in Krakow - [http://wup-krakow.pl/o-wup/o-wup](http://wup-krakow.pl/o-wup/o-wup)
     Homepage of the labour office, promoting it and explaining what they can take care of and help with.
     **Title of the text:** “O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About the Regional/Voivodship Employment/Labour Office) – **Text 1**
     The text contains information about the fair including the date and place and application information.
     **Title of the text:** „Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji” (Work and Education Youth Fairs) – **Text 2**
   - Poznan, change of documents concerning employment of foreigners - [http://www.pup.poznan.pl/art/id/4666](http://www.pup.poznan.pl/art/id/4666)
     **Title of the text:** “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns) – **Text 3**
2. National, Local News
     **Title of the text:** „Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu.” (Polish Media in London’s City Hall) – **Text 4**
3. Information Portals
   a) Internet/TV providers:
   - FAQ Multimedia – TV provider – chosen questions from FAQ - [http://www.multimedia.pl/DTV](http://www.multimedia.pl/DTV)
2. System characteristics to be evaluated

How cohesion and comprehensibility are maintained on the level of discourse.

2.1.2 Linguistic resources and utilities:

Languages: Polish-English

2.1.3 Characteristics of process flow:

- Translation preparation activities
  The five (5) texts were not pre-edited in anyway, but taken directly from the webpage; they were entered into three (3) different translation engines generating three (3) different translations per text that allowed for a comparative analysis of the translating engines

- Post-translation activities
  The translation output was annotated in order to identify errors that occurred and then the translation outputs underwent two kinds of error analysis: general comprehension analysis concentrating on all kinds of errors and cohesion analysis concentrating on cohesive devices and chains.

- Interactive translation activities
  The comprehensibility of the translation output of Text 1 and Text 3 was tested in the form of comprehension tests by a group of human subjects.

2.2 System external characteristics:

Can be divided as follows:

2.2.1 Suitability -
- Target-language only (Polish)
- Readability – not evaluated
- Comprehensibility – analysed and evaluated for each of the translating engine
- Cohesion - analysed and evaluated for each of the translating engine
- Style – not evaluated

2.2.2 Accuracy – not evaluated

2.2.3 Well-formedness:
- Punctuation – not evaluated
- Lexis/lexical choice – evaluated in comprehensibility analysis, based on the error taxonomy ‘Incorrect Word’
− Grammar/syntax – partially evaluated in comprehensibility analysis, based on the error taxonomy ‘Word Order’
− Morphology - partially evaluated in comprehensibility analysis, based on the error taxonomy ‘Incorrect word form’

2.2.4 Reliability - None of the three (3) translating engines failed to generate the translation output.

2.2.5 Usability:
Understandability - Each of the translating engines is an easily accessible and usable freeware.

2.2.6 Efficiency:
Time behaviour:
− Pre-processing time - 0
− Input-to-output translation speed – not relevant but it can be said that it is quick enough for a standard user.
− Post-processing time
  • Post-editing time – not relevant as the research was not focused on the extent of post-editing but on how comprehensible and therefore usable output is without any post-editing.

3.7 Error taxonomies

I have created six main error groups for general comprehensibility analysis, presented with their sub-groups in the table of abbreviations attached in the Appendix 1. The main error groups are discussed in the following section.

3.7.1 Not translated

They are errors caused by elements not being translated by the translating system. Most of them are related to inflection and cases which are not always recognized by the MT systems but also to context based elements which are usually familiar words as in example of the noun: ‘Województwo’ (from wojewoda – governor and wództwo – ruling) – Voivodship - an equivalent of an English county.

3.7.2 Missing word

These are elements that have been omitted in the translation. In the general comprehension analysis, there are two types of errors that can be considered:
a) When the missing words are essential for expressing the meaning of the sentence. Normally, these errors are caused by missing “main words” like nouns or verbs (Vilar et al. 2006) as in the following example:

- Dzień św. Patryka czy Chiński Nowy Rok to wydarzenia, które od lat z chęcią celebrują wszyscy londyńczycy. (From Text 3)

“Holy day Patrick’s day whether the Chinese new year this event which for years with the desire to celebrate all Londoner.” (Translated by S2)

**Missing verb** ‘to be’ relating to St. Patrick’s day and Chinese New Year; conjugated in 3rd person plural ‘are’ or it could be rendered as a hyphen ‘-‘

In the polish input sentence, the first clause is an elliptical clause where a verb ‘to be’ is omitted and substituted with a particle ‘to’ which literally translates into ‘this’ or ‘it’.

**Corrected translation:**

St. Patrick’s Day or the Chinese new year are events which for years celebrate with the desire all Londoners

b) When the missing word is only necessary in order to form a grammatically correct sentence, but the meaning is preserved (Vilar et al. 2006) as in the following example:

- „W dniu 24 lutego 2011 r. w godzinach od 9-14:30 w Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych Nr 1 (…)” (From Text 2)

“On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14: 30 in the schools of mechanical 1, (…)”. (Translated by S2)

**Missing word:** abbreviation ‘Nr’ should translate to ‘№’

**Missing word:** the noun in locative case ‘Zespole’ should translate to ‘complex’ or ‘group’

**Corrected translation:**

“On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14: 30 in the mechanical schools group № 1, (…)”

### 3.7.3 Incorrect word

This is an error caused by the incorrect lexical choice of the translating system leading to the meaning being lost. It happens very often in case of polysemy - when one word has
multiple meanings and when the system uses the word that does not match the context of the clause (Word disambiguation not working properly) as in the following example:

- „Projekty te odnoszą się do celów strategicznych urzędu i uzupełniają wspólnie realizację regionalnej polityki rynku pracy.” (From Text 1)

  “These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and complete the joint implementation of the regional labor market policy.” (Translated by S1)

  **Incorrect word** – Verb ‘uzupełniać’ (here conjugated in 3rd p. Plural) here means ‘to complement’ NOT ‘to complete’

  Corrected translation:

  “These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and jointly complement the implementation of the regional labor market policy.”

3.7.4 Extra word

Extra words are additional words (very often articles and prepositions but also nouns and other elements) that are generated by the translating system but are not in the source text or are not necessary for the translation, as in the following example:

- „Wzór oświadczenia oraz pouczenia prawnego znajduje się na dole strony, (…)” (from Text 3)

  “The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below sides, (…)” (Translated by S3)

  **Extra word:** the noun in plural ‘sides’

  Corrected translation:

  “The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below, (…)”

3.7.5 Incorrect word form

Incorrect word form mostly concerns incorrectly conjugated verbs and nouns and it usually does not greatly affect general comprehensibility. This kind of error can be identified in the following example:

- „W przeciwieństwie do dotychczas używanych kabli, przesyła ono jednocześnie dźwięk i obraz, przez co instalacja staje się prostsza.” (From Text 5)
“In contrast to the previously used cables send it at the same time, the sound and image, the installation becomes much easier.” (Translated by S2)

**Incorrect word form:** the verb ‘przesyła’ should be in 3rd person singular ‘sends’

**Corrected translation:**

In contrast to the previously used cables it sends at the same time, the sound and image, the installation becomes much easier.

### 3.7.6 Word order

In Polish, the basic word order similarly to English is – SVO (subject-verb-object) but in Polish very often the word order is changed freely, a single sentence could be written in 6 different patterns also it is possible to drop either subject or verb or object from the sentence. Such an error appears in the following sentence:

- “Do wykorzystania złącza HDMI niezbędny jest telewizor zapewniający ochronę praw autorskich (HDCP).” (From the Text 5)

“To use the HDMI connector is needed to ensure that television copyright protection (HDCP).” (Translated by S1)

**Word order:** the noun ‘television’ should follow the noun ‘interface’

**Word order:** the verb in passive voice ‘is needed’ should be at the end of the sentence

**Corrected translation:**

To use the HDMI interface, television ensuring copyright protection is needed (HDCP).

There are many sub-groups that compose the main error groups or elements that cause the above-mentioned errors. The most important ones are discussed below.

### 3.7.7 Named entities: proper names/personal names

They represent an important part of natural language texts (estimated to about 10% in newspaper articles) (Piskorski et al. 2007) and are influential in MT as they affect the automatic text understanding of MT engines, particularly regarding identifying several name alternatives as referring to the same entity (lemmatization) (Collins English Dictionary). While automatic recognition of proper names in English, French and other main languages has been
thoroughly researched, not much attention has been given to Slavic languages including Polish.
Each proper name in Polish has 7 inflected forms and another seven for the plural variant. It
might even take on another few inflected forms depending on whether it inflects for number.
Therefore, vast inflection possibilities and a rather relaxed word order contribute to problems
in recognition of proper names in Polish. Additionally, inflection of proper names differs
significantly most of the time from common nouns, which complicates the lemmatization
process necessary for correct co-reference resolution and among those the personal names
are the most idiosyncratic class of proper names in Polish (Piskorski et al. 2007).

3.7.8 Polish genitive noun phrase

Polish noun phrases that consist of a noun followed by a noun in genitive case are
usually rendered into English as compound nouns (a noun phrase composed of two nouns
separated by a space or hyphen) or as periphrastic possessive (a noun phrase with of) (Jassem
et al. 2000).

3.7.9 Complex negative sentences

Sometimes, the meaning of the sentence with more than one negation word is
changed. It could happen that two negations in the input text are present in the same
sentence but related to two different words, causing a problem for the MT system.

3.7.10 Compound sentences – relative clauses

The adequacy of translation of compound sentences, especially relative clauses –the
logical relation between parts of the sentences may not remain the same after translation
from the source text.

3.7.11 Articles errors

Article selection errors and singular/plural form errors

3.7.12 Preposition errors

A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence.

A missing preposition can change the meaning of the sentence significantly as in the
case of Genitive noun phrases.
3.7.13 Collocations

“Collocations, in their vast majority, are made of frequently used terms, often highly ambiguous (e.g., break record, loose change) in English” (Wehrli, Seretan, & Nerima, 2010). Polish collocation ‘Pole chwaly’ (should be treated as multi-word lexeme ‘field of glory’ in English), (Baś, Broda, & Piasecki, 2008).

“Collocation (...) for lexical cohesive relations differs from what is meant by collocation in corpus linguistics. In corpus linguistics collocation refers to co-occurrences of words in the particular texts. Many of these words co-occur in a fixed syntactic pattern (e.g., make an improvement; a high/enormous/greater/large/mild/reasonable/substantial degree of...) (Stubbs 2001). Collocation in lexical cohesion exists between words in similar textual contexts. The difference between the two interpretations of the term is that in lexical cohesion the mere co-occurrence of items is not a sufficient criterion. We analyze lexical items with a meaning relation between them, which “tend to occur in similar lexical environments because they describe things that tend to occur in similar situations or contexts in the world” (Morris & Hirst 1991, p. 22)”

3.7.14 Cases

In Polish, there are seven cases of nouns, pronouns and adjectives and this very often causes problems for automatic translating systems which do not always recognize the inflections.

3.7.15 Genders

In Polish, there is masculine, feminine and neuter gender like in English.

3.7.16 Verb concordance

Complex Verb concordance and conjugation in Polish; verbs inflect according to gender, person and number which may lead to not-translated words. There are also formal forms and informal forms of verb conjugations in Polish.

3.7.17 Abbreviations with periods and symbols

There is a problem with abbreviations terminating with period occurring at the end of the sentence because in such a situation, the period plays two roles: being a part of an abbreviation and terminating a sentence (Jassem et al. 2000).
Chapter 4

4 Empirical data analysis

The machine translation of five texts by three different translating systems allowed me to make a comparative study of chosen translation engines. By identifying and analyzing the errors and cohesive chains that occurred in the translations, I was able to see whether general comprehensibility and cohesion are maintained and related in machine translated texts and what are the most common errors in these examples of Polish to English translations. The three stage analysis begins with assessing general comprehensibility of the generated translations by grouping errors into six categories. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 1, where figures are given for five texts and three translation engines. The next stage of the analysis involved finding cohesive chains in the translations. The chains were divided into three main categories and together with their sub-categories, are presented in Tables 4 and 5 in Appendix 2, where the percentages of total number of chains and of broken chains per translation are shown. The last stage of my analysis concerned comprehension tests that were based on two of the five Polish texts (Text 1 and Text 3). They were composed of open questions about the text, to be answered by human subjects. The tests aimed to show the level of the human subject’s understanding of the translations. The tests, based on the incorrect answers ratio, also permitted the identification of which errors and broken chains affected the quality of the translations most. In the following sub-sections I have presented the statistics of the results of described above analysis with commentaries.

In the following sub-sections, I use the abbreviations S1, S2, S3 when referring to: System 1 (Google translator), System 2 (MS translator) and System 3 (SYSTRANet). The Polish source texts are always presented in the following order:

Text 1 – “O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About the Regional Labour Office)

Text 2 – „Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji” (Work and Education Youth Fairs)

Text 3 – “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns)

Text 4 – „Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu.” (Polish Media in London’s City Hall)

Text 5 – „FAQ telewizja kablowa” (FAQ cable tv)
4.1 Errors affecting comprehensibility

In this section, I discuss the extent to which the errors I identified affect the general comprehensibility of the translations. I discuss the most common errors in three sub-sections: firstly, in general terms, secondly the most common errors performed by different systems, and lastly the errors typical for each of five texts. The major error categories included in the table below are: Missing Word (MW), Incorrect Word (IW), Not Translated (NT), Word Order (WO), Extra Word (EW) and Incorrect Word Form (IWF). The summary of those analyses will be presented in the section: ‘conclusions’. The abbreviations of all error names with their sub-groups are explained in the table of abbreviations in Appendix 1.
Figure 1 - Errors affecting comprehensibility in translations of 5 texts performed by 3 different systems

Text 1

Number of errors:

- S3: 13
- S2: 15
- S1: 14

Text 2

Number of errors:

- S3: 51
- S2: 48
- S1: 30

Text 3

Number of errors:

- S3: 44
- S2: 37
- S1: 40

Text 4

Number of errors:

- S3: 64
- S2: 65
- S1: 32

Text 5

Number of errors:

- S3: 83
- S2: 43
- S1: 31
4.1.1 The most common errors treated generally

From the tables above, it is apparent that there are three types of errors that occur most frequently throughout all the translations of the five texts. There is: IW that was in the first three of most frequent errors in fifteen translations out of fifteen in total. Additionally, it was ‘the most frequent’ error in six translations, always representing more than 19% of all errors and reaching 46% in the translation by S3 of Text 5. The second most common error is MW that was the most common error in eight translations and was included in the top three errors in thirteen translations, always representing more than 14% of the total errors, once constituting 47% of all errors in the translation by S2 of Text 5. The third most frequent error is WO that was ranked as the very first in the translation by S1 of Text 2 reaching 33% of the total errors. Besides, it appeared as one of the three most common errors in ten translations always constituting more than 12%. The other two common errors are NT that in four translations out of fifteen reached from 15,4% to 22% (Text 2, S3) of all errors and EW that in three translations constituted more than 19% of all errors, reaching the most 23,1% in the translation performed by S3 of Text 1. All other kinds of errors never reached more than 20 % of all errors in any of the translations.

4.1.2 The most common errors depending on the translating system

Another trend that should be discussed, based on Figure 1, is the most common errors characteristic for each of the translating systems.

4.1.2.1 System 1

We observe that System 1 performed the largest amount of MW errors in its translations. For five different texts, in the translation of three of them, MW was the most common error, constituting 43% of all errors in Text 1 as well as in Text 3 and at least 23% of all errors for Text 5. The other two most common errors for this system are IW that in Text 5 constituted the biggest number of errors reaching 32% (In other four texts, no less than 19%) and WO which is the most common error in Text 2 constituting 33% of all errors and in other four texts always exceeding 14%.

4.1.2.2 System 2

In the translation performed by System 2, the three most common types of errors vary depending on the text, however it is always MW that constitutes the largest number of errors
reaching 47% in the translation of Text 5 and not dropping below 24% for the other four texts. The second most common error for this system is WO that at most constituted 26.7% of all errors in Text 1. Similarly, error type IW that represented 26% of all errors in Text 5 and in other four texts never constituted less than 20%. The last two types of errors are NT that only in Text 4 constituted a significant number of errors with 20% and EW that was quite significant in Text 3 representing 19% of all errors.

4.1.2.3 System 3

System 3 had as the most common error in all five translations IW constituting at most 46% of all errors in Text 5 and at least 34% in Text 4. The next most frequent errors are MW and NT that in case of three translations belonged to the first three most common errors while NT constituted at most 22% of all errors in Text 2 and MW 18% in Text 5. The error that could be claimed to be the least frequent is IWF that hardly ever reached more than 10% of all errors and in most of the translations in case of all three Systems placed last in the tables.

4.1.3 The most common errors depending on the text

When looking at each text individually, it is also possible to see what error types are typical for them. In the following sub-sections I discuss the major errors characteristic for each text, illustrating them with examples taken from my empirical data analysis that can be accessed fully in Appendix 3.

4.1.3.1 Text 1

The most common error generated in the translations of Text 1 performed by S1 and S2 is MW, 43% and 26.7%, which is very much in contrast to the performance of S3, where this error did not occur at all. This type of error even when it concerns a preposition or periphrastic possessive as in the case of the following example taken from the translation done by S2 may change the meaning of a collocation considerably:

‘Transferu zasíłku’ in Polish should be translated as ‘transfer of allowance’ NOT ‘transfer allowance’ in English – it changes the meaning from ‘transferring (what?) allowance’ to ‘allowing transfers’ or an allowance one receives for a transfer such as extra money for a job transfer or change of residence.

The second two most common errors for Text 1 are IW consisting of 36% in the translation performed by S1, 20% by S2 and 15.4 % by S3, and WO constituting 38.5% of all errors in the case of S3, 26.7% in the case of S2, and 14% in the case of S1. IW type of error
affects four out of twelve sentences which is also \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the whole Text 1. It concerns adverbs, adjectives, verbs and prepositions and affects the comprehensibility greatly as we can observe in the following example taken from a translation of Text 1 by S1:

- “We provide unique, professional and system of labor market information.”

**Corrected translation:**

We provide unique, professional and system information about the labor market.

**Incorrect Word:** preposition ‘of’ instead of ‘about’ or ‘on’; preposition ‘of’ makes the adjective ‘system’ refer to the noun ‘labour market’ whereas ‘system’ should be referring to the noun ‘information’ which in turn should have a preposition ‘about’ or ‘on’ now making a reference to ‘labor market’.

The **WO** error in the translation performed by S2 occurred in three sentences composed of many clauses which represents \( \frac{1}{3} \) of the whole translation and consequently influences greatly the general comprehensibility of the translation of Text 1 as in the following example:

- “We accept[V1] /our/ applications and[Con1] benefits of the relevant certificates or [Con2] decisions in order to determine[V2] the unemployment benefit when working abroad(…)”

**Corrected translation:**

We accept and **process** applications from/of unemployed to issue the relevant certificates or decisions in order to determine the unemployment benefit after working abroad (...).

V1,V2 – verb 1, verb2

Con1,Con2…-conjunction1...

**Word Order:** Conjunction 1 ‘and’ is in the wrong place in the sentence – in the source text it was relating to the Verb 2 ‘determine’, here it changes the meaning of Verb 1 ‘accept’ and ‘benefits’ creating a new meaning: ‘We accept applications and benefits…’ instead of ‘we accept applications (in order)to (…) determine … benefit (…)’

The last major error for Text 1 is **NT** that represents at least 15.4% of all errors in case of S3 but 20% in case of S2 which at the same time constitutes \( \frac{1}{4} \) of all errors made by this system for this text and means that for twelve sentences of the text, there are four which have either a verb or a noun that was not translated. These happen to be words derived from the
same proper name Małopolska (region), usually in English translated as ‘Little Poland’. If the reader is not familiar with the first form, he/she may be confused by its use as in the following example:

- “Pełnimy in małopolskim function Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.”

Corrected translation:

In the Malopolska region, we function as Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational program 2007-2013.

Not Translated: Polish verb ‘to serve’ in 1st person plural


The reader, thanks to a preposition ‘in’, may be able to deduct that ‘malopolskim’ refers to the region and that something is happening in this region, but not necessarily.

However the not translated (NT) verb ‘Pełnimy’ – ‘to serve a function’ affects the overall meaning of the sentence as the word ‘function’ is now taken as a verb and not a noun that was a part of collocation ‘to serve a function’.

The reader may understand that: in the Małopolska region, there function Implementation Institutions of the human capital operational program instead of understanding that: it is the regional labor office (the text is about) that serves this function of implementation institution etc.

To conclude, even though from the available percentages of errors for Text 1, we see that the errors in all three translations do not exceed 5% of the whole text (word wise) which is relatively low but they affect on average five out of fourteen sentences which is more than 1/3rd of the whole text.

4.1.3.2 TEXT 2

In Text 2, the error that appeared most frequently throughout all three translations was IW consisting at the highest 45% of all errors in case of S3. In nine sentences out of thirteen of Text 2, this error appeared with the lowest 23% of all errors in the translation performed by S2, where in five sentences out of thirteen of this translation, this error was
made. This type of error may affect all parts of speech and in the following example it affects both an adjective and a noun:

- “The young markets of the work and of the education”

**Corrected translation:**

The **youth fairs** of work and education

**Incorrect Word:** the adjective ‘Młodzieżowe’ translates to ‘youth’ **NOT** ‘young’

**Incorrect Word:** the plural noun ‘Targi’ translates to ‘fairs’ **NOT** ‘markets’

The second most frequent error for **Text 2** is **MW** that in the translations performed by **S2** and **S1** represented 35% and 30%, respectively, of all errors whereas in the translation performed by **S3** it consisted of only around 10% of all errors. This type of error in most cases concerned nouns as in the following example taken from the translation of **Text 2** done by **S1**:

- “The organization of this year’s Job Fair is to provide young high school jobs directly from employers”

**Corrected translation:**

(....) information about the wanted **professionals** of **given occupations** by regional **companies**, (...).

**Missing Word:** the plural noun ‘offers’ (‘ofert’ in Polish) in genitive noun phrase ‘ofert pracy’ (job offers). Without it, it can be understood that Job Fair guarantees jobs which it does not, it only provides job offers which help job-seekers to find jobs.

The third most frequent error characteristic for **Text 2** is **WO** that in the case of the translation done performed by **S2**, represented 26.7% of the errors and for the other two translations, it was around 15%. This type of error happens mostly in translations of genitive noun phrases such as in the following example taken from the translation of **Text 2** performed by **S2** where the genitive noun phrase ‘umiejętności poruszania się’ translates to ‘mobility skills’ **NOT** ‘skills mobility’.

The last type of error that represented a considerable percentage of all errors is **NT** that constituted 22% of all errors in the translation performed by **S3** and 23.1% in the case of
S2. In the first mentioned translation, it concerned mainly adjectives and nouns as in the following example:

- “(...) information about the wanted specialistač of data by regional groups, (...)”

Not Translated: noun in locative case ‘specialistač’ which translates to ‘professionals’

To conclude, it has to be said that word-wise the errors in the translations represent 7% of the whole text in case of S1 and 12% and 14% for S3 and S2. Each of the translations of Text 2 has thirteen sentences and S1 generated six sentences with errors, S2 eight and S3 nine which means that in the case of all three systems, it is nearly half or more of the whole text. In section 4.3 about comprehension tests, we will see that concerning Text 2 even with a relatively small ratio of errors, the text’s comprehensibility may suffer greatly.

4.1.3.3 TEXT 3

In the translations of Text 3, the most common error is IW that represented a very high 43% in the case of S3 and did not fall below 24% in the case of S2. This type of error, mostly, concerned nouns and, in the translation by S3, prepositions that can be seen in the following example:

- “(...) empowered person for the confirmation of reception in information point”

Incorrect Word: the preposition ‘za’ translates to ‘with’ NOT ‘for’

Corrected translation:

(...) empowered person with the confirmation of reception in the information point.

The second most common error that appeared in the translations of Text 3 is MW with at the highest 43% for S1 and the lowest 11% for S3. MW concerned mainly prepositions or as in case of S1 - the translation with the highest percentages of this error, also nouns. Both of these parts of speech were affected in the following sentence taken from the translation performed by S1:

- “Please note that we have changed patterns printed statements of an intention to work by foreigners without work permits.”

Corrected translation:
Please note that we have changed patterns of printed statements of an intention to entrust work to foreigners without work permits.

**Missing Word:** preposition ‘of’ following the plural noun ‘patterns’

**Missing Word:** the noun ‘powierzenia’ (to give trust) can be rendered as ‘to entrust’

The third type of error that is very frequent in the translations of Text 3 is WO that reached between 23% (S1) and 16% (S2, S3). In the following example from the translation by S1, we can observe that one misplaced word can change the meaning dramatically:

- “Employing a simplified system for employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer’s statement (...)

**Corrected translation:**

A simplified **employing** system is employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer’s statement (...).

**Word Order:** the adjective ‘employing’ should be placed between the adjective ‘simplified’ and the noun ‘system’ otherwise it suggests the wrong idea that there is a system that is being employed and it should be rather that there is a simplified system of employing etc.

The last two major errors that represented around 20% of all errors is NT in the translation by S3 and EW in case of S2. The first concerned mainly nouns and the latter prepositions as presented in the following examples:

- Example 1: “Zatrudnianie foreigners - the change of the examples of the documents”

**Corrected translation:**

**Employment of** foreigners - the change of the **patterns** of the documents

**Not Translated:** the noun ‘Zatrudnianie’ (employment)

- Example 2: “an employer interested in hiring people with ww. countries shall submit the information at the point of Declaration and completed form together with a copy of the letter.”

**Corrected translation:**
An employer interested in hiring people from the above mentioned countries shall submit at the information point a completed declaration and instruction form together with a copy.

Extra Word: preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun ‘declaration’

To conclude, it should be said that word-wise the errors represent from 11% (S2) to 14% (S1) of the translation. However, sentence-wise 50% of the whole text of each translation was affected by the errors. Out of thirteen sentences, in case of S1 ten sentences were affected, for S2 seven and for S3 twelve which is relatively great and giving Text 3 the first worse score out of all five texts.

4.1.3.4 TEXT 4

In the translations of Text 4, the most frequent error type is MW which constituted 28% and 29% of all errors in the translations performed by S1 and S2, while in the translation by S3 MW was the third most common error with 17%. This type of error in the translations of this text concerned mainly prepositions (S1), nouns (S2) and articles (S3). An example of missing prepositions is presented in the following sentence taken from the translation of Text 4 by S1:

• “Hence the idea of meeting, constructive dialogue roundtable (...)”

Corrected translation:
Hence the idea of meeting of constructive dialogue of roundtable (...).

Missing Word: prepositions (periphrastic) ‘of’ in a genitive noun phrase ‘dialogu okrągłego stołu’ (dialogue of roundtable)

The second most common error characteristic for the translations of Text 4 is IW that represented at the highest 34% of all errors in the case of S3 and 23% and 19% for S2 and S1. IW concerned mostly nouns and adverbs as in the following example taken from the translation performed by S2:

• “Now the Town Hall also recognises the Poles as quickly expanding and increasing the strength of the community of immigrants in the last few years.”

Corrected translation:
Now Town Hall also recognises the Poles as the most quickly expanding and increasing in strength community of immigrants of the last few years.
Incorrect Word: ‘najszybciej’ (the most quickly an adverb in nominative case. NOT ‘quickly’

Incorrect Word: instead of preposition ‘in’, there should be ‘of’;

‘społeczność imigrantów ostatnich kilku lat’ is a genitive noun phrase where ‘ostatnich kilku lat’ is modifying the head noun ‘społeczność imigrantów’ and in English should be rendered as a noun phrase with ‘of’; ‘a community of immigrants of the last few years’.

Due to these errors the sense was changed. We may wrongly understand that it is a quickly expanding (but not the quickest) community that increases the strength of the overall community of immigrants. It should instead be understood that it is a community increasing the strength of the overall community of immigrants.

The third most common error for these translations is WO that constitutes 28% of all errors in the translation performed by S1 and 14% by S3 but does not appear to be a major problem in the translations performed by S2 where it represented only 5%. The following example of this type of error for Text 4 is taken from the translation performed by S3:

• “Not manner from this to run away, (…)”

Corrected translation:
No manner to run away from this, (...).

Word Order: the phrase ‘from this’ should be placed at the end of the first clause

The last major errors affecting comprehensibility for Text 4 are NT representing 20% in the case of S2 and EW with 19% in the translation by S3. The NT concerned mainly nouns and verbs, as presented in the first example taken from the translation by S2 and EW concerned mainly prepositions as shown in the second example taken from the translation by S3:

• Example 1: “Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain is more and more places, which instantly kojarzymy with Polakami.”

Corrected translation:
Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain there are more and more places, which we instantly link with the Poles.

Not Translated: verb ‘kojarzymy’ (to link with)

Not Translated: plural noun ‘Polakami’ (the Poles)
• Example 2: “(...) but also Polish shops with the exotic for the Englishmen pickled cucumbers and by jumble, (...)”

Corrected translation:
(...) but also Polish shops with the exotic for the Englishmen, **exotic** pickled cucumbers and **cabbage stew** (jumble), (...).

Extra Word: preposition ‘by’

To conclude, it can be said that word-wise the translations by **S1** were affected in 4% and in the case of **S2** and **S3**, they were affected in 9% and 8%. Sentence-wise, in the translation of **Text 4** performed by **S1**, out of thirty-five sentences, ten of them were affected. In the case of **S3**, the situation is similar as twelve sentences were affected and the translation performed by **S2** stands out from the other two as it has seventeen sentences affected by errors out of total thirty-four which constitutes 50% of the whole text, whereas in case of the other two systems it is only around $\frac{1}{3}$ (ten and twelve sentences) of the text that is affected. Despite of the relatively small amount of errors word-wise, they affected many of the sentences of the text.

4.1.3.5 **TEXT 5**

The most common errors in the translations of **Text 5** is **IW** representing 46% of all errors in the case of **S3**, 32% in the translation by **S1** and 26% for **S2**. **IW** concerned mostly nouns and verbs as in the following example taken from the translation performed by **S1**:

• “Allows the Subscriber use of such services as Internet or fees for the individual, actually view movies VOD (per-per-view) and etc.”

Corrected translation:
It allows the Subscriber use of such services as Internet or **payments** for the individual, actually viewed movies VOD (per-per-view) and etc.

Incorrect Word: the plural noun ‘opłaty’ translates to ‘payments’ NOT ‘fees’

The second most common error for **Text 5** is **MW** that represented 47% of all errors in the translation by **S2**, 23% for **S1** and 18% for **S3**. **MW** concerned mainly for prepositions and personal pronouns as in the example taken from the translation by **S3**:

• “To this end is necessary to be in contact with Infolinia be local By office customer services.”
Corrected translation:

To this end it is necessary to be in contact with the helpline or local customer services office.

**Missing Word:** personal pronoun ‘it’

The third most frequent error characteristic for **Text 5** is **WO** which constituted 26% of all errors in the case of **S1**, 16% for **S3** and 12% in the translation by **S2**. This type of error is exemplified in the following sentence taken from the translation by **S2**:

- “The second way to inform the Media about the situation the company is send by email notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact.”

Corrected translation:

The second way to inform the **Multimedia company** about the situation is **to** send by email a notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact.

**Word Order:** the noun ‘company’ should precede the proper name ‘Multimedia’

In conclusion, it can be said that word-wise, relatively few errors affected translations performed by **S1** (6%) and **S2** (8%) and fairly more in case of **S3** (13%). Sentence-wise, in the translations of **Text 5** by **S1** and **S2**, out of thirty-one sentences, thirteen (13/51) and fourteen (14/52) sentences were affected by errors of different kinds, which is considerably less than a half. This is very much in contrast to the translation of this text performed by **S3**, where more than 2/3rd (23) of all sentences were affected.

4.1.4 Conclusions

To sum up the section on the errors affecting comprehensibility, it has to be said that whether looking at the errors generally or according to the translating systems or texts that have been translated, we observe that out of seven identified error types, the most common three categories are interchangeably: missing word (**MW**), incorrect word (**IW**), and not translated word (**NT**). Based on the error analysis, it is apparent that the first three texts which are close to each other in terms of length (around 14 sentences) are also affected to a similar extent by the errors with the least affected one being **Text 1** (1/3rd of the whole text) and **Text 3** being the most affected one (from 50% to 80%). The last two texts however (4 and 5), are considerably longer than the other three and are less affected by the errors (4 out of 6 translations had around 1/3rd of the texts affected with the exception of translation of **Text 4** by **S2** and **Text 5** by **S3**, where half or more was affected by the errors).
4.2 Errors affecting cohesion

In the following section, I will present the statistics for the cohesion errors that have occurred in the discussed translations. They have been divided into four main groups (with the abbreviations provided in brackets): **Reference (Rf)**, **Repetition (Rp)**, **Semantic relations (SR)**, **Conjunction (C)**; according to Halliday & Hasan’s division in “Cohesion in English” (1976). The percentages that those groups represent for each of the texts are presented in Table 2 below, as well as the number of cohesive elements from their sub-groups are presented in the table included in Appendix 2. The statistics of cohesive chains affected by errors and what part they represent are also included. In order to identify those errors, I first searched for all cohesive chains in each of the translations, then counted those chains that have been somewhat affected, judging them as broken and consequently as errors. Then, depending on which type of the chain was broken, I grouped them accordingly in Table 5 in Appendix 2.

The five (5) texts are analysed in the form of three types of statistics that have been composed for each of the texts. The first, concerns the four main groups of cohesive chains (Rf, Rp, SR, C) identified in the three translations of each text and what percentages they represent. This analysis will also concentrate on the amount of chains within those groups.

*Figure 2 - Total number of all identified cohesive chains for all texts*
The second type of statistics that should be analysed is the sub-groups of cohesive relations, together with the percentages that their cohesive elements represent within the main group (Rf, Rp, Sr, C). In this process, I have not counted the chains but the single cohesive elements that appeared throughout the translations and constitute those chains as in the following example from the translation of Text 1 done by S2:

- Reference chain: projects (Sentence 13) ... these projects (demonstrative reference) (Sentence 14)

Please, note that the first main group reference divides into personal, demonstrative and comparative reference or it can be looked at from another angle and be divided into anaphoric and cataphoric reference. It means that for example, a personal reference can be either anaphoric or cataphoric as can be the other two sub-groups. For this reason, the category ‘reference’ in the table included in Appendix 2, has been divided by a bold line into two parts:
for the percentages of personal, demonstrative and comparative reference and for the percentages of anaphoric and cataphoric reference (looking at the same cohesive chains).

The last type of statistics that will help us characterise the translations of the texts, are the number of cohesive chains that are affected (broken). The percentages of the affected chains from each group (Rf, Rp, Sr, C), in respect to the total amount of affected chains in a given translation, are also to be considered.

All the examples provided in the following analysis can be found together with the entire cohesion analysis in Appendix 4.

4.2.1 Text 1 – “O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About the Regional Labor Office)

In the case of all the translations of Text 1, the number of identified cohesive chains for each of the main groups is similar, with a slight difference varying from 1 to 3 cohesive chains. This means that all systems generated a similar amount of cohesive chains in their translations of Text 1. In case of all three systems, the largest part of all the cohesive chains, is constituted by chains of repetition (from 32% - S1 to around 35% - S3, of all chains) and of semantic relations (from 31% - S2 to 33% - S1 of all chains). The reference chains are in the third (3rd) place, representing around 20% for all three systems and the least amount of cohesive chains in respect to all the chains represent conjunction chains (15% - S2 to 16% - S3) (Table 2).

In terms of cohesive elements divided into sub-groups, the first main group – reference, is mainly composed of personal reference (from 67% - S1, S3 to 71% - S2) and demonstrative reference (29% - S2 to 33% - S1, S3) in case of all three (3) systems. As well as, most of the instances of reference appear to be anaphoric (82% - S1 to 85% - S3) with only around 16% (+- 1%) being cataphoric (Table 4, Appendix 2).

The systematic relations found in the translations of Text 1 are mostly synonymy (63% - S2 to 67% - S1, S3) and antonymy, where the most antonyms appeared in the translation performed by S3 (29%) and least by S1 (19%). There is only a small percentage of meronymy (16% - S2; 5% - S1) and holonymy (10% - S1; 5% - S3). The meronymy does not appear at all in the case of S3 and holonymy does not appear in case of S2. Those two elements are both present only in translation performed by S1. Meronymy, where a part represents a whole, is the opposition of holonymy, where a whole represents a part or a member. In the discussed translation, it is noticeable that both elements can be used interchangeably as in the following examples (here
‘S’ is the abbreviation for ‘sentence’ and the number designates which sentence of the translation it is).

- The first example is taken from the translation performed by **System 1**: “Chain2 (holonymy): Office(S2) ... department(S2)” – where the noun ‘office’ is a more general noun (whole) because e.g. one ‘office’ can have many ‘departments’.

- In the second example taken from the translation performed by **System 2**: “Chain2 (meronymy): Office(S2) ... unit(S2); Chain3 (meronymy): office(S2), unit(S2) ... self-government(S2); Chain4 (meronymy): unit(S2) ... institution(S3)”, there are only instances of **meronymy** where every next lexical item is a more inclusive term than the previous one which makes, the first one we read, a **meronymy** of what follows.

We can see that all those lexical items have the same referent which is the Krakow Regional Labour Office but depending on the system, those items are either each other’s **holonymy** or **meronymy**.

The translations, in order to be comprehensible, need to have their sentences and clauses connected to each other and it is accomplished mainly by **simple additive conjunctions** such as ‘and’ (around 80% of all conjunctions in all three translations). **Causal conjunctions** such as ‘therefore’ (**S3 ; S2**) or ‘which is why’ (**S1**) also appear but represent only around 10%, as in the case of **adversative conjunction** ‘but’ in all three translations (Table 4, Appendix 2).

In each of the translation of **Text 1**, there are affected cohesive chains that have been broken due to errors discussed in the previous section regarding errors affecting general comprehensibility. It is easy to notice that in the case of **Text 1**, nearly all of the affected chains are **reference chains** (100% - **S1, S3**; 71% - **S2**) and only in the case of **S2**, does it concern the **repetition chains** (29%). (Table 5, Appendix 2)

- In the following example from the translation performed by **S2**, we can see that the broken chain is due to a not translated word (**NT**). **NT** is the main cause in both cases of breaks concerning **repetition** and **reference chains** (for 8 chains, 7 of them have a **NT** and 1 has a incorrect word (**IW**) – pronoun):

  Reference chain2: County Malopolskiego**(not translated)**(S2) ... Here(dem.ref.)(S3) ... the Malopolska region(S4) ... Malopolska(S4) ... State Malopolskiego**(not translated)**(S8)

- In the translation performed by **S1**, most of the broken chains are caused by missing word (**MW**) (in 4 chains out of 5) as in the following example:

  Reference chain11: Malopolska(S9)**(should be Malopolska residents)** ... their(p.ref.)(S9)
• And in the following case, the chain was broken because of an IW (pronoun):

Reference chain12: We(S3) ... ?('ourselves’ instead of ‘themselves’)(S3) ... We(S4) ... our(p.ref.)(S4) ... We(S9) ... Our(S10)

• In the translation performed by S3 the reference chains were broken due to IW, MW or NT as in the following example:

Reference chain7: inhabitants of Little Poland(S4) ... Malopolanie(S9)(it should translate to inhabitants/residents of Malopolska) ... they(p.ref.)(S9)

4.2.2 Text 2 - „Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji” (Work and Education Youth Fairs)

In all three translations of Text 2, the number of identified cohesive chains for each of the main groups is similar, with a difference varying from 1 to 4 cohesive chains. This means that as in the case of Text 1 also for Text 2, all systems generated a similar amount of cohesive chains. In the case of all three systems, repetition is the largest part of all cohesive chains (from 55% - S3 to 43%, 42% for S2, S1). The second largest group is constituted by conjunction chains (from 2% - S1 to 29% - S1). The semantic relations are in third (3rd) place, representing 20% and 14% in case of S1 and S2 and only 8% for S3. The least amount of cohesive chains constituted reference chains (9% - S3 to 14% - S2) (Table 2).

Regarding cohesive elements, the first main group – reference, is composed only of demonstrative reference in the case of S2 and S3 and of personal and comparative reference in case of S1 (50% each). Most of the cases of reference are anaphoric (89% - S1, S2 and 100% - S3) with only 11% being cataphoric in the translations performed by S1 and S2 (Table 4, Appendix 2). Here we can see an example of demonstrative, anaphoric reference, found in the translation performed by S3:

• Referential chain1: The young markets of the work and of the education(S1) ... this year’s markets of work(dem.ref.)(S4) ... the markets(S5)

Systematic relations in the translations of Text 2 are in major part composed of examples of synonymy (86% - S1, 67% - S2) being the only semantic relation in the case of S3. In the translation performed by S1, those synonyms related mainly to one referent ‘Job’ which was, in the text, also referred to as:

• Employment (S1), Work(S2), labor(S4).
There is a small percentage of hyperonymy (22% - \textbf{S2} and 14% - \textbf{S1}) and in the case of \textbf{S2}, there appears also an element of hyponymy (11%). \textit{Hyperonymy} is a relation where one word is more generic than the other word and therefore it is a superordinate and \textit{hyponymy} is the inversion of this relation. In the following example taken from the translation by \textbf{S1} we can see that a higher rank of ‘fair’ is a general word ‘event’

- Chain10 (hyperonymy): \textit{Events(S10)} – \textit{Fair(S7)}

And the contrary semantic relation can be exemplified with the following, taken from the translation by \textbf{S2}:

- Chain9 (hyponymy): \textit{forms(S13)} – \textit{printed matter(S13)}

Here, the word ‘forms’ is more narrow and specific than ‘printed matter’

In the translations of Text 2, nearly all of the \textit{conjunctions} found, were \textit{additive} except the translation performed by \textbf{S3}, where the other 20% of those chains was constituted by \textit{adversative conjunction}.

In regards to broken chains, we can see that the most affected cohesive group is \textit{repetition} and \textit{reference} where reference in the case of \textbf{S1} were the only chains that were affected. However, in the translations performed by \textbf{S2} and \textbf{S3}, repetition constituted 56% and 100% of all broken chains, respectively (Table 5).

- In the first example from the translation by \textbf{S1}, we can see that due to MW ‘Malopolska’ in translation in sentence 2, that would be a referent for ‘Malopolska’ in sentence 3, \textbf{the referential chain} is broken:

Referential chain3: \textit{Lesser (missing word ‘Malopolska’)(S2) ... Malopolska(S3) ... the Malopolska Region(S6)}

In the following example taken from the translation by \textbf{S2}, we see that due to error NT, the \textbf{repetition chain} was broken in sentence 10 of the output text:

- Chain 2: \textit{Fairs(S1), S2 ... fair(S3), S4, S5 ...fairs(S6) ...fair(S7) ... Targom(Not translated to ‘Fairs’)(S10)} ...

\textit{Fairs(S11), S12 ...fair(S13)}
In the last example delivered by S3, a repetition chain is also broken which actually could never be created, due to a NT error affecting both of the words from the chain. They should translate to ‘post-secondary’

• Chain 16: ponadgimnazjalnych(NT)(S4) ... ponadgimnazjalnych(NT)(S6)

4.2.3 Text 3 - “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns)

In the translations of Text 3, the main group of cohesive chains is consisted of repetition with 47% and 39% for S3 and S2 respectively and of semantic relations in the case of S1 with 37%. The second largest group of all cohesive chains is made of reference relations in the case of S2 (27%) and S3 (23%) as well as of repetition chains for the translation made by S1, constituting 35% of all chains. Conjunction relations, in all three translations comprise a very small group representing from 6% (S1, S2) to 8% (S3) of all cohesive chains (Table 2).

With regard to identified cohesive elements (Table 4, Appendix 2), the only reference that appeared in the translations of Text 3 is personal reference which in more than 90% was anaphoric as in the following example taken from the translation by S1:

• Referential chain9: the original statement(Sentence8) ... it(Sentence8)(p.ref.) ... the original recorded statement(Sentence12)

Systematic semantic relations are mainly represented by synonymy comprising 56% of all relations in the case of S2, 43% for S3 and 39% for S1. The following chain exemplifying synonymy is taken from the translation performed by S2:

• Chain1 (synonymy): models(Sentence1) – designs(Sentence2)

The second biggest sub-group of systematic semantic relations is constituted by hyponymy which represents at most 29% (S3) and at the least 17% (S2). The third significant type of relation in this group is hyperonymy which in the case of S2 is equally large as the previous sub-group constituting also 17% of all cohesive chains. In the translations by S1 and S3, hyperonymy represents 9% and 7% respectively. In the following examples we will see a hyponymy taken from the translation of S3 and hyperonymy which is a contrary relation, taken from the translation by S2:

• Chain2 (hyponymy): declaration(S2) – documents(S1)

• Chain2 (hyponymy): forms(S2) – documents(S1)
The **conjunctions** in the translations were entirely *additive* except the translation by **S3** where 20% were composed of *adversative conjunction* as in the case of **Text 2**. In the following chains, we have examples of those two kinds of **conjunctions** taken from the translation by **S3**:

- **Additive simple**: and(Sentence6), and(S7), and(S11), and(S13)
- **Adversative emphatic contrastive**: however(S8)

In the translation of **Text 3**, the main group of cohesive relations that was affected by errors is **reference**, constituting 75% of all broken chains in the case of **S1**, 50% for **S2** and 44.4% for **S3**. The other two major groups of chains that have been broken are **repetition** and **semantic relations**. Repetition represented 50% of all chains in the translation by **S2** and 44.4% in the translation by **S3** and semantic relations represented 25% of all broken chains for **S1** and 11.1% for **S3** (Table 5, Appendix 2).

- In the following example, we can see the **reference** chain generated by **S1** which is broken due to **MW** error:

  Referential chain 4: *model statements, legal instruction* (Sentence5) ... *(get)*?/them/*(S5)**(p.ref. missing)*

  Chain broken because of the missing personal pronoun ‘them’

- The following repetition chain taken from a translation by **S2** is broken due to **IW** and **NT** errors:

  Chain 9: *the point of *(?INFORMACYJNYM?)* (Sentence5)* (not translated)* ... *(?the information at the point?*(S6)* (incorrect translation)* ... the point of information*(S12)*

  The first element of the chain has the untranslated word ‘INFORMACYJNYM’ (information) and the second element is incorrectly translated which makes it impossible to create a **repetition chain**.

- The last example shows a **systematic semantic chain** taken from a translation by **S3** broken due to **NT** error:

  Chain 1 (hyperonym): *(drukow)*? *(Not translated)* (Sentence2) – documents*(S1)*

  The word ‘drukow’ should be translated to ‘forms’ and it would be a **hyperonym** of the word ‘documents’
4.2.4 Text 4 - „Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu” (Polish Media in London’s City Hall)

In the translations of Text 4, the main group of cohesive relations is repetition which represents from 32% (S1) to 36% (S2) of all cohesive chains. The second most numerous chains are referential chains in case of translation performed by S2 (26%) and by S3 (25%) and systematic semantic relations in the translation by S1 (28%). The third most common cohesive relation for the translations of S4 is the systematic semantic relation that represents 22% and 20% for S2 and S3 respectively. In the case of Text 4 a new type of relation ellipsis appears that was not present in any other texts but represent only 1% of all cohesive chains as there is only one instance in each of the three translations (Table 2).

- **Ellipsis** is a cohesive device where a part of a clause is omitted instead of being repeated from the clause before but nevertheless the meaning of the clause is understood as in the following example of nominal ellipsis from the translation by S3:

  (...in the **capital ref.**(London S21) **lived rep.**(lives S21) **about rep.**(about S21) 33 thousand of **Poles rep.**(Poles S21)**) After 2001 year passed **67 thousand nominal ellipsis**(Poles S22) received National Insurance Number, (...).

In terms of cohesive elements identified in the translations of Text 4, the biggest sub-group of reference is personal reference constituting 70% of the cohesive elements generated by S2, 59% by S3 and 44% by S1. The major part of the reference relations is anaphoric from 78% (S1) to 94% (S2) (Table 4, Appendix 2).

- However, quite a significant 22% is constituted by cataphoric reference in the translation by S1 exemplified in the following referential chain:

  [Referential chain9: you(cat.ref.)(Sentence17) ... gathered representatives of the Polish media(S18)]

- **Demonstrative reference** also represents an extensive group of 56% of all cohesive chains in the case of S1, 41% for S3 and 30% for S2. The following example of demonstrative reference was generated by S1:

  [Referential chain17: 100 thousand(Sentence23) ... these official figures(dem.ref.)(S24)]

**Systematic semantic cohesive relations** are mainly composed of elements of hyperonymy which represent 46% in the translations by S3, 44% for S2 and 37% for S1. The second most
frequent cohesive element that appeared throughout the translations of Text 4 is synonymy which constitutes from 28% (S2) to 33% (S1) of all systematic semantic elements. The last significant cohesive element in this group is co-hyponymy which did not appear frequently in the translations of the previous texts. It represents 24% of the semantic relations of the translation by S2, 17% for S3 and the least of 13% for S1.

- In the example below, we can see an element of hyperonymy taken from the translation by S3 where the first element is more inclusive than the following element:

Chain4 (hyperonymy): East-European(Sentence5) – Polish(S5)

- In the second example, I have included a chain of synonymy taken from the translation performed by S1 which concerns nouns:

Chain21 (synonymy): dialogue(Sentence18) – discussions(S20)

- Lastly, I present examples of co-hyponymy taken from the translation by S1. Co-hyponymy is a relation of two specific items which have a common general item as for example ‘European’ in the first chain and ‘city’ in the second chain:

Chain2 (co-hyponymy): British(Sentence3) – Polish(S5)
Chain14 (co-hyponymy): London(Sentence13) – New York(S14)

In the last cohesive group – conjunction, the most numerous elements were additive conjunctions such as the example from the translation by S2:

Additive simple: and(S18)

They represented at most 71% in case of translation by S3 and at least 58% in the translation by S1. The other frequent elements were causal (at most represented 24% for S2) and adversative conjunctions (at most represented 21% for S1) represented by S3 in form of such lexical items as:

- Causal general simple: therefore(S16), Hence(S18)

Adversative contrastive: but(S4)

In relation to broken cohesive chains in the translations of Text 4, the largest group of affected chains is represented by reference chains which constitutes around 57% of all broken chains in the case of S3, 50% in the case of S2 and 25% for S1. The other two greatly affected
types of cohesive chains were repetition and semantic relations which constituted from around 21% (S3) to 42% (S1) and from around 21% (S3) to 25% (S1) respectively (Table 5, Appendix 2).

- In the following example from the translation by S3, we can see that the referential chain was broken due to IW:

Referential chain17: official sources(Sentence22) ... ?qualification?(not translated, should be ‘census’)(S22)

Instead of ‘qualification’, it should be translated to ‘census’ and then we can create a reference to ‘official sources’ appearing before in the same sentence.

The next two examples are taken from the translation by S2 and represent broken repetition chains due to NT errors:

- Chain1: ?Polonia? media(Sentence1) ... ?polonijnych? media(S2) ... media ?polonijnych?(S19) ... Polish media(S33) ... media ?polonijnych?(S33)

If all of the untranslated words had been correctly translated to ‘Polish’, it would have created a long chain of repetition.

- Chain6: (the) Poles(Sentence2) ... ?Polakami?(Poles)(S3) ... (the) Poles(S4), S7, S8, S14, S19, S20, S21, S22, S23, S29, S31, S31, S32

The plural noun in sentence 3 should be translated to ‘Poles’ to become a part of this chain of repetition.

The last example concerns an affected systematic semantic relation of hyperonymy taken from the translation performed by S1. The chain was broken due to MW:

Chain4 (hyperonymy): Eastern?(European - missing)?(Sentence5) – Polish(S5)

If the second element were translated correctly to ‘Eastern-European’ it would create a hyperonymy relation together with the second element of the chain ‘Polish’ in sentence 5.

4.2.5 Text 5 - „FAQ telewizja kablowa” (FAQ cable tv)

In the translation of Text 5, the largest part of all cohesive chains consists of repetition which represents at most 47% of all chains in the case of S3 and at least 41.5% in the case of S1. The second most common cohesive relation is reference which constitutes around 30% (+-
3%) of all chains in all translations. The last significant group of cohesive relations for Text 4 is composed of **semantic relations** that represent from 11% (S3) to around 17% (S2) of all chains (Table 2).

Regarding the specific cohesive elements found in the translation of Text 5, it can be said that the first main group – **reference** is mostly composed of **demonstrative reference** that represents from 53% (S2) of all reference chains to 33% (S1). The next most numerous sub-group of **reference** is **personal reference** that constituted at most 47% of **reference chains** in case of S1 and at least 27% for S2 and S3 equally. The last significant sub-group of **reference** is **comparative reference** which represented 27% of the **reference chains** in the case of S3, 24% for S1 and 20% for S2. Most of these chains were **anaphoric** in the case of translations performed by S1, **cataphoric reference** constituted a significant part of 24% (Table 4, Appendix 2). When presenting examples from different translations of Text 5 below, I specify which question they concern as the textual structure of Text 5 was composed of eight questions. I also use abbreviations in this purpose where Q signifies **Question** as in: Q5 – Question5.

- The following example presents a **personal reference** which is at the same time a **cataphoric reference** and it could be also treated as **exophoric reference** that takes us outside the text, pointing to the whole company that prepared Text 5. The example was taken from the translation by S1:

  **Question 1**: Referential chain1: our(*cat.ref.*)(*p.ref.*)(Sentence2) ... Media(*the company that prepared the text*)(S3)

- Another example shows a case of **demonstrative reference** taken from the translation by S2:

  **Question 5**: Referential chain1: head end(Sentence1) ... (the) Room(S2) ... This(*dem.ref.*)(S3) ... (the) center(S3)

- The last **referential chain**, taken from the translation by S3, is an example of **comparative reference** which is also **cataphoric** as it appears in the sentence before its referent ‘the internet’:

  **Question 3**: Referential chain3: such services(*cat.ref.*)(*comp.ref.*)(Sentence4) ... the internet(...) (S4)

The second main group of cohesive relations is mostly represented by **synonymy** which constitutes from 50% in case of S1 and S3 to 54% in case of S2. The second most frequent
cohesive elements that appeared in the translations of **Text 5** are *hyperonymy* and *antonymy*. Hyperonymy represents from 20% (S1) to 25% (S3) of all *systematic semantic relations*. Antonymy represents at most 25% of *semantic relations* in case of S3 and at least 15% in case of S2.

- The following chain is an example of *synonymy* taken from the translation by S2:

  **Question 1**: Chain2 (synonymy): `report(Sentence1) – inform(S3)`

- The second example concerns *hyperonymy* taken from the translation by S2:

  **Question 7**: Chain1 (hyperonymy): `cable(Sentence7) – HDMI(S1)`

- The last examples represent a type of *antonymy* taken from the translation by S3 which is converse relation:

  **Question 3**: Chain1 (antonymy): `reception(Sentence3) – broadcast(S3)`

  **Question 8**: Chain1 (antonymy): `coded(Sentence3) – decoding(S4)`

It is possible to notice that in the second example I have assumed two elements to be different parts of speech (verb and gerund) in order to be able to create a cohesive relation of *antonymy*.

The last group of cohesive relations - *conjunction* is mostly composed of elements of *additive conjunction* (from around 78% - S1 to 93% - S2) such as those in the translation performed by S2:

- Additive alternative: `or(Q4;Sentence3)`

  Additive simple: *and*

  Additive dissimilar: `in contrast(Q7;S3)`

  This group also includes *temporal* and *causal conjunctions* which represent respectively 7% (S2), 17% (S1) and around 6% (S1), 12.5% (S3).

- The following example shows a *temporal conjunction* taken from the translation performed by S1 and *causal conjunction* taken from the translation by S3:

  Temporal durative: `while(Q4;Sentence2)`
Reversed causal purposive: To this end \((Q2;S3)\)

Analysing broken cohesive chains in the translations of Text 5, we observe that the most affected group of cohesive relations is reference which constitutes 67% of all broken chains in the case of the translation performed by \(S2\), 60% in the case of \(S1\) and around 15% in the case of \(S3\). The second most affected group of cohesive chains is repetition which represents from around 22% \((S3)\) to 40% \((S1)\) of all broken chains. In the case of \(S3\), there were also two semantic and one conjunction chains affected which represented respectively around 22% and 11% of all broken chains for \(S3\) (Table 5, Appendix 2).

- The first example will show a referential chain from Q8 in the translation performed by \(S2\) which was broken due to MW:

  Depending on the version they p.ref.missing( set-top boxes S5) support a varying number of speakers, and con.(additive simple) are characterized by a varying rep.(varying S6) degree of accuracy.\(^{(S6)}\)

  Due to a missing personal pronoun ‘they’ referring back to ‘set-top boxes’ in Sentence5 this chain of reference is broken.

- The last example represents a repetition chain taken from Q8 of the translation performed by \(S1\) that was broken due to MW:

  Chain 1: \(?’Dolby’- missing\) Surround?\((Sentence1) \ldots \text{Dolby Surround}(S2), S2, S5\)

  This chain is broken due to missing word ‘Dolby’ in the translation output in Sentence1, the chain of repetition cannot be created, however another repetition chain could be created for the adjective ‘surround’ in Sentence1 and Sentence2.
4.2.6 General statistics for broken cohesive chains

When counting the ratio of broken cohesive chains to the total amount of identified chains for each text we can see that:

For **Text 1** - **S1** generated around 10% of the broken chains; **S2** - 12% and **S3** - 6%;

For **Text 2** – **S1** generated 1, 5% of the broken chains, **S2** – 14% and **S3** – 4%;

For **Text 3** – **S1** generated 6% of the broken chains, **S2** – 9% and **S3** – 15%;

For **Text 4** – **S1** generated 7% of the broken chains, **S2** – 10% and **S3** - 11%;

For **Text 5** – **S1** generated 6% of the broken chains, **S2** – 8% and **S3** – 12%.

Those statistics produce a following average of produced broken chains for each of the systems: **System 1** – 6%, **System 2** – 10% and **System 3** – 10%

4.2.7 Conclusions

Looking at the analysis above, we can identify certain general patterns regarding cohesion maintenance by the chosen translating systems in the translations of five Polish texts. It is apparent that the largest main cohesive group is constituted by repetition chains that were the most numerous group in three out of five translations performed by **System 1**, where the other two had the semantic relations as the largest group. In the case of **System 2** and **System 3**, the repetition chains were the most frequent cohesive device in five out of five translations. With regard to broken cohesive chains, it is possible to notice that in the case of all three systems (in 4 translations out of 5); reference is the most affected cohesive relation. The second most frequent broken chain for all three systems is repetition.

Despite the relatively small percentages of affected cohesive chains, these results had a great influence on the general comprehensibility of the translation outputs which is demonstrated in the following section related to the comprehension tests that aimed at showing how well the translations of **Text 1** and **Text 3** were understood by human subjects.
4.3 Comprehension tests

The comprehension tests as described in section 3.6 were composed of ten questions which concerned two extreme translations (in terms of the number of general comprehensibility errors) of each of the two texts:

1. Text 1 - “O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About the Regional/Voivodship Employment/Labour Office) - With the best translation based on the number of errors, considered to be performed by S3 (SYSTRANet) and the worst by S2 (MS translator Bing).

2. Text 3 - “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns) – With the best translation based on the numbers of errors, considered to be performed by S2 (MS translator Bing) and the worst by S3 (SYSTRANet).

In tables 3 and 4, we can see which questions about the content of the translations caused the most problems to the native and non-native English speakers/readers. These figures suggest that the information, these questions were asking for was placed in the parts of the translations which were least understandable. In this section I will look at the correlation between those questions with the least percentage of correct answers and the general errors and broken cohesive chains. I considered the questions with less than 80% correct answers to be problematic and these are the questions I look at, in the following analysis. I present each question, its ‘correct’ (reference) answer followed by the appropriate piece of text from the reference translation and the translation in question. Then, I discuss the errors that occurred in the part of the translation the question was relating to.
4.3.1 Comprehension test – Text 1

Table 1 - Test results Text 1 - % of correct answers per question (5 subjects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT 1</th>
<th>% OF CORRECT ANSWERS PER QUESTION (5 SUBJECTS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-native speakers</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native speakers</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-native speakers</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native speakers</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.1.1 The best translation generated by S3

From the above table, it is easy to notice that the questions about the translation performed by System 3 that have caused the most problems to both native and non-native English speakers are the following:

- **Question 4** (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): *What kind of means does the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office offer?*

  Presupposed answer:

  ✓ They offer means to realise projects in human resources.

  The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We have at our disposal/command the means/funds which can be acquired for the implementation of undertakings within (the domain of) human resources development.”

  Information provided in the translation by S3:

  “We have at disposal by means, which it is possible to gain on the realization of undertakings from the range of development of human stores.”

  Corrected translation:
We have at disposal means, which are possible to gain on the realization of undertakings from the range of development of human resources.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

**IW(PP)** Incorrect pronoun/ reference – ‘it is’ instead of ‘they are’; impersonal form of ‘it is possible to’ whereas in this context ‘to be possible’ should refer to a plural noun ‘means’ (they) and the verb ‘to be’ should be conjugated in 3rd person plural - ‘are’

‘Można’ - the impersonal form of ‘to be able to’; translated into English as ‘it can be’; ‘it is possible to’ where ‘to be’ should be conjugated accordingly.

**IW(N)** Incorrect word – ‘zasobów (resources) ludzkich (human)’ a noun phrase where ‘zasobów’ translates incorrectly to ‘stores’.

Other errors:

**EW(Pr)** Extra word - redundant preposition ‘by’/ the reason:

‘Środkami’ (means) is conjugated in the instrumental case (which usually indicates an object used to perform an action and in English is rendered using ‘with’ or ‘by’). Here in the first clause their existence is claimed by saying ‘we have at disposal means’ but it is not mentioned what has been reached by them, in which case the preposition ‘by’ would be necessary.

The same form of the noun ‘means’ would be used in order to say how something has been accomplished or reached as in the following example.

Przekonałem ją /drastycznymi środkami’ – I convinced her/ by cruel means.

Cohesion in translation by S3:

**We** repetition(weS4) have at disposal! by! means, which it is possible to gain on the realization repetition(realizationS4) of undertakings from the range of development of human! stores! (S5)

**Conclusion:** The error that affects the comprehensibility the most and that may be the reason for the low percentage of correct answers to the above question is incorrect word. It is difficult to reconstruct the meaning in this case. The cohesion in this part of translation is well maintained.

- **Question 5** (answered correctly by 20% of the subjects): What function does the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office serve in the region?
Presupposed answer:

- The function of an implementing institution (Mediatory institution of 2nd degree)

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We function in Małopolska region as an Implementing Body/Institution (2nd level Intermediate Body) of the Operational Programme Human Capital 2007-2013.”

Information provided in the translation by S3:

“We fulfil in Lesser Poland Voivodeship the function of the institutions implementing (intermediary institution OF II degrees) European Social Fund of 2007 - 2013.”

Cohesion in translation by S3:

We repetition(WeS5) fulfil in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship repetition(Little PolandS4) repetition(Lesser Poland VoivodeshipS2) the function of the institutions repetition(institutionS3) implementing synonym(realizationS5) (intermediary institution repetition(institutionS6) OF II degrees) European antonymy(provincialS2) Social synonymy(publicS3) Fund synonymy(meansS5) of 2007-2013.(S6)

Conclusion: It appears that there are neither errors in this sentence of the translations nor broken cohesive chains. However, the question about this fragment of the translation was problematic to human subjects. The reason for that may be in a badly formulated question although it was a question of Level 2 (medium difficulty) that required a one sentence answer but offered word-clues. The key word ‘function’ in the question is present in the answer in the text however two (2) different verbs are used ‘serve’ (‘a function’) in the question and ‘fulfil’ in the translation.

• Question 7 (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): How can the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office help the inhabitants of the region?

Presupposed answers:

- With their information to enlarge the competences and qualifications for the inhabitants.
- With their advisors in career consulting for adults and young adults entering the labour market.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We have the information that the residents of Małopolska can use to raise their competences and qualifications. Our Employment counsellors/advisors (career development
professionals) provide services in the area of vocational/professional guidance/counselling for adults and young people entering the labour market."

**Information provided in the translation by S3:**

“We possess information, which Malopolanie they can use, in order to increase competence and qualifications. Our professional advisers testify services from the range of professional guidance for the adult and entering youth on the job market.”

**Corrected translation:**

We possess information which **inhabitants of Malopolska** can use, in order to increase competence and qualifications.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**NT(N)** Not translated: ‘Malopolanie’- inhabitants of Malopolska region

**IW** Incorrect Word: ‘testify’, it should be ‘offer’ or ‘provide’

**Cohesion in the translation by S3:**

We **possess** information that **Malopanie** can use in order to increase **competence** and **qualifications**.

**Conclusion:** “Malopanie” should translate to inhabitants of Malopolska being a reference to inhabitants of Little Poland. Due to this error, the reference chain is broken.

“they” - the chain is broken because the reader is not able to create the reference to Malopanie (inhabitants of Little Poland) which is not translated.

- **Question 10** (answered correctly by 0% of native speakers and 40% of non-native speakers):
  What projects does the European Union supply the money for?

**Presupposed answer:**

- Projects related to strategic objectives of Labour office.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “Apart from statutory tasks, we have activities in the range/ in the scope of/ including preparation and implementation of projects co-financed by the European Union.
These projects refer/relate to strategic objectives of The Office and jointly complement the implementation/execution of regional labour market policy.”

Information provided in the translation by S3:

“Besides legal jobs we lead active activity in the range of the preparation and of the realization of projects współfinansowanych from the means of European Union. Projects these they refer to strategic goals of office and they complete jointly the realization of regional politics of job market.”

Corrected translation:

Besides statutory jobs we lead active activity in the range of the preparation and of the realization of projects co-financed from the means of European Union. These projects they refer to strategic goals of office and they complement jointly the realization of regional politics of job market.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

NT(Adj) Not translated – a part of a noun phrase, modifier (adjective): ‘współfinansowanych – ‘co-financed’

WO Word order – demonstrative reference ‘these’ should appear before the noun ‘projects’

EW(PP) Extra word: personal pronoun ‘they’ following the plural noun ‘projects’

IW(V) Incorrect word – a verb ‘uzupełniają’ (3rd p. plural) should be translated as ‘complement’ NOT ‘complete’

Other errors:

IW(Adj) Incorrect word – adjective ‘ustawowych’ sould be translated as ‘statutory’ NOT ‘legal’

Cohesion in the translation by S3:

Besides conjunction(Complex additive) statutory jobs reference(to the jobs mentioned beforeS12,S10,S8, S7,S6) we lead active activity in the range of conjunction(additive) the preparation and realization repetition(realization S5) of projects współfinansowanych! from the means repetition( means S5) of European Union repetition(EuropeanUnionS12)-(S13) projects anaphoricReference/projectsS13) these near demonstrativeReference/projectsS13) they refer to strategic goals repetition(goalS4) of office anaphoricReference/WeS12,provincialOffice of work S2) and conjunction(additive) they
Conclusion: MW and NT had the largest impact on the comprehensibility of this fragment of the text.

4.3.1.2 The worst translation generated by S2

From the table 2, according to the questions that had less than 80% correct answers, I identified which information from the translation of Text 1 by S2 caused the most problems to the readers. I analyse now the questions based on the worst translation of Text 1.

• Question 3 (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): What is the goal of the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office?

Presupposed answer:

✓ Mission: competent, qualified and working inhabitants of the Malopolska region.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We work in favour/in aid/on behalf of Malopolska region, therefore since 2007 our goal and pillar/basis for the implementation of all our initiatives is the Mission: competent, qualified and working/employed residents of Malopolska.”

Information provided in the translation by S2:

“We work in favour of the Malopolska region, therefore, from the 2007 goal and the basis for the implementation of all of our initiatives is a competent, qualified: Mission and working resident of Malopolska.”

Corrected translation:

We work in favour of the Malopolska region, therefore, from the 2007 goal and the basis for the implementation of all of our initiatives is a Mission: a competent, qualified and working resident of Malopolska.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

WO Word order: Adjectives: ‘competent’ and ‘qualified’ are modifiers to the wrong noun ‘mission’ instead of ‘resident’
Cohesion in the translation by S2:

*We* repetition(*we* S2) *work in favour of the* Malopolska region synonymy(*county* S2) repetition(*regional* S2), *therefore conjunction*(causal), *from the 2007 goal* and the basis for the *implementation of all* cat.ref.(initiatives further discussed) *of our* p.reference(*we* S4) *initiatives* is *la* competent, qualified synonymy(*competent* S4). Mission synonymy(*goal* S4) and working synonymy(*labour* S2) resident of Malopolska! reference(*malopolskaRegion* S4) repetition(*Malopolska* S4) *(S4)*.

**Conclusion:** the meaning changed dramatically. Now we read that the goal and the basis for the implementation are both 1. a competent and qualified mission and 2. Working resident whereas there is only one goal (which forms the basis for the implementation at the same time) and it is the MISSION (named, relating to) a competent, qualified and working resident. No cohesive chain was broken in this part of the translation.

- **Question 5** (answered correctly by 20% of the subjects): What function does the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office serve in the region?

**Presupposed answer:**

- The function of an implementing institution (Mediatory institution of 2nd degree)

**The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation:** “We function in the Malopolska region as an Implementing Body/Institution (2nd level Intermediate Body) of the Operational Programme Human Capital 2007-2013.”

**Information provided in the translation by S2:**

“Pełnimy in małopolskim function Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.”

**Corrected translation:**

In Malopolska region, we function as Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**NT(V)** Not translated Polish verb ‘to serve’ in 1st person plural

Missing word ‘województwie’ – ‘region’ or ‘province’, here noun in locative case

Cohesion in the translation by S2:


Conclusion: The errors that affect the comprehensibility greatly are NT. Those errors result in following chains being broken:

Reference chain: all (our initiatives)(cat.ref.) ... We have(...) ... We have the function ... We provide(...) ... We develop(...) ... We have(...) ... We help(...) ... We accept(...) ... We(S3) – we(S3) – We(S4) – We(S5) – ?(S6 not translated) - We(S7) – we(S8) – we(S8) – We(S9) – We(S11) – We(S12) – we(S13)

The reader, thanks to a preposition ‘in’, may be able to deduct that ‘małopolskim’ is referring to the region and that something is happening in this region.

However the not translated verb ‘Pełnimy’ – ‘to serve a function’ affects the overall meaning of the sentence as the word ‘function’ is now taken as a verb and not a noun that was a part of the compound verb ‘to serve a function’.

The reader may understand that: in the Małopolska region, there function Implementation Institutions of the human capital operational program instead of understanding that: it is the regional labor office (that the text is about) that serves this function of implementation institution etc.

Question 8 (problematic only to native speakers and answered correctly by 60%): How does the Krakow’s Regional Labour Office help to find a job abroad?

Presupposed answer:

✓ By publishing in their internet portal, offers from EURES.
✓ By making available counselling with a career adviser from EURES.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We help to find a safe employment/work abroad, by publishing on the website
offers from the European Employment Services (EURES) and by enabling consultations with a career development professional from EURES.”

Information provided in the translation by S2:

“We help you find the safe work abroad by publishing on the offers of the European employment services (EURES) and allowing you to chat with an Advisor professional of EURES.”

Corrected translation:

We help you find the safe work abroad by publishing the offers of the European employment services (EURES) and allowing you to chat with a professional Advisor of EURES.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

EW Extra word: preposition ‘on’ in from of the definite noun ‘the offers’

WO Word order: the adjective ‘professional’ should be placed in front of the noun ‘Advisor’

Cohesion in the translation by S2:

We help you find the safe work abroad by publishing the offers of the European employment services (EURES) and allowing you to chat with a professional Advisor of EURES.

Conclusion: The comprehensibility is not much affected by these two errors and none of the cohesive chains are broken therefore, the problems of English native speakers with this question are not due to errors or affected cohesion.

4.3.2 Summary for Text 1:

According to the incorrect answers to the questions in the comprehension tests about Text 1, we can say that the comprehensibility of the best translations of this text performed by S3 was mostly affected by IW errors (43%) and then by NT, WO and EW.

The comprehensibility of the worst translation of Text 1 performed by S2 was influenced greatly by WO (33%) and NT (33%) and slightly less by MW and EW.

In terms of cohesion, it was mainly the referential chains that were broken that could possibly influence the general understanding of the text by subjects of the comprehension tests.
4.3.3 Comprehension test – Text 3

Table 2 - Test results Text 3 - % of correct answers per question (5 subjects)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q5</th>
<th>Q6</th>
<th>Q7</th>
<th>Q8</th>
<th>Q9</th>
<th>Q10</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-native speakers</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native speakers</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-native speakers</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native speakers</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.3.1 The best translation generated by S2

The questions that caused the most problems to either native or non-native English speakers are not always the same in case of the best translation by S2 and for that reason I have divided the analysis of those questions into two sub-sections

a) PROBLEMATIC QUESTIONS TO NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS:

- **Question 5** (answered correctly by 20% of the subjects): Where should be the declaration submitted?

  Presupposed answer:

  ✓ At the Information Point

  The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “Employers interested in hiring people from above mentioned countries should submit a filled declaration and notification together with a copy.” at the Information Point

  Information provided in the translation by S2:

  “an employer interested in hiring people with ww. countries shall submit the information at the point of Declaration and completed form together with a copy of the letter.”

  Corrected translation:
An employer interested in hiring people from the above mentioned countries shall submit at the information point a completed declaration and instruction form together with a copy.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

NT(Ab) Not translated: abbreviation ‘ww.’ (The above/ mentioned above)

WO Word order: the translation of collocation; noun phrase in dative case ‘Punkcie Informacyjnym’ should be ‘at the information point’ NOT ‘the information at the point’

EW(A) Extra word: the definite article ‘the’ in front of the part of a noun phrase ‘point’

EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun ‘declaration’

WO Word order: the genitive noun phrase ‘(wypełniony) formularz oświadczenia’ should translate to ‘completed declaration form’ NOT ‘Declaration and completed form’

WO Word order: the conjunction ‘and’ should be placed after the noun phrase ‘completed declaration form’.

Other errors:

IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘z’ translates to ‘from’ NOT ‘with’

MW(N) Missing word: a noun in genitive case ‘pouczenia’ (instruction)

EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’ and the noun in definite form ‘the letter’

Cohesion in the translation by S2:

an employer repetition(employerS4) interested in hiring ref.(recruitmentS2) synonym(recruitmentS2) people ref.(foreign nationalsS4foreignersS2) hyperonymy(foreign nationalsS4 foreignersS2) with [ww. Countries] ref.(Republics of: Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russian federation, UkraineS3) synonym(StatesS3) shall submit [the information at the point] repetition(the information point S5) of Declaration synonym(statementsS5)hyponymy(documentsS1) and con(additive simple) completed form co-hyponymy(declarationS6)hyponymy(documentsS1) together with a copy of [the letter] ref.(completed declaration formS6, instructions of lawS5)hyponymy(documentsS1)co-hyponymy(formS6DeclarationS6){S6}

Conclusion:
'ww.' – Abbreviation from “Above mentioned” was not translated and it resulted in a broken chain of reference, the reader may not make the link to the referent discussed earlier in the text.

‘the letter’ should refer to ‘completed declaration form and instructions of law’ mentioned earlier in the text but the first is not clearly translated and the second is not translated at all so the chain of reference is broken.

The incorrect Word Order of the collocation ‘the information point’ and extra prepositions make it not very comprehensible and since the previous referent is not translated the chain of repetition cannot be created. That may be the reason why the subjects of the comprehension tests failed to answer this question.

**Question 8** (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): **What is the employer obliged to do after submitting the declaration?**

Presupposed answer:

- To hire the foreigner who concerned the declaration according to the labour law.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The employer is obliged to hire the foreigner who concerned the submitted declaration of intention to entrust work, in accordance with the applicable labour law.”

**Information provided in the translation by S2:**

the employer is obliged to employ the alien return submitted a declaration of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

**Corrected translation:**

The employer is obliged to employ the **foreigner whom concerned the** submitted declaration of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**IW(N)** Incorrect word: the noun in accusative case ‘cudzoziemca’ translates to ‘foreigner’ NOT ‘alien’
**IW(P)** Incorrect word: the relative pronoun ‘którego’ translates to ‘whom’ NOT ‘return’

**MW(V)** Missing word: the verb in past simple ‘dotyczyło’ (concerned)

Other errors:

**WO** Word order: indefinite article ‘a’ should precede the adjective ‘submitted’ and be in definite form ‘the’

**Cohesion in the translation by S2:**

the employer is obliged to employ the alien! return! submitted /repetition(submitted(S7)/ a declaration! ref.(completed declaration formS6) repetition(declarationS6)synonym(claimS8statementS8) of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code synonym(lawS5).-

**Conclusion:**

Refers to ‘completed declaration form’ in S6 but may be difficult to make a reference due to the poor translation.

The high incorrect answer rate to this question is due to two (2) major error categories: **MW** and **NT**.

- **Question 9** (answered correctly by 40% of the subjects): Which declaration documents will be refused to be registered?

**Presupposed answer:**

✓ Those that have traces of duplication, alteration and crossing out.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The declarations have to be filled in legibly. The documents which have traces of among others: copying/duplication, alteration and crossing out will not be registered.”

**Information provided in the translation by S2:**

“the Statement must be completed legibly. Documents which are assigned the receptive. the duplication, treatment and discharge will not be recorded.”
Corrected translation:

The Statement must be completed legibly. Documents which **have signs of** duplication, **alteration** and **deletion** will not be **registered**.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

**IW(V)** Incorrect word: the verb ‘noszą’ translates to ‘have’ **NOT** ‘are’

**IWF(N)** Incorrect word form: the noun in plural ‘znamiona’ translates to ‘signs’ **NOT** the verb ‘assigned’

**EW(Adj)** Extra word: the adjective ‘receptive’

**IW(N)** Incorrect word: the noun ‘przerabiania’ translates to ‘alteration’ **NOT** ‘treatment’

**IW(N)** Incorrect word: the noun ‘skreślenia’ translates to ‘deletion/crossing out’ **NOT** ‘discharge’

**IW(V)** Incorrect word: the verb ‘rejestrowane’ translates to ‘registered’ **NOT** ‘recorded’

The possible reason for the error: in Polish both ‘registered’ and ‘recorded’ (sound) translate to ‘rejestrowane’

Other errors:

**MW(Pr)** Missing word: preposition ‘of’ after the noun ‘signs’

Cohesion in the translation by **S2**:

the **Statement** must be **completed** legibly. **Documents** which **have signs of** duplication, **alteration** and **deletion** will not be **registered**.

Conclusion:

The main reason subjects incorrectly answer the question about this piece of text is the great amount of **IW** errors even though the cohesive chains are not affected.

*b) PROBLEMATIC QUESTIONS TO NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS:*
• **Question 1** (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): **What are the documents that have been changed?**

*Presupposed answer:*

✓ Declaration of intention to entrust the work to foreigners

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “Employing foreigners – change of document patterns. We kindly inform/Please note that the document patterns of declarations of intention to entrust work to foreigners without the need of work permission, has changed.”

*Information provided in the translation by S2:*

“Employment of foreign nationals-the change of the models of documents

Please note that changed designs application forms of the statement of intention of entrusting their work by foreigners without a work permit.”

**Corrected translation:**

Employment of foreign nationals-the change of the models of documents

Please note that changed designs of application forms of the statement of intention of entrusting work **to** foreigners without a work permit.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**EW** Extra word: the personal pronoun ‘their’

**IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: should be the preposition ‘to’ **NOT** ‘by’

**Cohesion in the translation by S2:**

Employment of **foreign nationals**-the change of the **models of documents**(S1)

Please note that **changed** repetition**(changeS1)** **designs** synonym**(modelsS1)** **application forms** reference**(documentsS1)** hyperonymy**(documentsS1)** of the **statement** of intention of entrusting their **work** reference**(employmentS1)** **by** **foreigners** reference**(foreign nationalsS1)** synonym **without a work permit**.(S2)

**Conclusion:**
The personal pronoun ‘their’ is a redundant reference where it is also not clear whether it refers to foreigners or employers.

The incorrect preposition ‘by’ makes the reader understand that ‘foreigners’ entrust their work to someone whereas it is them who are entrusted work by employers.

It is possible to deduct that the model of documents has been changed but it is difficult to say which documents and that is why the incorrect answer rate was high for this question.

• **Question 4** (answered correctly by 20% of the subjects): **Where can one find the pattern declaration?**

  Presupposed answer:
  
  ✓ On the bottom of the webpage
  
  ✓ In the Information point in ‘A’ corridor in the labour Office of Poznan

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: „The document pattern/model and legal notification are located at the bottom of the webpage; it is also available at the Information Point in the corridor A of the Regional Labour Office in Posen/Poznan.“

**Information provided in the translation by S2:**

“Model of the statements and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get at the point of INFORMACJNYM in the lobby and the Powiatowego Office in Poznań.”

**Corrected translation:**

Model of the statements and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get it at the **information** point in the lobby **A of the District Labour Office** in Poznań.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**MW(PP)** Missing word: The third-person plural personal pronoun ‘them’ referring to ‘model of(...)’

**NT(Adj)** Not translated: the adjective ‘INFORMACJNYM’ in a noun phrase ‘PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM’; rendered in English by use of periphrastic possessive ‘of’ (information) or by a noun phrase ‘information point’

**MW(L)** Missing word: letter ‘A’ used here to mark the ‘lobby/corridor’
MW(Pr) Missing word: the possessive ‘of’ after the noun ‘lobby’ and before the name entity ‘District Labour Office’

NT(Adj)(GNP) Not translated: a part of a genitive noun phrase; adjective ‘Powiatowego’ (District, County)

MW(N)(GNP) Missing word: part of the genitive noun phrase; noun ‘Pracy’ (Labour)

Other errors:

EW(Con) Extra word: conjunction ‘and’

Cohesion in the translation by S2:

Model repetition(modelsS1) of the demonstrative ref.(a statementS4) statements repetition(statementS4) and conjunction(additive simple) instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get !(them.p.ref.(the statements, instructions of lawS5))! at the point of !(INFORMACJNYM)! in the lobby and ![the Powiatowego Office in Poznań](,S5)

Conclusion:

Due to the missing personal pronoun ‘them’ a referential chain back to the documents the question is about, is broken.

The not translated words ‘Information’ in ‘information point’ breaks the chain of repetition and makes it difficult to answer the question.

The incorrect translation of ‘The regional work office in Poznan’ breaks the chain of reference relating to ‘the employment office’ in Sentence 7 and to ‘Office work’ in Sentence 8, and makes it also impossible for the subjects to deduct that it is a place question 4 was about.

• **Question 5** (answered correctly by 0% of the subjects): discussed in the previous sub-section a)

• **Question 7** (answered correctly by 0% of the subjects): What happens with the copy of declaration?

Presupposed answer:

✔ The copy stays in the Labour Office
The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The employer should pass/transfer the original document of the declaration to the foreigner, who is obliged to bring it to the diplomatic-consular establishment in the place of residence, in turn the copy of the registered declaration remains in the Labour Office.”

Information provided in the translation by S2:

“the original statement, the employer shall provide to an alien who must provide it to the consular establishments of the dyplomatyczno-in the place of residence, and a copy of the registered claim remains in Office work.”

Corrected translation:

The original statement, the employer shall provide to a foreigner who must provide it to the consular - diplomatic establishment in the place of residence, and a copy of the registered claim remains in the work office.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in dative case ‘cudzoziemcowi’ translates to ‘foreigner’ NOT ‘alien’

WO Word order: the adjective ‘work’ should precede the noun ‘office’ in the noun phrase ‘work office’

Other errors:

IWF(N) Incorrect word form: the noun ‘placówki’ here is a singular noun in genitive case and translates to singular ‘establishment’

The possible reason for the error: the same form of the word is used for the plural form of the noun in nominative case

NT(Adj) Not translated: the part ‘dyplomatyczno’ (diplomatic) of the joint adjectival form ‘dyplomatyczno - konsularnej’

WO Word order: the adjective ‘dyplomatyczno’ (diplomatic) should precede the noun ‘establishment’

EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’

MW(A) Missing word: the definite article ‘the’ in front of the noun phrase ‘work office’
Cohesion in the translation by S2:

the original antonym(a copy S6) statement ref.(completed declaration formS6), the ref.(an employerS4) employer repetition(an employerS4) shall repetition(shallS7) provide to an alien ref.(foreign nationalsS4) who must provide repetition(provideS8) it p ref.(the original statementS8) to the consular establishments of the diplomatyczno-in the place of residence, and con(additive simple) la copy repetition(a copyS6)antonym(originalS8) of the registered synonym(composed/submittedS7) claim! ref.(completed declaration formS6the composed documentsS7) synonym(statementS5) remains in !Office repetition(officeS7officeS5) work! ref.(the employment officeS7, the Powiatowego Office in PoznanS5)synonym(the employment officeS7)•(S8)

Conclusion:

The reference link may not be possible to make between ‘the original statement’ and the ‘declaration form’ because the referent has not been translated correctly in sentence 5. Also, the subject cannot make the connection between ‘the copy of declaration’ and its referent here translated as ‘a copy of the registered claim’

In the case of the place which the question was about: ‘the work office’ here translated as ‘Office work’, WO is incorrect but the reference should still be relatively easy to make.

• Question 9 (answered correctly by 40% of the subjects): discussed in the previous sub-section
  a)

• Question 10 (answered correctly by 40% of the subjects): Who can collect the original document of declaration and where?

Presupposed answer:

✔ The employer or a person certified to do so with a confirmation of receipt at the Information Point.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The original copy of the registered employer’s declaration shall be issued to the employer or to a person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt at The Information Point.”

Information provided in the translation by S2:

“the original of a registered employer statement shall be issued to the employer or the person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt at the point of Information”
Cohesion in the translation by S2:

the original of a registered synonym(recorderS11) repetition(registeredS8) employer repetition(employerS9) statement ref.(the original statementS8) shall repetition(shallS7) be issued to the employer repetition(employerS12) or con(additive alternative) the person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt repetition(receiptS7) at the point of information repetition(the information pointS6)(S12)

Conclusion:

‘the point of information’ should be a repetition of ‘the information point’ in S6 and even though the referent in not translated correctly it should still be easy to create this repetition chain.

There are no other mistakes in the translation and it is difficult to say why the incorrect answer rate for this question is high.

4.3.3.2 The worst translation generated by S3

• Question 1 (answered correctly by 20% of non-native speakers and by 0% of native speakers):
What are the documents that have been changed?

Presupposed answer:

✓ Declaration of intention to entrust the work to foreigners

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “We kindly inform/Please note that the document patterns of declarations of intention to entrust work to foreigners without the need of work permission, changed.”

Information provided in the translation by S3:

“Politely we inform, that submissive change the examples drukow of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work.”

Corrected translation:

Politely we inform, that the form patterns of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work, underwent a change.

Errors influencing understanding the most:
**IW(V)** Incorrect word: the verb “translates to ‘underwent’ NOT the adjective ‘submissive’; it is a part of a collocation ‘zmianie uległy’ (undergo a change/alteration)

**IW(N)** Incorrect word: the noun ‘wzory’ translates to ‘patterns’

**NT(N)** Not translated: the noun in plural in genitive case ‘druków’ (forms)

**Cohesion in the translation by S3:**

Politely we inform, that submissive change repetition(changeS1) the examples repetition(examplesS1) !drukow! hyponym(documentsS1) of declaration ref.(the documentsS1) hyponym(documentsS1) co-hyponym(drukow S2) about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work syn.(employmentS1) by the foreigners repetition(foreignersS1) without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work repetition(workS2)- (S2)

**Conclusion:**

The chain, where ‘drukow’ should be translated to ‘forms’ and that would be a hyponym of documents (Sentence1) and create a repetition chain with the word ‘form’ (Sentence6) is broken.

That together with IW errors is the reason the subjects answer Question 1 incorrectly.

- **Question 3** (answered correctly by 40% of non-native speakers and by 60% of native speakers): How long is a foreigner allowed to work according to the new simplified employment system?

**Presupposed answer:**

✓ a foreigner can work for no more than 6 months during the 12 month visa validity

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “Simplified employment system employs foreigners on the basis of an employer’s declaration of intention to entrust work for a period not exceeding 6 months during the 12 months of visa validity.”

**Information provided in the translation by S3:**

“Simplified system zatrudniania - zatrudnianie foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of the entrusting to work on not exceeding period of 6 months in the sequence of 12 months the importance of visa.”
Corrected translation:

Simplified employment system – is employment of foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of entrusting the work for period not exceeding 6 months during 12 months visa validity.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

**NT(D)(GNP)** Not translated: the determiner ‘zatrudniania’ (employment) of the genitive case ‘system zatrudniania’ (employment system)

**NT(N)** Not translated: the noun ‘zatrudnianie’ (employment)

**MW(Pr)** Missing word: the preposition ‘of’ when translating the genitive noun phrase ‘zatrudnianie cudzoziemców’ (employment of foreigners)

**IW(N)(GNP)** Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘ważności’ translates to ‘validity’ NOT ‘importance’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘ważności wizy’ (visa validity)

Other errors:

**MW(V)** Missing word: the invariable verb ‘to’ replacing the verb ‘to be’; rendered in English as the verb ‘to be’ here ‘is’

**IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: the preposition ‘na’ translates to ‘for’ NOT ‘on’

**WO** Word order: the noun ‘period’ should precede the adjective ‘not exceeding’

**IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: the preposition ‘w ciągu’ translates to ‘during’ NOT the noun ‘sequence’

Cohesion in the translation by S3:

Simplified system | zatrudniania | repetition(simplified system of employment S3) –
| zatrudnianie | repetition(employment S3) foreigners repetition(foreigners S2) on the base of the declaration repetition(declaration S2) of employer about the intention of the entrusting repetition(the intention of the entrusting S2) to work repetition(work S2) syn.(employment S3) on not exceeding period of 6 months in the sequence of 12 months !the importance! of visa - (S4)

Conclusion:
The chain of repetition concerning the word ‘employment’ is broken twice; there should be a repetition of ‘employment’ from sentence 3 and 4.

The reason for subjects answer this question incorrectly is the presence of **NT** and **IW** errors.

- **Question 4** (answered correctly by 40% of non-native speakers and by 60% of native speakers):

  Where can one find the pattern declaration?

Presupposed answer:

- ✓ On the bottom of the webpage
- ✓ At the Information point in ‘A’ corridor in the labour Office of Poznan

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The document pattern/model and legal notification are located at the bottom of the webpage, it is also available at the Information Point in the corridor A of the Regional Labour Office in Poznan.”

**Information provided in the translation by S3:**

“The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below sides, it is possible it also to obtain in THE POINT INFORMACJNYM in holu but a district office of work in Poznan.”

**Corrected translation:**

The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below, it is also possible to obtain it in THE INFORMATION POINT in corridor A of district office of work in Poznan.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

- **EW(N)** Extra word: the noun in plural ‘sides’
- **WO** Word order: the personal pronoun ‘it’ referring to ‘the example’ should follow the verb ‘obtain’
- **NT(Adj)** Not translated: the adjectival determiner ‘INFORMACJNYM’ (information) in the noun phrase ‘PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM’ (information point)
- **NT(N)** Not translated: the noun in dative case ‘holu’ (corridor)
- **EW(Con)** Extra word: the conjunction ‘but’
- **IW(N)** Incorrect word: the letter ‘A’ should be left in capitals as it is the name of a corridor
**MW(Pr)(GNP)** Missing word: the periphrastic possessive ‘of’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘holu
A Powiatowego Urzędu’ (corridor A of district office...)

**Cohesion in the translation by S3:**

The example repetition(examples S2) of declaration repetition(declaration S4) and con.(additive simple) legal
instructions hyponym(documents S1) co-hyponym(declaration S2 drukow S2) is found below sides, it is possible p.ref.(the example of declaration and legal instructions S5) also to obtain in !THE POINT INFORMACJNYM! in holu but a district office of work in Poznan.(S5)

**Conclusion:**

The reason for the high incorrect answer rate for this question is EW ‘sides’ creating a confusion for the reader and the incorrect translation (IW) of the ‘information point’ and of ‘corridor A’ which is what the question was about.

- **Question 5** (answered correctly by 60% of the subjects): Where should be the declaration submitted?

**Presupposed answer:**

✔ In the Information Point

**The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation:** “Employers interested in hiring people from the abovementioned countries should submit at The Information Point a filled in declaration and notification together with a copy.”

**Information provided in the translation by S3:**

“employer interested by the employment of people with www. guilty countries to submit in information point filled the form of declaration and instructions together with the copy.”

**Corrected translation:**

Employer interested by the employment of people from above-mentioned countries should submit in information point the filled in form of declaration and instructions together with the copy.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**IW(V) Incorrect word:** the verb ‘winien’ translates to ‘should/is required’ NOT to the adjective ‘guilty’
Other errors:

**IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: the preposition ‘z’ translates to ‘from’ not ‘with’

**NT(Ab)** Not translated: the abbreviation ‘ww.’ (above mentioned)

**WO** Word order: definite article ‘the’ should precede the noun phrase ‘filled form’

Cohesion in the translation by S3:

employer repetition(employer S4) interested by the employment repetition(employment S3) of people ref.(foreigners S4) hyperonymy(foreigners S4) with |ww.| ref.(Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine S3) guilty countries syn.(States S3) to submit in information point ref.(THE POINT INFORMACYJNYM S5) repetition(THE POINT INFORMACYJNYM S5) filed the form hyponym(documents S1) co-hyponym(declaration S2, legal instructions S5) repetition(drukow S2) of declaration repetition(declaration S5) and con. (Additive simple) instructions ref.(legal instructions S5) repetition(instructions S5) together with the copy.(S6)

Conclusion:

‘Information point’ in sentence 6 should refer to ‘the information point’ in Sentence 5 and be its repetition but the latter it is not correctly translated so the link may be not possible to make.

The greatest understanding problems are caused by the IW ‘guilty’

- **Question 7** (answered correctly by 40% of the subjects): **What happens with the copy of declaration?**

Presupposed answer:

✔ The copy stays in the Labour Office

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The employer should pass/transfer the original document of the declaration to the foreigner, who is obliged to bring it to the diplomatic-consular establishment in the place of residence, in turn the copy of the registered declaration remains in the Labour Office.”

Information provided in the translation by S3:
“original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigner, whom must deliver it to the post dyplomatyczno - consular in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in urzędzie the work.”

**Corrected translation:**

Original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigner, **who** must deliver it to the **diplomatic – consular** post in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in the work **office**.

**Errors influencing understanding the most:**

**NT(N)** Not translated: the noun in dative case ‘urzędzie’ (Office)

**Other errors:**

**IW(P)** Incorrect word: the relative pronoun ‘który’ translates to ‘who’ **NOT** ‘whom’

**NT(Adj)** Not translated: the part ‘dyplomatyczno’ (diplomatic) of the joint adjectival form ‘dyplomatyczno - konsularnej’ (diplomatic – consular)

**WO** Word order: the joint adjectival form being ‘diplomatic – consular’ should appear before the noun ‘post’

**Cohesion in the translation by S3:**

original antonymy(copies) of declaration repetition(declaration S5) employer repetition(employer S6) delivers to the foreigner repetition(foreigners S4), whom must deliver repetition(delivers S8) it refers(original of declaration S8) to the post dyplomatyczno - consular in the place of a fixed residence, however con.(adversative emphatic contrastive) the copy repetition(copies) of a registered repetition(register S7) declaration repetition(declaration S8) stays in !urzędzie the work !repetition(the office of work S7)-(S8)

**Conclusion:**

The subjects had problems with answering question 7 due to the **NT** error making it impossible to understand that the copy of declaration should be submitted to ‘the office of work’ that would create a chain of repetition with ‘the office of work’ in Sentence 7.

- **Question 8** (problematic only to non-native speakers and answered correctly by 20%): **What is the employer obliged to do after submitting the declaration?**

**Presupposed answer:**
To hire the foreigner mentioned in the declaration according to the labour law.

The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The employer is obliged to hire the foreigner mentioned in the submitted declaration of intention to entrust work, in accordance with the applicable labour law.”

Information provided in the translation by S2:

“obliged employer is to the employment of the foreigner of which concerned the complex declaration about the intention of the entrusting to work, in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.”

Corrected translation:

The employer is **obliged** to the employment of the foreigner **mentioned in** the **submitted** declaration about the intention of entrusting the work, in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.

Errors influencing understanding the most:

**WO Word order:** The subject ‘employer’ should precede the verb ‘is obliged’

**IW(P) Incorrect word:** the relative pronoun ‘którego’ in a phrase ‘którego’ dotyczyła’ should be rendered as ‘mentioned in’

**IW(Adj) Incorrect word:** the adjective ‘złożone’ translates to ‘submitted’ NOT ‘complex’

Other errors:

**EW(Pr) Extra word:** the preposition ‘to’ in front of the noun ‘work’

Cohesion in the translation by S3:

**obliged** syn.(must S8) **employer** repetition(employer S8) is to the **employment** repetition(employment S6) of the **foreigner** repetition(foreigner S8) of which concerned the **complex!** repetition(complex/submitted S7) **declaration** repetition(declaration S8) about the **intention of the entrusting to work** repetition(the intention of entrusting to work S4), in accordance with the **obligatory** repetition(obliged S9) **rules** syn.(system S4) of **work code** syn.(rules S9) -(S9)

Conclusion:
It seems that **WO** influenced greatly the understanding of the translation; probably **IW** errors also confused the reader. Despite these errors however, it should have been relatively easy to relate the question 8 to the information in this fragment of the text.

- **Question 10** (answered correctly by 40% of the non-native speakers and by 20% of the native speakers): **Who can collect the original document of declaration and where?**

  **Presupposed answer:**

  ✓ The employer or a person certified to do so with a confirmation of receipt at the Information Point.

  The reference answer was composed according to the following information in the reference translation: “The original copy of the registered employer’s declaration shall be issued to the employer or to a person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt at The Information Point.”

  Information provided in the translation by **S3:**

  “original of a registered declaration of is spent employer of a employer or empowered person for the confirmation of reception in information point”

  **Corrected translation:**

  Original of a registered declaration of employer is **issued to the** employer or empowered person **with** the confirmation of reception in information point.

  **Errors influencing understanding the most:**

  **WO** Word order: the noun ‘employer’ should follow the noun phrase ‘registered declaration’ as it is a part of a genitive noun phrase rendered by using the preposition ‘of’ in ‘registered declaration of employer’

  **IW(V)** Incorrect word: the past participle ‘wydawany’ translates to ‘issued’ **NOT** ‘spent’

  **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: the preposition ‘of’ should be replaced with ‘to’ preceding the noun ‘the employer’

  **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: the preposition ‘za’ translates to ‘with’ **NOT** ‘for’

  **Other errors:**

  **MW(A)** Missing word: the definite article ‘the’ preceding the noun ‘employer’
Cohesion in the translation by S3:

original repetition(original S8) antonym(copy S8) of a registered repetition(registered S11) declaration ref.(original of declaration S8)repetition(declaration S11) of is spent employer repetition(employer S9) of a employer repetition(employer S12) or empowered person for the confirmation of reception syn. (receiving S7) in information point repetition(information point S6) S12

Conclusion:

Even though none of the cohesive chains are affected in this fragment of the text, it was difficult for the subjects to answer question 10 due to many IW errors.

4.3.4 Summary for Text 3:

According to the incorrect answers to the questions in the comprehension tests about Text 3, it is possible to say that the comprehensibility of the best translations of this text performed by S2 was mostly affected by IW errors (29%) and then by MW (23%), EW (20%), WO (17%) and NT (11%).

The comprehensibility of the worst translation of Text 3 performed by S3 was influenced mainly by IW (43%) and NT (23%) and much less by WO (17%), MW (11%) and EW (9%).

Regarding cohesion, in the case of the best translation by S2, it was mainly the referential chains (78%) that were broken that could possibly influence the general understanding of the text by subjects in the comprehension tests. In the case of the worst translation by S3, it was the repetition chains (60%) and then the referential chains that by being broken affected the understanding of the translation. In some of the questions, we can see that either none of the errors appear or they are very few but the incorrect answer rate is relatively high. (Q10, System 2)

4.3.5 General conclusions on the analysis of the comprehension tests

I conducted the comprehension tests in order to find a correlation between the incorrect answers of the subjects and the types of errors appearing in the parts of the text the questions of the tests were related to. According to the statistics of that analysis, I observed that the error types that affect the comprehensibility of the translations the most are the Incorrect Word and Not Translated groups. In relation to cohesion, it is reference that has been affected most and consequently must have influenced the understanding of the translations to some extent.
Another interesting observation that resulted from this analysis is that the translation that I initially labelled as best (according to the least amount of errors) turned out to be the worst and the contrary. This is based on the percentage of the correct answers to the questions about the text. As in the case of the translation performed by S2 of Text 1 that has a high amount of errors however the percentage of correct answers is significantly high (over 80%) suggesting that it was better understood by the subjects than expected. We can see that from the mean values of the correct answers for English non-native and native speakers provided in Tables 3 and 4. Generally, without division of the speakers, it is shown that the acclaimed best translation of Text 1 performed by S3 had 71% correct answers and the worst performed by S2 had 81%. However, in the case of Text 3, the best translation performed by S2 had a result of 64% of correct answers and the worst translation by S3 had an average of 62% which maintains the first assessment although the native speakers performed better in the acclaimed worst translation than they did for the best translation, reaching an average of 66% correct answers.

The plausible reason for that may be found in the seriousness of the mistakes found in the translations. Even though the acclaimed worst translation of Text 1 performed by S2 has more errors (15), they seem to be of less importance. The most frequent error for that translation is the WO (4) constituting nearly 1/3rd of all errors which I claim to be less influential. The second largest group is MW (4) which in 50% concerns only prepositions. At this point, we can see that a little more than a half of the errors did not have a great influence on the general comprehensibility of this translation. On the other hand the acclaimed best translation of Text 1 performed by S3, that resulted in the worst scores on the comprehension tests, had a smaller amount of errors but of significant influence. The largest amount of errors for this translation was constituted by IW error type which I consider to affect greatly the general comprehensibility of the translations.

Otherwise, it is easy to see that the difference in the amount of errors for both of the extreme translations is as small as two (2) errors and I believe that makes it acceptable to have an outcome where the assumed best translation turns out to be the worst. We may even say that both of the translating engines S3 and S2 had a very similar performance in translating Text 1.

The last findings resulting from the comprehension tests show that generally English non-native speakers had less problems answering the questions than English native speakers except, in case of the worst translation of Text 3 where English native speakers gave more correct answers to the questions by 6%. In all other cases it was the English non-native
speakers that gave more correct answers. For the translation of **Text 1** by **S3**, it was 6% more correct answers, for the translation of the same text by **S2** it was only 2% and for the translation of **Text 3** by **S2** it was a major 16%.

It is hard to explain such an outcome as it would probably require a more in-depth analysis of the subjects’ characteristics which I have not done. It may be conditioned in the subjects’ educational background and generally in their proficiency in English. It is possible that the non-native speakers had a command of English close to native speakers. That would then allow for such a difference in the results. It may just as well depend on the fact that English non-native speakers in the process of learning the English language became familiar with many error types that are possible to be made in such translations and consequently, it was easier for them to fill in the gaps caused by the errors.
Chapter 5

5 Conclusions and further research

In this thesis, I have conducted a rather non-standard human Machine Translation Evaluation in order to analyse how cohesion and comprehensibility are maintained and related in Polish-English machine translated texts. The objective of my research was to identify errors which occur in this type of translation and to assess which and to what extent errors affect the general comprehensibility of the translation output also based on the carried out comprehension tests. It was also crucial to see which errors affect the cohesion of the translation output and to what extent. The research also allowed me to assess which of the three (3) translating systems used for the purpose of my study, resulted in the best performance in this type of Polish – English Machine Translation. My findings and conclusions are discussed in this section. I also propose possible further research that could be carried out but was not covered in my work.

As a result of my research, I was able to create a general error classification together with the relevant sub-groups of the errors that appear in Polish-English machine translated texts. The major groups are the following: Not translated (word) (NT), Missing word (MW), Incorrect word (IW), Extra word (EW), Word order (WO) and Incorrect word form (IWF). All error types could affect any part of speech and consequently create an error sub-group as for example: MW (V) which means that MW error type affected a verb or EW (Adj) where extra word is an adjective. The sub-groups combinations are covered in the table of abbreviations. My initial assumptions regarding the possible errors were correct, however in my research I have discovered that some of the errors are more or less significant for the understanding of the texts I was working on. The errors that influence the comprehensibility of this type of translations the most are IW, MW and NT. The statistics show that on average, IW represents 32%, MW – 26%, NT – 10% of all errors in all fifteen (15) translations. We can see that even though the error NT is less frequent it is more serious and still affects the comprehensibility greatly. The error type WO, on average constitutes 19% of all errors and that is the 3rd most common error. However, in my analysis it is shown that it does not always have a large influence on the understanding of the translation. The errors concerning: EW (10%), IWF (4%) proved to be of less importance than others. From this research, we can see that it is not only the amount of errors that makes the translation less or more comprehensible as I assumed at first. It depends very much on the type and seriousness of the generated errors. It also
depends very much on what part of speech was affected. Generally, the errors that affected verbs and nouns are the most serious ones and those that affect articles, noun genders and prepositions make the least impact on the comprehensibility of the text. At times, one error makes the meaning of the whole sentence impossible to grasp. Other times, a bunch of errors may not prevent the reader from understanding the meaning. That was proven by the comprehension tests.

The errors affecting general comprehensibility of the machine translated texts also greatly influence the cohesive relations created by the translating systems. On average, in all the translations of the Polish five (5) texts, the most frequently created cohesive chain is repetition that constitutes 38% of all cohesive chains. The second most common chains are referential chains and the chains of semantic relations. They both represent 23% of all cohesive chains. The chains of conjunctions were relatively few (16%). The most affected chains however, were referential chains that represent 58% of all broken chains. The second most frequently broken chains are repetition chains (32%). From my analysis, it is apparent that most of those chains are broken due to Incorrect words, Not Translated words or Missing words in the translations. Extra words very often create unnecessary chains or elements in the chain which in turn, sometimes may confuse the reader as in the case of, for example, additional personal pronouns or prepositions.

The influence of broken chains on the comprehensibility of the translations is very closely related to the influence of general errors. If there are many missing words or untranslated words then there are surely broken cohesive chains as those missing or incorrect words become missing or affected elements of the chains. Therefore, we can say that the broken cohesive chains affect the comprehensibility of translations greatly as the reason for them being broken is the occurrence of three most influential general errors.

Having analysed which errors are generated the most and affect the cohesion, I intended to check the extent of the impact of those errors and broken chains on the general comprehensibility of the translations. I assumed that this would be possible by carrying out some comprehension tests. I composed tests with questions to Text 1 and Text 3 that were answered by human subjects after having read the translations. I thought it would be possible to identify a relation between the incorrect answers of the subjects and problems with cohesion and errors in the output texts. The first thing that can be said is that according to statistical correlation analysis of percentages of correct answers and the amount of errors in the relevant parts of the text those questions were relating to, there is no linear relation. The
correlation is very weak (36% at most) in case of both texts which suggests that the understanding of the translations by human subjects was not conditioned by the amount of the generated errors but rather the error type and its seriousness. That would confirm the first claim from my error analysis. There were questions where the correct answer rate was from 80% to 100% even though the number of errors was from 5 to 7 in one sentence or two sentence of a text. On the other hand, there was a question concerning a fragment of the translation that did not have any errors and the subjects answered it only 20% correctly. That lack of correlation between incorrect answers and number of errors would also explain why the initially acclaimed best translation of Text 1 performed by S3 turned out to be the one with the least percentage of correct answers. At the beginning of my research, I had assessed the translations quality based on the number of errors, which later in my study proved to be incorrect.

Another interesting conclusion coming from the comprehension tests is the fact that non-native speakers had a greater percentage of correct answers than native speakers. As mentioned before, this is hard to explain and would probably require a close study of the subjects’ characteristics.

In terms of assessing which of the systems has the best performance for such Polish – English translations, no such claim can be made as all the systems generated relatively similar translations. However, System 3 stood out the most with its high average of IW and NT errors which I claim had a very great influence on the translation quality.

After conducting my research, I can see that there are vast possibilities of making it better and pushing it in other interesting directions. Firstly, it would certainly be more appealing to carry out a similar study but on a larger scale with more text samples and more subjects solving the tests, in order to be able to generalize and see how those claims and assessments would apply in relation to, for example, text types. It would allow researchers to see what the most common mistakes are, for texts written in formal or informal language, etc. It may also be worth analysing further which errors affect what parts of speech and look for correlations to general comprehensibility of the translations. This research also brings to mind a question: how the human subjects make up for the gaps those errors create? That would probably explain why in the comprehension tests, questions concerning fragments of the text with many errors were answered correctly and vice versa. However, the greatest obstacle in carrying out such studies is the disadvantages of human MT evaluation which is inefficient.
time-wise, but for the purpose of an in-depth analysis of cohesive relations in the translations, there may not be other or better alternatives.
6 Bibliography

Primary Sources:


Secondary Sources:


7 Appendixes

7.1 Appendix 1 - Table of abbreviations

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### 7.2 Appendix 2 – other tables

#### 7.2.1 Table 1 - Correlation between % of incorrect answers per question and number of errors in relevant the fragment of the translation

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7.3 Appendix 3 – Analysis of errors affecting comprehensibility

7.3.1 Text 1 - „O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About Provincial Labour Office)

7.3.1.1 Source text

O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy


Posiadamy informacje, które Małopolanie mogą wykorzystać, aby zwiększyć swoje kompetencje i kwalifikacje. Nasi doradcy zawodowi świadczą usługi z zakresu poradnictwa zawodowego dla dorosłych i młodzieży wchodzącej na rynek pracy.

Pomagamy znaleźć bezpieczną pracę za granicą, publikując w serwisie internetowym oferty Europejskich Służb Zatrudnienia (EURES) oraz umożliwiając rozmowę z doradcą zawodowym EURES.

Przyjmujemy i rozpatrujemy wnioski bezrobotnych o wydanie odpowiednich zaświadczeń lub decyzji w celu ustalenia zasiłku dla bezrobotnych po pracy za granicą (zaświadczenie E301) oraz transferu zasiłku (zaświadczenie E303) – w krajach Unii Europejskiej / Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego oraz Szwajcarii. Oprócz ustawowych zadań prowadzimy aktywną działalność w zakresie przygotowania i realizacji projektów współfinansowanych ze środków Unii Europejskiej. Projektte te odnoszą się do celów strategicznych urzędu i uzupełniają wspólnie realizację regionalnej polityki rynku pracy.

7.3.1.2 Translation by S1 (Google translator)

About the Regional Labour Office

About the Regional Labour Office in Krakow is a department of the Provincial Government of Malopolska. We are a public institution, which means that we act not for themselves, but act for others. We work for the Malopolska region, which is why since 2007, the purpose and foundation of all our initiatives is the mission: a competent, qualified and employed residents of Malopolska.

We have resources that can be obtained on the implementation of projects in the field of human resource development. We act in the Malopolska province feature Implementing Institution (Intermediate II level) of the Human Capital Operational Program 2007 - 2013.

We provide unique, professional and system of labor market information. Annually develop a Regional Action Plan for Employment, and we assess the situation on the labor market Małopolska.

We have information that Malopolska can use to increase their competence and qualifications. Our professional consultants provide services such as career counseling for adults and young people entering the labor market.

We help find and secure employment abroad, posting on the website offers European Employment Services (EURES) and enabling a conversation with a professional advisor EURES.

We accept and consider applications for the issue of unemployment or of the relevant certificates in order to determine unemployment benefits after working abroad (E301 certificate) and transfer allowance (E303 certificate) - in the European Union / European Economic Area and Switzerland.
In addition to the statutory responsibilities we are active in the preparation and implementation of projects co-financed by the European Union. These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and complete the joint implementation of the regional labor market policy.

7.3.1.3 Translation by S2 (Microsoft translator Bing)

The Voivodship Labour Office
Regional Labour Office in Cracow is an organizational unit the County Self-government Małopolskiego. We are a public institution, which means that we, not for yourself, but we’re here for the other. We work in favour of the Małopolska region, therefore, from the 2007 goal and the basis for the implementation of all of our initiatives is a competent, qualified : Mission and working resident of Małopolska.

We have the means, that you can get for the implementation of the undertakings from the scope of human resource development. Pelnimy in malopolskim function Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.

We provide a unique, professional and system information on the labour market. Annually we develop a regional Action Plan for employment, and we are assessing the situation on the labour market State Małopolskiego.

We have the information that Małopolskie can use to increase their competence and qualifications. Our professional advisers provide services from the scope of vocational guidance for adults and young people entering the labour market.

We help you find the safe work abroad by publishing on the offer of the European employment services (EURES) and allowing you to chat with an Advisor professional EURES.

We accept our applications and benefits of the relevant certificates or decisions in order to determine the unemployment benefit when working abroad (certificate E301) and transfer allowance (certificate E303) – in the countries of the European Union/European economic area and Switzerland.

In addition to statutory tasks, we are active in the preparation and implementation of projects co-financed from the European Union. These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the Office and complement the regional implementation jointly labour market policy.

7.3.1.4 Translation by S3 (SYSTRANet)

On the provincial Urzedzie work
The provincial office of work in Krakow is organizational individual of the autonomy of Lesser Poland Voivodeship. We are public institution, that indicates, that we act not for itself, but we act for other. We work in support of the region of Little Poland; therefore year by goal and by the base of the realization of all our initiatives is a mission from 2007: the competent, qualified and working inhabitant of Little Poland.

We have at disposal by means, which it is possible to gain on the realization of undertakings from the range of development of human stores. We fulfil in Lesser Poland Voivodeship the function of the institutions implementing (intermediary institution OF II degrees) European Social Fund of 2007 - 2013.

We deliver unique, professional and systemic information about the job market. Every year we work out regional action plan in support of the employment and we carry out the opinions of situation on the job market of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship.

We possess information, which Malopolanie they can use, in order to increase competence and qualifications. Our professional advisers testify services from the range of professional guidance for the adult and entering youth on the job market.

We help abroad to find safe work, publishing in Internet service of the offer of European services of employment (EURES) and enabling conversation with professional adviser EURES.

We receive and we examine unemployed proposals for the issue of appropriate certificates or decision for the purpose of the settlement allowance for the unemployed after the work abroad (certificate E301) and transfer
allowance (certificate E303) - in the countries of European Union/of the European Economic Area and Switzerland.

Besides legal jobs we lead active activity in the range of the preparation and of the realization of projects wspolfinansowanych from the means of European Union. Projects these they refer to strategic goals of office and they complete jointly the realization of regional politics of job market.

### 3.1.5 Errors affecting comprehensibility – S1 (Google translate)

1. **Polish input sentence:**
   
   "Pełnimy (V1) w województwie małopolskim funkcję (N1) Instytucji Wdrażającej (Instytucji Pośredniczącej II stopnia) Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007 – 2013."

   **English output:**

   "We act (V1) in the Małopolska province feature (N1) implementing Institution (Intermediate II level) of the Human Capital Operational Program 2007 - 2013."

   **Errors:**
   
   MW(Pr) Missing preposition ‘as’; Polish compound verb ‘pełnić funkcję’ translates to: ‘to act as, serve a function, function as’

   IW(Adj) Incorrect word – should be an adjective ‘intermediary’ referring to the institution as mediator acting between persons, parties, etc.; serving as an intermediate agent or agency NOT ‘intermediate’ indicating more a medium level

   **Corrected translation:**

   "We act in the Małopolska province as Implementing Institution (Intermediary II level) of the Human Capital Operational Program 2007 - 2013."

2. **Polish input sentence:**

   "Dostarczamy unikalnych, profesjonalnych i systemowych informacji o rynku pracy. Corocznie opracowujemy Regionalny Plan Działania na Rzecz Zatrudnienia oraz dokonujemy oceny sytuacji na rynku pracy Województwa Małopolskiego."

   **English output:**

   "We provide unique, professional and system of labor market information. Annually develop a Regional Action Plan for Employment, and we assess the situation on the labor market Małopolska."

   **Errors:**
   
   WO Word order changes the meaning; instead of providing system information on labour market we have providing system of labour market information as if there was a system, distributing/offering information about the labour market.

   MW(PP) Missing personal pronoun ‘we’; without the pronoun it looks like a directive: where first the reader is asked to ‘develop an action plan’ and then they (we) will ‘assess the situation on the market’

   IW(Pr) Incorrect preposition – ‘of’ instead of ‘about’ or ‘on’; preposition ‘of’ makes the adjective ‘system’ referring to the noun ‘labour market’ and ‘system’ should be referring to ‘information’ which then should have a preposition ‘about’ or ‘on’ now making a reference to ‘labour market’.

   MW(N) Missing word: noun ‘region’ following ‘Małopolska’

   **Corrected translation:**

   "We provide unique, professional and system information about labor market. Annually we develop a Regional Action Plan for Employment, and we assess the situation on the labor market Małopolska region."

3. **Polish input sentence:**

   "Pomagamy (V1) znaleźć (Infinitive) bezpieczną (Adj) pracę za granicą, publikując w serwisie internetowym oferty Europejskich Służb Zatrudnienia (EURES) oraz umożliwiając rozmowę z doradcą zawodowym EURES."

   **English output:**

   "We help (V1) find (Infinitive) and secure (V2) employment abroad (...)."

   **Errors:**
EW(Con) Extra word not present in the input text ‘and’ changes the meaning of the clause making the word ‘secure’ to be interpreted as a second verb instead of an adjective describing ‘a job’. Therefore, suggesting that (they) secure a job abroad for those interested instead of just helping to find a secure job abroad.

MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘to’ following the verb ‘help’

MW(A) Missing word: indefinite article ‘a’ preceding the noun phrase ‘secure employment’

Corrected translation:
We help to find a secure employment abroad (...).

4. Polish input sentence:
Przyjmujemy (V1) i rozpatrujemy (V2) wnioski bezrobotnych (O1) o wydanie odpowiednich zaświadczeń (O2) lub decyzji (O3) w celu ustalenia zasiłku dla bezrobotnych po pracy za granicą (zaświadczenie E301) oraz transferu zasiłku (zaświadczenie E303) – w krajach Unii Europejskiej / Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego oraz Szwajcarii.

English output:
We accept (V1) and consider (V2) applications (O1) for the issue of unemployment or of the relevant certificates (O2) (O3?) in order to determine unemployment benefits after working abroad (E301 certificate) and transfer allowance (E303 certificate) - in the European Union / European Economic Area and Switzerland.

Errors:
IW(Cl) Incorrect word – ‘wnioski bezrobotnych’ – treated as two separate blocks, translated as ‘applications’ and ‘unemployment’ where it should have been treated as a genitive noun phrase where ‘bezrobotnych’(in genitive case) is referring and describing ‘applications’ and would translate to ‘of unemployed’ – ‘applications of unemployed’ NOT as a noun ‘unemployment’.

WO Wrong referent/ word order – ‘to issue’ referring to ‘the relevant certificates’ and not to ‘unemployed’ (unemployment)

MW(N) Missing word – the third Object ‘decyzji’ (a noun in genitive case); ‘decisions’ is missing from the output.

Corrected translation:
We accept and consider applications of unemployed for the issue of the relevant certificates or decisions (...).

5. Polish input sentence:
Projekty te odnoszą się (V1) do celów strategicznych urzędu i uzupełniają (V2) wspólnie (adv.) realizację regionalnej polityki rynku pracy.

English output:
These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and complete (V2) the joint (adj.) implementation of the regional labor market policy.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word – Verb 2 ‘uzupełniać’ (here conjugated in 3rd p. Plural) in English means ‘to complement’ NOT ‘to complete’

IW(Ad) Incorrect word: adverb ‘wspólnie’ (jointly, collectively); here translated as a noun or adjective ‘joint’ therefore here refering to the wrong referent ‘implementation’ instead of refering to the verb ‘complementą Overall Meaning changed – it says that the projects complete the shared (joint) implementation of a policy whereas it should say that the projects jointly (with strategic objectives)complement the implementation(...)

Corrected translation:
These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and jointly complement the implementation of the regional labor market policy.

7.3.1.6 Errors affecting comprehensibility – S2 (Microsoft Translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
Pracujemy na rzecz regionu Małopolski, dlatego od 2007 roku celem i podstawą realizacji wszystkich naszych inicjatyw jest misja: kompetentny, wykwalifikowany, pracujący mieszkańc Małopolski.

English output:
We work in favour of the Małopolska region, therefore, from the 2007 goal and the basis for the implementation of all of our initiatives is a competent, qualified: Mission and working resident of Małopolska.

**Errors:**

**WO Word order:** Adjectives: 'competent' and 'qualified' are modifiers to the wrong noun 'mission' instead of 'resident' which changed the meaning dramatically. Now we read that the goal and the basis for the implementation are both 1. a competent and qualified mission and 2. Working resident whereas there is only one goal (which forms the basis for the implementation at the same time) and it is the MISSION (named, relating to) a competent, qualified and working resident

**Corrected translation:**

We work in favour of the Małopolska region, therefore, from the 2007 goal and the basis for the implementation of all of our initiatives is a Mission: a competent, qualified and working resident of Małopolska.

1. **Polish input sentence:**


2. **English output:**

   Pełnimy in małopolskim function Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.

**Errors:**

**NT(V) Not translated** Polish verb ‘to serve’ in 1st person plural


**MW(N) Missing word** ‘województwie’ –‘region’ or ‘province’, here noun in locative case

The errors affect the comprehensibility greatly.

The reader, thanks to a preposition ‘in’, may be able to deduct that ‘małopolskim’ is referring to the region and that something is happening in this region.

However the not translated verb ‘Pełnimy’ –‘to serve a function’ affects the overall meaning of the sentence as the word ‘function’ is now taken as a verb and not a noun that was a part of the compound verb ‘to serve a function’.

The reader may understand that: in the Małopolska region, there function Implementation Institutions of the human capital operational program instead of understanding that: it is the regional labor office (the text is about) that serves this function of implementation institution etc.

**Corrected translation:**

In Małopolska region, we function as Implementation Institutions (II degree intermediary institution) of the human capital operational programme 2007-2013.

3. **Polish input sentence:**

   Posiadamy informacje, które Małopolanie mogą wykorzystać, aby zwiększyć swoje kompetencje i kwalifikacje.

4. **English output:**

   We have the information that Małopolanie can use to increase their competence and qualifications.

**Errors:**

**NT(N) Not translated word:** ‘Małopolanie’ – inhabitants of the Małopolska region.

The reader may think that ‘Małopolanie’ refers to the Małopolska region rather than to its inhabitants which again affects the local coherence but not the global coherence.

**English output:**


V1, V2 – verb 1, verb 2; Con1, Con2...-conjunction1(...); GNP – genitive noun phrase – rendered in English by ‘s or by using ‘of’; O1, O2...-object1(...); P clause1... – purposive clause1...

Errors:
MW(V) Missing words: The Verb2 ‘rozpatrujemy’ (process) is missing
EW(P) Extra word: possessive our – changes the meaning of ‘applications’
IW(GNP) The Genitive Noun Phrase is not translated properly; only the first noun ‘wnioski’ is translated as ‘applications’ whereas it should be ‘wnioski bezrobotnych’ – ‘applications of/from the unemployed’
WO Word order: Conjunction 1 ‘and’ in the wrong place in the sentence – in the source text was relating to the V2 changes meaning of ‘accept’ and ‘benefits’ creating a new meaning ‘We accept applications and benefits...’ instead of ‘we accept applications (in order) to...’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: The Temporal preposition ‘po’ to ‘when’ whereas it should be ‘after’ – it changes the meaning from ‘receiving benefits after working abroad’ to ‘receiving benefits while working abroad’
MW(Pr)(GNP) Missing periphrastic possessive: Object 5 ‘transferu zasiłku’ should be translated as ‘transfer of allowance’ NOT ‘transfer allowance’ – it changes the meaning from /transferring (what?) allowance/ to /allowing transfers/

We accept and process applications of/from unemployed to issue the relevant certificates or decisions in order to determine the unemployment benefit after working abroad (certificate E301) and transfer allowance (certificate E303) – in the countries of the European Union/European economic area and Switzerland.

5. Polish input sentence:
Projekty te odnoszą się do celów strategicznych urzędu i uzupełniają wspólnie realizację regionalnej polityki rynku pracy.

English output:
These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the Office and complement the regional implementation jointly labour market policy.

Errors:
WO Word order: the adverb ‘jointly’ should follow the verb ‘complement’
WO Word order: adjective ‘regional’ should relate to ‘labour market policy’ and not to ‘implementation’
Adverb ‘jointly’ relates to ‘complement’ and is put in the wrong place in the sentence
MW(Pr)(GNP) Missing preposition of in genitive noun phrase ‘realizację regionalnej polityki rynku pracy’ (the implementation of regional labour market policy)

Corrected translation:
These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the Office and complement jointly the implementation of regional labour market policy.

7.3.1.7 Errors affecting comprehensibility – S3 (SYSTRANet)

1. Polish input sentence:
Dysponujemy środkami, które można pozyskać na realizację przedsięwzięć z zakresu rozwoju zasobów ludzkich.

English output:
We have at disposal by means, which it is possible to gain on the realization of undertakings from the range of development of human stores.

Errors:
**EW(Pr) Extra word** - redundant preposition ‘by’/ the reason: ‘Środkami’ (means) conjugated in instrumental case (which usually indicates an object used performing an action and in English is rendered using ‘with’ or ‘by’). Here in the first clause their existence is claimed by saying ‘we have at disposal means’ but it is not mentioned what has been reached by them, in which case preposition ‘by’ would be necessary.

The same form of the noun ‘means’ would be used in order to say how something was accomplished or reached as in the following example.

Przekonałem ją /drastycznymi środkami – I convinced her / by cruel means.

**IWF(N) Incorrect word** – ‘zasobów (resources) ludzkich (human)’ a noun phrase where ‘zasobów’ translates wrongly to ‘stores’.

Corrected translation:
We have at disposal means, which are possible to gain on the realization of undertakings from the range of development of human resources.

2. Polish input sentence:
Posiadam informacje, które Małopolanie mogą wykorzystać, aby zwiększyć swoje kompetencje i kwalifikacje.

**English output:**
We possess information, which Małopolanie they can use, in order to increase competence and qualifications.

**Errors:**

**NT(N) Not translated** – ‘Małopolanie’- inhabitants of Małopolska region

Corrected translation:
We possess information which inhabitants of Małopolska can use, in order to increase competence and qualifications.

3. Polish input sentence:
Pomagamy znaleźć bezpieczną pracę za granicą, publikując w serwisie internetowym oferty Europejskich Służb Zatrudnienia (EURES) oraz umożliwiając rozmowę z doradcą zawodowym EURES.

**English output:**
We help abroad to find safe work, publishing in Internet service of the offer of European services of employment (EURES) and enabling conversation with professional adviser EURES.

**Errors:**

**WO Word order, Meaning changed** – ‘abroad’ should be at the end of the clause otherwise it says they help those abroad find work which should be the contrary, they help those in Poland find a job abroad

**EW(Pr) Extra word** - preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun ‘the offer’

**IWF(N) Incorrect word form:** the noun ‘oferty’ translates to plural noun ‘offers’ NOT sing. ‘offer’

Corrected translation:
We help to find safe work abroad, publishing in Internet service of the offer of European services of employment (EURES) and enabling conversation with professional adviser EURES.

4. Polish input sentence:
Przyjmujemy i rozpatrujemy wnioski bezrobotnych o wydanie odpowiednich zaświadczeń lub decyzji w celu ustalenia zasiłku dla bezrobotnych po pracy za granicą (zaświadczenie E301) oraz transferu zasiłku (zaświadczenie E303) – w krajach Unii Europejskiej / Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego oraz Szwajcarii.

**English output:**
We receive and we examine unemployed proposals for the issue of appropriate certificates or decision (...).

**Errors:**
We receive and we examine proposals of unemployed for the issue of appropriate certificates or decision (...).

Besides statutory jobs we lead active activity in the range of the preparation and of the realization of projects co-financed from the means of European Union. These projects they refer to strategic goals of office and they complement jointly the realization of regional politics of job market.
7.3.2 Text 2 – „Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji” (Work and Education Youth Fairs)

7.3.2.1 Source text

Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji

Wojewódzki Urząd Pracy w Krakowie zaprasza na V Małopolskie Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy”.

W dniu 24 lutego 2011 r. w godzinach od 9-14:30 w Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych Nr 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, odbędzie się piąta edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy” pod hasłem: „Otwarcie na wolontariat”.

Celem organizacji tegorocznego Targów Pracy jest przekazanie młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych ofert pracy bezpośrednio od pracodawców, informacji o poszukiwanych specjalistach danych grup zawodowych przez firmy regionalne, a także doskonalenie umiejętności poruszania się na rynku pracy, uświadomienie potrzeb i znaczenia kształcenia, doskonalenia się przez całe życie, jak również nabycie umiejętności szybkiego przekwalifikowania się zgodnie z potrzebami i wymogami rynku pracy.

Udział w Targach, jak i szkolenia dla uczniów są bezpłatne.

Oferta Targów jest skierowana do uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych z terenu województwa małopolskiego, nauczycieli, pedagogów szkolnych, a także doradców zawodowych i zainteresowanych mieszkańców Małopolski.

Podczas Targów przedstawiciele firm różnorodnych branż przedstawią swoje oferty pracy. Będzie również okazja do podjęcia rozmowy o przyszłym zatrudnieniu, a także podpisania wstępnych umów. Uczniowie będą mieli możliwość dokonania przeglądu oferty edukacyjnej prezentowanej przez uczelnie i szkoły policealne oraz uzyskania informacji z zakresu doradztwa zawodowego.

Imprezy towarzyszące Targom to ciekawe, profesjonalnie przygotowane warsztaty dla młodzieży (zobacz harmonogram warsztatów), wystawa samochodów oraz konkursy: fotograficzny pt. „Jeden dzień z życia wolontariusza” oraz konkurs na rozprawkę pt. „Jaki wpływ ma, Twoim zdaniem, wolontariat na życie młodego człowieka. Uzasadnij swoje stanowisko.”.

Zgłoszenia udziału w Targach i wszystkich konkursach należy przesłać do ZSM Nr 1 w Krakowie do dnia 16 lutego 2011 r.


Niezbędnie druki, formularze, regulaminy konkursów oraz wszelkie informacje dotyczące Targów znajdują się na stronie: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (menu górné: ogłoszenia/targi pracy i edukacji - 24 lutego 2011 r.)

7.3.2.2 Translation done by S1 (Google translator)

Youth Employment and Education Fair

Regional Labour Office in Krakow offers a V Lesser Youth Job Fair and Education Youth - Work - Perspectives ".

On 24 February 2011 between the hours of 9-14:30 in the Secondary School of Mechanical No. 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, will be the fifth edition of the Małopolska Youth Job Fair and Education Youth - Work - Perspectives, "under the slogan:" Open to the volunteer. 

The organization of this year’s Job Fair is to provide young high school jobs directly from employers, professionals looking for information about the occupational groups of regional companies, as well as the improvement of mobility skills in the labor market needs and the importance of awareness, enhancement of lifelong learning, as the rapid acquisition of skills retraining in accordance with the needs and requirements of the job market.

Participation in the Fair, as well as training for students is free.

Fair offer is addressed to secondary school students from the Malopolska Region, teachers, school counselors and guidance counselors and other interested residents of Małopolska.
During the Fair representatives of companies of various industries will present their job offers. It will also take the opportunity to talk about future employment, as well as the signing of preliminary agreements. Students will have the opportunity to review the educational offer presented by universities and colleges and to obtain information on careers advice.

Additional Events Fair is an exciting, professionally produced workshops for young people (see workshop schedule), an exhibition of cars and contests: Photography Fri "One day in the life of a volunteer" and an essay contest for Fri "What impact has your opinion, volunteering on the life of a young man. Justify your position."

To participate in the Fair and all the competitions should be sent to ZSM No. 1 in Krakow until 16 February 2011

Honorary Patron of the Fair were: President of the City of prof. Jacek Majchrowski and Małopolska School Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.

Necessarily forms, forms, rules of competitions, and all information related to trade fairs can be found at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: ads / job fairs, and education - February 24, 2011)

7.3.2.3 Translation done by S2 (Microsoft translator)
Youth Work and education Fairs
Regional Labour Office in Cracow invites on Youth Employment Fairs V Małopolskie and education "Youth – Work – Perspective".
On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14: 30 in the schools of mechanical 1, al. Mickiewicza 5, will be held for the 5th Edition of the fair work and Małopolskich Youth Youth Education – Work – Perspective "under the title: "open to voluntary service ".
The aim of this year's Fair is the transfer of Youth Work, completion of jobs directly from employers, information about the wanted speciallistach of data by regional groups, professional and skills mobility on the labour market, an awareness of the needs and the importance of education, improve the lifelong acquisition of skills, as well as the quick retraining according to needs and requirements of the labour market.
Participation in fairs, and training for students are free of charge.
The offer is addressed to students of fairs, completion of the State, teachers, educationalists małopolskiego school, as well as consultancy and interested people of little Poland.
During the fair representatives of companies in diverse industries shall submit their job postings. Will also be an opportunity to take the conversation about the future employment, and the signing of the preliminary contract. Students will have the possibility to review educational presented by universities and schools, and obtain information from policialne range of counselling.
Events accompanying this interesting Targom professionally prepared workshops for young people (see the schedule of the workshops), exhibition of cars and photo contests: "one day in the life of the exitlist" and the competition for rozprawkę entitled "the impact of, Your opinion, the voluntary sector on the life of a young man. Justify their position. "
Notification of participation in fairs and all competitions should be sent to ZSM No 1 in Cracow until 16 February 2011.
Honorary patronage: President Fairs took over the city of Kraków, Prof. Jacek Majchrowski and Małopolski Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.
Badly printed matter, forms, regulations, competitions and all information relating to the fair are located at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: notices/exhibitions of work and education-24 February 2011)

7.3.2.4 Translation done by S3 (SYSTRANet)
The young markets of the work and of the education
The provincial office of work in Krakow invites on V Little Poland young markets of the work and of education youth - work - perspectives”.
In the day of 24 February 2011 year in the hours from 9-14: 30 in Zespole mechanical schools number 1, al. Mickiewicz 5, will take place the fifth edition of Little Poland young markets of work and of education youth - work - perspectives” under the motto: Open on voluntary service”.
By the goal of the organization of this year’s markets of work are a delivery of youth of schools ponadgimnazjalnych job offers immediately from pracodawcow, information about the sought specialists of the data of professional groups by regional firms, but also perfecting the skills of movement on the job market, the information of needs and the meaning of education, perfectings by the all life, how also the acquisition of the skills of a fast redeployment in accordance with the needs and by the requirements of job market.

Participation in the markets, how and instructions for the students are free.

The offer of markets is directed to the students of schools ponadgimnazialnych from the terrain of Lesser Poland Voivodeship, teachers, school pedagogow, but also the advisers of professional and interested inhabitants of Little Poland.

During the markets the representatives of various firms branż will introduce job offers. Will be also occasion to the collection of conversation about the next employment, but also the signatures of initial agreements. Students will have the chance of the execution of the review of educational offer presented by the schools and schools policealone and the obtainment of information from the range doradztwa of professional.

Parties the concurrent with markets these are interesting, professionally prepared shops for youth (see the graphic schedule of shops), the exhibition of vehicles and competitions: photographic pt. One day from the life of volunteer” and competition on the essay pt. What sort influence has, in your opinion, voluntary service on the life of young man. Uzasadnij position.”.

The notifications of participation in the markets and all competitions are necessary to send to ZSM number 1 in Krakow to day of 16 February 2011 year

Honorable patronage above the markets they encompassed: The Chief Executive of Krakow professor Jacek Majchrowski and Little Poland the school superintendent of education of Alexander Palczewski.

Necessarily druki, forms, regulations of competitions and every information relating to markets are found on the side: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (upper menu: proclamation/the markets of the work and of education - 24 February 2011 year)

7.3.2.5 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S1 (Google translator)

1. Polish input sentence:

Wojewódzki Urząd Pracy w Krakowie zaprasza na V Małopolskie Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy”.

English output:
Regional Labour Office in Krakow offers a V Lesser Youth Job Fair and Education Youth - Work - Perspectives “.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘zaprasza’ translates to ‘invites to’ NOT ‘offers’
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: adjective (determiner) ‘Małopolskie’ translates to ‘Małopolska’ NOT ‘Lesser’
WO Word order: conjunction ‘and’ and adjective ‘Education’ should precede ‘Fair’

Corrected translation:
Regional Labour Office in Krakow invites to a V Małopolska Youth Job and Education Fair “Youth - Work - Perspectives “.

2. Polish input sentence:

W dniu 24 lutego 2011 r. w godzinach od 9-14:30 w Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych Nr 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, odbędzie się piąta edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy” pod hasłem: „Otwarcie na wolontariat”.

English output:
On 24 February 2011 between the hours of 9-14:30 in the Secondary School of Mechanical No. 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, will be the fifth edition of the Małopolska Youth Job Fair and Education Youth - Work - Perspectives, "under the slogan:" Open to the volunteer."
Errors:

**MW(N) Missing word:** noun in locative case ‘Zespole’(complex) in genitive noun phrase ‘Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych’ (Mechanical Secondary School complex)

**WO Word order:** the adjective ‘Mechanical’ should precede ‘Secondary School’

**IW(An) Incorrect word:** the abbreviation ‘Al.’ Translates to ‘Av’ (Avenue)

**WO Word order:** the noun ‘fair’ should follow the word ‘Education’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji’ (Malopolska Youth Job and Education Fair)

**IW(N) Incorrect word:** the noun ‘wolontariat’ translates to ‘voluntary services’ NOT ‘volunteer’

Corrected translation:

On 24 February 2011 between the hours of 9-14:30 in the Mechanical Secondary School complex No. 1, Av. Mickiewicza 5, will be the fifth edition of the Malopolska Youth Job and Education Fair “Youth - Work - Perspectives,” under the slogan: “Open to the volunteer.”

3. Polish input sentence:

Celem organizacji tegorocznych Targów Pracy jest przekazanie młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych ofert pracy bezpośrednio od pracodawców, informacji o poszukiwanych specjalistach danych grup zawodowych przez firmy regionalne, a także doskonalenie umiejętności poruszania się na rynku pracy, uświadomienie potrzeb i znaczenia kształcenia, doskonalenia się przez całe życie, jak również nabycie umiejętności szybkiego przekwalifikowania się zgodnie z potrzebami i wymogami rynku pracy.

**English output:**

The organization of this year’s Job Fair is to provide young high school jobs directly from employers, professionals looking for information about the occupational groups of regional companies, as well as the improvement of mobility skills in the labor market needs and the importance of awareness, enhancement of lifelong learning, as the rapid acquisition of skills retraining in accordance with the needs and requirements of the job market.

Errors:

**MW(N) Missing word:** the noun ‘Celem’(the aim of)

**IW(N) Incorrect word:** the noun in dative case ‘’ translates to ‘youth’ NOT ‘young’

**WO Word order:** ‘high school’ should determine ‘youth’ although it has been incorrectly translated to ‘young’

**MW(N)(GNP) Missing word:** the plural noun ‘ofert’(offers) in genitive noun phrase ‘ofert pracy’(job offers)

**IW(Adj) Incorrect word form:** adj. ‘poszukiwanych’ translates to ‘sought-after’ NOT to gerund form ‘looking for’

**WO Word order:** the collocation ‘information about’ should follow the noun ‘employers’

**WO Word order:** the plural noun ‘professional’ should follow the determiner ‘looked for’

**MW(Adj) Missing word:** the adjective ‘danych’ (particular)

**MW(Pr) Missing word:** preposition ‘by’ preceding ‘regional companies’

**WO Word order:** the noun ‘awareness’ should precede ‘need’

**MW(Pr) Missing word:** preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘awareness’

**IW(N) Incorrect word:** the noun ‘’ translates to ‘improvement’ NOT ‘enhancement’

**WO Word order:** the noun ‘improvement’ should follow ‘learning’ although the first has not been translated correctly

**WO Word order:** the noun (determiner) ‘przekwalifikowania się’(retraining) should precede the head noun ‘skills’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘(retraining skills)

Corrected translation:

The aim of the organization of this year’s Job Fair is to provide high school youth job offers directly from employers, information about sought-after professionals of the particular occupational groups by regional companies, as well as the improvement of mobility skills in the labor market, awareness of needs and the
4. Polish input sentence:

Imprezy towarzyszące Targom to ciekawe, profesjonalnie przygotowane warsztaty dla młodzieży (zobacz harmonogram warsztatów) , wystawa samochodów oraz konkursy: fotograficzny pt. „Jeden dzień z życia wolontariusza” oraz konkurs na rozprawkę pt. „Jaki wpływ ma, Twoim zdaniem, wolontariat na życie młodego człowieka. Uzasadnij swoje stanowisko.”.

English output:

Additional Events Fair is an exciting, professionally produced workshops for young people (see workshop schedule), an exhibition of cars and contests: Photography Fri "One day in the life of a volunteer" and an essay contest for Fri "What impact has your opinion, volunteering on the life of a young man. Justify your position..."

Errors:

MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘to’ in front of ‘fair’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ in front of ‘fair’
IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘to be’ referring to ‘events’ should be in plural ‘are’ NOT ‘is’
IW(Ab) Incorrect word: abbreviation ‘pt.’ Translates to ‘under a title/ called’ NOT ‘Fri’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘in’ in front of ‘your opinion’

Corrected translation:

Additional Events to the Fair are exciting, professionally produced workshops for young people (see workshop schedule), an exhibition of cars and contests: Photography under the title "One day in the life of a volunteer" and an essay contest under the title "What impact has in your opinion, volunteering on the life of a young man. Justify your position..."

5. Polish input sentence:

Zgłoszenia udziału w Targach i wszystkich konkursach należy przesłać do ZSM Nr 1 w Krakowie do dnia 16 lutego 2011 r.

English output:

To participate in the Fair and all the competitions should be sent to ZSM No. 1 in Krakow until 16 February 2011

Errors:

IWF(GNP) Incorrect word: genitive noun phrase ” translates to ‘participation forms’ NOT verb ‘to participate’

Corrected translation:

Participation forms in the Fair and all the competitions should be sent to ZSM No. 1 in Krakow until 16 February 2011

6. Polish input sentence:

Niezбедnie druki, formularze, regulaminy konkursów oraz wszelkie informacje dotyczące Targów znajdują się na stronie: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (menu górne: ogłoszenia/targi pracy i edukacji - 24 lutego 2011 r.)

English output:

Necessarily forms, forms, rules of competitions, and all information related to trade fairs can be found at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: ads / job fairs, and education - February 24, 2011)

Errors:

Incorrect word: there is a mistake in the source text which should have the adjective ‘Niezbedne’(necessary) NOT ‘Niezbednie’(necessarily)

IWF(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘druki’ translates to ‘printed matter’ NOT ‘forms’
Wo Word order: the plural noun ‘fairs’ should follow the adjective ‘education’
Corrected translation:
Necessarily printed matter, forms, rules of competitions, and all information related to trade fairs can be found at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: ads / job and education fairs - February 24, 2011)

7.3.2.6 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S2 (Microsoft translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
Wojewódzki Urząd Pracy w Krakowie zaprasza na V Małopolskie Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy”.

English output:
Regional Labour Office in Cracow invites on Youth Employment Fairs V Małopolskie and education "Youth – Work – Perspective".

Errors:
WO Word order: Roman numeral ‘V’ should appear before the name of the Fairs ‘Małopolska (...)’
NT(Adj) Not translated: adjective ‘Małopolskie’ in nominative case. In English: ‘Małopolska’ or ‘of Małopolska’
WO Word order: Genitive noun phrase has the wrong order of modifiers and head-noun. It should be: ‘Małopolska Youth Education and Employment Fairs’
Corrected translation:
Regional Labour Office in Cracow invites on V Małopolska Youth Employment and education Fairs "Youth – Work – Perspective".

2. Polish input sentence:
W dniu 24 lutego 2011 r. w godzinach od 9-14:30 w Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych Nr 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, odbędzie się piąta edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy” pod hasłem: „Otwarcie na wolontariat”.

English output:
On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14:30 in the mechanical school complex № 1, av. Mickiewicza 5, will be held the 5th Edition of the fair work and Małopolskich Youth Education – Work – Perspective "under the title: "open to voluntary service ".

Errors:
MW(Ab) Missing word: abbreviation ‘Nr’ should translate to ‘Ne’
MW(N) Missing word: the noun in locative case ‘Zespole’ should translate to ‘complex’ or ‘group’
WO Word order: genitive noun phrase ‘Zespole Szkol Mechanicznych Nr 1’ should translate to ‘mechanical school complex/group № 1’
EW(Pr) Extra word: preposition ‘for’ following the verb ‘held’
IW(Ab) Incorrect word: abbreviation ‘al.’ Translates to ‘avenue’ or ‘av.’
Corrected translation:
On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14:30 in the mechanical schools complex № 1, av. Mickiewicza 5, will be held the 5th Edition of the Malopolska Youth, work and education fairs "Youth – Work – Perspective "under the title: "open to voluntary service ".

3. Polish input sentence:
Celem organizacji tegorocznych Targów Pracy jest przekazanie młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych ofert pracy bezpośrednio od pracodawców, informacji o poszukiwanych specjalistach danych grup zawodowych przez firmy regionalne, a także doskonalenie umiejętności poruszania się na rynku pracy, (...) 

**English output:**
The aim of this year's Fair is the transfer of Youth Work, completion of jobs directly from employers, information about the wanted specjalistach of data by regional groups, professional and skills mobility on the labour market, (...) 

**Errors:**
- **WO Word order:** genitive noun phrase ‘Targów Pracy’ should translate to ‘Job/Work Fair’, the modifier ‘work’ is placed separately in a wrong place in the sentence.
- **IWiPr Incorrect word:** it should be preposition ‘to’ **NOT ‘of’**
- **MW(N)GNP Missing word:** part ‘szkół’ (school) of genitive noun phrase ‘młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych’ (high school youth)
- **MW(Adj)GNP Missing word:** part ‘ponadgimnazjalnych’ (high) of genitive noun phrase ‘młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych’ (high school youth)
- **IWiN Incorrect word:** noun ‘ofert’ translates to ‘offers’ **NOT ‘completion’** in the genitive noun phrase ‘ofert pracy’ (job offers)
- **NT(N) Not translated:** noun in locative case ‘specjalistach’ (professionals)
- **IWiAdj Incorrect word:** adjective in genitive case ‘danych’ should translate to ‘given/particular’ **NOT ‘data’**
- **MW(Adj)GNP Missing word:** genitive noun phrase ‘grup zawodowych’ should translate to ‘occupational groups’ or simply ‘occupations’ since the translator took the two blocks separately then it only managed to translate the head noun ‘grup’ (group)
- **MW(N) Missing word:** the head noun ‘firmy’ (companies) in a noun phrase ‘firmy regionalne’ (regional companies)
- **IWiV Incorrect word:** verb in infinitive form ‘doskonalenie’ should translate to ‘improving’ **NOT ‘professional’**
- **WO Word order:** genitive noun phrase ‘umiejętności poruszania się’ translates to ‘mobility skills’ **NOT ‘skills mobility’**

**Corrected translation:**
The aim of this year’s work Fair is the transfer to High school Youth, jobs offers directly from employers, information about the wanted professionals of given occupations by regional companies, and improving mobility skills on the labour market, (...) 

4. **Polish input sentence:**

Oferta Targów jest skierowana do uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych z terenu województwa małopolskiego, nauczycieli, pedagogów szkolnych, a także doradców zawodowych i zainteresowanych mieszkańców Małopolski.

**English output:**
The offer is addressed to students of fairs, completion of the State, teachers, educationalists malopolskiego school, as well as consultancy and interested people of little Poland.

**Errors:**
- **WO Word order:** ‘fairs’ with a Saxon genitive apostrophe should be placed before the noun ‘offer’ as a translation of genitive noun phrase ‘Oferta Targów’ (the fairs’ offer)
- **MW(Ap) Missing word:** Saxon genitive apostrophe in word ‘fairs’
- **Missing word:** plural noun ‘szkół’(schools) in a genitive noun phrase ‘ucznów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych’(high school students)
- **Missing word:** adjective ‘ponadgimnazjalnych’ (high) in ‘high schools’
- **MW(N) Missing word:** a noun in genitive case ‘terenu’(area) after ‘State’
- **NT(Adj) Not translated:** ‘małopolskiego’ (Małopolska/ Little Poland)
The fairs' offer is addressed to high school students of the Małopolska State area, teachers, school educationalists, as well as vocational consultants and interested people from Little Poland.

Students will have the possibility to review educational presented by universities and schools, and obtain information from postsecondary schools, and obtain information from range of vocational counselling.

Students will have the possibility to review educational offer presented by universities and postsecondary schools, and obtain information from range of vocational counselling.

Events accompanying this interesting Targom professionally prepared workshops for young people (see the schedule of the workshops), exhibition of cars and photo contests: "one day in the life of the exitlist" and the competition for rozprawkę entitled "the impact of, Your opinion, the voluntary sector on the life of a young man. Justify their position. "

In the polish input sentence, it is an eliptical clause where a verb 'to be' is omitted and rendered as a Polish particle 'to' which literary translates into 'this' or 'it' but in english should be translated to 'to be'

In the polish input sentence, the noun(determiner) in genitive case ‘wołontariusza’ translates to ‘volunteer’ NOT ‘exitlist’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘życia wołontariusza’ (life of a volunteer)
Events accompanying the Fairs are interesting professionally prepared workshops for young people (see the schedule of the workshops), exhibition of cars and photo contests: "one day in the life of a volunteer" and the competition for an essay entitled "the impact of, in Your opinion, the voluntary service on the life of a young man. Justify your position.

7. Polish input sentence:


English output:
Honorary patronage: President Fairs took over the city of Kraków, Prof. Jacek Majchrowski and Małopolski Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.

Errors:
WO Word order: an adverb ‘over’ should precede ‘fairs’
MW(A) Missing word: the definite article ‘the’ in front of ‘Fairs’
WO Word order: the noun ‘President’ should follow the verb ‘took’ with semicolon
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ in ‘President of the city Krakow’
NT(Adj) Not translated: the adjective ‘Małopolski’ (Małopolska)

Corrected translation:
Honorary patronage over the Fairs took: President of the city of Kraków, Prof. Jacek Majchrowski and Małopolska Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.

8. Polish input sentence:

Niezbydnie druki, formularze, regulaminy konkursów oraz wszelkie informacje dotyczące Targów znajdują się na stronie: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (menu górne: ogłoszenia/targi pracy i edukacji - 24 lutego 2011 r.)

English output:
Badly printed matter, forms, regulations, competitions and all information relating to the fair are located at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: notices/exhibitions of work and education-24 February 2011)

Errors:
Incorrect word: adverb ‘Niezbydnie’ translates to ‘necessarily’ NOT ‘badly’ although in the source txt there has been a mistake as it should be an adjective ‘Niezbydne’(necessary) NOT adverb ‘Niezbydnie’(necessarily)
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ in a genitive noun phrase ‘regulaminy konkursów’(regulations of competitions)
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘ targi’ translates to ‘fairs’ NOT ‘exhibitions’

Corrected translation:
Necessary printed matter, forms, regulations of competitions and all information relating to the fair are located at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: notices/fairs of work and education-24 February 2011)
2. Polish input sentence:

Wojewódzki Urząd Pracy w Krakowie zaprasza na V Małopolskie Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy”.

English output:
The provincial office of work in Krakow invites on V Little Poland young markets of the work and of education youth - work - perspectives”.

Errors:
Incorrect word: the adjective in accusative case ‘Młodzieżowe’ translates to ‘youth’ NOT ‘young’

Corrected translation:
The **youth fairs** of the work and of the education

3. Polish input sentence:

W dniu 24 lutego 2011 r. w godzinach od 9-14:30 w Zespole Szkół Mechanicznych Nr 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, odbędzie się piąta edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji „Młodzież – Praca – Perspektywy” pod hasłem: „Otwarcie na wolontariat”.

English output:
In the day of 24 February 2011 year in the hours from 9-14: 30 in Zespole mechanical schools number 1, al. Mickiewicz 5, will take place the fifth edition of Little Poland young markets of work and of education youth - work - perspectives” under the motto: Open on voluntary service”.

Errors:
Extra word: noun ‘year’ after the numeral ‘2011’
Not translated: the noun in locative case ‘Zespole’(complex)
Not translated: abbreviation ‘Al.’ (Av./Avenue)
Incorrect word: the adjective in genitive case ‘Młodzieżowych’ translates to ‘youth’ NOT ‘young’ in genitive noun phrase ’edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji’(edition of Little Poland youth fairs of work and of education)
Incorrect word: the plural noun in genitive case ‘Targów’ translates to ‘fairs’ NOT ‘markets’ in genitive noun phrase ‘piąta edycja Małopolskich Młodzieżowych Targów Pracy i Edukacji’(the fifth edition of Little Poland youth fairs of work and of education)

Corrected translation:
In the day of 24 February 2011 in the hours from 9-14: 30 in **complex of** mechanical schools number 1, **Av.** Mickiewicz 5, will take place the fifth edition of Little Poland **youth fairs** of work and of education “youth - work - perspectives” under the motto: “Open on voluntary service”.

4. Polish input sentence:

Celem organizacji tegorocznych Targów Pracy jest przekazanie młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych ofert pracy bezpośrednio od pracodawców, informacji o poszukiwanych specjalistach danych grup zawodowych przez firmy regionalne, a także doskonalenie umiejętności poruszania się na rynku pracy, uświadomienie potrzeb i znaczenia kształcenia, doskonalenia się przez całe życie, jak również nabycie umiejętności szybkiego przekwalifikowania się zgodnie z potrzebami i wymogami rynku pracy.
By the goal of the organization of this year's markets of work is a delivery to high school youth of job offers directly from employers, information about the sought specialists of the particular professional groups by regional firms, but also perfecting the skills of movement on the job market, the information of needs and the meaning of education, improvements by the all life, as also the acquisition of the skills of a fast redeployment in accordance with the needs and by the requirements of job market.

Errors:

IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘to be’ should be in 3rd person singular ‘is’ referring to ‘the goal’ NOT ‘are’

IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition following the noun ‘delivery’ should be ‘to’ NOT ‘of’

NT[Adj][GNP] Not translated: the adjective in genitive case ‘ponadgimnazjalnych’(high/postsecondary) in genitive noun phrase ‘młodzieży szkół ponadgimnazjalnych’(high school youth)

WO Word order: the noun phrase (determiner) ‘high school’ should precede the noun ‘youth’ although the first adjective ‘high’ of the noun phrase has not been translated in the output text

IW(Ad) Incorrect word: the adverb ‘bezpośrednio’ translates to ‘directly’ NOT ‘immediately’

NT(N) Not translated: the plural noun in genitive case ‘pracodawców’(employers)

IW(Adj)[GNP] Incorrect word: the adjective in genitive case ‘danych’ translates to adjective ‘particular’ NOT noun ‘data’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘specjalistach danych grup zawodowych’(specialist of particular professional groups) although the word ‘danych’ in the source language in a genitive noun phrase could mean either ‘data’ or ‘particular’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘doskonalenia się’ translates to ‘improvement’ NOT ‘perfectings’

IW(Con) Incorrect word: the conjunction ‘jak’ translates to ‘as’ NOT ‘how’

IW(N)[GNP] Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘przekwalifikowania się’ translates to ‘retraining’ NOT ‘redeployment’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘umiejętności szybkiego przekwalifikowania się’ (skills of fast retaining)

Corrected translation:

By the goal of the organization of this year's fairs of work is a delivery to high school youth of job offers directly from employers, information about the sought specialists of the particular professional groups by regional firms, but also perfecting the skills of movement on the job market, the information of needs and the meaning of education, improvement by the all life, as also the acquisition of the skills of a fast retraining in accordance with the needs and by the requirements of job market.

5. Polish input sentence:

Oferta Targów jest skierowana do uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych z terenu województwa małopolskiego, nauczycieli, pedagogów szkolnych, a także doradców zawodowych i zainteresowanych mieszkańców Małopolski.

English output:

The offer of markets is directed to the students of schools ponadgimnazjalnych from the terrain of Lesser Poland Voivodeship, teachers, school pedagogow, but also the advisers of professional and interested inhabitants of Little Poland.

Errors:

MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ referring to the plural noun mentioned before in the text ‘Targów’(fairs)

Not translated: the adjective in genitive case ‘ponadgimnazjalnych’(high) in genitive noun phrase ‘uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych’(students of high schools)

IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adj. ‘małopolskiego’ should translate to ‘Little Poland’ NOT ‘Lesser Poland’ to maintain the coherence as this is the word that has been used before by the translator earlier in the text.

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘województwa’ should translated to ‘Province’ NOT ‘Voivodeship’, to maintain cohesion as that word has been used before by the translator earlier in the text.
although the word ‘Voivodeship’ is a correct translation of ‘województwa’ but it breaks the continuity of the text.

**Not translated:** the plural noun in genitive case ‘pedagogów’ (educationalists)

**Incorrect word:** the adjective ‘zawodowych’ should translate to ‘vocational/occupational’ referring to people giving advice on employment in order to avoid ambiguity from ‘professional’ as a well trained adviser.

**Word order:** the adjective determining the head noun ‘adviser’ should precede this noun

**Corrected translation:**

The offer of the fairs is directed to the students of high schools from the terrain of Little Poland Province, teachers, school educationalists, but also the vocational advisers and interested inhabitants of Little Poland.

6. Polish input sentence:

Podczas Targów przedstawiciele firm różnorodnych branż przedstawią swoje oferty pracy. Będzie również okazja do podjęcia rozmowy o przyszłym zatrudnieniu, a także podpisania wstępnych umów. Uczniowie będą mieli możliwość dokonania przeglądu oferty edukacyjnej prezentowanej przez uczelnie i szkoły policealne oraz uzyskania informacji z zakresu doradztwa zawodowego.

**English output:**

During the markets the representatives of various firms brand will introduce job offers. Will be also occasion to the collection of conversation about the next employment, but also the signatures of initial agreements. Students will have the chance of the execution of the review of educational offer presented by the schools and schools policealne and the obtainment of information from the range doradztwa zawodowego.

**Errors:**

**Incorrect word:** the plural noun in genitive case ‘firm’ translates to ‘companies’ NOT ‘firms’ in genitive noun phrase ‘przedstawiciele firm różnorodnych branż’ (the representatives of companies of various trades)

**Not translated:** the plural noun in genitive case ‘branż’ (trades) in genitive noun phrase ‘przedstawiciele firm różnorodnych branż’ (the representatives of companies of various trades)

**Word order:** the adjective ‘various’ should follow the noun ‘companies’ and determine the plural noun ‘branż’ (trades)

**Missing word:** the pronoun ‘there’ used as an expletive subject of ‘to be’ in its sense of “exist” as translation of ‘Będzie’ the impersonal in future tense ‘there will be’

**Incorrect word:** the noun in genitive case ‘podjęcia’ should translate to the verb ‘take up’ NOT the noun ‘collection’

**Incorrect word:** the adjective in locative case ‘przyszłym’ translates to ‘future’ NOT ‘next’

**Missing word:** preposition ‘to’ following the conjunction ‘also’

**Incorrect word:** the noun in genitive case ‘podpisania’ translates to ‘signing’ NOT ‘signatures’

**Incorrect word:** the noun in genitive case ‘dokonania’ translates to verb ‘make’ NOT noun ‘execution’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘możliwość dokonania przeglądu oferty edukacyjnej’ (the chance to make the review of educational offer)

**Not translated:** the adjective in accusative case ‘policealne’ (postsecondary)

**Not translated:** the noun in genitive case ‘doradztwa’ (counselling) in genitive noun phrase ‘zakresu doradztwa zawodowego’ (the range of professional counselling)

**Corrected translation:**

During the fairs the representatives of companies of various trades will introduce job offers. There will be also occasion to take up conversation about the future employment, but also to the signing of initial agreements. Students will have the chance to make the review of educational offer presented by the schools and postsecondary schools and the obtainment of information from the range of professional counselling.

7. Polish input sentence:
Imprezy towarzyszące Targom to ciekawe, profesjonalnie przygotowane warsztaty dla młodzieży (zobacz harmonogram warsztatów), wystawa samochodów oraz konkursy: fotograficzny pt. „Jeden dzień z życia wolontariusza” oraz konkurs na rozprawkę pt. „Jaki wpływ ma, Twoim zdaniem, wolontariat na życie młodego człowieka. Uzasadnij swoje stanowisko.”.

**English output:**

Parties the concurrent with markets these are interesting, professionally prepared shops for youth (see the graphic schedule of shops), the exhibition of vehicles and competitions: photographic pt. One day from the life of volunteer” and competition on the essay pt. What sort influence has, in your opinion, voluntary service on the life of young man. Uzasadnij position.”.

**Errors:**

- **IWN Incorrect word:** the plural noun in dative case ‘Targom’ translates to ‘fairs’ NOT ‘markets’
- **WO Word order:** the noun ‘parties’ should precede the verb ‘are’
- **ED Extra word:** plural determiner ‘these’
- **IWN Incorrect word:** the plural noun in nominative case ‘warsztaty’ translates to ‘workshops’ NOT ‘shops’
- **IWN Incorrect word:** the plural noun in genitive case ‘warsztatów’ translates to ‘workshops’ NOT ‘shops’
- **NT(Ab) Not translated:** abbreviation ‘pt’ (under the title)
- **MW(A) Missing word:** indefinite article ‘a’ in front of the noun ‘volunteer’
- **MW(Pr) Missing word:** preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘sort’
- **MW(A) Missing word:** indefinite article ‘a’ referring to ‘young man’
- **NT(V) Not translated:** the verb in imperative ‘Uzasadnij’ (Explain/Justify)
- **MW(PP) Missing word:** the personal pronoun ‘swoje’ (your)

**Corrected translation:**

the concurrent with markets **parties** are interesting, professionally prepared **workshops** for youth (see the graphic schedule of shops), the exhibition of vehicles and competitions: photographic **under the title** “One day from the life of a volunteer” and competition on the essay **under the title** “What sort of influence has, in your opinion, voluntary service on the life of a young man. **Justify** your position.”.

**8. Polish input sentence:**


**English output:**

Honorable patronage above the markets they encompassed: The Chief Executive of Krakow professor Jacek Majchrowski and Little Poland the school superintendent of education of Alexander Palczewski.

**Errors:**

- **Incorrect word:** the plural noun in instrumental case ‘Targami’ translates to ‘fairs’ NOT ‘markets’
- **EW(PP) Extra word:** personal pronoun ‘they’
- **I(V) Incorrect word:** the verb “to” translates to ‘took’ NOT ‘encompassed’
- **EW(N) Extra word:** the noun or adjective ‘the school’
- **EW(Pr) Extra word:** the preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘education’

**Corrected translation:**

Honorable patronage above the markets **took**: The Chief Executive of Krakow professor Jacek Majchrowski and Little Poland superintendent of education Alexander Palczewski.

**9. Polish input sentence:**

Niezbędnie druki, formularze, regulaminy konkursów oraz wszelkie informacje dotyczące Targów znajdują się na stronie: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (menu górné: ogłoszenia/targi pracy i edukacji - 24 lutego 2011 r.)

**English output:**

*Provide translation*
Necessarily druki, forms, regulations of competitions and every information relating to markets are found on the side: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (upper menu: proclamation/the markets of the work and of education - 24 February 2011 year)

Errors:

Incorrect word: there is a mistake in the source text which should have the adjective ‘Niezbędne’ (necessary) NOT ‘Niezbędnie’ (necessarily)

NT(N) Not translated: the plural noun ‘druki’ (printed matter)

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘stronie’ translates to ‘site’ NOT ‘side’, reason for the error is due to incorrect disambiguation; ‘stronie’ in Polish can mean both ‘site’ and ‘side’

Corrected translation:

Necessary printed matter, forms, regulations of competitions and every information relating to markets are found on the side: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (upper menu: proclamation/the markets of the work and of education - 24 February 2011 year)
7.3.3 Text 3 – "Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów"
(Employing foreigners – change of document patterns)

7.3.3.1 Source text
Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów

Uprzejmie informujemy, że zmianie uległy wzory druków oświadczenia o zamiarze powierzenia wykonywania pracy przez cudzoziemców bez konieczności uzyskania zezwolenia na pracę. Państwa, wobec których zastosowano tzw. uproszczony system zatrudnienia to:

Republika Białoruś
Republika Gruzja
Republika Mołdawia
Federacja Rosyjska
Ukraina

Uproszczony system zatrudniania to zatrudnianie cudzoziemców na podstawie oświadczenia pracodawcy o zamiarze powierzenia pracy na okres nieprzekraczający 6 miesięcy w ciągu 12 miesięcy ważności wizy. Wzór oświadczenia oraz pouczenia prawnego znajduje się na dole strony, można go także uzyskać w PUNKCIE INFORMACYJNYM w holu A Powiatowego Urzędu Pracy w Poznaniu.

1. Pracodawca zainteresowany zatrudnieniem osób z w. krajów winien przedłożyć w Punkcie Informacyjnym wypełniony formularz oświadczenia i pouczenia wraz z kopią.
2. Na złożonych dokumentach urząd pracy potwierdza przyjęcie zgłoszenia i wpis do rejestru.
3. Oryginał oświadczenia pracodawca przekazuje cudzoziemcowi, który musi dostarczyć go do placówki dyplomatyczno-konsularnej w miejscu stałego zamieszkania, natomiast kopia zarejestrowanego oświadczenia pozostaje w urzędzie pracy.
4. Pracodawca zobowiązany jest do zatrudnienia cudzoziemca którego dotyczyło złożone oświadczenie o zamiarze powierzenia pracy, zgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami Kodeksu Pracy.
5. Oświadczenia muszą być wypełnione czytelnie. Dokumenty, które noszą znamiona m.in. powielania, przerabiania i skreślenia nie będą rejestrowane.
6. Oryginał zarejestrowanego oświadczenia pracodawcy wydawany jest pracodawcy lub osobie upoważnionej za potwierdzeniem odbioru w Punkcie Informacyjnym

Podstawa prawna: Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Polityki Społecznej w sprawie wykonywania pracy przez cudzoziemców bez konieczności uzyskania zezwolenia na pracę (Dz. U. Nr 236, poz. 1559)

2.1.2.1 Translation by S1 (Google translator)

The employment of foreigners - changing patterns of documents

Please note that we have changed patterns printed statements of an intention to work by foreigners without work permits.

State, for which the so-called simplified system of employment are:
The Republic of Belarus
Republic of Georgia
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Ukraine

Employing a simplified system for employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer’s statement of an intention to work for a period not exceeding 6 months 12 months validity.
Model statements and legal instruction is on the bottom of the page, you can also get in the lobby INFORMACJNYM SECTION A District Labour Office in Poznań.

1. An employer interested in hiring people from above countries must submit a completed form at the Information and statements together with a copy instruction.

2. For complex documents, the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and registration.

3. The original statement the employer shall provide an alien who must deliver it to the establishment diplomatic - consular at the place of residence, and a copy of the declaration is registered with the employment office.

4. The employer is obliged to employ a foreigner which led to the declaration made on the intention to work in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Code.

5. Statements must be completed legibly. Documents which are tainted by such reproduction, processing, and deletions will not be recorded.

6. The original recorded statement issued to the employer is an employer or an authorized person a receipt at the Information

Legal basis: Decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on the performance of work by foreigners without work permits (Journal of Laws No. 236, item. 1559)

7.3.3.2 Translation by S2 (Microsoft Translator)

Employment of foreign nationals-the change of the models of documents

Please note that changed designs application forms of the statement of intention of entrusting their work by foreigners without a work permit.

States which have been the so-called. simplified system of employment are:
The Republic Of Belarus
The Republic Of Georgia
The Republic Of Moldova
Russian Federation
Ukraine

Simplified system of employment of the recruitment of foreign nationals on the basis of a statement of the employer of his intention to entrust the work for a period not exceeding 6 months in the 12 months of validity of the visa.

Model of the statements and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get at the point of INFORMACJNYM in the lobby and the Powiatowego Office in Poznań.

1. an employer interested in hiring people with countries shall submit the information at the point of Declaration and completed form together with a copy of the letter.

2. on the composed documents the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and entry to the registry.

3. the original statement, the employer shall provide to an alien who must provide it to the consular establishments of the dyplomatyczno-in the place of residence, and a copy of the registered claim remains in Office work.

4. the employer is obliged to employ the alien return submitted a declaration of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

5. the Statement must be completed legibly. Documents which are assigned the receptive. the duplication, treatment and discharge will not be recorded.

6. the original of a registered employer statement shall be issued to the employer or the person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt at the point of Information

Legal basis: Regulation of the Minister of labour and social policy on the implementation of the work by foreigners without a work permit (OJ No I 236, poz. 1559)
7.3.3.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRANet)

Zatrudnianie foreigners - the change of the examples of the documents
Politely we inform, that submissive change the examples drukow of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work.
States, in view of which applied so-called the simplified system of employment this:
The republic of Belarus
The republic of Georgia
Moldowy republic
Russian federation
Ukraine

Simplified system zatrudniania - zatrudnianie foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of the entrusting to work on not exceeding period of 6 months in the sequence of 12 months the importance of visa.
The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below sides, it is possible it also to obtain in THE POINT INFORMACJNYM in holu but a district office of work in Poznan.
1. employer interested by the employment of people with ww. guilty countries to submit in information point filled the form of declaration and instructions together with the copy.
2. on the complex documents the office of work confirms the receiving of notification and registration to the register.
3. original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigner, whom must deliver it to the post dyplomatyczno - consular in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in urzędzie the work.
4. obliged employer is to the employment of the foreigner of which concerned the complex declaration about the intention of the entrusting to work, in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.
5. declarations must be legibly filled. Documents, which they carry traits among others of duplication, treating and cancellations will not be registered.
6. original of a registered declaration of is spent employer of a employer or empowered person for the confirmation of reception in information point
Legal base: Order of the minister of work and of social policy as regards the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work (Journal of Laws. Number of 236, poz. 1559)

7.3.3.4 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S1 (Google translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
Upzrejnie informujemy, że zmianie uległy wzory druków oświadczenia o zamiarze powierzenia wykonywania pracy przez cudzoziemców bez konieczności uzyskania zezwolenia na pracę.

English output:
Please note that we have changed patterns printed statements of an intention to work by foreigners without work permits.

Errors:
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ following the plural noun ‘patterns’
MW(N) Missing word: the noun ‘powierzenia’ (to give trust) can be rendered as ‘to entrust’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘by’, should be ‘to’

Corrected translation:
Please note that we have changed patterns of printed statements of an intention to entrust work to foreigners without work permits.

2. Polish input sentence:
Państwa, wobec których zastosowano tzw. uproszczony system zatrudnienia to:
State, for which the so-called simplified system of employment are:

**Errors:**

IW(N) Incorrect word: the plural noun ‘Państwa’ translates to ‘Countries’ **NOT** ‘State’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ referring to ‘countries’

**The possible reason for the errors:** a noun ‘State’ can also translate to ‘Państwa’ in accusative case
MW(V) Missing word: the verb in past simple ‘zastosowano’(used) rendered in English as the impersonal pronoun form ‘it is used’

**Corrected translation:**

The **countries**, for which **it is used** the so-called. simplified system of employment are:

3. **Polish input sentence:**

Uproszczony system zatrudniania to zatrudnianie cudzoziemców na podstawie oświadczenia pracodawcy o zamiarze powierzenia pracy na okres nieprzekraczający 6 miesięcy w ciągu 12 miesięcy ważności wizy.

**English output:**

Employing a simplified system for employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer's statement of an intention to work for a period not exceeding 6 months 12 months validity.

**Errors:**

WO Word order: the adjective ‘employing’ should be placed between the adjective ‘simplified’ and the noun ‘system’
IW(Con) Incorrect word: the invariable verb ‘to’ (replaces an auxiliary word in the verb ‘to be’) is rendered in English by the verb ‘to be’ here ‘is’ **NOT** as a preposition ‘to’
Missing word: the infinitive verb in genitive case ‘powierzenia’ (entrust/give)
MW(Pr) Missing word: the preposition ‘w ciągu’ (during)
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun phrase ‘visa validity’
MW(Adj) Missing word: the part adjectival determiner ‘visa’ of the genitive noun phrase ‘ważności wizy’ rendered in English as ‘visa validity’

**Corrected translation:**

A simplified **employing** system **is** employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer’s statement of an intention to **entrust** work for a period not exceeding 6 months **during** 12 months of **visa** validity.

4. **Polish input sentence:**

Wzór oświadczenia oraz pouczenia prawnego znajduje się na dole strony, można go także uzyskać w PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM w holu A Powiatowego Urzędu Pracy w Poznaniu.

**English output:**

Model statements and legal instruction is on the bottom of the page, you can also get in the lobby **INFORMATION POINT** of District Labour Office in Poznań.

**Errors:**

MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘Model’
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘it’

WO Word order: the letter ‘A’ referring to the name of the ‘lobby/corridor’ should be place in front of it
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ before the noun phrase ‘information point’
NT(Adj) Not translated: the adjective ‘INFORMACJNYM’ (information) in the noun phrase ‘PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM’  
IW(N) Incorrect translation: the noun in dative case ‘PUNKCIE’ translates to ‘point’ **NOT** ‘section’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ before the noun phrase ‘District Labour Office’

**Corrected translation:**

Model of statements and legal instruction is on the bottom of the page, you can also get it in the lobby **A of INFORMATION POINT** of District Labour Office in Poznań.
An employer interested in hiring people from above-mentioned countries must submit at the information point a completed statement and instruction form with a copy.

For complex documents, the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and registration.

The original statement the employer shall provide to an alien who must deliver it to the establishment diplomatic-consular at the place of residence, and a copy of the declaration is registered with the employment office.

The original statement the employer shall provide to an alien who must deliver it to the establishment diplomatic-consular at the place of residence, and a copy of the declaration is registered with the employment office.

The original statement the employer shall provide to a foreigner who must deliver it to the diplomatic-consular establishment at the place of residence, and a copy of the registered declaration stays with the employment office.
Pracodawca zobowiązany jest do zatrudnienia cudzoziemca którego dotyczyło złożone oświadczenie o zamiarze powierzenia pracy, zgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami Kodeksu Pracy.

**English output:**
The employer is obliged to employ a foreigner which led to the declaration made on the intention to work in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Code.

**Errors:**
*IW(P)* Incorrect word: relative pronoun 'którego' translates to 'whom' NOT 'which'
*MW(V)* Missing word: the verb in past simple 'dotyczyło' (concerned)
*EW(V)* Extra word: the verb 'led' with a particle 'to'
*WO* Word order: the adjective 'złożone' (submitted/made) determining the noun 'oświadczenie' (declaration) should appear before it.

**Missing word:** the noun 'powierzenia' (rendered in English as 'to entrust')

**Corrected translation:**
The employer is obliged to employ a foreigner *whom concerned* the made declaration on the intention to *entrust* work in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Code.

9. **Polish input sentence:**
Oświadczenia muszą być wypełnione czytelnie. Dokumenty, które noszą znamiona m.in. powielania, przerabiania i skreślenia nie będą rejestrowane.

**English output:**
Statements must be completed legibly. Documents which are tainted by such reproduction, processing, and deletions will not be recorded.

**Errors:**
*IW(Cl)* Incorrect word: the collocation 'noszą znamiona' translates to 'to be marked with/have signs of' NOT 'to be tainted' although it still comprehensible
*IW(Ab)* Incorrect word: the abbreviation 'm.in' translates to 'among others/such as' NOT 'such' only
*IW(V)* Incorrect word: the verb '' translates to 'registered' NOT 'recorded'

**The possible reason for the error:** in Polish both 'registered' and 'recorded' (sound) translate to 'rejestrowane'

**Corrected translation:**
Statements must be completed legibly. Documents which are *marked with among others: reproduction, processing, and deletions will not be* *registered.*

10. **Polish input sentence:**
Oryginal zarejestrowanego oświadczenia pracodawcy wydawany jest pracodawcy lub osobie upoważnionej za potwierdzeniem odbioru w Punkcie Informacyjnym

**English output:**
The original recorded statement issued to the employer is an employer or an authorized person a receipt at the Information

**Errors:**
*Incorrect word:* the adjective in genitive case ‘zarejestrowanego’ translates to ‘registered’ NOT ‘recorded’
*WO Word order:* the determiner ‘employer’ with a possessive ‘s’ should appear before the noun ‘statement’
*WO Word order:* the verb ‘jest’ (to be here ‘is’) should appear before the past participle ‘issued’
*MW(Pr)* Missing word: a preposition ‘za’ (with)
*MW(N)* Missing word: the noun in instrumental case ‘’ (confirmation)

**Missing word:** the part of a noun phrase in dative case ‘Punkcie Informacyjnym’ (information point) the noun ‘Punkcie’ (point)

**Corrected translation:**
The registered original employer’s statement *is* issued to the employer or an authorized person *with a confirmation* receipt at the Information *point*
1. **Polish input sentence:**
   Uproszczony system zatrudniania to zatrudnianie cudzoziemców na podstawie oświadczenia pracodawcy o zamiarze powierzenia pracy na okres nieprzekraczający 6 miesięcy w ciągu 12 miesięcy ważności wizy.

   **English output:**
   Simplified system of employment of the recruitment of foreign nationals on the basis of a statement of the employer of his intention to entrust the work for a period not exceeding 6 months in the 12 months of validity of the visa.

   **Errors:**
   - **EW(Pr)** Extra word: preposition ‘of’
   - **MW(V)** Missing word: the invariable verb ‘to’ replacing the verb ‘to be’; rendered in English by the verb ‘to be’, here ‘is’

   **Corrected translation:**
   Simplified system of employment is the recruitment of foreign nationals on the basis of a statement of the employer of his intention to entrust the work for a period not exceeding 6 months in the 12 months of validity of the visa.

2. **Polish input sentence:**
   Wzór oświadczenia oraz pouczenia prawnego znajduje się na dole strony, można go także uzyskać w Punkcie INFORMACJNYM w holu A Powiatowego Urzędu Pracy w Poznaniu.

   **English output:**
   Model of the statements and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get it at the information point in the lobby A of the District Labour Office in Poznań.

   **Errors:**
   - **MW(PP)** Missing word: The third-person singular personal pronoun ‘it’ referring to ‘model of(...)’
   - **NT(Adj)** Not translated: the adjective ‘INFORMACJNYM’ in a noun phrase ‘PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM’; rendered in English by use of periphrastic possessive ‘of’ (information) or by a noun phrase ‘information point’
   - **EW(Con)** Extra word: conjunction ‘and’
   - **MW(L)** Missing word: letter ‘A’ used here to mark the ‘lobby/corridor’
   - **MW(Pr)** Missing word: possessive ‘of’ after the noun ‘lobby’ and before the name entity ‘District Labour Office’
   - **NT(Adj)(GNP)** Not translated: a part of a genitive noun phrase; adjective ‘Powiatowego’ (District, County)
   - **MW(N)(GNP)** Missing word: part of the genitive noun phrase; noun ‘Pracy’ (Labour)

   **Corrected translation:**
   Model of the statements and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get it at the information point in the lobby A of the District Labour Office in Poznań.

3. **Polish input sentence:**
   Pracodawca zainteresowany zatrudnieniem osób z ww. krajów winien przedłożyć w Punkcie Informacyjnym wypełniony formularz oświadczenia i pouczenia wraz z kopią.

   **English output:**
   an employer interested in hiring people with ww. countries shall submit the information at the point of Declaration and completed form together with a copy of the letter.

   **Errors:**
   - **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: preposition ‘z’ translates to ‘from’ NOT ‘with’
   - **NT(AB)** Not translated: abbreviation ‘ww.’ (The above/mentioned above)
   - **WO** Word order: the translation of collocation; noun phrase in dative case ‘Punkcie Informacyjnym’ should be ‘at the information point’ NOT ‘the information at the point’
   - **EW(A)** Extra word: definite article ‘the’ in front of the part of a noun phrase ‘point’
   - **EW(Pr)** Extra word: preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun ‘declaration’
   - **WO** Word order: genitive noun phrase ‘(wypełniony) formularz oświadczenia’ should translate to ‘completed declaration form’ NOT ‘Declaration and completed form’
4. Polish input sentence:
Na złożonych dokumentach urząd pracy potwierdza przyjęcie zgłoszenia i wpis do rejestru

English output:
on the composed documents the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and entry to the registry.

Errors:
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective ‘złożonych’ translates to ‘submitted’ NOT ‘composed’
Corrected translation:
on the submitted documents the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and entry to the registry.

5. Polish input sentence:
Oryginał oświadczenia pracodawca przekazuje cudzoziemcowi, który musi dostarczyć go do placówki dyplomatyczno-konsularnej w miejscu stałego zamieszkania, natomiast kopia zarejestrowanego oświadczenia pozostaje w urzędzie pracy.

English output:
the original statement, the employer shall provide to an alien who must provide it to the consular establishment in the place of residence, and a copy of the registered claim remains in the work office.

Errors:
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in dative case ‘cudzoziemcowi’ translates to ‘foreigner’ NOT ‘alien’
IWF(N) Incorrect word form: the noun ‘placówki’ here is a singular noun in genitive case and translates to singular ‘establishment’
The possible reason for the error: the same form of the word is used for the plural form of the same noun in nominative case
NT(Adj) Not translated: the part ‘dyplomatyczno’ (diplomatic) of the joint adjectival form ‘dyplomatyczno-konsularnej’
WO Word order: the adjective ‘dyplomatyczno’ (diplomatic) should precede the noun ‘establishment’
EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ in front of the noun phrase ‘work office’
WO Word order: the adjective ‘work’ should precede the noun ‘office’ in the noun phrase ‘work office’
Corrected translation:
The original statement, the employer shall provide to a foreigner who must provide it to the consular diplomatic establishment in the place of residence, and a copy of the registered claim remains in the work office.

6. Polish input sentence:
Pracodawca zobowiązany jest do zatrudnienia cudzoziemca którego dotyczyło złożone oświadczenie o zamierze powierzenia pracy, zgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami Kodeksu Pracy.

English output:
the employer is obliged to employ the alien return submitted a declaration of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

Errors:
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in accusative case ‘cudzoziemca’ translates to ‘foreigner’ NOT ‘alien’
IW(P) Incorrect word: the relative pronoun ‘którego’ translates to ‘which’ NOT ‘return’
The employer is obliged to employ the foreigner which concerned the submitted declaration of intention to entrust the work, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

Polish input sentence:
Oświadczenia muszą być wypełnione czytelnie. Dokumenty, które noszą znamiona m.in. powielania, przerabiania i skreślenia nie będą rejestrowane.

English output:
the Statement must be completed legibly. Documents which are assigned the receptive. the duplication, treatment and discharge will not be recorded.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘noszą’ translates to ‘have’ NOT ‘are’
IWF(N) Incorrect word form: the noun in plural ‘znamiona’ translates to ‘signs’ NOT the verb ‘assigned’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ after the noun ‘signs’
EW(Adj) Extra word: the adjective ‘receptive’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘przerabiania’ translates to ‘alteration’ NOT ‘treatment’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘skreślenia’ translates to ‘deletion/crossing out’ NOT ‘discharge’
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘rejestrowane’ translates to ‘registered’ NOT ‘recorded’
The possible reason for the error: in Polish both ‘registered’ and ‘recorded’ (sound) translate to ‘rejestrowane’
Corrected translation:
The Statement must be completed legibly. Documents which have signs of duplication, alteration and deletion will not be registered.

7.3.3.6 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S3 (SYSTRANet)

1. Polish input sentence:
Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów

English output:
Employment of foreigners - the change of the examples of the documents

Errors:
NT(N) Not translated: the noun ‘Zatrudnianie’ (employment)
MW(Pr) Missing word: the preposition ‘of’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in plural in genitive case ‘wzorów’ translates to ‘models’/’patterns’ NOT ‘examples’ although it still makes sense and is understandable
Corrected translation:
Employment of foreigners - the change of the patterns of the documents

2. Polish input sentence:
Uprzejmie informujemy, że zmianie uległy wzory druków oświadczenia o zamiarze powierzenia wykonywania pracy przez cudzoziemców bez konieczności uzyskania zezwolenia na pracę.

English output:
Politely we inform, that submissive change the examples drukow of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘’ translates to ‘underwent’ NOT the adjective ‘submissive’; it is a part of a collocation ‘zmianie uległy’ (undergo a change/alteration)
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘wzory’ translates to ‘patterns’
The possible reason for the error: in Polish ‘wzór’ (plural ‘wzory’) can mean both ‘pattern’ and ‘role-model’/’example’
NT(N) Not translated: the noun in plural in genitive case ‘druków’ (forms)
Corrected translation:

Politely we inform, that the form patterns of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work, underwent a change.

3. Polish input sentence:
Państwa, wobec których zastosowano tzw. uproszczony system zatrudnienia to:

English output:
States, in view of which applied so-called the simplified system of employment this:

Errors:
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in plural ‘Państwa’ translates to ‘countries’ NOT ‘States’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘wobec’ translates to ‘towards’ NOT ‘in view of’
IW(V) Incorrect word: the invariable verb ‘to’ which replaces the verb ‘to be’ in English however rendered as ‘to be’; here in 3rd person plural as referring to ‘countries’
WO Word order: definite article ‘the’ should precede the adjective ‘so-called’

The possible reason for the error: the word ‘to’ in Polish also means ‘this’ and that’s how it was translated in the output

Corrected translation:
The countries, towards which applied the so-called simplified system of employment are:

4. Polish input sentence:
Republika Mołdowy

English output:
Moldowy republic

Errors:
NT(Pn) Not translated: the proper name ‘Mołdowy’ (Moldavia)

5. Polish input sentence:
Uproszczony system zatrudniania to zatrudnianie cudzoziemców na podstawie oświadczenia pracodawcy o zamiarze powierzenia pracy na okres nieprzekraczający 6 miesięcy w ciągu 12 miesięcy ważności wizy.

English output:
Simplified system of employment is employment of foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of entrusting to work on not exceeding period of 6 months in the sequence of 12 months the importance of visa.

Errors:
NT(D)(GNP) Not translated: the determiner ‘zatrudniania’ (employment) of the genitive case ‘system zatrudniania’ (employment system)
MW(V) Missing word: the invariable verb ‘to’ replacing the verb ‘to be’; rendered in English as the verb ‘to be’ here ‘is’
Not translated: the noun ‘zatrudnianie’ (employment)
MW(Pr) Missing word: the preposition ‘of’ when translating the genitive noun phrase ‘zatrudnianie cudzoziemców’ (employment of foreigners)
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘na’ translates to ‘for’ NOT ‘on’
WO Word order: the noun ‘period’ should precede the adjective ‘not exceeding’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘w ciągu’ translates to ‘during’ NOT the noun ‘sequence’
IW(N)(GNP) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘ważności’ translates to ‘validity’ NOT ‘importance’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘ważności wizy’ (visa validity)

Corrected translation:
Simplified employment – is employment of foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of entrusting the work for period not exceeding 6 months during 12 months visa validity.

6. Polish input sentence:
Wzór oświadczenia oraz pouczenia prawnego znajduje się na dole strony, można go także uzyskać w PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM w holu A Powiatowego Urzędu Pracy w Poznaniu.
English output:
The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below, it is possible it also to obtain in THE
INFORMATION POINT in hulu but a district office of work in Poznan.

Errors:
EW(N) Extra word: the noun in plural ‘sides’  
WO Word order: the personal pronoun ‘it’ referring to ‘the example’ should follow the verb ‘obtain’
NT(Adj) Not translated: the adjectival determiner ‘INFORMACJNYM’ (information) in the noun phrase ‘
PUNKCIE INFORMACJNYM’ (information point)
NT(N) Not translated: the noun in dative case ‘holu’ (corridor)
EW(Con) Extra word: the conjunction ‘but’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the letter ‘A’ should be left in capitals as it is the name of a corridor
MW(Pr)(GNP) Missing word: the periphrastic possessive ‘of’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘holu A Powiatowego
Urzędu’ (corridor A of district office...)

Corrected translation:
The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below, it is also possible to obtain it in THE
INFORMATION POINT in corridor A of district office of work in Poznan.

7. Polish input sentence:
Pracodawca zainteresowany zatrudnieniem osób z ww. krajów winien przedłożyć w Punkcie Informacyjnym
wypełniony formularz oświadczenia i pouczenia wraz z kopią.

English output:
employer interested by the employment of people with ww. guilty countries to submit in information point
filled the form of declaration and instructions together with the copy.

Errors:
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘z’ translates to ‘from’ not ‘with’
NT(Adj) Not translated: the abbreviation ‘ww.’ (above mentioned)
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘winien’ translates to ‘should/is required’ NOT to the adjective ‘guilty’
WO Word order: definite article ‘the’ should precede the noun phrase ‘filled form’

Corrected translation:
Employer interested by the employment of people from above-mentioned countries should submit in
information point the filled form of declaration and instructions together with the copy.

8. Polish input sentence:
Na złożonych dokumentach urząd pracy potwierdza przyjęcie zgłoszenia i wpis do rejestru

English output:
on the complex documents the office of work confirms the receiving of notification and registration to the
register.

Errors:
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective ‘złożonych’ translates to ‘submitted’ NOT to ‘complex’

Corrected translation:
On the submitted documents the office of work confirms the receiving of notification and registration to the
register.

9. Polish input sentence:
Oryginał oświadczenia pracodawca przekazuje cudzoziemcowi, który musi dostarczyć go do placówki
diplomatyczno - konsularnej w miejscu stałego zamieszkania, natomiast kopia zarejestrowanego oświadczenia
pozostaje w urzędzie pracy.

English output:
original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigner, whom must deliver it to the post diplomatico -
konsular in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in urzędzie the
work.

Errors:
Corrected translation:  
Original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigner, who must deliver it to the diplomatic – consular post in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in the work office.

10. Polish input sentence:  
Pracodawca zobowiązany jest do zatrudnienia cudzoziemca którego dotyczyło złożone oświadczenie o zamianie powierzenia pracy, zgodnie z obowiązującymi przepisami Kodeksu Pracy.

English output:  
obliged employer is to the employment of the foreigner whom concerned the submitted declaration about the intention of entrusting to work, in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.

Errors:
WO Word order: The subject ‘employer’ should precede the verb ‘is obliged’
IW(P) Incorrect word: the relative pronoun ‘którego’ translates to ‘whom’ NOT ‘which’
Incorrect word: the adjective ‘złożone’ translates to ‘submitted’ NOT ‘complex’ affects comprehensibility
EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’ in front of the noun ‘work’

Corrected translation:  
The employer is obliged to the employment of the foreigner whom concerned the submitted declaration about the intention of entrusting the work, in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.

11. Polish input sentence:  
Oświadczenia muszą być wypełnione czytelnie. Dokumenty, które noszą znamiona m.in. powielania, przerabiania i skreślenia nie będą rejestrowane.

English output:  
declarations must be legibly filled. Documents, which they carry traits among others of duplication, treating and cancellations will not be registered.

Errors:
EW(PP) Extra word: personal pronoun ‘they’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘przerabiania’ translates to ‘correcting/correction’ NOT ‘treating’

Corrected translation:  
Declarations must be legibly filled. Documents, which carry traits among others of duplication, correction and cancellations, will not be registered.

12. Polish input sentence:  
Oryginał zarejestrowanego oświadczenia pracodawcy wydawany jest pracodawcy lub osobie upoważnionej za potwierdzeniem odbioru w Punkcie Informacyjnym

English output:  
original of a registered declaration of is spent employer of a employer or empowered person for the confirmation of reception in information point

Errors:
WO Word order: the noun ‘employer’ should follow the noun phrase ‘registered declaration’ as it is a part of a genitive noun phrase rendered by using the preposition ‘of’ in ‘registered declaration of employer’ affects comprehensibility
IW(V) Incorrect word: the past participle ‘wydawany’ translates to ‘issued’ NOT ‘spent’ affects comprehensibility
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘of’ should be replaced with ‘to’ preceding the noun ‘the employer’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ preceding the noun ‘employer’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘za’ translates to ‘with’ NOT ‘for’
Corrected translation:
Original of a registered declaration of employer is **issued to the** employer or empowered person **with** the confirmation of reception in information point.
7.3.4  Text 4 – „Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu.” (Polish Media in London’s City Hall)

7.3.4.1 Source text
Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu.
2 kwietnia burmistrz Londynu Ken Livingstone zaprosił przedstawicieli polonijnych mediów do City Hall, siedziby Mayor of London na pierwszą otwartą dyskusję na temat obecności Polaków w Londynie.
Łatwo zauważyć, że w stolicy Wielkiej Brytanii powstaje coraz więcej miejsc, które błyskawicznie kojarzy się z Polakami. I zauważają to nie tylko Polacy, ale wszyscy londyńczycy. Nie tylko plakaty o polskich koncertach, nie tylko reklamy na przystankach w języku polskim, ale również polskie sklepy z egzotycznymi dla Anglików kiszonymi ogórkami i bigosem, polskie restauracje z surówką na dostawkę, kluby i dyskoteki ze wschodnioeuropejskim big-bitem. Nie sposób od tego uciec, nie sposób zlekceważyć tak prężnie rozwijającej się społeczności. Brytyjskie banki i duże koncerny już dawno zrozumięły, że Polacy w Londynie to świetny target. Teraz ratusz miejski również dostrzega Polaków jako najszybciej rozwijającą się i rosnącą w siłę społeczność imigrantów ostatnich kilku lat. Trudno dłużej lekceważyć tak dynamiczną grupę w kontekście wielokulturowości Londynu.
Mayor of London, czyli burmistrz Londynu Ken Livingstone rezyduje w nowoczesnym, szklanym budynku City Hall nieopodal London Bridge z widokami na piękną Tamizę. Mayor of London jest przede wszystkim odpowiedzialny za transport, porządek, bezpieczeństwo, a także za ekonomiczne i kulturalne strategie. Burmistrz czynnie uczestniczy w organizacji różnych kulturalnych imprez, bardzo często związanych z wielokulturowością miasta. Londyn to jedna z najbardziej wielonarodowych stolic świata. Porównywalny jedynie z Nowym Jorkiem. Polacy tylko pomagają w tym, aby Londyn stawał się coraz bardziej dynamiczny, kreatywny i otwarty na ludzi. Dlatego nasza relacja z polskim społeczeństwem jest bardzo ważna. Chcemy się o was jak najwięcej dowiedzieć. Stąd powstał pomysł spotkania, konstruktywnego dialogu okrągłego stołu – tymi słowami witał się dyrektor działu ekonomicznego i biznesowego John Ross ze zgromadzonymi przedstawicielami polskich mediów. Na spotkaniu obecne były również Joy Johnson, odpowiedzialna za kontakty z mediami i marketing oraz Judith Woodward, doradcza ds. strategii kulturalnych.
- Jako instytucja staramy się być otwarcie na wszystkie narodowości, które spotykamy w Londynie. Ścisłe współpracujemy ze społecznością chińską czy irlandzką. Dzień św. Patryka czy Chiński Nowy Rok to wydarzenia, które od lat z chęcią celebrują wszyscy londyńczycy. W tym kontekście nie wolno nam lekceważyć Polaków, którzy w ostatnich latach są najszybciej rozwijającą się społecznością imigrantów – dodał Ross.
Podczas spotkania poruszono kilka ważnych tematów. Nie zabrakło dyskusji w kwestii bezdomnych Polaków, na temat polskich kościołów, które coraz częściej stają się instytucjami, do których ludzie udają się bardziej po materialną pomoc niż na modlitwę, gdyż, jako jedne z nielicznym miejsc, mogą ofiarować pomoc młodym, zagubionym Polakom.
W kontekście tematów związanych z codziennym życiem Polaków na Wyspach pojawiły się również potencjalne projekty współpracy w dziedzinie kultury. Bliższy kontakt polskich mediów z Brytyjskimi mediami i instytucjami rządowymi ma zapobiegać nie tylko potencjalną współpracę, ale być może obalić pewne stereotypy i
zmniejszyć izolację, w jakie działają polskie instytucje w Londynie. Spotkanie mediów polonijnych, które odbyło się 2 kwietnia w City Hall z władzami miejskimi, jest ku temu pierwszym krokiem.

**7.3.4.2 Translation by S1 (Google translator)**

Polish-American media in London's City Hall.

April 2 Mayor of London Ken Livingstone has invited representatives of the Polish media to City Hall, the seat of Mayor of London for the first open discussion on the presence of Poles in London.

You will notice that in the British capital, more and more places, which rapidly associate with the Poles. I notice this not only Poles, but all Londoners. Not only the Polish concert posters, not just advertising on bus stops in the Polish language, but also Polish shops with exotic for the British and bigos pickles, Polish restaurants with salad on the bed, clubs and discos to the Eastern big-beat. It is impossible to get away, we can not disregard such a rapidly growing community. British banks and large corporations have long understood that the Poles in London is a great target. Now the Town Hall also sees the Poles as the fastest growing and growing community of immigrants in the power of the past few years. More difficult to ignore such a dynamic group in the context of multicultural London.

Mayor of London, that London Mayor Ken Livingstone resides in a modern glass building of City Hall near London Bridge with views of the beautiful River Thames. Mayor of London is mainly responsible for transport, order, security, as well as economic and cultural strategies. The Mayor is actively involved in organizing various cultural events, often associated with multicultural city.

London is one of the most multi-national capitals of the world. Comparable only with New York. Poles only help in ensuring that London was becoming more dynamic, creative and open to the people. Therefore, our relationship with the Polish society is very important. We want to get as many of you know. Hence the idea of meeting, constructive dialogue roundtable - with these words greeted director of economic and business John Ross from the gathered representatives of the Polish media.

The meeting was also Joy Johnson, responsible for media relations and marketing, and Judith Woodward, advisor for cultural strategies.

Endless discussions of "how many actually Poles living in London" did not avoid the meeting of the Polish media, with employees of a metropolitan city hall. Joy Johnson argued that London is home to about 100 thousand. Poles. These data come from official sources, according to which in 2001 - as the census says - in the capital was home to about 33 thousand. Poles. After 2001, more than 67 thousand. received a National Insurance Number, which allows you to say, after summing up the two figures that out in the capital are home to some 100 thousand. Poles. Compared to recycle, more realistic claim that today in London can work up to half a million Poles these official figures, accepted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous. But as befits a round-table discussions, all the arguments about the numbers were quickly eliminated, because the purpose of the meeting were to prove more important issues. - So far we have had no closer relationship with the Polish community and this should finally change - said Joy Johnson.

As an institution we try to be open to all nationalities, who meet in London. We work closely with the Chinese and Irish communities. St Patrick's Day. Patrick's Chinese New Year is an event which for many years with the desire to celebrate all Londoners. In this context, we must not underestimate the Poles, who in recent years are the fastest growing immigrant community - added Ross.

During the meeting discussed several important topics. There were discussions on the homeless Poles on the Polish churches, which have increasingly become the institutions to which people go after a more than material aid to prayer, because, as one of the few places can offer assistance to young, lost to the Poles.

In the context of topics related to the everyday life of Poles in Britain there are also potential projects for cooperation in the field of culture. Polish media closer contact with the British media and government has not only initiate potential partnerships, but perhaps refute certain stereotypes and reduce the isolation in which they operate Polish institutions in London. Meeting of the Polish media, which took place April 2 at City Hall with the City, there's a first step.
Polonia media at London’s City Hall.

2 April, the Mayor of London Ken Livingstone, invited the representatives of the Polonia media to City Hall, the seat of the Mayor of London on the first open discussion on the presence of the Poles in London. Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain is more and more places, which instantly kojarzymy with Polakami. I notice it is not only the Poles, but all Londoner. Not only posters for Polish concerts not only advertising on bus in English, but also the Polish shops with exotic for the British kiszonymi cucumber and bigosem, Polish restaurants shof the casting plant at dostawkę, clubs and discotheques with a wschodnioeuropejskim big-bit. Not the way of escape, not disregarded as a strongly growing communities. British banks and large companies already have long understood that Poles in London is a great target. Now the Town Hall also recognises the Poles as quickly expanding and increasing the strength of the community of immigrants in the last few years, It no longer underestimated so. dynamic group in the context of the multiculturalism of London.

Mayor of London, the Mayor of London Ken Livingstone resides in a modern glass building, City Hall, near London Bridge with views of the beautiful River Thames. Mayor of London is primarily responsible for transport, order, security, and for economic and cultural strategies. The Mayor is actively involved in the Organization of various cultural events, often associated with the wielokulturowością of the city. London is one of the most international of the capitals of the world. Comparable only with New York. Only the Poles help to London became increasingly dynamic, creative and open to the people. Therefore, our relationship with the Polish public is very important. We want you to know as much as possible. Hence arose the idea of a meeting of constructive dialogue round tables – these words witał is Director of the economic and business John Ross from the collected representatives of the Polish media.

Present at the meeting were also Joy Johnson, responsible for contacts with the media and marketing and Judith Woodward, Adviser to the ds. cultural strategy.

The unending discussion “how many really Poles live in London” not ominęły also the meeting of representatives of the media polonijnych with the workers of the town. Joy Johnson claimed that the London lives about 100 k. The Poles. These data come from official sources that in 2001-says cenzus-in the capital lived around 33 k The Poles. After 2001, more than 67 k received a National Insurance Number, so you can claim when summed, the two numbers that are currently in the capital city is living permanently around 100 k. The Poles. Compared to oil lubrication system, more real claim that today in London can work even half a million Poles, these official numbers, adopted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous. But the statesman and round-table discussions, all he has about the numbers quickly were eliminated, because the purpose of the meeting were to prove more important issues. -Has not been any closer relations with the Polish community and has to be finally change – she said Joy Johnson.

-As we strive to be open to all nationalities, who we meet up in London. We work closely with the people or Irish. Holy day. Patrick's day whether the Chinese new year this event which for years with the desire to celebrują all Londoner. In this context, we must not disregard the Poles, who in recent years are the fastest growing community of immigrants — has added Ross.

During the meeting tackled several important topics. Do not miss a discussion on the issue of homeless Poles, about the Polish churches, which are increasingly becoming the institutions to which people succeed more aid than the material after the prayer, because, as one of the places were able to give assistance for young, they lost the poles.

In the context of topics related to everyday life of poles on the Islands there are also potential projects for cooperation in the field of culture. Reach out to the Polish media with British media and governmental bodies to spawn not only the potential cooperation, but might rebut some stereotypes and reduce the isolation in which the work of Polish institutions in London. Media polonijnych meeting held on 2 April in the City Hall of municipalities, is a first step.
Translation by S3 (SYSTRANet)

Polish colony media in the London town hall.

2 April the mayor of London Ken Livingstone invited the representatives of Polish colony media to City hall, base Mayor of London on the first open discussion about the presence of Poles in London.

Easily to notice, that in the capital of Great Britain originates repeatedly more places, which like lightning we unite with the Poles. And notice this not only Poles, but all Londoners. Not only posters about the Polish concerts, not only advertising on the stops in Polish language, but also Polish shops with the exotic for the Englishmen pickled cucumbers and by jumble, Polish restorations with the salad on dostawke, clubs and disco with the East-European BIG-bit. Not manner from this to run away, not manner to slight a so supply developing community. British banks and large syndicates already a long time ago understandable, that Poles in London - excellent target. Now municipal town hall also perceives Poles as fastest developing and growing in the force community immigrants of last several years. Difficult longer to disregard so dynamic group in the context wielokulturowosci of London.

Mayor of London, that is to say the mayor of London Ken Livingstone lives in the modern, glass building City hall nieopodal London Bridge with the sights on the beautiful Tamize. Mayor of London is above all responsive for the transport, order, safety, but also for the economic and cultural strategies. Mayor actively participates in the organization of different cultural connected parties, very often from wielokulturowosci the city.

London - one from most multinational capitals of world. Comparable only with New York. Poles they only help in this, in order to London became more and more dynamic, creative and open on the people. Therefore our account with Polish society is very important. We are wanted about you as much as possible to find out. Hence originated the idea of meeting, a constructive dialog of the Round Table - in so many words greeted the manager of economic department and business John Ross with the massed representatives of Polish media.

On present meeting they were also Joy Johnson, responsive for the contacts with the media and marketing and Judith Woodward, the adviser for matters of cultural strategy.

Niekonczace itself the discussions of type how many so really Poles live in London” did not pass also meetings of the representatives of Polish colony media with the workers of a capital town hall. Joy Johnson affirmed, that in London lives about 100 thousand of Poles. Data these they descend from official sources, according to which into 2001 year - how speaks qualifications - in the capital lived about 33 thousand of Poles. After 2001 year passed 67 thousand received National Insurance Number, that permits to affirm, after zsumowaniu both numbers, that presently in the capital lives on fix ed about 100 thousand of Poles. In the comparison to the current, more real of statement, that today in London can work even the half of million Poles these official numbers, accepted by Mayor of London, they appear funny. But how befitted on the proceedings of the Round Table, every quarrels about the numbers quickly became eliminated, because by aim of the meeting had to be shown questions the more essential. - Till now we did not have any nearer accounts with Poland by community and is necessary this at last to change - spoke Joy Johnson.

- As institution we try to be open on all nationalities which we meet in London. Closely we co-operate with Chinese community or Irish. The day Saint Patrick whether Chinese new year this of the event, which for many years with the inclination celebrate all Londoners. In this context it is not permitted us to disregard the Poles, whom in recent years they are the fastest developing community of immigrants - added Ross.

During the meeting moved several important subjects. Were not lacking to discussion in the question of homeless Poles, about Polish churches, which repeatedly more often they become by the institutions, to which people succeed more after material help than on the prayer, because, as some with the small of places, they can present help young, lost Poles.

In the context of connected subjects with the everyday life of Poles on the islands appeared the also potential projects of co-operation in the sphere of culture. The nearer contact of Polish media with the British media and government institutions has to begin not only potential co-operation, but perhaps to overthrow certain stereotypes and to decrease isolation, in what sort act the Polish institutions in London. Meeting of Polish colony media, which took place 2 April in City the hall with municipal authorities, is towards this by first step.
7.3.4.5 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S1 (Google translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
I zauważają to nie tylko Polacy, ale wszyscy londyńczycy.

English output:
Notice this not only Poles, but all Londoners.

Errors:
MW(Con) Missing conjunction 'i' – 'and'
MW(A) Missing articles – 'the' in front of 'Poles' and 'Londoners'
WO Word Order: The Subject 'Poles' should stand before the verb 'notice'

Corrected translation:
And not only the Poles notice this, but all the Londoners.

2. Polish input sentence:
Nie tylko plakaty o polskich koncertach, nie tylko reklamy na przystankach w języku polskim, ale również polskie sklepy z egzotycznymi ogórkami i bigosem, polskie restauracje z surówką na dostawkę, kluby i dyskoteki ze wschodnioeuropejskim big-bitem.

English output:
Not only the Polish concert posters, not just advertising on bus stops in the Polish language, but also Polish shops with exotic for the British and bigos pickles, Polish restaurants with salad on the bed, clubs and discos to the Eastern big-beat.

Errors:
NT(N) Not translated: noun 'bigos' (Cabbage stew)
WO Word order: the conjunction 'and' should stand between 'pickles' and 'cabbage stew'
IW(N) Incorrect word: a noun in accusative case 'dostawkę'. Should translate to 'side' NOT to 'bed'
IW(Pr) Incorrect preposition: 'z' translates to 'with' NOT 'to'
MW(JAF) Missing word: a part of a join adjectival form 'wschodnioeuropejskim' where '-europejskim' mean 'european'; 'wschodnioeuropejskim' – 'eastern European'

Corrected translation:
Not only the Polish concert posters, not just advertising on bus stops in the Polish language, but also Polish shops with exotic for the British and pickles and cabbage stew, Polish restaurants with salad on the side, clubs and discos with the Eastern European big-beat.

3. Polish input sentence:
Teraz ratusz miejski również dostrzega Polaków jako najszybciej rozwijającą się i rosnącą w siłę społeczność imigrantów ostatnich kilku lat.

English output:
Now the Town Hall also sees the Poles as the fastest growing and growing in power community of immigrants in the power of the past few years.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the reflexive verb 'rozwijającą się' translates to 'developing' NOT 'growing' although it keeps the general sense truthful to the source text but it creates a repetition as the following verb 'rosnącą' translates to 'growing'
WO Word order: the part of the collocation 'rosnącą w siłę' (growing in power) has been put in the wrong separate place in the sentence changing the sense of an overall sentence as it made the part 'in (the) power' refer to the phrase 'of the past few years' whereas that phrase in the source text refers to the 'community of immigrants'.
EW(A) Extra word- article 'the' unnecessary in the collocation 'in (the) power'

Corrected translation:
Now the Town Hall also sees the Poles as the fastest developing and growing in power community of immigrants of the past few years.

4. Polish input sentence:
Chcemy się o was jak najwięcej dowiedzieć.

English output:
We want to get as many of you know.

Errors:
WO Word order: a collocation ‘to get to know’ separated in the sentence
MW(Pr) Missing preposition: ‘to’ in the collocation ‘to get to know’
IW(Q) Incorrect word: quantitative determiner (quantifier) in superlative ‘najwięcej’ should be translated as ‘much’ NOT ‘many’ in a collocation (adverb) ‘jak najwięcej’ (as much as possible).
MW(Adj) Missing word: ‘possible’ in the adverb ‘as much as possible’
The error resulted in completely changed meaning.
Corrected translation:
We want to get to know you as much as possible.

5. Polish input sentence:
Stąd powstał pomysł spotkania, konstruktywnego dialogu okrągłego stołu – tymi słowami witał się dyrektor działu ekonomicznego i biznesowego John Ross ze zgromadzonymi przedstawicielami polskich mediów.

English output:
Hence the idea of meeting, constructive dialogue roundtable - with these words greeted director of economic and business John Ross from the gathered representatives of the Polish media.

Errors:
MW(Pr) Missing preposition (periphrastic): ‘of’ in a genitive noun phrase ‘dialogu okrągłego stołu’ (dialogue of roundtable)
EW(Pr) Extra word: preposition ‘from’
Corrected translation:
Hence the idea of meeting, constructive dialogue of roundtable - with these words greeted director of economic and business John Ross (from) the gathered representatives of the Polish media.

6. Polish input sentence:
W porównaniu do obiegowego, bardziej realnego twierdzenia, że dzisiaj w Londynie może pracować nawet pół miliona Polaków te oficjalne liczby, przyjęte przez Mayor of London, wydają się śmieszne.

English output:
Compared to recycle, more realistic claim that today in London can work up to half a million Poles these official figures, accepted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous.

Errors:
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: adjective ‘obiegowego’ (current) NOT recycle
Corrected translation:
Compared to current, more realistic claim that today in London can work up to half a million Poles these official figures, accepted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous.

7. Polish input sentence:
- Jako instytucja staramy się być otwarci na wszystkie narodowości, które spotykamy w Londynie.

English output:
As an institution we try to be open to all nationalities, who meet in London.

Errors:
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘we’
IW(P) Incorrect word: relative pronoun ‘które’ translates to ‘which’ NOT ‘who’
CM Changed meaning: considerably from ‘them (institution) meeting nationalities’ to ‘nationalities meeting between themselves’
Corrected translation:
As an institution we try to be open to all nationalities, which we meet in London.

8. Polish input sentence:
We work closely with the Chinese and Irish communities. St Patrick’s Day, Patrick’s Chinese New Year is an event which for many years with the desire to celebrate all Londoners.

**Errors:**
- **MW(V) Missing word:** an auxiliary verb ‘to be’ in a phrase in passive voice ‘are discussed’
- **WO Word order:** the verb discussed should compose a passive voice and be placed at the end of the sentence
- **CM The meaning changed:** the in the input the ‘topics were discussed’ in the output it seems as the verb ‘discussed’ refers to Ross from the previous sentence as it was him who ‘discussed’

**Corrected translation:**
During the meeting several important topics were discussed.

9. **Polish input sentence:**
W tym kontekście nie wolno nam lekceważyć Polaków, którzy w ostatnich latach są najszybciej rozwijającą się społecznością imigrantów – dodał Ross.

**English output:**
In this context, we must not underestimate the Poles, who in recent years are the fastest growing immigrant community - added Ross. During the meeting discussed several important topics.

**Errors:**
- **MW(V) Missing word:** an auxiliary verb ‘to be’ in a phrase in passive voice ‘were discussed’
- **WO Word order:** the verb discussed should compose a passive voice and be placed at the end of the sentence
- **CM The meaning changed:** the in the input the ‘topics were discussed’ in the output it seems as the verb ‘discussed’ refers to Ross from the previous sentence as it was him who ‘discussed’

**Corrected translation:**
During the meeting several important topics were discussed.

10. **Polish input sentence:**
Nie zabrakło dyskusji w kwestii bezdomnych Polaków, na temat polskich kościołów, które coraz częściej stają się instytucjami, do których ludzie udają się bardziej po materialną pomoc niż na modlitwę, gdyż, jako jedne z nielicznych miejsc, mogą ofiarować pomoc młodym, zagubionym Polakom.

**English output:**
There were discussions on the homeless Poles on the Polish churches, which have increasingly become the institutions to which people go after a more than material aid to prayer, because, as one of the few places can offer assistance to young, lost to the Poles.

**Errors:**
- **WO Word order:** conjunction ‘than’ (‘niż’) should be placed before the noun ‘prayer’;
- **WO Word order:** Indefinite article ‘a’ should be placed before the noun ‘prayer’
- **WO Word order:** Definite article ‘the’ should be placed before the whole noun phrase ‘young lost Poles’ NOT in front of the noun ‘Poles’
- **EW(Pr) Extra word:** preposition ‘to’

**Corrected translation:**

There were discussions on the homeless Poles on the Polish churches, which have increasingly become the institutions to which people go after more than material aid to prayer, because, as one of the few places can offer assistance to young, lost to the Poles.
There were discussions on the homeless Poles on the Polish churches, which have increasingly become the institutions to which people go after more material aid than a prayer, because, as one of the few places can offer assistance to the young, lost Poles.

7.3.4.6 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S2 (Microsoft Translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
2 kwietnia burmistrz Londynu Ken Livingstone zaprosił przedstawicieli polonijnych mediów do City Hall, siedziby Mayor of London na pierwszą otwartą dyskusję na temat obecności Polaków w Londynie.

English output:
2 April, the Mayor of London Ken Livingstone, invited the representatives of the polonijnych media to City Hall, the seat of the Mayor of London, on the first open discussion on the presence of the Poles in London.

Errors:
**NT(Adj)** NT Not translated: adjective ‘polonijnych’ (Of the Poles abroad)

2. Polish input sentence:
Łatwo zauważyć, że w stolicy Wielkiej Brytanii powstaje coraz więcej miejsc, które błyskawicznie kojarzymy z Polakami.

English output:
Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain is more and more places, which instantly kojarzymy with Polakami.

Errors:
**NT(V)** Not translated: verb ‘kojarzymy’ (to link with)

**MW(PP)** Missing personal pronoun ‘we’ – the verb ‘to link’ is conjugated in 2nd person plural and in English it requires adding a personal pronoun.

**NT(N)** Not translated: plural noun ‘Polakami’ (the Poles)

Corrected translation:
Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain there are more and more places, which we instantly link with the Poles.

3. Polish input sentence:
I zauważają to nie tylko Polacy, ale wszyscy londyńczycy.

English output:
I notice it is not only the Poles, but all Londoner.

Errors:
**NT(Con)** Not translated: conjunction ‘i’ (and), taken as an English personal pronoun ‘I’, therefore the following verb is conjugated in 1st person

Meaning of the sentence completely changed

Corrected translation:
And it is noticed not only by the Poles, but all Londoners.

4. Polish input sentence:
Nie tylko plakaty o polskich koncertach, nie tylko reklamy na przystankach w języku polskim, ale również polskie sklepy z egzotycznymi dla Anglików kiszonymi ogórkami i bigosem, polskie restauracje z surówką na dostawkę, kluby i dyskoteki ze wschodnioeuropejskim big-bitem.

English output:
Not only posters for Polish concerts, not only advertising on bus in English, but also the Polish shops with exotic for the British kiszonymy cucumber and bigosem, Polish restaurants of the casting plant at dostawkę, clubs and discotheques with a wschodnioeuropejskim big-bit.

Errors:
**IW(N)** incorrect word – ‘w języku polskim’ (in polish language) translated as ‘English’

**MW(N)** Missing word – ‘przystankach’ (bus stops); a noun ‘przystanek’ in plural form in locative case. A translator from a collocation ‘bus stop’ put only the determiner ‘bus’.
**NT(N) Not translated:** ‘kiszonymi ogórkami’ (gherkins); a collocation in instrumental case and plural form, only translated separately ‘ogórkami’ as ‘cucumber’ losing its semantical meaning.

**NT(N) Not translated:** ‘Bigosem’ (cabbage stew); a noun ‘bigos’ in instrumental case

**IW(N) Incorrect word –** a noun in instrumental case ‘surówką’ (fresh salad) translated as ‘casting salad’

**IW(Pr) Incorrect preposition –** ‘na’ translated as ‘at’; in this case should be ‘as’ or ‘for’

**NT(N) Not translated –** noun in accusative case ‘dostawkę’ (side dish) ‘na dostawkę’ here should be treated as a collocation translating to ‘extra’; ‘on the side’; ‘as a side dish’

**NT(JAF) Not translated joint adjectival forms:** ‘wschodnioeuropejskim’(eastern European)

**Corrected translation:**

Not only posters for concerts not only advertising on bus stops in Polish, but also the Polish shops with exotic gherkins and cabbage stew, Polish restaurants with fresh salad on the side, clubs and discotheques with an Eastern-European big-bit.

5. Polish input sentence:

Nie sposób od tego uciec, nie sposób zlekceważyć tak prężnie rozwijającej się społeczności.

English output:

Not the way of escape, not disregarded as a strongly growing communities.

**Errors:**

**EW(A) Extra word:** definite article ‘the’ in 1st clause of translation isn’t necessary, the mentioned ‘way’ is not defined, not mentioned previously.

**IW(D) Incorrect translation:** ‘Nie’ here shouldn’t be translated as a negation (an adverb negating the meaning of the modified verb) but as a determiner ‘no’

**MW(Pr) Missing word:** preposition ‘od’ (from)

**MW(N) Missing words:** and demonstrative pronoun (to (it)) ‘tego’ in genitive case; ‘od tego’(from it/this)

**MW(N) Missing word:** in the second clause, a noun ‘sposób’ (way, manner), together with a modifier ‘nie’ (no) creates a repetition with the previous clause, ‘(there’s) no way..., (there’s) no way...’

**IW(Ad) Incorrect adverb –** ‘tak’(so, such) (adverb determining another adverb ‘prężnie’ (strongly)) translated to ‘as’ together with the following undetermined preposition ‘a’ loses its initial sense.

**EW(Pr) Extra word:** a preposition ‘a’ ( refering to te community that has been mentioned before)

**IW(N) Incorrect word form –** ‘społeczności’ (community) is a noun in singular however in Polish it has exactly the same form in plural and singular but it is a noun, reffered to before in the text (it is the Polish community the text is about)

**Incomprehensible:** all those errors make it impossible to grasp the desired meaning of the input sentence.

**Corrected translation:**

No way of escape from this, no way of disregarding such strongly growing community.

6. Polish input sentence:

1. Teraz ratusz miejski również dostrzega Polaków jako najszybciej rozwijającą się i rosnącą w siłę społeczność imigrantów ostatnich kilku lat.
2. Trudno dłużej lekceważyć tak dynamiczną grupę w kontekście wielokulturowości Londynu.

English output:

1. Now the Town Hall also recognises the Poles as quickly expanding and increasing the strength of the community of immigrants in the last few years.
2. It no longer underestimated so dynamic group in the context of the multiculturalism of London.

**Errors:**

**IW(Ad) Incorrect word:** ‘najszybciej’ (the most quickly an adverb in nominative case. NOT ‘quickly’

**MW(Pr) Missing preposition –** ‘w’ (in); ‘increasing in strength’ NOT ‘increasing the strength’

**EW(A) Extra definite article ‘the’ (determining ‘strength’ which should be undetermined)

**EW(Pr) Extra possessive preposition ‘of’ not present in the input text

**IW(Pr) Incorrect preposition –** instead of ‘in’, there should be ‘of’;
‘społeczeństwo imigrantów ostatnich kilku lat’ is a genitive noun phrase where ‘ostatnich kilku lat’ is modifying the head noun ‘społeczeństwo imigrantów’ and in English should be rendered as a noun phrase with ‘of’; ‘a community of immigrants of the last few years’.

1. Meaning changed: from the translation we understand that it is a quickly expanding (but not the quickest) community. Not growing in strength but increasing the strength of the overall community of immigrants and not polish immigrants and we understand that those things happened in the past few years and not that it was the fastest growing community of the past few years.

RP Problem with reference – it creates a wrong reference to Town Hall

MW(Ad) Missing word – adverb ‘trudno’ (with difficulty, it is difficult)

IW(Ad) Incorrect word – adverb ‘dłużej’ (longer) NOT ‘no longer’

2. Meaning changed: we understand that the Town Hall (it) stopped underestimating the polish community while we should read that in general it is hard to continue underestimating this community.

Corrected translation:

Now the Town Hall also recognises the Poles as the most quickly expanding and increasing in strength community of immigrants of the last few years. It is hard to underestimate any longer so dynamic group in the context of the multiculturalism of London.

7. Polish input sentence:

Burmistrz czynnie uczestniczy w organizacji różnych kulturalnych imprez, bardzo często związanych z wielokulturowością miasta.

English output:

The Mayor is actively involved in the Organization of various cultural events, often associated with the wielokulturowością of the city.

Errors:

NT(N) Not translated: noun ‘wielokulturowością’ (multiculturalism) in instrumental case

8. Polish input sentence:

Polacy tylko pomagają w tym, aby Londyn stawał się coraz bardziej dynamiczny, kreatywny i otwarty na ludzi.

English output:

Only the Poles help to London became increasingly dynamic, creative and open to the people.

Errors:

WO Word order: ‘only’ should appear after ‘the Poles’; ‘to’ should stand after the word ‘London’ and NOT before

IW(V) Incorrect word form: verb ‘pomagają’ (are helping/help) is in present continues NOT past tense

Changed meaning; in the translation you understand that it is only the Poles who help London become dynamic instead of the Poles only/just help...

Corrected translation:

The Poles only help London to become increasingly dynamic, creative and open to the people.

9. Polish input sentence:

Chcemy się o was jak najwięcej dowiedzieć.

English output:

We want you to know as much as possible.

Errors:

MW(Pr) Missing preposition: ‘o’ (about)

WO Word order: ‘was’ (you) should be at the end of the sentence

Meaning changed from ‘we want to know as much as possible about you’ to ‘we want you to know as much as possible’

Corrected translation:

We want to know as much as possible about you.

10. Polish input sentence:
Stąd powstał pomysł spotkania, konstruktywnego dialogu okrągłego stołu – tymi słowami witał się dyrektor działu ekonomicznego i biznesowego John Ross ze zgromadzonymi przedstawicielami polskich mediów.

English output:
Hence arose the idea of a meeting of constructive dialogue round tables – these words witał is Director of the economic and business John Ross from the collected representatives of the Polish media.

Errors:
IW(GNP) Genitive noun phrase: ‘konstruktywnego (constructive) dialogu (dialogue) [a head noun with its adjective] okrągłego (round) stołu’ (table)[2-unit modifier] wrongly translated; should be rendered using a noun phrase with ‘of’
IWF(N) Wrong noun form: ‘stołu’ (table) in genitive case in singular NOT plural
NT(V) Not translated reflexive verb ‘witał się’ ((he himself) welcomed)
IW(Pr) Incorrect translation of a reflexive pronoun ‘się’ (is), translation not necessary at all
MW(N) Missing word: ‘działu’ (department), should follow ‘the economic and business’; it is a part of genitive noun phrase where ‘departement’ is modifying ‘director’
EW(Pr) Extra word: ‘from’ not present in the input text

Corrected translation:
Hence arose the idea of a meeting of constructive dialogue of a round table – with these words Director of the economic and business department John Ross welcomed the (collected) gathered representatives of the Polish media.

11. Polish input sentence:
Niekończące się dyskusje typu “ilu naprawdę Polaków mieszka w Londynie” nie ominęły również spotkania przedstawicieli mediów polonijnych z pracownikami stołecznego ratusza.

English output:
The unending discussion "how many really Poles live in London" not ominated also the meeting of representatives of the media polonijnych with the workers of the town.

Errors:
NT(V) Not translated: the verb ‘ominąć’ (to spare, to skip, to leave out)
NT(Adj) Not translated: The adjective ‘polonijnych’ (of Polish community abroad) modifying the noun ‘media’
MW(N) Missing word: ‘ratusza’ (hall); a collocation ‘stołeczny ratusz’ (here as a modifier in genitive case in a noun phrase) – ‘town hall’

Corrected translation:
The unending discussions "how many really Poles live in London" were not skipped, also at the meeting of representatives of the Polish media abroad with the workers of the town.

12. Polish input sentence:
W porównaniu do obiegowego, bardziej realnego twierdzenia, że dzisiaj w Londynie może pracować nawet pół miliona Polaków te oficjalne liczby, przyjęte przez Mayor of London, wydają się śmieszne.

English output:
Compared to oil lubrication system, more real claim that today in London can work even half a million Poles, these official numbers, adopted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous.

Errors:
IW(Adj) Incorrect translation: an adjective ‘obiegowego’ (current)

Corrected translation:
Compared to current, more real claim that today in London can work even half a million Poles, these official numbers, adopted by the Mayor of London, seem ridiculous.

13. Polish input sentence:
Lecz jak przystało na obrady okrągłego stołu, wszelkie klątnie na temat liczb szybko zostały wyeliminowane, bo celem spotkania miały się okazać kwestie bardziej istotne. - Do tej pory nie mieliśmy żadnych bliższych relacji z polską społecznością i należy to wreszcie zmienić – mówiła Joy Johnson.

**English output:**

But the statesman and round-table discussions, all he has about the numbers quickly were eliminated, because the purpose of the meeting were to prove more important issues. – Has not had any closer relations with the Polish community and has to be finally change – she said Joy Johnson.

**Errors:**

- **RP** Reference problem: ‘the statesman’ ‘he has’
- **IW(Cl)** Incorrect translation: ‘jak przystało’ (as befits)
- **MW(N)** Missing word: a noun in plural ‘klątnie’ (disagreements, discussions)
- **IWF(V)** Incorrect word form of ‘to be’ (the purpose) ‘was’
- **MW(Cl)** Missing words: a collocation ‘Do tej pory’ (so far)
- **MW(PP)** Missing word: personal pronoun: ‘we’; incorrect ‘to be’ form; should be ‘have’ NOT ‘has’
- **MW(PP)** Missing word: pronoun ‘it’ (it has to be finally changed)
- **IWF(V)** Wrong verb form: ‘change’ should be a past participle ‘changed’ as it is in passive voice
- **EW(PP)** Extra word: personal pronoun ‘she’ at the end not necessary

**Corrected translation:**

But as befits the round-table discussions, all disagreements about the numbers quickly were eliminated, because the purpose of the meeting was to prove more important issues. - so far we have not had any closer relations with the Polish community and it has to be finally changed – she said Joy Johnson.

14. Polish input sentence:

Ściśle współpracujemy ze społecznością chińską czy irlandzką.

**English output:**

We work closely with the people or the Irish.

**Errors:**

- **MW(N)** Missing word: a noun ‘Chinese’

**Corrected translation:**

We work closely with the Chinese people or the Irish

15. Polish input sentence:

Dzień św. Patryka czy Chiński Nowy Rok to wydarzenia, które od lat z chęcią celebrują wszyscy londyńczycy.

**English output:**

Holy day Patrick’s day whether the Chinese new year this event which for years with the desire to celebrate all Londoner.

**Errors:**

- **IW(Ab)** Incorrect word: the translator identify the abbreviation ‘św.’ (‘święty’ -Holy or saint) as a modifier of a noun ‘Dzień’ (Day) which together is a common collocation ‘Dzień święty’ (holy day) but in this case the adjective ‘holy/saint’ is a modifier of a personal name in genitive case ‘Patryka’ (Patrick) and should translate into ‘St.’ (Saint)
- **IW(Con)** Incorrect word for conjunction ‘czy’ – should be ‘or’ NOT ‘whether’
- **MW(V)** Missing verb ‘to be’ in the first clause relating to St. Patrick’s day and Chinese New Year; ‘are’ or it could be rendered as a hyphen ‘-’ and NOT ‘this’

In the polish input sentence, the fist clause is an elliptical clause where a verb ‘to be’ is omitted after a particle ‘to’ which literary translates into ‘this’ or ‘it’
- **IWF(N)** Incorrect form – ‘event’ in singular only refering to ‘Chinese new year’ whereas it should also refer to ‘St. Patrick’s Day’ and be in plural
- **NT(V)** Not translated: verb in present tense 3rd person plural ‘celebrują’ (‘celebrować’– to celebrate)
- **IWF(N)** Incorrect form of the noun in plural ‘londyńczycy’ (Londoners) NOT ‘Londoner’

**Corrected translation:**
St. Patrick’s Day or the Chinese New Year are events which for years celebrate with the desire all Londoners.

16. **Polish input sentence:**

W tym kontekście nie wolno nam lekceważyć Polaków, którzy w ostatnich latach są najszybciej rozwijającą się społecznością imigrantów – dodał Ross. Podczas spotkania poruszono kilka ważnych tematów.

**English output:**

In this context, we must not disregard the Poles, who in recent years are the fastest growing community of immigrants — has added Ross. During the meeting tackled several important topics.

**Errors:**

- **RP Reference problem:** It seems as if the second sentence refers to Ross (who tackled) instead of using passive voice to express an impersonal form ‘poruszono’ (it was tackled) although the personal pronoun ‘he’ is missing in this case.
- **IWF(V) Incorrect word form:** it should be passive voice ‘were tackled’ NOT ‘tackled’
- **Corrected translation:**

  In this context, we must not disregard the Poles, who in recent years are the fastest growing community of immigrants — has added Ross. During the meeting several important topics were tackled.

17. **Polish input sentence:**

Nie zabrakło dyskusji w kwestii bezdomnych Polaków, na temat polskich kościołów, które coraz częściej stają się instytucjami, do których ludzie udają się bardziej po materialną pomoc niż na modlitwę, gdyż, jako jedne z nielicznych miejsc, mogą ofiarować pomoc młodym, zagubionym Polakom.

**English output:**

Do not miss a discussion on the issue of homeless Poles, about the Polish churches, which are increasingly becoming the institutions to which people succeed more aid than the material after the prayer, because, as one of the places were able to give assistance for young, they lost the poles.

**Errors:**

- **IW(V) Incorrect translation:** of ‘Nie zabrakło’ a past tense of a verb ‘brakować’ (to lack) in impersonal form and in negation; should be translated as ‘there did not lack’ and NOT ‘do not miss’ which changed the meaning of the input text to a directive (2nd person imperative)
- **IW(V) Word desambiguation:** Incorrect translation: ‘udają się’(‘to come’ or ‘get down’) a reflexive verb in 3rd p. plural (udawać się) NOT ‘succeed’ which has the same form ‘udawać się’ in both cases.
- **WO Word order:** ‘after’, ‘than’, a collocation ‘materialna pomoc’ (material aid) in accusative case, in polish the modifying adjective ‘materialna’(material) can appear either before or after the head noun NOT in english.
- **MW(Ad) Missing word:** an adverb ‘nielicznych’ (a few, not many) in genitive case modifying the noun ‘miejs’ (places)
- **EW(PP) Extra word:** personal pronoun ‘they’, determiner ‘the’

**Corrected translation:**

(there did not lack) a discussion on the issue of homeless Poles, about the Polish churches, which are increasingly becoming the institutions to which people come more after material aid than the prayer, because, as one of the few places were able to give assistance for young, and lost poles.

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7.3.4.7 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S3 (SYSTRANet)

1. **Polish input sentence:**

Łatwo zauważyć, że w stolicy Wielkiej Brytanii powstaje coraz więcej miejsc, które błyskawicznie kojarzymy z Polakami.

**English output:**

Easily to notice, that in the capital of Great Britain originates repeatedly more places, which like lightning we unite with the Poles.

**Errors:**

- **IW(V) Incorrect word:** the verb ‘powstaje’ translates to ‘emerges’ as in ‘to be created’ NOT ‘originates’ as in ‘to come from’
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**IW(Ad) Incorrect word:** the adverb ‘błyskawicznie’ translates to ‘in a flash’ alternatively ‘instantly’ **NOT** to a comparative phrase ‘like lightening’

**The reason for the error:** The word ‘błyskawicznie’ comes from a noun ‘błyskawica’ (lightening, flash)

**IW(V) Incorrect word:** the verb ‘kojarzymy’ translates to ‘link’ **NOT** ‘unite’

**Corrected translation:**
Easily to notice, that in the capital of Great Britain emerges repeatedly more places, which we instantly link with the Poles.

2. **Polish input sentence:**
Nie tylko plakaty o polskich koncertach, nie tylko reklamy na przystankach w języku polskim, ale również polskie sklepy z egzotycznymi dla Anglików kiszonymi ogórkami i bigosem, polskie restauracje z surówką na dostawkę, kluby i dyskoteki ze wschodnioeuropejskim big-bitem.

**English output:**
Not only posters about the Polish concerts, not only advertising on the stops in Polish language, but also Polish shops with the exotic for the Englishmen pickled cucumbers and by jumble, Polish restorations with the salad on dostawke, clubs and discos with the East-European BIG-bit.

**Errors:**

**MW(Cl) Missing word:** a part of the collocation and compound noun ‘bus’ in ‘bus stops’

**IW(N) Incorrect word:** a noun in instrumental case ‘bigosem’ translates to ‘cabbage stew’ **NOT** ‘jumble’

although there is a dish called jambalaya (Creole dish made of mixed vegetables, rice and shrimps) which name comes from a verb/noun ‘jumble’ and may be recognized by those familiar with it however ‘cabbage stew’ is a more common translation of ‘bigos’

**EW(Pr) Extra word:** preposition ‘by’

**IW(N) Incorrect word:** a noun in plural ‘restauracje’ translates to ‘restaurants’ **NOT** ‘restorations’ (re-establishment, renovation)

**The reason for the error:** in Polish the same word is used for both meanings

**NT(N) Not translated:** the noun in accusative case ‘dostawkę’ (side)

**IWF(N) Incorrect word form:** should be plural noun ‘discos’ **NOT** sing. ‘disco’

**Corrected translation:**
Not only posters about the Polish concerts, not only advertising on the bus stops in Polish language, but also Polish shops with the exotic for the Englishmen pickled cucumbers and cabbage stew, Polish restaurants with the side, clubs and discos with the East-European BIG-bit.

3. **Polish input sentence:**
Nie sposób od tego uciec, nie sposób zlekceważyć tak prężnie rozwijającej się społeczności.

**English output:**
Not manner from this to run away, not manner to slight a so supply developing community.

**Errors:**

**IW(D) Incorrect word:** Determiner ‘nie’ translates to determiner ‘no’ **NOT** to an adverb ‘not’

**WO Word order:** the phrase ‘from this’ should be placed at the end of the first clause

**IW(Ad) Incorrect word:** the adverb ‘prężnie’ should translate to ‘strongly’ **NOT** to a noun/verb ‘supply’

**Corrected translation:**
No manner to run away from this, no manner to disregard a so strongly developing community.

4. **Polish input sentence:**
Trudno dłużej lekceważyć tak dynamiczną grupę w kontekście wielokulturowości Londynu.

**English output:**
Difficult longer to disregard so dynamic group in the context wielokulturowosci of London.

**Errors:**

**MW(V) Missing word:** an impersonal form of ‘to be’ (it is) is required in the sentence in English whereas in Polish it can be omitted
5. Polish input sentence:
Mayor of London, czyli burmistrz Londynu Ken Livingstone rezyduje w nowoczesnym, szklanym budynku City Hall nieopodal London Bridge z widokami na piękną Tamizę.

English output:
Mayor of London, that is to say the mayor of London Ken Livingstone lives in the modern, glass building City hall nieopodal London Bridge with the sights on the beautiful Tamize.

Errors:
EW(Ph) Extra word: ‘Mayor of London, that is to say...’; in the polish input text an English name ‘Mayor of London’ has been used ad then again translated into Polish. In the output text it creates a repetition
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ in ‘glass building of City hall’
NT(Ad) Not translated: the adverb ‘nieopodal’ (nearby)
NT(Pn) Not translated: proper name in accusative case ‘Tamizę’ (Thames)

Corrected translation:
The mayor of London Ken Livingstone lives in the modern, glass building of City hall nearby London Bridge with the sights on the beautiful Thames.

6. Polish input sentence:
Burmistrz czynnie uczestniczy w organizacji różnych kulturalnych imprez, bardzo często związanych z wielokulturowością miasta.

English output:
Mayor actively participates in the organization of different cultural connected parties, very often from wielokulturowością miasta.

Errors:
WO Word order: the adverb ‘connected’ should appear after the adverb ‘often’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘z’ translates here to ‘to’/’with’ NOT ‘from’
NT(N) Not translated: the noun in instrumental case ‘wielokulturowością’ (multiculturalism)
MW(Pr) Missing word: the periphrastic possessive – a noun phrase with preposition ‘of’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘wielokulturowością miasta’ (multiculturalism ‘of’ the city)

Corrected translation:
Mayor actively participates in the organization of different cultural parties, very often connected to multiculturalism of the city.

7. Polish input sentence:
Chcemy się o was jak najwięcej dowiedzieć.

English output:
We are wanted about you as much as possible to find out.

Errors:
EW(V) Extra word: the verb ‘to be’ in 1st person plural (are)
IWF(V) Incorrect tense: the verb ‘to want’ should be in present simple NOT past simple
WO Word order: the phrasal verb ‘to find out’ should appear after the verb ‘to want’

Corrected translation:
We want to find out about you as much as possible.

8. Polish input sentence:
Na spotkaniu obecne były również Joy Johnson, odpowiedzialna za kontakty z mediami i marketing oraz Judith Woodward, doradca ds. strategii kulturalnych.
On present meeting they were also Joy Johnson, responsible for the contacts with the media and marketing and Judith Woodward, the adviser for matters of cultural strategy.

Corrected translation:
On **the** meeting they were also **present** Joy Johnson, **responsible** for the contacts with the media and marketing and Judith Woodward, the adviser for matters of cultural strategy.

Niekonczącą się dyskusje typu „ilu tak naprawdę Polaków mieszka w Londynie” nie ominęły również spotkania przedstawicieli mediów polonijnych z pracownikami stołecznego ratusza.

Corrected translation:
The **Endless** discussions of type how many really Poles live in London” did not pass also meetings of the representatives of Polish colony media with the workers of a capital town hall.

Joy Johnson affirmed, that in London lives about 100 thousand of Poles. Data these they descend from official sources, according to which into 2001 year - how speaks qualifications - in the capital lived about 33 thousand of Poles. Po 2001 r. przeszło 67 tys. otrzymało National Insurance Number, co pozwala twierdzić, po zsumowaniu obu cyfr, że obecnie w stolicy mieszka na stałe około 100 tys. Polaków.

Corrected translation:
Joy Johnson affirmed, that in London lives about 100 thousand of Poles. Data these they descend from official sources, according to which into 2001 year - **how** speaks qualifications - in the capital lived about 33 thousand of Poles. After 2001 year passed 67 thousand received National Insurance Number, that permits to affirm, after zsumowaniu both numbers, that presently in the capital lives on fixed about 100 thousand of Poles.
Joy Johnson affirmed that in London lives about 100 thousand of Poles. Data descend from official sources, according to which in 2001 - as census says - in the capital lived about 33 thousand of Poles. After 2001 over 67 thousand received National Insurance Number, that permits to affirm, after summing up both numbers, that presently in the capital lives permanently about 100 thousand of Poles.

11. Polish input sentence:
Podczas spotkania poruszono kilka ważnych tematów. Nie zabrakło dyskusji w kwestii bezdomnych Polaków, na temat polskich kościołów, które coraz częściej stają się instytucjami, do których ludzie udają się bardziej po materialną pomoc niż na modlitwę, gdyż, jako jedne z nielicznych miejsc, mogą ofiarować pomoc młodym, zagubionym Polakom.

English output:
1. During the meeting moved several important subjects.
2. Were not lacking to discussion in the question of homeless Poles, about Polish churches, which repeatedly more often they become by the institutions, to which people succeed more after material help than on the prayer, because, as some with the small of places, they can present help young, lost Poles.

1. Errors:
MW(V) Missing word: a verb 'to be' in past tense 3rd person plural; to serve a function of passive voice
IW(V) Incorrect word: verb ‘poruszono’ translates to ‘raised’ NOT ‘moved’
WO Word order: the verb ‘raised’ should be placed at the end of the sentence after the verb ‘to be’

2. Errors:
IWF(N) Incorrect word form: the noun ‘discussion’ should be in plural
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ referring to the noun ‘discussions’
WO Word order: the noun ‘discussions’ should be at the beginning of the sentence
EW(Pr) Extra word: a preposition ‘to’
EW(PP) Extra word: personal pronoun ‘they’

Corrected translation:
1. During the meeting several important subjects were raised.
2. The discussions were not lacking in the question of homeless Poles, about Polish churches, which repeatedly more often become the institutions, to which people succeed more after material help than for the prayer, because, as some of a few places, they can offer help to the young lost Poles.

12. Polish input sentence:
Bliższy kontakt polskich mediów z brytyjskimi mediami i instytucjami rządowymi ma zapoczątkować nie tylko potencjalną współpracę, ale być może obalić pewne stereotypy i zmniejszyć izolację, w jakie działają polskie instytucje w Londynie. Spotkanie mediów polonijnych, które odbyło się 2 kwietnia w City Hall z władzami miejskimi, jest ku temu pierwszym krokiem.

English output:
1. The nearer contact of Polish media with the British media and government institutions has to begin not only potential co-operation, but perhaps to overthrow certain stereotypies and to decrease isolation, in what sort act the Polish institutions in London.
2. Meeting of Polish colony media, which took place 2 April in City the hall with municipal authorities, is towards this by first step.
1. Errors:
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in plural ‘stereotypy’ translates to ‘stereotypes’ NOT ‘stereotypies’
IW(P) Incorrect word: relative pronoun ‘jakiej’ translates to ‘which’ NOT ‘what’
EW(N) Extra word: the noun ‘sort’

2. Errors:
WO Word order: the collocation ‘first step’ should precede the preposition ‘towards’
EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘by’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ referring to the collocation ‘first step’

Corrected translation:
1. The nearer contact of Polish media with the British media and government institutions has to begin not only potential co-operation, but perhaps to overthrow certain stereotypes and to decrease isolation, in which act the Polish institutions in London.

2. Meeting of Polish colony media, which took place 2 April in City the hall with municipal authorities, is the first step towards this.
7.3.5 Text 5 – „FAQ telewizja kablowa” (FAQ cable tv)

7.3.5.1 Source text

FAQ TELEWIZJA KABLOWA

Gdzie należy zgłaszać usterki?

Usterkę można zgłosić poprzez kontakt z Telefonicznym Biurem Obsługi Klienta pod numerem 244 244 244. Drugim sposobem na poinformowanie firmy Multimedia o zaistniałej sytuacji jest przesłanie drogą mailową zgłoszenia za pomocą strony www.multimedia.pl – zakładka Kontakt.

Czy można korzystać z dodatkowego gniazda CATV?


Do czego służy kabel dwukierunkowy?

Określenie odnosi się do oferowanej przez system TV kablowej zdolności przekazywania sygnału w obie strony. Właściwość ta pozwala zarówno na odbiór, jak i na nadawanie informacji. Umożliwia to Abonentowi korzystanie z takich usług jak: Internet czy opłaty za poszczególne, faktycznie obejrzane filmy VOD (per per view) i etc.

Rozgałęźnik

Urządzenie służące do rozdziału mocy sygnału wielkiej częstotliwości na dwa lub więcej jednakowych wyjść, przy zachowaniu stałej impedancji. Urządzenie takie może zastosowane w celu przyłączenia dwóch lub więcej odbiorników telewizyjnych do jednej anteny lub kabla.

Stacja czołowa

Pomieszczenie, w którym znajdują się urządzenia do odbioru i przetwarzania sygnałów telewizyjnych i radiowych. Jest to centrum telewizji kablowej (ang. Head end).

Brak kanału Playboy TV (w pakiecie Basic)


Co to jest złącze HDMI?

Wraz z HDTV pojawiło się nowe złącze HDMI. W przeciwieństwie do dotychczas używanych kabli, przesyła ono jednocześnie dźwięk i obraz, przez co instalacja staje się prostsza. Gwarantuje ono, także brak utraty jakości podczas przesyłania sygnału z dekodera do telewizora. Do wykorzystania złącza HDMI niezbędny jest telewizor zapewniający ochronę praw autorskich (HDCP). W przypadku gdy telewizor nie zapewnia tej ochrony, nie należy używać złącza HDMI. Jeśli nie jesteś pewien, spróbuj – dekoder sam poinformuje o problemach i polecie zmienić kabel. Częstym problemem przy podłączeniu odbiornika TV kablem HDMI jest niska jakość kabla HDMI. W takich przypadkach prosimy sprawdzić kabel HDMI w sklepie gdzie został kupiony lub przez podłączenie dekodera przy pomocy sprawdzającego kabla HDMI. Poprawność pracy dekodera można zweryfikować poprzez podłączenie odbiornika TV poprzez złącze SCART.

Co to jest dźwięk Dolby Surround?

Dźwięk Dolby Surround dostępny jest wyłącznie podczas programów specjalnie oznakowanych logo Dolby Surround. W tym systemie dźwięk przestrzenny zakodowany jest na standardowych kanałach stereo. Do jego odkodowania potrzebny jest specjalny dekoder dźwięku. Dekoder dźwięku należy podłączyć do dekoderem DTV który odkoduje zapisane audio (RCA, S/PDIF) i uaktywnić dekoder dźwięku Surround (kolejne generacje dekoderów tego typu dźwięku nazywają się Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2). W zależności od wersji obsługują różną liczbę głośników oraz charakteryzują się różnicą precyzją działania.
7.3.5.2 Translation by S1 (Google translator)

CABLE TELEVISION FAQ

• Where do I report faults?
  A fault can be reported by contacting our Call Customer Service number 244 244 244. Another way to tell your Media about the situation is send by e-mail notification with the www.multimedia.pl - Contact tab.

• Can you use the additional slots CATV?
  Of course there is a possibility. For this purpose, please contact the helpline or Local Customer Service. Fees are listed on the list of services on analogue TV www.multimedia.pl, go into the TV-useful documents.

• What is the bidirectional cable?
  A term refers to a system offered by the cable TV signal transmission capability in both directions. This feature allows you to both receive and to transmit information. Allows the Subscriber use of such services as Internet or fees for the individual, actually view movies VOD (per-per-view) and etc.

• Splitter
  A device used to power distribution of high-frequency signal into two or more identical outputs, while maintaining a constant impedance. Such a device may be used to join two or more television receivers to one antenna or cable.

• Headend
  A room where there are facilities for receiving and processing television and radio signals. It is the center of a cable television (called head end).

• No channel Playboy TV (Basic Package)
  A channel is transmitted after 23:00. If after this time still does not have access to this channel, you may have set parental lock. Please follow these steps: Menu> Settings> PARENTAL CONTROL> (type in your PIN.) The level of the lock (if it is set to "Sex" should be changed to "unbound").

• What is HDMI?
  Along with the emergence of a new HDTV with HDMI. In contrast to the previously used cable it sends both audio and video, making installation becomes easier. It ensures the lack of quality loss when transferring the signal from the decoder to your TV. To use the HDMI connector is needed to ensure that television copyright protection (HDCP). If the TV does not provide this protection, do not use HDMI. If you’re not sure, try it - he will inform the decoder about the problems and recommend to change the cable. A common problem when connecting the TV via HDMI is a poor quality HDMI cable. In such cases, please check the HDMI cable in the store where purchased or by connecting a set-top box using an HDMI cable tested. Decoder works correctly, you can verify by connecting the TV via SCART.

• What is Surround Sound?
  Dolby Surround is available only during programs specifically labeled Dolby Surround logo. In this system, surround sound is encoded on a standard stereo channels. For the decoding you need a special sound decoder. Sound decoder must be connected with any of the DTV decoder of audio outputs (RCA, S / PDIF) and activate the surround sound decoder (set-top boxes, successive generations of this type of sound called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2). Depending on the version support different numbers of speakers, and have different precision.

7.3.5.3 Translation by S2 (Microsoft Translator)

CABLE TV FAQ

• Where to report bugs?
  The Vulnerability can be reported through contact with dial-up customer support number 244 244 244. The second way to inform the Media about the situation the company is send by email notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact.

• Whether you can benefit from an additional socket CATV?
  Of course there is such a possibility. To do this, contact Line or Local Customer Support. The fees specified in the price list of services on analog TV www.multimedia.pl, in the TV-useful documents.
• **What is the bidirectional cable?**
The Term refers to the system of cable TV capacity to transmit a signal in both parties. This property allows you to both the reception and transmission of information. Allows You To the Subscriber to use services such as: Internet charges for each actually viewed movies VOD (per per view) and etc.

• **Power Strip**
A device used to signal power distribution frequency of two or more identical outputs, while maintaining constant impedance. Such a device can be used to join two or more television receivers to one antenna or cable.

• **Headend**
The Room, the reception and processing of the signals of television and radio. This is the center of the cable (ang. Head end).

• **Lack of channel Playboy TV (Basic package)**
This channel is awarded after 23:00. If after this time still do not have access to this channel, it can be set parental lock. You must perform the following steps: MENU > SETTINGS > PARENTAL CONTROL > (type PIN). The level of lock (if it is set to “Erotic”, should be amended to “without restriction”).

• **What is HDMI?**
Together with HDTV have appeared new HDMI. In contrast to the previously used cables send it at the same time, the sound and image, the installation becomes much easier. It ensures, also there is no loss of quality during the transfer of the signal of your set-top box to your TV. To use the HDMI TV is necessary to ensure the protection of copyright (HDCP). If the TV does not provide this protection, you should not use HDMI. If you are unsure, try is the decoder itself informs problems and being notified to change the cable. A frequent problem when you plug in the receiver TV cable HDMI is poor quality HDMI cable. In such cases, please check the HDMI cable in the shop where he bought or by connecting your set-top box using a validated HDMI cable. Set-top box, you can verify the correctness of the work by plugging the receiver TV via SCART.

• **What is the sound of Dolby Surround sound?**
The Sound of Dolby Surround is available only when the programmes specially tagged logo Dolby Surround. In this system surround sound is encoded in standard stereo channels. To decode the special sound decoder is required. Audio decoder must be connected to the decoder DTV any audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and activate the Surround sound decoder (the next generation set-top boxes of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic decoder, Dolby ProLogic decoder 2). Depending on the version support a varying number of speakers, and are characterized by a varying degree of accuracy.

7.3.5.4 **Translation by S3 (SYSTRANet)**

FAQ CABLE TV
where is necessary to register defects?
The defect it is possible to submit through the contact with the telephone office of customer service under the number 244 244 244. The second manner on poinformowanie the firms the multimedia about zaistnialej the situation is message by the road mailowa of notification with the help of the side www.multimedia.pl - tuck contact.

whether it is possible to benefit from a additional nest CATV?
of course exists such chance. To this end is necessary to be in contact with Infolinia be local By office customer services. Itemized payments are in the price-list of the services of analog television on the side www.multimedia.pl, in zakladce television useful documents.

to what serves two-way cable?
the term refers to offered by the system the TV of a cable ability of the transmission of the signal in both sides. Property this permits both on the reception, how and on the broadcast of information. Enables - subscriber profiting from such services how: The Internet whether payment for the separate, in fact viewed films VOD (per per view) and etc.

the clustered
the equipment serving to the chapter of strength of the signal of a large frequency to two or is more similar to
go out, with the behavior of fixed impedance. Equipment such perhaps applied for the purpose of annexation
of two or is more television receivers to one antenna or cable.

**frontal station**

the room, in which are found equipment to the reception and signal processing television and radio. Is this
center of cable TV (ang. Head end).

**lack of channel Playboy TV (in the pack Basic)**

the channel this is sent after an hour 23:00. If after this hour as before does not have access to this channel, by
cause can be the arranged parental blockade. Is necessary to carry out following steps: MENU > OF
ARRANGEMENT > PARENTAL CONTROL > (to write down STONE-PINES). The level of blockade (if is arranged on
the erotic", is necessary to change on without the limitations ").

**that this is a joint HDMI?**

Together with HDTV appeared the new joint HDMI. In contrast to hitherto used cables, it send at the same time
sound and picture, by that the installation becomes straighter. It guarantee, also lack of the loss of qualities
during sending of signal from the decoder to the TV. To the utilization of joint HDMI necessary is a TV assuring
protection of copyrights (HDCP). When TV does not assure this protection, is not necessary to use joint HDMI. If
you are not certain, try - decoder will inform about the problems and will fly to change cable. Frequent
problem with the connection of receiver TV by cable HDMI is the low quality of cable HDMI. In such cases we
ask to check cable HDMI in the shop where became bought or by the connection of decoder with the assistance
of a proven cable HDMI. The correctness of the work of decoder it is possible to verify through the connection
of receiver TV through the joint SCART.

**that this is a sound Dolby Surround?**

The sound Dolby Surround accessible is exclusively during the programs specially marked logo Dolby Surround.
In this system the sound spatial coded is on the standard channels stereo. To its necessary decoding is the
special decoder of sound. The decoder of sound is necessary to connect with the decoder DTV ktorymkolwiek
with to go out audio (RCA, S/PDIF) and to activate the decoder of sound Surround (succeeding generations of
the decoders of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2). Depending on
the version they serve the different number of loudspeakers and they are characterized the different precision
of activity.

### 7.3.5.5 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S1 (Google translator)

1. **Polish input sentence:**
   Określenie odnosi się do oferowanej przez system TV kablowej zdolności przekazywania sygnału
   w obie strony.
   
   **English output:**
   a term refers to a system offered by the cable TV signal transmission capability in both directions.
   
   **Errors:**
   **WO** Word order: it should be: a term refers to signal transmission capability in both directions, offered by the
cable TV system.
   
   **Corrected translation:**
   A term refers to signal transmission capability in both directions, offered by the cable TV system.

2. **Polish input sentence:**
   Umożliwia to Abonentowi korzystanie z takich usług jak: Internet czy opłaty za poszczególne, faktycznie
   obejrzane filmy VOD (per per view) i etc.
   
   **English output:**
   Allows the Subscriber use of such services as Internet or fees for the individual, actually viewed movies VOD
   (per-per-view) and etc.
   
   **Errors:**
   **MW(P) Missing word:** the personal pronoun ‘it’ preceding the verb ‘allows’
   **IWN(N) Incorrect word:** the plural noun ‘opłaty’ translates to ‘payments’ NOT ‘fees’
IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb “’ translates to past participle ‘viewed’ NOT present simple ‘view’
Corrected translation:
It allows the Subscriber use of such services as Internet or payments for the individual, actually viewed movies VOD (per-per-view) and etc.

3. Polish input sentence:
Urządzenie takie może zastosowane w celu przyłączenia dwóch lub więcej odbiorników telewizyjnych do jednej anteny lub kabla.

English output:
Such a device may be used to join two or more television receivers to one antenna or cable.
Errors:
IWF(V) Incorrect word: the noun ‘przyłączenia’ should be rendered as a verb ‘connect’ NOT ‘join’
Corrected translation:
Such a device may be used to connect two or more television receivers to one antenna or cable.

4. Polish input sentence:
Kanał ten jest nadawany po godzinie 23:00. Jeśli po tej godzinie nadal nie ma dostępu do tego kanału, przyczyną może być ustawiona blokada rodzicielska.

English output:
A channel is transmitted after 23:00. If after this time there is still no access to this channel, you may have set parental lock.
Errors:
IWF(D) Incorrect word: demonstrative determiner ‘ten’ translates to ‘this’ NOT ‘a’
IWF(Cl) Incorrect word: collocation with function of a verb ‘nie ma’ translates to ‘there is no/there is not’ NOT ‘does not have’ although the same word structure ‘nie ma’ is a verb in negation in 3rd person sing. (doesn’t have)
Corrected translation:
A channel is transmitted after 23:00. If after this time there is still no access to this channel, you may have set parental lock.

5. Polish input sentence:
Poziom blokady (jeśli jest ustawiona na „Erotyczne”, należy zmienić na „Bez ograniczeń”).

English output:
The level of the lock (if it is set to "Sex" should be changed to "unbound").
Errors:
IWF(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective “’ translates to ‘erotic’ NOT ‘sex’
IWF(Cl) Incorrect word: the collocation “’ translates to ‘without restriction’ NOT ‘unbound’
Corrected translation:
The level of the lock (if it is set to "erotic", should be changed to "without restrictions").

6. Polish input sentence:
Wraz z HDTV pojawiło się nowe złącze HDMI.

English output:
Along with the emergence of a new HDTV with HDMI.
Errors:
WO Word order: the abbreviation ‘HDTV’ should follow the collocation ‘along with’
IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb in past simple ‘pojawiło się’ translates to ‘emerged’ NOT ‘emergence’
EW(Pr) Extra word: the 2nd preposition ‘with’
Corrected translation:
Along with the HDTV a new HDMI emerged.

7. Polish input sentence:
Do wykorzystania złącza HDMI niezbędny jest telewizor zapewniający ochronę praw autorskich (HDCP).
English output:
To use the HDMI connector is needed to ensure that television copyright protection (HDCP).

Errors:
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘złącza’ translates to ‘interface’ NOT ‘connector’
WO Word order: the noun ‘television’ should follow the noun ‘interface’
IWF(Adj) Incorrect word form: the adjective ‘zapewniający’ translates to ‘ensuring’ NOT ‘to ensure’
EW(Con) Extra word: conjunction ‘that’
WO Word order: the verb in passive voice ‘is needed’ should be at the end of the sentence

Corrected translation:
To use the HDMI interface, television ensuring copyright protection is needed (HDCP).

8. Polish input sentence:
Jeśli nie jesteś pewien, spróbuj – dekoder sam poinformuje o problemach i poleci zmienić kabel.

English output:
If you're not sure, try it - he will inform the decoder about the problems and recommend to change the cable.

Errors:
IW(PP) Incorrect word: reflexive personal pronoun ‘sam’ translates to ‘itself’ NOT ‘he’ and should be placed after the noun ‘the decoder’
WO Word order: the noun ‘the decoder’ should precede the verb ‘will inform’

Corrected translation:
If you're not sure, try it - the decoder itself will inform about the problems and recommend to change the cable.

9. Polish input sentence:
W takich przypadkach prosimy sprawdzić kabel HDMI w sklepie gdzie został kupiony lub przez podłączenie dekodera przy pomocy sprawdzonego kabla HDMI.

English output:
In such cases, please check the HDMI cable in the store where purchased or by connecting a set-top box using an HDMI cable tested.

Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘sprawdzić’ translates to ‘test’ NOT ‘check’
WO Word order: the adjective ‘tested’ should be before the abbreviation ‘HDMI’

Corrected translation:
In such cases, please test the HDMI cable in the store where purchased or by connecting a set-top box using a tested HDMI cable.

10. Polish input sentence:
Poprawność pracy dekodera można zweryfikować poprzez podłączenie odbiornika TV poprzez złącze SCART.

English output:
Decoder works correctly, you can verify by connecting the TV via SCART.

Errors:
MW(Con) Missing word: the conjunction ‘whether’ at the beginning of the sentence

Corrected translation:
Whether Decoder works correctly, you can verify by connecting the TV via SCART.

11. Polish input sentence:
Dźwięk Dolby Surround dostępny jest wyłącznie podczas programów specjalnie oznakowanych logo Dolby Surround.

English output:
Dolby Surround is available only during programs specifically labelled Dolby Surround logo.

Errors:
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘with’ after the verb ‘labelled’

Corrected translation:
Dolby Surround is available only during programs specifically labelled with Dolby Surround logo.

12. Polish input sentence:
Dekoder dźwięku należy podłączyć z dekoderem DTV którykoliwiek z wyjść audio (RCA, S/PDIF) i uaktywnić dekoder dźwięku Surround (kolejne generacje dekoderów tego typu dźwięku nazywają się Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

English output:
Sound decoder must be connected with any of the DTV decoder of audio outputs (RCA, S / PDIF) and activate the surround sound decoder (set-top boxes, successive generations of this type of sound called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

Errors:
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘by’
WO Word order: preposition and determiner together with a preposition ‘by any of’ should precede the noun phrase ‘audio outputs’
EW(Pr) Extra word: the preposition ‘of’ following the 1st noun ‘decoder’
IW(N)(GNP) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘dekoderów’ translates to ‘decoders’ in genitive noun phrase’ kolejne generacje dekoderów tego typu dźwięku’(successive generations of decoders of this type of sound)
WO Word order: the noun ‘decoder’ should be placed after the noun phrase ‘successive generation (of)’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ following the noun phrase ‘successive generations’
MW(V) Missing word: the verb ‘to be’; the reflexive verb ‘nazywają się’ is rendered in English by passive voice ‘are called’
Corrected translation:
Sound decoder must be connected with the DTV decoder by any of audio outputs (RCA, S / PDIF) and activate the surround sound decoder (successive generations of decoders of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

13. Polish input sentence:
W zależności od wersji obsługują różną liczbę głośników oraz charakteryzują się różną precyzją działania.

English output:
Depending on the version support different numbers of speakers, and have different precision.

Errors:
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘they’ referring to the ‘decoders’ in the previous sentence
Corrected translation:
Depending on the version they support different numbers of speakers, and have different precision.

7.3.5.6 Errors affecting comprehensibility - S2 (Microsoft Translator)

1. Polish input sentence:
Drugim sposobem na poinformowanie firmy Multimedia o zaistniałej sytuacji jest przesłanie drogą mailową zgłoszenia za pomocą strony www.multimedia.pl - zakładka Kontakt.

English output:
The second way to inform the Media about the situation the company is send by email notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact.

Errors:
WO Word order: the noun ‘company’ should precede the proper name ‘Multimedia’
IW(Pn) Incorrect word: the proper name ‘Multimedia’ should not have been changed and translated to ‘Media’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition(particle) ‘to’ in front of the verb ‘send’
MW(A) Missing word: indefinite article ‘a’ referring to the noun ‘notification’
Corrected translation:
The second way to inform the Multimedia company about the situation is to send by email a notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact.

2. Polish input sentence:
Określenie odnosi się do oferowanej przez system TV kablowej zdolności przekazywania sygnału w obie strony.

**English output:**
The Term refers to the system of cable TV capacity to transmit a signal in both parties.

**Errors:**
- **MW(V)** Missing word: the past participle ‘oferowanej’(offered)
- **MW(Pr)** Missing word: preposition ‘by’ following the missing pp ‘offered’
- **IW(N)** Incorrect word: the plural noun “translates to ‘ways’ NOT ‘parties’

**Corrected translation:**
The Term refers to offered by the system of cable TV capacity to transmit a signal in both ways.

3. **Polish input sentence:**
Umożliwia to Abonentowi korzystanie z takich usług jak: Internet czy opłaty za poszczególne, faktycznie obejrzane filmy VOD (per per view) i etc.

**English output:**
Allows You To the Subscriber to use services such as: Internet charges for each actually viewed movies VOD (per per view) and etc.

**Errors:**
- **MW(PP)** Missing word: personal pronoun ‘it’ preceding the verb ‘allows’
- **EW(PP)** Extra word: personal pronoun ‘we’
- **EW(Pr)** Extra word: preposition ‘to’
- **MW(Con)** Missing word: conjunction ‘czy’(or)
- **IW(N)** Incorrect word: the plural noun ‘opłaty’ translates to ‘payments’ NOT ‘charges’

**Corrected translation:**
It allows the Subscriber to use services such as: Internet or payments for each actually viewed movies VOD (per per view) and etc.

4. **Polish input sentence:**
• Rozgałęźnik
Urządzenie służące do rozdziału mocy sygnału wielkiej częstotliwości na dwa lub więcej jednakowych wyjść, przy zachowaniu stałej impedancji.

**English output:**
• Power Strip
A device used to signal power distribution frequency of two or more identical outputs, while maintaining constant impedance.

**Errors:**
- **WO** Word order: the noun ‘distribution’ should follow past participle ‘used to’
- **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: preposition ‘do’ translates to ‘for’ NOT ‘to’
- **MW(Pr)** Missing word: preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘distribution’ in genitive noun phrase ‘rozdziału mocy sygnału wielkiej częstotliwości’(distribution of signal power of high frequency)
- **MW(Pr)(GNP)** Missing word: preposition ‘of’ following the noun phrase ‘signal power’ in genitive noun phrase ‘rozdziału mocy sygnału wielkiej częstotliwości’(distribution of signal power of high frequency)
- **MW(Adj)** Missing word: adjective ‘wielkiej’(high)
- **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: preposition ‘na’ translates to ‘to’ NOT ‘of’

**Corrected translation:**
A device used for distribution of signal power of high frequency to two or more identical outputs, while maintaining constant impedance.

5. **Polish input sentence:**
• Stacja czołowa
Pomieszczenie, w którym znajdują się urządzenia do odbioru i przetwarzania sygnałów telewizyjnych i radiowych. Jest to centrum telewizji kablowej (ang. Head end).
English output:

• Head end
The Room, the reception and processing of the signals of television and radio. This is the center of the cable. (ang. Head end).

Errors:

MW(P) Missing word: relative pronoun ‘w którym’(where/in which)
MW(V) Missing word: the reflexive verb ‘znajdują się’(are located)
MW(N)(GNP) Missing word: the noun in genitive case ‘telewizji’(TV) in genitive noun phrase ‘centrum telewizji kablowej’(the center of cable TV)
NT(Ab) Not translated: the abbreviation ‘ang.’(in English)

Corrected translation:
The Room, where the reception and processing of the signals of television and radio are located. This is the centre of the cable TV. (in English: Head end).

6. Polish input sentence:
Kanał ten jest nadawany po godzinie 23:00.

English output:
This channel is awarded after 23:00.

Errors:

IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘’ translates to ‘is aired’ NOT ‘is awarded’

Corrected translation:
This channel is aired after 23:00.

7. Polish input sentence:
W przeciwieństwie do dotychczas używanych kabli, przesyła ono jednocześnie dźwięk i obraz, przez co instalacja staje się prostsza.

English output:
In contrast to the previously used cables send it at the same time, the sound and image, the installation becomes much easier.

Errors:

WO Word order: the personal pronoun ‘it’ should appear before the verb ‘send’
IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘przesyła’ should be in 3rd person singular ‘sends’

Corrected translation:
In contrast to the previously used cables it sends at the same time, the sound and image, the installation becomes much easier.

8. Polish input sentence:
Do wykorzystania złącza HDMI niezbędny jest telewizor zapewniający ochronę praw autorskich (HDCP).

English output:
To use the HDMI TV is necessary to ensure the protection of copyright (HDCP).

Errors:

MW(N) Missing word: the noun in genitive case ‘złącza’(interface)
IW(P) Incorrect word: instead of preposition ‘to’ there should be the relative pronoun ‘that’
IWF(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘zapewniając’ should be in 3rd person singular ‘ensures’
WO Word order: ‘is necessary’ should be placed at the end of the sentence.

Corrected translation:
To use the HDMI interface, TV that ensures the protection of copyright (HDCP) is necessary.

9. Polish input sentence:
Jeśli nie jesteś pewien, spróbuj – dekoder sam poinformuje o problemach i poleci zmienić kabel.

English output:
If you are unsure, try is the decoder itself informs problems and being notified to change the cable.

Errors:
IW Incorrect word: hyphen '-' should have been left as a hyphen NOT translated to verb ‘is’
IW(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘poinformuje’ translates to future tense ‘will inform’ NOT present simple ‘informs’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘about’ following the verb ‘inform’
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘’ translates to ‘will recommend’ NOT ‘being notified’
Corrected translation:
If you are unsure, try – the decoder itself will inform about problems and will recommend to change the cable.

10. Polish input sentence:
W takich przypadkach prosimy sprawdzić kabel HDMI w sklepie gdzie został kupiony lub przez podłączenie dekodera przy pomocy sprawdzonego kabla HDMI.
English output:
In such cases, please check the HDMI cable in the shop where he bought or by connecting your set-top box using a validated HDMI cable.
Errors:
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘’ translates to ‘test’ NOT ‘check’
IW(PP) Incorrect word: it should be personal pronoun ‘it’ NOT ‘he’
MW(V) Missing word: the auxiliary verb ‘został’(was)
Corrected translation:
In such cases, please test the HDMI cable in the shop where it was bought or by connecting your set-top box using a validated HDMI cable.

11. Polish input sentence:
Poprawność pracy dekodera można zweryfikować poprzez podłączenie odbiornika TV poprzez złącze SCART.
English output:
Set-top box, you can verify the correctness of the work by plugging the receiver TV via SCART.
Errors:
WO Word order: the noun phrase ‘set-top box’ should follow the noun ‘work’ in the genitive noun phrase ‘Poprawność pracy dekodera’(the correctness of the work of set-top box)
MW(Pr)(GNP) Missing word: preposition ‘of’ preceding the noun phrase ‘set-top box’ in genitive noun phrase ‘Poprawność pracy dekodera’(the correctness of the work of set-top box)
MW(N) Missing word: the noun in nominative case ‘złącze’(interface/cable)
Corrected translation:
You can verify the correctness of the work of set-top box by plugging the receiver TV via SCART cable.

12. Polish input sentence:
¼ Co to jest dźwięk Dolby Surround?
English output:
• What is the sound of Dolby Surround sound?
Errors:
EW(N) Extra word: the noun ‘sound’ in front of the proper name ‘Dolby Surround’
Corrected translation:
• What is the Dolby Surround sound?

13. Polish input sentence:
Dźwięk Dolby Surround dostępny jest wyłącznie podczas programów specjalnie oznakowanych logo Dolby Surround.
English output:
The Sound of Dolby Surround is available only when the programmes specially tagged logo Dolby Surround.
Errors:
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘podczas’ translates to ‘during’ NOT ‘when’
MW(Pr)(GNP) Missing word: preposition ‘with’ following the verb ‘tagged’ in genitive noun phrase’ programów specjalnie oznakowanych logo’(programmes specially tagged with logo)
Corrected translation:

The Sound of Dolby Surround is available only during the programmes specially tagged with logo Dolby Surround.

14. Polish input sentence:
Dekoder dźwięku należy podłączyć z dekoderem DTV którykolwiek z wyjść audio (RCA, S/PDIF) i uaktywnić dekoder dźwięku Surround (kolejne generacje dekoderów tego typu dźwięku nazywają się Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

English output:
Audio decoder must be connected to the decoder DTV any audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and activate the Surround sound decoder (the next generation set-top boxes of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic decoder, Dolby ProLogic decoder 2).

Errors:

MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘by’ rendering in English the pronoun ‘którymkolwiek’ (by any)
Corrected translation:
Audio decoder must be connected to the decoder DTV by any audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and activate the Surround sound decoder (the next generation set-top boxes of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic decoder, Dolby ProLogic decoder 2).

15. Polish input sentence:
W zależności od wersji obsługują różną liczbę głośników oraz charakteryzują się różną precyzją działania.

English output:
Depending on the version support a varying number of speakers, and are characterized by a varying degree of accuracy.

Errors:

MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘they’
Corrected translation:
Depending on the version they support a varying number of speakers, and are characterized by a varying degree of accuracy.
whether it is possible to benefit from a additional nest CATV?

Errors:
IW(A) Incorrect word: there should indefinite article 'an' NOT 'a'
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case 'gniazda' translates to 'socket' NOT 'nest'

Corrected translation:
Whether it is possible to benefit from an additional socket CATV?

3. Polish input sentence:
Oczywiście istnieje taka możliwość.

English output:
of course exists such chance.

Errors:
MW(P) Missing word: pronoun 'there'
MW(A) Missing word: indefinite article 'a'
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun translates to 'possibility' NOT 'chance'

Corrected translation:
Of course there exists such a possibility.

4. Polish input sentence:
W tym celu należy skontaktować się z Infolinią bądź Lokalnym Biurem Obsługi Klienta.

English output:
To this end is necessary to be in contact with Infolinia be local By office customer services.

Errors:
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun 'it'
NT(N) Not translated: the noun in instrumental case ''(helpline)
IW(Con) Incorrect word: the conjunction 'bądź' translates to 'or' NOT 'be' although the word 'bądź' may also mean imperative of 'to be' in a different context
EW(Pr) Extra word: preposition 'by'
WO Word order: the noun office should be at the end of the genitive noun phrase 'Lokalnym Biurem Obsługi Klienta'(local customer service office)

Corrected translation:
To this end it is necessary to be in contact with helpline or local customer services office.

5. Polish input sentence:
Określenie odnosi się do oferowanej przez system TV kablowej zdolności przekazywania sygnału w obie strony.

English output:
the term refers to offered by the system the TV of a cable ability of the transmission of the signal in both sides.

Errors:
EW(A) Extra word: definite article 'the'
EW(A) Extra word: indefinite article 'a'
WO Word order: the abbreviation 'TV' should follow the adjective 'cable'
IW(N) Incorrect word: the plural noun in accusative case 'strony' translates to 'ways' NOT 'sides'

Corrected translation:
the term refers to offered by the system of cable TV, ability of the transmission of the signal in both ways.

6. Polish input sentence:
Właściwość ta pozwala zarówno na odbiór, jak i na nadawanie informacji.

English output:
Property this permits both on the reception, how and on the broadcast of information.

Errors:
WO Word order: the demonstrative determiner 'this' should be in front of the noun 'property'
EW(Pr) Extra word: preposition 'on'
EW(Ad) Extra word: adverb 'how'
This property permits both the reception, and the broadcast of information.

Corrected translation:

Enables - subscriber profitting from such services how: The Internet whether payment for the separate, in fact viewed films VOD (per per view) and etc.

Errors:

MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ in front of the noun ‘subscriber’ as it was mentioned earlier in the text

MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘to’(it)

IW(Con) Incorrect word: conjunction ‘jak’ translates to ‘as’ NOT ‘how’

IW(Con) Incorrect word: the conjunction ‘czy’ translates to ‘or’ NOT ‘whether’

Corrected translation:

It Enables – the subscriber profitting from such services as: The Internet or payment for the separate, in fact viewed films VOD (per per view) and etc.

Errors:

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘Rozgałęźnik’ translates to ‘splitter/ power strip’ NOT ‘clustered’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘rozdziału’ translates to ‘division’ NOT ‘chapter’

EW(V) Extra word: the verb ‘is’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the plural noun in genitive case ‘wyjść’ translates to ‘outputs’ NOT ‘to go out’

EW(A) Extra word: definite article ‘the’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in locative case ‘zachowaniu’ translates to ‘maintaining’ NOT ‘behaviour’ although the same word ‘zachowaniu’ can have a meaning of ‘behaviour’ in a different context

Corrected translation:

the clustered

the equipment serving to the chapter of strength of the signal of a large frequency to two or more similar to go out, with the behavior of fixed impedance.

Errors:

IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘może’ translates to modal auxiliary verb ‘can’ NOT ‘perhaps’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘wyjść’ translates to ‘outputs’ NOT ‘to go out’

EW(A) Extra word: definite article ‘the’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in locative case ‘zachowaniu’ translates to ‘maintaining’ NOT ‘behaviour’ although the same word ‘zachowaniu’ can have a meaning of ‘behaviour’ in a different context

Corrected translation:

the clustered

the equipment serving to division of strength of the signal of a large frequency to two or more similar outputs, with maintaining of fixed impedance.

Errors:

WO Word order: adjective ‘such’ should be at the beginning of the sentence

IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘może’ translates to modal auxiliary verb ‘can’ NOT ‘perhaps’

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘’ translates to ‘connection’ NOT ‘annexation’
Such equipment can be applied for the purpose of connection of two or more television receivers to one antenna or cable.

10. Polish input sentence:

Stacja czołowa

Pomieszczenie, w którym znajdują się urządzenia do odbioru i przetwarzania sygnałów telewizyjnych i radiowych. Jest to centrum telewizji kablowej (ang. Head end).

English output:

frontal station

the room, in which is found equipment for the reception and signal processing television and radio. Is this center of cable TV (ang. Head end).

Errors:

IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun phrase ‘Stacja czołowa’ translates to ‘Head end’ NOT ‘frontal station’

IW(V) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘to be’ should be in 3rd person singular ‘is’ referring to the ‘equipment’

IW(Pr) Incorrect word: the preposition ‘do’ translates to ‘for’ NOT ‘to’

MW(Pr) Missing word: the preposition ‘of’ following the noun ‘processing’

WO Word order: the demonstrative determiner ‘this’ should be at the beginning of the second sentence

MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’

Corrected translation:

frontal station

the room, in which is found equipment for the reception and signal processing of television and radio. This is the center of cable TV (ang. Head end).

11. Polish input sentence:

Kanał ten jest nadawany po godzinie 23:00.

English output:

the channel this is sent after an hour 23:00.

Errors:

EW(A) Extra word: definite article ‘the’

WO Word order: the demonstrative determiner ‘this’ should be at the beginning of the sentence

IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘nadawany’ translates to ‘broadcasted’ NOT ‘sent’

IW(A) Incorrect word: it should be definite article ‘the’ NOT indefinite ‘an’ in front of the noun ‘hour’

Corrected translation:

This channel is broadcasted after the hour 23:00.

12. Polish input sentence:

Jeśli po tej godzinie nadal nie ma dostępu do tego kanału, przyczyną może być ustawiona blokada rodzicielska.

English output:

If after this hour as before does not have access to this channel, by cause can be the arranged parental blockade.

Errors:

IW(Ad) Incorrect word: adverb ‘nadal’ translates to ‘still’ NOT ‘as before’

IW(Cl) Incorrect word: collocation with function of a verb ‘nie ma’ translates to ‘there is no/there is not’ NOT ‘does not have’ although the same word structure ‘nie ma’ is a verb in negation in 3rd person sing. (doesn’t have)

EW(Pr) Extra word: preposition ‘by’

MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ referring to the noun ‘cause’
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective ‘ustawiona’ translates to ‘set’ NOT ‘arranged’
IW(N) Incorrect word: the noun ‘blokada’ translates to ‘control’ NOT ‘blockade’
Corrected translation:
If after this hour still there is no access to this channel, the cause can be the set parental control.

13. Polish input sentence:
Należy wykonać następujące kroki: MENU > USTAWIENIA > KONTROLA RODZICIELSKA > (wpisać PIN).

English output:
Is necessary to carry out following steps: MENU > OF ARRANGEMENT > PARENTAL CONTROL > (to write down STONE-PINES).
Errors:
MW(P) Missing word: impersonal pronoun ‘it’
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘wpisać’ translates to ‘enter’ NOT ‘write down’
IW(Ab) Incorrect word: the abbreviation ‘PIN’ translates to ‘PIN/Personal Number’ NOT ‘STONE-PINES’
Corrected translation:
It is necessary to carry out following steps: MENU > OF ARRANGEMENT > PARENTAL CONTROL > (to enter PIN).

14. Polish input sentence:
Poziom blokady (jeśli jest ustawiona na „Erotyczne”, należy zmienić na „Bez ograniczeń”).

English output:
The level of blockade (if it is arranged on the erotic”, is necessary to change on without the limitations ”).
Errors:
Incorrect word: the noun in genitive case ‘blokady’ translates to ‘control’ NOT ‘blockade’
Incorrect word: the verb’s past participle ‘ustawiona’ translates to ‘set’ NOT ‘arranged’
IW(Pr) Incorrect word: preposition ‘na’ translates to ‘to’ NOT ‘on’
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘it’ referring to the ‘control’
MW(P) Missing word: impersonal pronoun ‘it’
Incorrect word: preposition ‘na’ translates to ‘to’ NOT ‘on’
Corrected translation:
The level of control (if it is set to „the erotic”, it is necessary to change to „without the limitations ”).

15. Polish input sentence:
• Co to jest złącze HDMI?

English output:
that this is a joint HDMI?
Errors:
IW(Cl) Incorrect word: the collocation ‘Co to jest’ together with a noun in an interrogative clause translates to ‘What is’ NOT ‘that this is’
Corrected translation:
What is a joint HDMI?

16. Polish input sentence:
W przeciwieństwie do dotychczas używanych kabli, przesyła ono jednocześnie dźwięk i obraz, przez co instalacja staje się prostsza.

English output:
In contrast to hitherto used cables, it send at the same time sound and picture, by that the installation becomes straighter.
Errors:
IW(FV) Incorrect word form: the verb ‘przesyła’ translates to 3rd person present simple ‘sends’ NOT ‘send’
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective ‘prostsza’ translates to ‘easier’ NOT ‘straighter’
Corrected translation:
In contrast to hitherto used cables, it sends at the same time sound and picture, by that the installation becomes easier.
17. **Polish input sentence:**
Jeśli nie jesteś pewien, spróbuj – dekoder sam poinformuje o problemach i poleci zmienić kabel.

**English output:**
If you are not certain, try - decoder will inform about the problems and will fly to change cable.

**Errors:**
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘poleci’ translates to ‘recommend/advise’ NOT ‘fly’

**Corrected translation:**
If you are not certain, try - decoder will inform about the problems and will recommend to change cable.

18. **Polish input sentence:**
W takich przypadkach prosimy sprawdzić kabel HDMI w sklepie gdzie został kupiony lub przez podłączenie dekodera przy pomocy sprawdzonego kabla HDMI.

**English output:**
In such cases we ask to check cable HDMI in the shop where became bought or by the connection of decoder with the assistance of a proven cable HDMI.

**Errors:**
IW(V) Incorrect word: the verb ‘sprawdzić’ translates to ‘test’ NOT ‘check’
MW(A) Missing word: definite article ‘the’ in front of the 1st noun ‘cable’
MW(PP) Missing word: personal pronoun ‘it’ referring to the ‘cable’
IW(V) Incorrect word: the auxiliary verb ‘został’ translates to ‘was’ NOT ‘became’ although the same verb ‘został’ in a different context can translate to ‘became’
IW(Adj) Incorrect word: the adjective in genitive case ‘sprawdzonego’ translates to ‘tested’ NOT ‘proven’

**Corrected translation:**
In such cases we ask to test the cable HDMI in the shop where it was bought or by the connection of decoder with the assistance of a tested cable HDMI.

19. **Polish input sentence:**
Co to jest dźwięk Dolby Surround?

**English output:**
that this is a sound Dolby Surround?

**Errors:**
Incorrect word: the collocation ‘Co to jest’ together with a noun in an interrogative clause translates to ‘What is’ NOT ‘that this is’
WO Word order: the noun ‘sound’ should be at the end of the sentence

**Corrected translation:**
What is a Dolby Surround sound?

20. **Polish input sentence:**
Dźwięk Dolby Surround dostępny jest wyłącznie podczas programów specjalnie oznakowanych logo Dolby Surround.

**English output:**
the sound Dolby Surround accessible is exclusively during the programs specially marked logo Dolby Surround.

**Errors:**
Word order: the noun ‘sound’ should be after the noun phrase ‘Dolby Surround’
WO Word order: the verb ‘is’ should be before the adjective ‘accessible’
MW(Pr) Missing word: preposition ‘with’ after the past participle ‘marked’

**Corrected translation:**
the Dolby Surround sound is accessible exclusively during the programs specially marked with logo Dolby Surround.

21. **Polish input sentence:**
W tym systemie dźwięk przestrzenny zakodowany jest na standardowych kanałach stereo. Do jego odkodowania potrzebny jest specjalny dekoder dźwięku.
In this system the sound spatial coded is on the standard channels stereo. To its necessary decoding is the special decoder of sound.

Errors:
- **WO** Word order: the adjective ‘spatial’ should be before the noun ‘sound’
- **WO** Word order: the verb ‘is’ should be in front of the past participle ‘encoded’
- **IW(V)** Incorrect word: the past participle ‘zakodowany’ translates to ‘encoded’ NOT ‘coded’
- **WO** Word order: the determiner ‘stereo’ should be in front of the noun ‘channels’
- **WO** Word order: the verb ‘is’ followed by the adjective ‘necessary’ should be at the end of the sentence.

Corrected translation:

In this system the **spatial** sound **is encoded** on the standard **stereo** channels. To its decoding the special **decoder of sound** **is necessary**.

22. Polish input sentence:

Dekoder dźwięku należy podłączyć z dekoderem DTV którymkolwiek z wyjść audio (RCA, S/PDIF) i uaktywnić dekoder dźwięku Surround (kolejne generacje dekoderów tego typu dźwięku nazywają się Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

English output:

The decoder of sound is necessary to connect with the decoder DTV **by any** of audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and to activate the decoder of sound Surround (succeeding generations of the decoders of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

Errors:
- **NT(D)** Not translated: determiner in instrumental case ‘którymkolwiek’ translates to ‘by any’
- **IW(Pr)** Incorrect word: preposition ‘z’ translates to ‘of’ NOT ‘with’
- **IW(N)** Incorrect word: the plural noun in instrumental case ‘wyjść’ translates to ‘outputs’ NOT ‘to go out’

Corrected translation:

The decoder of sound is necessary to connect with the decoder DTV **by any of** audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and to activate the decoder of sound Surround (succeeding generations of the decoders of this type of sound are called Dolby Surround, Dolby ProLogic, Dolby ProLogic 2).

23. Polish input sentence:

W zależności od wersji obsługują różną liczbę głośników oraz charakteryzują się różną precyzją działania.

English output:

Depending on the version they serve the different number of loudspeakers and they are characterized the different precision of activity.

Errors:
- **IW(V)** Incorrect word: the verb ‘obsługują’ translates to ‘operate’ NOT ‘serve’
- **MW(Pr)** Missing word: preposition ‘by’ following past participle ‘characterized’

Corrected version:

Depending on the version they **operate** the different number of loudspeakers and they are characterized by the different precision of activity.
7.4 Appendix 4 – Analysis of cohesion

7.4.1 Text 1 - „O Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Pracy” (About Provincial Work Office)

7.4.1.1 Translation by S1 (Google Translate)

*About The Regional Labour Office* (S51) The Regional Labour Office in Krakow is a department of the Provincial Government of Malopolska. (S52) We are a public institution which means that we act not for themselves, but for others. (S53) We Implementing the Regional Labour Office in Malopolska, which is why since 2007 the purpose and foundation of all initiatives is the mission of Malopolska: a competent, qualified and employed residents of Malopolska. (S54)

We have resources that can be obtained on the implementation of projects in the field of human resource development. (S55) We act in the Malopolska province feature Implementing Institution (S56) Institutional Capital Operational Program 2007-2013. (S56)

We provide unique, professional and system of labor market information. Annually develop a Regional Action Plan for Employment and we assess the situation on the labour market Malopolska. (S57) We can use to increase their competence and qualifications. Our professional consultants provide services such as career counselling for adults and entering the labour market. (S58)

We help find and secure employment abroad, posting on the website and enabling a conversation with a professional advisor EURES. (S59)

We accept and consider applications for the issue of unemployment benefits after working abroad. In order to determine unemployment benefits (S60) and the relevant Certificates in the European Union – Union/European Economic Area and Switzerland. (S61)

In addition to the statutory responsibilities, we are active in the preparation and implementation of projects co-financed by the European Union. These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the office and complete the joint implementation of the regional labor market policy. (S62)
7.4.1.2 Translation by S2 (Microsoft Translator)

The Voivodship Labour Office

Regional
Labour
Office
in Cracow is an organizational unit of the County
to increase autonomy of the Self-government Malopolskiego.
We, which means that we, not for yourself, but we're here in favour of the Malopolska region, therefore initiatives is a competent, qualified resident of Malopolska, and working resident of Malopolskiego.

We have the means that you can get for the implementation of the undertakings from the scope of human resource development. We develop a regional Action Plan for employment and are assessing the situation on the labour market. Annually we provide a unique, professional and system information on the labour market.

We have the information that Malopolie can use to increase their competence and qualifications. Our professional advisers provide services from the scope of vocational guidance for adults and young people entering the labour market.

We help you find the safe work abroad by publishing on the offer of the European employment services (EURES) and allowing you to chat with an Advisor professional EURES.

We accept our applications and benefits of the relevant certificates or decisions in order to determine the unemployment benefit. When working abroad, transfer allowance is in the countries of the European Union/European economic area and Switzerland.

In addition to statutory tasks, we are active in the preparation and implementation of projects co-financed from the European Union. These projects relate to the strategic objectives of the Office and complement the regional implementation of the provincial labour market policy.

7.4.1.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRANet)

On The provincial Urzędzie

The provincial office of work in Krakow is organizational individual of the autonomy of Lesser Poland Voivodeship. We are public institution that, for demonstrative reference, are public institution.
that job market, unemployed undertakings, situation on offer repetition(certificatesS12) reference(inhabitants of Little PolandS4) conjunction(additive simple) We PolandS4) they E303 professional implementing every year by regional wspolfinansowanych from the function of the institutions repetition(institutionS5) implementing synonym(realizationS5) Institution, repetition(institutionS5) (intermediary institution repetition(institute) OF II degrees) European antonymy(provincialS2) Social synonymy(publicS3) Fund synonymy(meansS5) Of 2007-2013. 

We repetition(ws54) have at disposal by means, which it is possible to gain on the realization repetition(realizationS4) of undertakings from the range of development of human stores. We repetition(ws55) fulfil in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship reference(Lesser Poland VoivodeshipS2) the function of the institutions repetition(institutionS5) implementing synonym(realizationS5) Institution, repetition(institutionS5) (intermediary institution repetition(institute) OF II degrees) European antonymy(provincialS2) Social synonymy(publicS3) Fund synonymy(meansS5) Of 2007-2013. Every year repetition(yearS54) we repetition(We S7) work out regional synonymy(provincialS2)antonymy(EuropeanS6) action plan in support of the employment repetition(professionalS10) and conjunction(additive) we repetition(weS57) carry out synonymy(fulfillS6) the opinions of situation on the job market repetition(job marketS57) of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship repetition(Lesser Poland VoivodeshipS5).-58

We repetition(ws58) possess synonymy(haveS55) information reference(unique,professional,system informationS8) that Malopoleńscy reference(inhabitants of Little PolandS4) they p.reference(inhabitants of Little PolandS4)Malopoleńscy can use in order to increase competence, repetition(competentS4) and conjunction(additive) qualifications repetition(qualifiedS5)antonymy(EuropeanS6) Our professional repetition(professionalS8) advisers testifies services from the range of repetition(rangeS5) professional guidance, synonymy(servicesS10) for the adults and entering youth antonymy(adultS10) on the job market repetition(job marketS8).-510

We repetition(ws59) help abroad to find safe work synonymy(jobS8) publishing in Internet service repetition(servicesS10) Of the offer synonymy(workS11) of European services of Employment (EURES reference(EuropeanServices of EmploymentS11)) and conjunction(additive) enabling conversation with professional adviser repetition(professional adviserS10) EURES, reference(EuropeanServices of EmploymentS11) •

We repetition(ws60) receive and examine unemployed proposals for the issue of appropriate repetition(unemployedS11)antonymy(publicS3) (certificates or decision for the purpose of the settlement allowance for the unemployed, repetition(unemployedS11)antonymy(publicS3) after the work repetition(workS11) abroad repetition(abroadS11) (certificate repetition(certificatesS12) E301) and conjunction(additive) transfer allowance repetition(allowanceS12) (certificate repetition(certificatesS12) E303) – in the countries of European Union repetition(europeanS11) Union of the European Union repetition(europeanS12) Economic Area and Switzerland. 

Besides conjunction(Complex additive) legal jobs reference(to the jobs mentioned beforeS12,S10,S8, S17,S6) we repetition(ws51) lead active activity in the range of repetition(rangeS5) of projects wspolfinansowanych from the means repetition(meansS5) of European Union repetition(EuropeanUnionS12) •

projects anaphoricReference(projectsS13) these near demonstrativeReference(projectsS13) they anaphoricReference(projectsS14) refer to strategic repetition(action planS8) goals repetition(goalS4) of office anaphoricReference(WeS12,provincialOffice of workS2) and conjunction(additive) they anaphoricReference(projects S13) complete jointly repetition(jointlyS13) legal jobs repetition(jobsS13) the realization repetition(realizationS13) of regional synonymy(ProvincialS2)repetition(regionalS8)antonymy(EuropeanS11) politics, reference(regionalAction Plan for employmentS8) synonymy(plantS8) of job market repetition(job marketS8) •

We repetition(ws54) act repetition(actS3) for other antonymy(ws53) work synonymy(actS3) in support of the region Little synonymy(LesserS2) Poland reference(Lesser Poland VoivodeshipS2) therefore conjunction(usual general simple) year by goal and by the base synonymy(goalS4) of the realization of all cataphoricReference(initiatives further discussed) our p.reference(ws54) Initiatives is a mission synonymy(goalsS4): from 2007 the competent, qualified synonymy(competentS4) and con.(additive simple) Working inhabitant of Little Poland reference(Lesser Poland VoivodeshipS2 the region Little PolandS4) repetition(Lesser PolandS4) •

besides conjunction(Complex additive) legal jobs, reference(to the jobs mentioned beforeS12,S10,S8, S17,S6), we repetition(ws51) lead active activity in the range of repetition(rangeS5) of projects wspolfinansowanych from the means repetition(meansS5) of European Union repetition(EuropeanUnionS12) • projects anaphoricReference(projectsS13) these near demonstrativeReference(projectsS13) they anaphoricReference(projectsS14) refer to strategic repetition(action planS8) goals repetition(goalS4) of office anaphoricReference(WeS12,provincialOffice of workS2) and conjunction(additive) they anaphoricReference(projectsS13) complete jointly repetition(jointlyS13) legal jobs repetition(jobsS13) the realization repetition(realizationS13) of regional synonymy(ProvincialS2) repetition(regionalS8) antonymy(EuropeanS11) politics, reference(regionalAction Plan for employmentS8) synonymy(plantS8) of job market repetition(job marketS8) •
7.4.2 Text 2 – “Młodzieżowe Targi Pracy i Edukacji” (Work and Education Youth Fairs)

7.4.2.1 Translation by S1 (Google Translate)

Youth Employment and Education Fair

Regional Labour Office in Krakow offers a V Lesser Youth Job Youth Education Fair/ref.(Malopolska S3) ref.(Lesser Poland S2) Youth Job Fair and Education ref.(Youth – Work – Perspectives S2) "under the slogan:" Open to the volunteer. 

On 24 February 2011 between the hours of 9-14:30 in the Secondary School of Mechanical No. 1, Al. Mickiewicza 5, will be the fifth edition ref.(V S2) of the Malopolska Youth Job Fair and Education ref.(Youth – Work – Perspectives S2) The organization of this year's Job Fair ref.(S1) is to provide high school jobs directly from employers, professionals looking for information about the occupational groups of regional companies, as well as the improvement of mobility skills in the labor market needs and the importance of awareness, enhancement of lifelong learning as the rapid acquisition of skills retraining in accordance with the needs and requirements of the job market.

Participation in the Fair ref.(Pars S4) as well as training for students is free.

Fair ref.(Fair S5) Offer is addressed to secondary school students from the Malopolska Region teachers, school counsellors and other interested residents of Malopolska.

During the Fair representatives of companies of various industries will present their employment offers. It will also take the opportunity to talk about future employment ref.(Employment S1) the signing of preliminary agreements. Students will have the opportunity to review the educational offer is presented by universities and colleges to obtain information on careers advice.

Additional Events: Fair is an exciting, professionally produced workshops for young people (see workshop schedule), an exhibition of cars and an essay contest. Fair is attended by a young man. Justify your position.

To participate in the Fair and all the competitions should be sent to ZSM No. 1 in Krakow until 16 February 2011 Honorary Patron of the Fair were: President of the City prof. Jacek Majchrowski and Malopolska School Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.

Necessarily forms, rules of competitions all information related to trade fairs can be found at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: ads / job fairs education - February 24, 2011).
7.4.2.2 Translation by S2 (Microsoft translator Bing)

Youth Work and education Fairs[51]

Regional Labour Office in Cracow invites on Youth Employment V Malopolskie and education ref.[51] "Youth – Work – Perspective"[52].

On 24 February 2011 in hours from 9-14: 30 in the schools of mechanical 1, al. Mickiewicza 5, will be held for the 5th Edition of the fair work and con. Małopolskich Youth Education ref.[51] – Work – Perspective rep.(Youth –Work –Perspective 2) "under the title: open to voluntary service ."[53]

The aim of this year’s Fair ref.[51] is the transfer of Youth Work rep.[Work 53] completion of jobs directly from employers, information about the wanted specialistach of data by regional, groups, professional and skills mobility on the labour market, an awareness of the needs and the importance of education in education. Will improve the lifelong acquisition of skills as well as requirements of the labour market.

Participation in fairs and training for students are free of charge.[55]

The offer is addressed to students of fairs of the State, teachers, educationalists małopolskiego school of the State, as well as interested people of little Poland.

During the fair representatives of companies in diverse industries shall submit their job postings. Will also be an opportunity to take the conversation about the future employment and the signing of the preliminary contract. Students will have the possibility to review educational presented by universities and schools. Obtain information from police range of counselling.

Events accompanying this among the workshops prepared for young people (see the schedule of the workshops), exhibition of cars photo contests: "one day in the life of the exit list" and the competition on the life of a young man. Justify their position.[59]

Notification of participation in fairs should be sent to ZSM No 1 in Cracow until 16 February 2011.

Honorary patronage: President Fairs took over the city of Kraków Superintendent Alexander Palczewski.[512]

Badly printed matter, forms regulations, competitions and all information relating to the fair are located at: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (top menu: notices/exhibitions of work and education).
7.4.2.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRSANet)

The young markets of the work and associated of the education

The provincial office of work in Krakow invites on V Little Poland young markets of the work and con. associated of education youth – work perspectives.

In the day of 24 February 2011 year in the hours from 9-14:30 in Zespole mechanical schools number 1, al. Mickiewicz 5, will take place the fifth edition of Little Poland young markets of work and of education youth – work – perspectives under the motto: Open on voluntary service.

By the goal of the organization of this year's markets of work are a delivery of youth of schools ponadgimnazjalnych job offers immediately from pracodawcow, information about the sought specialists of the data of professional groups by regional firms, but also perfecting the skills of movement on the job market, the information of needs and con. associated the acquisition of the skills of a fast redeployment in accordance with the needs and con. associated by the requirements of job market.

Participation in the markets, how and instructions for the students are free.

The offer of markets is directed to the students of schools ponadgimnazjalnych from the terrain of Lesser Poland Voivodeship, teachers, school pedagogow, but also the advisers of professional interest of the inhabitants of Little Poland.

During the markets the representatives of various firms branz will introduce job offers presented by the schools presented. Students will have the chance of the execution of the review of educational offer presented by the schools. The obtained of information from the range of professional services.

Parties the concurrent with markets these are interesting, professionally prepared shops for youth (see the graphic schedule of shops), the exhibition of vehicles and competition: photographic pt. One day from the life of volunteer and competition on the essay pt. What sort influence has, in your opinion voluntary service of young man. Uzasadnij position.

The notifications of participation in the markets are necessary to send to ZSM number 1 in Krakow by day of 16 February 2011.

Honorable patronage above the markets by the Chief Executive of Krakow professor Jacek Majchrowski Little Poland the school superintendent of education of Alexander Palczewski.

Necessarily druki, forms, regulations of competitions and every information relating to markets are found on the side: www.zsm1krakow.iap.pl (upper menu: proclamation/the markets of the work and of education - 24 February 2011 year).
7.4.3 Text 3 – “Zatrudnianie cudzoziemców - zmiana wzorów dokumentów” (Employing foreigners – change of document patterns)

7.4.3.1 Translation by S1 (Google Translator)

The employment of foreigners - changing patterns of documents

Please note that we have changed patterns printed statements of an intention to work by foreigners without work permits.

State cataphoric ref. (Republics of Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine), for which the so-called simplified system of employment are:

The Republic of Belarus
Republic of Georgia
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Ukraine

Employing a simplified system for employment of foreigners on the basis of the employer’s statement of an intention to work for a period not exceeding 6 months 12 months validity.

Model statements ref. (patterns of documents, statements and legal instruction) is on the bottom of the page, you can also get them in the lobby INFORMACJNYM SECTION A District Labour Office in Poznań.

1. An employer interested in hiring people from above. Countries must submit a completed form at the Information and statements together with a copy instruction in the lobby INFORMACJNYM SECTION A District Labour Office in Poznań.

2. For complex documents, the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and registration.

3. The original statement the employer shall provide an alien who must deliver it to the establishment diplomatic - consular at the place of residence, and a copy of the declaration is registered with the employment office.

4. The employer is obliged to employ a foreigner which led to the declaration made on the intention to work in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Labour Code.

5. Statements must be completed and recorded, which are tainted by such reproduction, processing, and deletions will not be recorded.
6. **The original** (the original record issued to the employer, an employer or an authorized person) a **receipt** at the **Information**. 


7.4.3.2 **Translation by S2 (Microsoft translator Bing)**

**Employment of foreign nationals** the change of the models of documents:

**Please note that changed designs application forms of the statement of intention of entrusting their work by foreigners without a work permit.**

**States which have been the so-called. simplified system of employment are:**

- The Republic Of Belarus
- The Republic Of Georgia
- The Republic Of Moldova
- Russia
- Ukraine

**Simplified system of employment** of the recruitment of foreign nationals on the basis of a statement of the employer of his intention to entrust the work for a period not exceeding 6 months in the 12 months of validity of the visa.

**Model of the demonstrative statements** and instructions of law is located at the bottom of the page, you can also get at the point INFORMACJNYM in the lobby and the Powiatowego Office in Poznań.

1. An employer interested in hiring people withww. Countries shall submit the information at the point of Declaration together with a copy of the letter.

2. On the composed documents the employment office shall acknowledge receipt of the notification and entry to the registry.

3. The original statement of the employer shall provide to an alien who must provide a copy of the registered claim.
4. The employer is obliged to employ the alien return submitted a declaration of intention to entrust the work in accordance with the applicable provisions of the labour code.

5. The statement must be completed legibly.

6. The original of a registered declaration shall be issued to the employer or the person entitled with acknowledgment of receipt at the point of Information.

Legal basis: Regulation of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy on the implementation of the work by foreigners without a work permit (OJ No I 236, poz. 1559).

7.4.3.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRSANet)
Zatrudnianie foreigners - the change of the examples of the documents

Polite we inform, that submissive change the examples of declaration about the intention of the entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without... permit on the work.

States, in view of which applied so-called the simplified system of employment ref.(entrusting of the execution of work by the foreigners without...) permit on the work this:

The republic of Belarus
The republic of Georgia
Moldova republic
Russian federation
Ukraine

Simplified system zatrudnianie foreigners on the base of the declaration of employer about the intention of the entrusting to work on not exceeding period of 6 months in the 12 months the importance of visa.

The example of declaration and legal instructions is found below sides, it is possible to obtain in THE POINT INFORMACYJNYM in holu but a district office of work in Poznan.

1. employer interested by the employment of people with www.ref.(Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine) guilty countries syn.(States) to submit in information point ref.(THE POINT INFORMACYJNYM) filled the form of declaration together with the copy.
2. on the complex documents the office of work the form of declaration and instructions together with the copy ref. (district office of work in Poznan) office of work confirms the receiving of notification and con. (additive simple) the receiving of registration to the register.

3. original of declaration employer delivers to the foreigners whom must deliver it to the post diplocacyjno - consular in the place of a fixed residence, however the copy of a registered declaration stays in urzedzie the work.

4. obliged employer is to the employment of the foreigners of which concerned the complex declaration about the intention of entrusting to work in accordance with the obligatory rules of work code.

5. declarations must be legibly filled. Documents which they carry traits among others of duplication, treating and cancellations will not be registered.

6. original of a registered declaration of is spent employer Of a employer or empowered person for the confirmation of reception in information point. Legal base ref. (rules of work code) Order syn. (instructions) meronymy (work code) of the minister of work and con. (additive simple) of social policy as regards the execution of work by the foreigners. Without the necessity of the obtainment of permit on the work. (Journal of Laws Number of 236, poz. 1559)
7.4.4  Text 4 – „Polonijne media w londyńskim ratuszu” (Polish Media in London’s City Hall)

7.4.4.1 Translation by S1 (Google Translator)

Polish-American media in London’s City Hall

April 2 Mayor of London Ken Livingstone has invited representatives of the Polish media to City Hall - the seat of Mayor of London - for the first open discussion on the presence of Poles in London.

You will notice that in the British capital, more and more people are associating with the Polish media. Notice this in the British capital (...). Not only Poles, but all Londoners. Not only advertising on bus stops in the Polish language, but concert posters, not only Polish hyperonym/holonym (kitchen), and not Polish restaurants with salad on the bed, clubs and discos to the Eastern big-beat. It is impossible to get away, we have invited Polish representatives (…) in London for the first time. In London is a great project. Now the Mayor, near the Tower Bridge with views of the beautiful River Thames, is mainly responsible for transport, order, security, as well as economic and cultural strategies. The Mayor is actively involved in organizing various cultural events, often associated with multicultural London.

Mayor of London, that London Mayor Ken Livingstone resides in a modern glass building near London Bridge with views of the beautiful River Thames, is mainly responsible for transport, order, security, as well as economic and cultural strategies. The Mayor is actively involved in organizing various cultural events, often associated with multicultural London.

London is one of the most multi-national capitals in the world. Comparable only with New York. Poles have been living in London for a long time. London has become more dynamic, creative and open to the people. Therefore, our relationship with the Polish society is very important. We want to get as many of you p.r. (the Polish society) interested in meeting representatives. Hence the idea of meeting constructive dialogue roundtable with these words: Greeted director of the gathered representatives of the Polish media.

The meeting was also Jo Johnson, responsible for media relations and marketing, and Judith Woodward, advisor for cultural strategies.

Endless discussions of "how many actually Poles living in London" did not avoid the meeting of the Polish media with employees of a metropolitan city hall. These data come from official sources, according to which in 2001 - as the census says - in the capital, was home to about 100 thousand.
about (about S21) 33 thousand. Poles (Poles S21)-(S22) After 2001 (rep.(2001 S22)) more than 67 thousand. (nominal ellipsis) Poles (S22) received a National Insurance Number, which allows you to say, after summing up the two figures (33 thousand S22, 67 thousand S23) that out in the capital (rep.(the capital S22)) are home (rep.(home S22)) to some 100 thousand. Poles (Poles S22)-(S23) Compared to recycle, more realistic claim that today (opposition S20) in London (rep.(London S23)) can work up to half a million Poles (Poles S23) these official figures (rep.(100 thousand S23)) rejected (rep.(figures S23)) by the Mayor of London (rep.(Mayor of London S11)), who in recent years (rep.(the past few years S9)) are the fastest growing community (rep.(communities S26)).

As an institution (rep.(City Hall S5)) slightly (rep.(institution S27)) St Patrick’s Day. Patrick’s Chinese New Year is an event which for many years with the desire to celebrate all Londoners (rep.(Londoners S4)) St Patrick’s Day. Patrick’s Chinese New Year is an event which for many years with the desire to celebrate all Londoners (rep.(Londoners S4)) in this context, we (rep.(we S27)) must not underestimate the Poles (Poles S23) who in recent years (syn.(the past few years S9)) are the fastest growing community (rep.(communities S26)) added Ross (rep.(Ross S18)-(S30)).

During the meeting (rep.(meeting S25)) discussed several important topics (rep.(important S25)) of the homeless Poles (rep.(Poles S30)) on the Polish churches (rep.(churches S32)) to which people (rep.(people S19)) go after a more than material aid to prayer, because (con.(reversed causal simple)) can offer assistance to young, lost to the Poles (rep.(Poles S32)-(S33)).

In the context of topics (rep.(topics S31)) related to the everyday life of Poles (rep.(Poles S32)) in Britain (hyperonym(London S27)) there are also potential projects for cooperation in the field of culture (rep.(cultural S19)-(S33)) Polish media (rep.(Polish media S20)) closer (rep.(closer S26)) contact (syn.(relationship S26)) with the British (rep.(British S7)) media (rep.(media S34)) and (con.(additive simple)) government has not only initiate potential partnerships (syn.(cooperation S33)) but (con.(additive simple)) perhaps refute certain stereotypes and reduce the isolation in which they (cat.p.ref.(Polish institutions S34)) operate Polish (rep.(Polish S32)) institutions (rep.(institutions S32)) in London (rep.(London S27)) Meeting (rep.(meeting S31)) of the Polish media (rep.(Polish media S34)) took place April 2 (rep.(April 2 S2)) at City Hall (rep.(City Hall S20)) with the City ref.(employees of the metropolitan City Hall S20).

7.4.4.2 Translation by S2 (Microsoft translator Bing)

Polonia media at London’s City Hall (S51)

2 April, the Mayor of London, invited the representatives of the polonijnyc media repetition(Polonia media S51) to City Hall ref.(City Hall S1) the seat of the Mayor of London (rep.(Mayor of London S2)) on the first open discussion on the presence of the Poles in London (rep.(London S2)-(S22)).

Easily noted that in the capital of Great Britain (rep.(London S2)) is not (con.(additive negative)) only (rep.(only S44)) posters for Polish (rep.(polonijnyc S2)) concerts not (con.(additive negative)) advertising on bus in English (opposition(Polish S4)) but (con.(additive negative)) also the Polish shops with exotic for the British (hyperonym(holonymy(Londoner S44))) hyperonymy, holonymy(London S4) opposition (the Polish S4) kiszonymy cucumber and bigosem, Polish (rep.(Polish S5)) restaurants shof the casting plant at dostawka, clubs and discotheques with a wschodnieuropejskim (hyperonymy, holonymy(Polish S5)) big-bit (rep.(big-bit S5)), Not con.(additive negative) The way of escape, not (con.(additive negative)) disregarded as a strongly growing communities (rep.(growing communities S64)) British opposition(Polish S5) banks and large companies already have long understood that Poles (rep.(Poles S4)) in London (rep.(London S2)) is a great target, Now the Town Hall ref.(London’s City Hall S51) also recognises the Poles (rep.(Poles S7)) as quickly expanding.
Mayor of London, the Mayor of London resides in a modern glass building near London Bridge with views of the beautiful River Thames. Mayor of London is primarily responsible for transport, order, security, and for economic and cultural strategies. The Mayor is actively involved in the Organization of various cultural events, often associated with the wielokulturowością of the city.

London is one of the most international of the capitals of the world. Comparable only with New York, London became increasingly creative and open to the people. Therefore, our relationship with the Polish public is very important. We want you to know as much as possible. Hence, we arised the idea of a meeting of constructive dialogue... these words were also Joy Johnson, responsible for contacts with the media and marketing and Adviser to the ds. Judith Woodward, Adviser to the ds. cultural strategy.

The unending discussion "how many really Poles live in London" not ominedly also the meeting of representatives of the media polonijnych that in 2001-says censuses-in the capital that lives about 100 k. The Poles, after 2001, more than 67 k nominal ellipse received a National Insurance Number, so you can claim. When summed, the two numbers, that are currently in the capital city living, were eliminated, because the purpose of the meeting were to prove more important issues. Has not been any closer relations with the Polish community and has to be finally change – she said Joy Johnson.

During the meeting tackled several important topics of homeless Poles, about the Polish...
rep.(Polish 25) churches, which are increasingly becoming the **institutions** hyperonym/church S31, to which **people** hyperonym/Poles S31 succeed more aid than the material after the prayer, because con.(reversed causal simple) as one of the places ref.(churches S31) were able to give assistance for young, they p.ref. lost the poles rep.(Poles S31)(S31).

In the context of **topics** rep.(topics S30) related to everyday life of poles rep.(Poles S31), **on the islands** ref.(Great Britain S13) there are also potential projects for cooperation in the field of **culture** rep.(cultural S13)-(S32) Reach out to the **Polish** rep.(Polish S31) media rep.(media polonijnych S19) with **British** rep.(British S5) media and con.(additive simple) governmental bodies hyperonym/City Hall S1 to spawn not con.(additive negative) only rep.(not only S5) the potential rep.(potential S32) cooperation rep.(cooperation S32), but con.(adversative contrastive simple) might rebut some stereotypes and reduce the isolation in which the work of **Polish** rep.(Polish S33) **institutions** rep.(institutions S31) in London rep.(London S26)-(S33) **Media polonijnych** rep.(Polish media S33) **meeting** rep.(meeting S30) held on 2 April rep.(2 April S2) in the **City Hall** rep.(City Hall S9) of municipalities syn. (city S22) is a first step[S34].

### 7.4.4.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRSANet)

**Polish colony media in the London town** hall[S1].

2 April the **mayor** of London rep.(London S1) Ken Livingstone invited the representatives of **Polish colony media** rep.(Polish colony media S1) to **City** syn.(town S1) City hall ref.(town hall S1) **base** ref.(town hall S1) Mayor of London ref.(the mayor of London) rep.(London S2) on the first open discussion about the presence of Poles in London rep.(London S2)-(S52).

Easily to notice, that in the **capital** of Great Britain ref.(London S2) originates repeatedly more places, which like lightning we unite with the **Poles** rep.(Poles S5)-(S32) and con.(additive simple) notice this ref.(in the capital of Great Britain...) S31) not con.(additive negative) **only Poles** rep.(Poles S5) but con.(adversative contrastive simple) all Londoners[S4]. Not con.(additive negative) only rep.(not only S4) posters about the Polish rep.(Polish S2) concerts, not con.(additive negative) only rep.(not only S5) advertising on the stops in Polish rep.(Polish S5) language, but con.(adversative contrastive) also Polish rep.(Polish S5) shops with the exotic for the **Englishmen** apposition(Poles S4) hyperonym/holonymy/Londoners S4) pickled cucumbers and con.(additive simple) by jumble, **Polish** rep.(Polish S5) restorations with the salad on dostawke, clubs and con.(additive simple) disco with the East-European hyperonym/holonymy/Polish S5) Big-bit[S5]. Not manner from this ref.(S5) to run away, not manner to slight a so supply **developing community** rep.(Poles S4)-(S56) **British** opposition(Polish S5) banks and con.(additive simple) large syndicates already a long time ago understandable, that **Poles** rep.(Poles S4) in London rep.(London S2) - excellent target[S57]. **Now** antonym(long time ago S7) **municipal town hall** ref.(town hall S1) ref.(town hall S1) also perceives Poles rep.(Poles S4) as fast**est developing** rep.(developing S6) and con.(additive simple) growing in the force community rep.(community S6) immigrants ref.(Poles S2) Of last several years[S58]. Difficult longer to disregard syn. (ignore S7) so dynamic group ref.(Poles S8) in the context **wielokulturowosci** of London rep.(London S7)-(S59).

**Mayor of London** rep.(London S9), that is to say the **mayor of London** rep.(London S9) Ken Livingstone ref.(the mayor of London) rep.(the mayor of London Ken Livingstone S2) lives in the modern, glass building ref.(town hall S1) hyperonym/(City Hall S2, town hall S1) **City hall** ref.(City Hall S2) niopepodal London Bridge with the sights on the beautiful Tamize[S10]. **Mayor of London** rep.(mayor of London S10) is above all responsive for the transport, order, safety, but also for the economic and con.(additive simple) **cultural strategies** S11) **Mayor** ref.(Mayor of London S11) actively participates in the organization of different cultural rep.(cultural S11) connected parties, very often from **wielokulturowoscia** rep.(wielokulturowoscia S9) the **city** ref.(London S9) hyperonym/(London S9)-(S512).

**London** rep.(London S9) - one from most multinational syn.(wielokulturowoscia S12) **capital** of world[S13] Comparable only with **New York** hyperonym(capitals S13) co-hyponym(London S13)-(S14) **Poles** rep.(Poles S8) they p.ref. only help in this cat. ref.(London became more... S15) in order to **London** rep.(London S13) became more and con.(additive simple) More dynamic, creative and con.(additive simple) open on the people ref.(Poles S15) hyperonym(Poles S15)-(S15) Therefore con.(causal general simple) our p.ref.(town hall S1) **account** with **Polish** rep.(Polish S5) **society** ref.(Poles S15) is very important[S16] We p.ref.(town hall S1) are wanted about you cat. ref.(representatives of Polish media S18) as much as possible to find out[S17] Hence con.(causal general simple) originated the idea of meeting, a constructive dialog syn.(discussion S2) of the Round...
On present meeting, they were also JoJo Johnson, responsive for the contacts with the media and marketing and, Judith Woodward, the adviser for matters of cultural strategy.

Niekonzczace itself the discussions of type how many so really Poles live in London did not pass also meetings of the representatives of Polish colony media. With the workers hyperonym(advIor, responsive, manager) of a capital town hall affirmed, that in London these about 100 thousand of Poles descended from official sources, according to which into 2001 year - how speaks qualifications - in the capital, lived about 33 thousand of Poles. After 2001 year passed 67 thousand nominal ellipse(2002), received National Insurance Number, that permits to affirm, after zsumowaniu both numbers hyperonym ref.(67 thousand 23, 33 thousand 22), that presently in the capital lives on fixed about 100 thousand of Poles. In the comparison to the current, more real of statement, that today opposition in London can work even the half of million these official numbers, ref.(100 thousand 22, 52 thousand 23), accepted by Mayor of London, they p.ref. (official numbers 24) appear funny. But how befitted on the proceedings of the Round Table ref.(a constructive dialog of the Round Table) every quarrels about the numbers quickly became eliminated, because by aim of the meeting had to be shown questions the more essential. - Till now we did not have any nearer accounts with Poland by community ref.(Poland) and con.(additive simple) is necessary this ref. At last to change - spoke Joy Johnson.

As institution try to be open on all nationalities which we meet in London cat.ref.(Chinese community or Irish) hyperonym(Poles, the Englishmen 55, Chinese com. 28, Irish 28) Closely we co-operate with Chinese community or con.(additive alternative) Irish. The day Saint Patrick which year this of the event, which for many years with the inclination celebrate all Londoners. In this context it is not permitted us to disregard the Poles by the institutions hyperonym(churches 33), whom in recent years they p.ref. (fastest 58) are the fastest of developing community of immigrants. * added Ross.

During the meeting moved several important subjects. We were not lacking to discussion in the question of homeless Poles, about Polish churches, which repeatedly more often they become by the institutions hyperonym(churches 33), to which people hyperonym(Poles 32) succeed more after material help than on the prayer, because to which people ref.(churches 33) can present help young, lost Poles.

In the context of connected subjects with the everyday life of Poles on the islands appeared the also potential projects of co-operation in the sphere of culture. The nearer contact of Polish with the British media oppositionPolish media 34, and government institutions has to begin not only potential co-operation, but perhaps to overthrow certain stereotypes and to decrease isolation, in what sort act the Polish institutions in London.

Meeting of Polish Colony media, which took place 2 April in City the hall, with municipal authorities is towards by first step.
7.4.5 Text 5 – „FAQ telewizja kablowa” (FAQ cable tv)

7.4.5.1 Translation by S1 (Google Translator)

QUESTION NUMBER 1:
- Where do I report faults? [S1]

A fault [rep.(faults S1)] can be reported [rep.(report S1)] by contacting our [cat.ref.(your Media S3)] Call Customer Service number 244 244 244 [S2]. Another [contrastive ref.(S2)] way to tell [syn.(report S1)] your Media about the situation [ref.(faults S1)] is send by e-mail notification with the www.multimedia.pl - Contact tab. [S3]

QUESTION NUMBER 2:
- Can you use the additional slots CATV? [S1]

Of course there is a [such comp.(S1)] possibility. [S2] For this purpose [ref.(S3)] please contact the helpline or [con.(additive alternative)] Local Customer Service. [S3] Fees are listed on the list of services [rep.(Service S3)] on analogue TV www.multimedia.pl, go into the TV [rep.(TV S4)] - Useful documents. [S4]

QUESTION NUMBER 3:
- What is the bidirectional cable? [S1]

A term the ref.(bidirectional cable S1) refers to a system ref.(bidirectional cable S1) offered by the cable rep.(cable S1) TV signal transmission capability in both directions. [S2] This feature ref.(bidirectional cable S1) allows you [cat.ref.(Subscriber S4)] to both receive and con.(additive simple) To transmit antonym(receive S3) rep.(transmission S2) information. [S3] Allows the Subscriber use of such cat.ref.(Internet or fees(...) S4) services as Internet or con.(additive alternative) fees for the individual, actually view movies VOD (per-per-view) and con.(additive simple) etc. [S4]

QUESTION NUMBER 4:
- Splitter [S1]

A device ref.(splitter S1)hyperonym(splitter S1) used to power distribution of high-frequency signal into two or con.(additive alternative) more identical outputs, while con.(temporal durative) maintaining a constant impedance. [S2] Such comp.ref.(a device(...) S2) a device rep.(device S2) may be used rep.(used S2) to join two or con.(additive alternative) more rep.(more S2) television receivers to one opposition(two S3) antenna or con(additive alternative) Cable. [S3]

QUESTION NUMBER 5:
- headend [S1]

A room ref(headend S1)hyperonym(headend S1) where there are facilities for receiving and con.(additive simple) processing television and con.(additive simple) radio signals. [S2] It ref.(headend S1) is the center ref.(headend S1) of a cable television rep.(television S2) (called head end rep.(headend S1)). [S3]

QUESTION NUMBER 6:
- No channel Playboy TV (Basic Package) [S1]

A channel ref.(channel Playboy TV S1)rep.(channel S1) is transmitted after 23:00. [S2] If after this dem.ref.(23.00 S2) time still does not have access to this dem.ref.(channel Playboy TV S1) channel rep.(channel S2), you may have set parental lock. [S3] Please follow these cat.ref.(Menu(...) S4) steps: Menu> Settings> PARENTAL CONTROL> (type in your ref.(you S3) PIN.) The level of the lock ref.(parental lock S3)rep.(lock S3) (if it ref.(the lock S4) is set rep.(set S3) to “Sex” should be changed to “unbound”). [S4]
QUESTION NUMBER 7:

• What is HDMI? \([S1]\)

Along with connect.(temporal simultaneous) the emergence of a new HDTV with HDMI ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S2\) In contrast to connect.(additive dissimilar) the previously used cable ref.(HDMI S1) \(\rightarrow S3\) it ref.(HDMI S1) sends both audio and connect.(additive simple) video, making installation becomes easier ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S3\) it ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S3\) ensures the lack of quality loss when connect.(temporal durable) transferring the signal from the decoder to your cat.(ref.(you S7)) TV ref.(S4) To use ref.(used S3) the HDMI ref.(HDMI S2) connector is needed to ensure that television ref.(TV S4) copyright protection (HDCP) ref.(S5) If the TV ref.(TV S4) does not provide this ref.(copyright protection S5) protection ref.(protection S5), do not use ref.(use S5) HDMI ref.(HDMI S5)\(\rightarrow S6\) if you’re ref.(your S4) not sure, try it ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S4\) – he it p.ref.(HDMI S1) will inform the decoder ref.(decoder S4) about the problems and recommend to change the cable ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S5\) A common problem ref.(problems S7) when connecting the TV ref.(TV S6) via HDMI ref.(HDMI S6) is a poor quality ref.(quality S4) HDMI ref.(HDMI S8) cable ref.(HDMI S1)\(\rightarrow S7\)\(\rightarrow S8\) In such comp.ref.(S8) cases, please check the HDMI cable ref.(HDMI cable S8) in the store where purchased or connect.(additive alternative) by connecting ref.(connecting S8) a set-top box ref.(decoder S7)\(\rightarrow S7\)\(\rightarrow S5\) using ref.(use S6) an HDMI cable ref.(HDMI cable S9) tested ref.(S9) Decoder ref.(Decoder S7) works correctly, you ref.(you S7) can verify ref.(check S9) by connecting ref.(connecting S9) the TV ref.(TV S8) via SCART ref.(S10).

QUESTION NUMBER 8:

• What is Surround Sound? \([S1]\)

Dolby Surround ref.(Dolby Surround S1) is available only during programs specifically labeled Dolby Surround ref.(Dolby Surround S2)\(\rightarrow S3\) logo\(\rightarrow S2\). In this dem.ref.(Dolby Surround S2) system, surround sound ref.(Surround Sound S1) is encoded on a standard stereo channels\(\rightarrow S3\). For the decoding antonym(encrypted S3) you need a special sound ref.(sound S3) decoder cap.ref.(surround sound decoder S5)\(\rightarrow S5\) Sound decoder ref.(sound decoder S5) must be connected with any of the DTV decoder ref.(decoder S5)\(\rightarrow S5\) of audio syn.(sound S4) outputs (RCA, S / PDFI) and connect.(additive simple) activate the surround sound decoder ref.(sound decoder S5)\(\rightarrow S5\)\(\rightarrow S5\) set-top boxes ref.(decoder S5)\(\rightarrow S5\)\(\rightarrow S5\) successively, generations of this type of sound called Dolby Surround ref.(Dolby Surround S2)\(\rightarrow S2\) Dolby ref.(Dolby S5) ProLogic, Dolby ref.(Dolby S5) ProLogic ref.(ProLogic S5) 2, ref.(S5)\(\rightarrow S5\) Depending on the version they p.ref(set-top boxes S9)\(\rightarrow S5\) support different numbers of speakers, and connect.(additive simple) have different ref.(different S6) precision ref.(S6).

7.4.5.2 Translation by S2 (Microsoft translator Bing)

QUESTION NUMBER 1:

• Where to report bugs? \([S1]\)

The Vulnerability ref.(bugs S1)\(\rightarrow S1\) can be reported ref.(report S1) through contact with dial-up customer support number 244 244 244\(\rightarrow S2\). The second way to inform syn.(report S1) the Media about the situation ref.(bugs S1) the company is send by email notification using the www.multimedia.pl-bookmark Contact\(\rightarrow S3\).

QUESTION NUMBER 2:

• Whether you can benefit from an additional socket CATV? \([S1]\)

Of course there is such\(\rightarrow S1\) a possibility\(\rightarrow S2\) To do this ref(S1) contact Line or Local Customer Support\(\rightarrow S3\) The fees specified in the price list of services on analog TV www.multimedia.pl, in the TV-useful documents\(\rightarrow S4\).

QUESTION NUMBER 3:

• What is the bidirectional cable? \([S3]\)

The Term ref.(bidirectional cable S3) refers to the system of cable ref.(cable S3) TV capacity to transmit a signal in both parties\(\rightarrow S2\) This property ref(capacity... S2) allows you cat.(ref.(subscriber S4) to both the reception and connect.(additive simple)
transmission rep.(transmit S2) antonym(reception S3) of information.\textsuperscript{53} Allows rep.(allows S3) You rep.(you S3) To the Subscriber to use services such as: Internet charges for each actually viewed movies VOD (per per view) and con.(additive simple) etc.-\textsuperscript{54}

**QUESTION NUMBER 4:**

- **Power Strip\textsuperscript{51}**

A device ref(power Strip S1) hyperonym(power strip S3) used to signal power rep.(power S3) distribution frequency of two or more identical outputs, while con.(temporal durative) maintaining constant impedance.\textsuperscript{52} Such comp.ref.(S2) a device rep.(device S2) can be used rep.(used S2) to join two or con.(additive alternative) more television receivers to one opposition(two S3) antenna or con(additive alternative) cable.-\textsuperscript{53}

**QUESTION NUMBER 5:**

- **Head end\textsuperscript{51}**

The Room ref(head end S1) hyperonym(head end S3)\textsuperscript{4} the reception and con(additive simple) processing of the signals of television and con.(additive simple) radio.\textsuperscript{55} This ref(head end S1) is the center ref(head end S1) of the cable TV ref(television S2) (ang. Head end rep.(head end S1)).\textsuperscript{53}

**QUESTION NUMBER 6:**

- **Lack of channel Playboy TV (Basic package)\textsuperscript{51}**

This channel ref(channel Playboy S1) rep.(channel S1) is awarded after 23: 00.\textsuperscript{52} If after rep.(after S2), still do not have access to this channel ref(channel Playboy S1) rep.(channel S2), it can be set parental lock.\textsuperscript{53} You must perform the following steps: MENU > SETTINGS > PARENTAL rep.(parental S3) CONTROL ref.(parental lock S3) > (type PIN). The level of lock ref(parental lock S3) rep.(lock S3) if it is set rep.(set S3) to “Erotic”, should be amended to “without restriction”\textsuperscript{4}.

**QUESTION NUMBER 7:**

- **What is HDMI?\textsuperscript{51}**

Together with HDTV have appeared new HDMI rep.(HDMI S2)\textsuperscript{1} In contrast con.(additive dissimilar) to the previously used cables ref.(HDMI S1)hyperonym(HDMI S1)\textsuperscript{1} at the same time, the sound and con.(additive simple) image, the installation becomes much easier.\textsuperscript{53} It p.ref(HDMI S1) rep.(it S3) ensures, also con.(additive simple) there is no loss of quality during the transfer of the signal of your set-top box to you rep.(your S4) TV rep.(TV S4). To use the HDMI rep.(HDMI) TV rep.(TV S4) is necessary to ensure rep.(ensures S4) the protection of copyright (HDCP).\textsuperscript{55} If the TV rep.(TV S5) does not provide this protection ref(\textsuperscript{1} protection of copy right S5) rep.(protection S5)\textsuperscript{1} you should not use HDMI rep.(HDMI S5). If you rep.(you S6) are unsure, try is the decoder ref(set-top box S4)\textsuperscript{1} itself informs problems and con.(additive simple) being notified to change the cable rep.(HDMI S1) rep.(cables S3)\textsuperscript{5} A frequent problem rep.(problems S7) when you rep.(you S7) plug in the receiver TV rep.(TV S6) HDMI ref(HDMI S3) rep.(HDMI S6)\textsuperscript{5} is poor quality HDMI rep.(HDMI S8) cable rep.(cable S8).\textsuperscript{1} In such cases, please check the HDMI cable rep.(HDMI cable S8) in the shop where he rep.(he S7) bought or con.(additive contrastive) by connecting syn.(plug in S8) your set-top box rep.(your set-top box S4) Using a validated HDMI cable rep.(HDMI cable S9)\textsuperscript{5} Set-top box rep.(set-up box S9) you rep.(you S8) can verify syn.(check S9) the correctness of the work by plugging rep.(plug in S8) the receiver TV rep.(receiver TV S8) via SCART.\textsuperscript{512}

**QUESTION NUMBER 8:**

- **What is the sound of Dolby Surround sound rep.(sound S1)?\textsuperscript{51}**
The Sound of Dolby Surround is available only when the programmes specially tagged logo Dolby Surround are encoded in standard stereo channels. To decode the special sound decoder must be connected to the decoder DTV any audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and activate the Surround sound decoder.(S3)

Audio decoder must be connected to the decoder DTV any audio outputs (RCA, S/PDIF) and activate the Surround sound decoder.(S4)

Depending on the version they support a varying number of speakers, and are characterized by a varying degree of accuracy.(S5)

**7.4.5.3 Translation by S3 (SYSTRSANet)**

**Question Number 1:**

where is necessary to register defects?

the defect it is possible to submit through the contact with the telephone office of customer service under the number 244 244 244. The second manner on poinformowanie the firms about the situation is message by the road mailowa of notification with the help of the side www.multimedia.pl - tuck contact.

**Question Number 2:**

whether it is possible to benefit from a additional nest CATV?

of course exists such chance. To this end is necessary to be in contact with Infolinia be local By office customer services. Itemized payments are in the price-list of the services of analog television on the side www.multimedia.pl, in zakladce television useful documents.

**Question Number 3:**

to what serves two-way cable?

the term refers to offered by the system the TV of a cable ability of the transmission of the signal in both sides. Property this permits both on the reception, how and on the broadcast of information. Enables - subscriber profitting from such services how: The Internet whether or payment for the separate, in fact viewed films VOD (per per view) etc.

**Question Number 4:**

the clustered serving to the chapter of strength of the signal of a large frequency to two or is more similar to go out, with the behavior of fixed impedance. Perhaps applied for the purpose of annexation of two or is more television receivers to one antenna or Cable.

**Question Number 5:**

frontal station, in which are found equipment to the reception and signal processing television and radio. Is this center of cable TV (ang. Head end).
QUESTION NUMBER 6:

lack of channel Playboy TV (in the pack Basic)\(^{(51)}\)

the channel ref.(channel Playboy TV S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{channel S1})\) this ref.(S1) is sent after an hour 23:00.\(^{(52)}\) If after ref.(after S2) this ref.(23.00 S2) hour ref.(hour S2) as before does not have access to this ref.(channel Playboy TV S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{channel S2})\), by cause can be the arranged parental blockade.\(^{(53)}\) Is necessary to carry out following cat.ref.(Menu=...) S4) steps: M\(\text{ENUS} > \text{OF ARRANGEMENT} > \text{PARENTAL} \text{rep.}(\text{parental blockade S3}) \text{CONTROL} \text{ref.}(\text{parental blockade S3}) > \text{(to write down STONE-PINES).}\(^{(54)}\)
The level of blockade ref.(parental blockade S3)\(\text{rep.}(\text{blockade S3})\) (if is arranged \(\text{rep.}(\text{arranged S3})\) on the erotic”, is necessary to change on without the limitations “\(.)\)\(^{(55)}\)

QUESTION NUMBER 7:

that this is a joint HDMI?\(^{(51)}\)

together with HDTV appeared the new joint\(\text{rep.}(\text{joint S1})\) HDMI ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{HDMI S1})\)\(^{(52)}\) In contrast to con.(additive dissimilar) hitherto used cables ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{cable S1,S2})\), it ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{cable S1})\) send at the same time sound and con.(additive simple) picture, by that con.(causal general) ref.(it send.) S3) the installation becomes straighter.\(^{(53)}\) It ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{it S3})\) guarantee, also lack of the loss of qualities\(^{(54)}\) during sending of signal from the decoder to the TV.\(^{(54)}\) To the utilization of joint HDMI ref.(joint HDMI S2) necessary is a TV ref.(TV S4) assuring protection of copyrights (HDCP).\(^{(55)}\) When TV ref.(TV S5) does not assure ref.(assuring S5) this ref.(protection of copyrights S5) protection ref.(protection S5)\(^{+}\) is not necessary to use ref.(used S5) joint HDMI ref.(joint HDMI S5)\(^{-}\). If you are not certain, try – decoder ref.(decoder S4)\(\text{rep.}(\text{decoder S4})\) will inform about the problems and\(\text{con.}(\text{additive simple})\) will fly to change cable ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{cable S1})\)\(^{(57)}\) Frequent problem ref.(problems S7) with the connection of receiver TV ref.(TV S6) by cable ref.(cable S7) HDMI ref.(HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{HDMI S6})\) is the low quality ref.(qualities S4) of cable HDMI ref.(cable HDMI S8)\(^{(58)}\) In such\(\text{comp.}(\text{the low quality})\) S8) cases we ask to check cable HDMI ref.(cable HDMI S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{cable HDMI S8})\) in the shop where became bought or con.(additive alternative) by the connection ref.(connection S8) of decoder ref.(decoder S7) with the assistance of a proven cable HDMI ref.(cable HDMI S9)\(^{(59)}\) The correctness of the work of decoder ref.(decoder S9) it is possible to verify\(\text{syn.}(\text{check S9})\) through the connection ref.(connection S9) of receiver TV ref.(receiver TV S8) through the joint ref.(joint S6) SCART\(^{(510)}\)

QUESTION NUMBER 8:

that this is a sound Dolby Surround?\(^{(53)}\)

the ref.(sound Dolby Surround S2) Sound Dolby Surround ref.(Sound Dolby Surround S1)\(\text{rep.}(\text{Sound Dolby Surround S1})\) accessible is exclusively during the programs specially marked logo Dolby Surround ref.(Dolby Surround S2)\(^{(52)}\) In this ref.(Dolby surround S2) system the sound ref.(sound S2) spatial coded is on the standard channels stereo.\(^{(53)}\) To its p.ref.(spatial sound S3) necessary decoding antonym\(\text{coded S3})\) is the special decoder of sound ref.(sound S3)\(^{(54)}\) The decoder of sound ref.(decoder of sound S4)\(\text{rep.}(\text{decoder S4})\)\(^{(55)}\) it is necessary ref.(necessary S4) to connect with the decoder ref.(decoder S4,S5)\(\text{rep.}(\text{decoder S4,S5})\) DTV ktorymkolwiek with to go out audio\(\text{syn.}(\text{sound S5})\) [RCA, S/PDIF] and con.(additive simple) to activate the decoder of sound ref.(decoder of Sound S5)\(\text{rep.}(\text{decoder of Sound S5})\) Surround ref.(special decoder of sound S4)\(^{(54)}\) (succeeding generations of the decoders ref.(decoder S5)\(\text{rep.}(\text{decoder S5})\) of this type of sound ref.(sound S5)\(\text{rep.}(\text{sound S5})\) are called Dolby Surround ref.(Dolby Surround S2)\(\text{rep.}(\text{Dolby S5})\) ProLogic\(\text{rep.}(\text{Dolby S5})\) ProLogic\(\text{rep.}(\text{ProLogic S5})\)\(^{(2)}\).\(^{(55)}\) Depending on the version they \(\text{p.ref.}(\text{decoders S5})\) serve the different\(\text{con.}(\text{Additive simple})\) number of loudspeakers and\(\text{rep.(they S6})\) are characterized the different\(\text{rep.(different S6})\) precision of activity.-\(^{(56)}\)