

A TEXTUAL STUDY OF TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS
IN ENGLISH AND POLISH

THESIS

SUBMITTED BY

HANNA K. ULATOWSKA

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

SEPTEMBER 1961



UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

INTRODUCTION

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Theory of grammar	1
II. Method of description	3
III. Transfer grammar	9
IV. Problems of translation	12
V. Grammatical notation	16
VI. Corpus of the material studied	19
VII. Aim of the study	23

TABLE

I. Graphic representation of translation process	15
--	----

CHAPTER I

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. General description of the English nominal structures occurring in texts A and B	25
1. Elements in the structure.....	25
2. Constituents in the elements of the nominal structures in English.....	27
3. Constituents or combination of constituents which can be substituted for one another.....	31
4. Difference in occurrence of the nominal structures in texts A and B.....	31
II. General description of the nominal structures in Polish	34
III. General comparison of the English and Polish nominal structures	38
IV. Occurrences of the English nominal structures and their Polish equivalents, as illustrated by Tables VIII, IX and X	44
V. Final evaluation of the nominal structures in English and Polish	95
1. Units which occur in the structure of one language only.....	99
2. Distribution of units in the elements of structure.	101
3. Combination of units in the elements of structure.	102
4. Quantitative difference in occurrence of the units.	104
4(1) Element shift of units.....	106
4(2) Rank shift of units within one element of structure.....	106
4(3) Element and rank shift of units.....	107

4(4)	Lexical change in the modifier, qualifier, or head units resulting in lexical gain, or change of a modifier or a qualifier unit.	108
4(5)	Contextual insertion or omission of units or items of which they are composed.	110
4(6)	Reluctance to element or rank shift displayed by some units determined by sharing the same obligatory or optional position or rank in both the languages.	112
4(7)	Text in which the units occur.	113
5.	Occurrence of the identical nominal structures in English and Polish.	114

TABLES

I.	List of English nominal structures occurring in texts A and B	30
II.	Occurrences of primary structures of English nominal group	32
III.	Occurrences of English nominal structures classified according to the article which operates in them	32
IV.	Occurrences of primary structures of English nominal group classified according to the article which operates in them	33
V.	List of Polish nominal structures occurring in texts A and B	37
VI.	Occurrences of primary structures of Polish nominal group	38
VII.	Occurrences of primary structures of nominal group in English and Polish	39

VIII.	Occurrences of English nominal structures with a definite article operating in them and their Polish equivalents	41
IX.	Occurrences of English nominal structures with an indefinite article operating in them and their Polish equivalents	42
X.	Occurrences of English nominal structures with a zero article operating in them and their Polish equivalents	43
XI.	Occurrences of combinations of units of the modifier and the qualifier in English and Polish	98
XII.	Total occurrence of units in the modifier and the qualifier in English and Polish	99
XIII.	Occurrences of identical structures which are translation equivalents in English and Polish	115
XIV.	Total occurrence of identical structures which are translation equivalents in English and Polish	116
XV.	Occurrences of identical structures which are not restricted to translation equivalents in English and Polish	117
XVI.	Total occurrence of identical structures which are not restricted to translation equivalents in English and Polish.....	118

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I I

	<u>Page</u>
I. General Statement about the determinatives in English and their equivalents in Polish	119
II. Positional restrictions in the operation of the determinatives in English and Polish	123
III. Contextual relationships of the English and Polish determinatives	124
IV. Number system in the determinatives in English and Polish	129
V. Occurrences and discussion of the English determinatives and their Polish equivalents	131
1. Determinative "such"	131
2. Determinative "both"	137
3. Determinative "all"	138
4. Determinatives "this/these"	145
5. Determinatives "that/those"	154
6. Determinative "every"	160
7. Determinative "each"	166
8. Determinative "certain"	169
9. Determinative "one"	171
10. Determinative "some"	176
11. Determinative "any"	183
12. Determinative "other"	190
13. Determinative "another"	195
VI. Final evaluation of the Polish equivalents of the English determinatives	197
1. Main groups of equivalents	197

	<u>Page</u>
2. Formal distinctions between the equivalents of English determinatives.....	201
3. Extratextual lexical equivalents.....	202
4. Zero equivalents.....	203
VII. Syntactically non-equivalent structures	204

TABLES

I. List of occurrences of the determinatives in texts A and B in English	119
II. List of occurrences of the contextual equivalents in texts A and B in Polish	121
III. Position of determinatives in Polish	123
IV. Contextual relationships of English determinatives and their Polish equivalents	125
V. Number system in the determinatives in English and Polish	129
VI(a) Occurrences of the determinative "such" and its Polish equivalents	136
VI(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "such"...	136
VII. Occurrences of the determinative "both" and its Polish equivalents	138
VIII(a) Occurrences of the determinative "all" and its Polish equivalents	144
VIII(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "all" ...	144
IX(a) Occurrences of the determinatives "this/these" and their Polish equivalents	153
IX(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinatives "this/these"	153

	<u>Page</u>
X(a) Occurrences of the determinatives "that/those" and their Polish equivalents	159
X(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinatives "that/those"	159
XI(a) Occurrences of the determinative "every" and its Polish equivalents	165
XI(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "every" ..	165
XII(a) Occurrences of the determinative "each" and its Polish equivalents	168
XII(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "each" ..	168
XIII(a) Occurrences of the determinative "certain" and its Polish equivalents	170
XIII(b) Formal contextual equivalent group of the determinative "certain"	170
XIV(a) Occurrences of the determinative "one" and its Polish equivalents	175
XIV(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "one" ...	175
XV(a) Occurrences of the determinative "some" and its Polish equivalents	182
XV(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "some" ..	182
XVI(a) Occurrences of the determinative "any" and its Polish equivalents	189
XVI(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "any" ...	189
XVII(a) Occurrences of the determinative "other" and its Polish equivalents	194
XVII(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative "other" ..	194
XVIII(a) Occurrences of the determinative "another" and its Polish equivalents	196

	<u>Page</u>
XVIII(b) Polish equivalent groups of the determinative	
"another"	196
XIX. Total occurrence of the main groups of equivalents in texts A and B in Polish	197
XX. Total occurrence of the English determinatives and their Polish equivalent groups	198
XXI. English determinatives and their Polish equivalents ...	200
XXII. Syntactically non-equivalent structures	204

CHAPTER III

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. General description of the English prepositional phrases	206
II. General statement of the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases in texts A and B	209
1. Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases.....	209
2. Word classes in Polish as equivalent of the English prepositions.....	213
3. Structures in Polish as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases.....	214
4. Occurrences of the most frequent equivalent structures in texts A and B.	215
5. Occurrences of the particular structures as equivalent in texts A and B.....	217
6. Occurrences of groups as equivalent of particular English prepositions.....	217
7. Occurrences of particular equivalent classes of the prepositional phrases with zero equivalents of the preposition.	218
III. Syntactic function of the English prepositional phrases	221
IV. Syntactic function of the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases	224
V. Comparison of syntactic function of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents	228

	<u>Page</u>
VI. Frequency of occurrence of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents	230
VII. Discussion on the Polish equivalents, as seen in Tables XIV and XV	363
1. Polish contextual equivalents of the English prepositional phrases based on their frequency of occurrence.....	363
2. General statement of the semantic correspondence between the English prepositions and their Polish equivalents.....	365
3. Tendency towards specification of the relationships shown by preposition equivalents in Polish.....	369
4. Factors determining differences in the distribution of the equivalents in texts A and B.....	375
5. Differences in rendering the same English prepositions in texts A and B.....	377
6. Determination of translation equivalents -	379
(a) by English preposition, or (b) by Polish internal features.	
VIII. Problems of translation, with special reference to translation of prepositional phrases	392
1. Factors determining the choice of translation equivalents.....	392
2. Translation procedure.....	399
3. Mistranslations caused by not taking into consideration contextual restrictions in the translation process.....	401

TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
I. List of all the English prepositions studied in texts A and B	207
II. List of all the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases	209
III. Word classes in Polish as equivalent of the English prepositions	213
IV. Structures in Polish as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases	214
V. Occurrences of the most frequent equivalent structures of the English prepositional phrases	216
VI. Occurrences of the particular structures as equivalent of English prepositional phrases in text A	219
VII. Occurrences of the particular structures as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases in text B	220
VIII. Occurrences of the English prepositional phrases operating as group and clause qualifiers	223
IX. Occurrences of the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases operating as group and clause qualifiers	226
X. Occurrences of the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases operating as subject, complement, or main clause	226
XI. Total occurrence of the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases in their syntactic function	227
XII. Occurrences of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents in different syntactic function	228

XIII.	Correlation between the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents in different syntactic functions	229
XIV.	Frequency of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents in text A.....	361
XV.	Frequency of occurrence of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents in text B	362
XVI.	Polish contextual equivalents of the English prepositional phrases, based on their frequency of occurrence	363

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my warmest thanks to Mr. J. C. Catford who helped me with suggestions and comments on the various problems connected with my thesis.

My deepest gratitude is due to Dr. M. A. K. Halliday whose generous assistance helped to clarify many difficult points. Dr. Halliday gave me the benefit of his experience in the many interviews we had; his untiring help, patience and sound advice taught me how to get the maximum out of the material I wanted to analyse. It was only through his encouragement and stimulus that I was able to complete this work.

My appreciation is due to Mr. Symington Macdonald for making the photo-copies of the Statistical Tables.

I wish to record my thanks and deepest gratitude to Mrs. E. M. Bruce whose patience and care in the typing of this thesis have been invaluable.

INTRODUCTION

I. THEORY OF GRAMMAR

A theory is a set of interrelated theoretical statements which account systematically for all the observed events. Those events are observed phenomena from which we make generalisations.

The events are classified because they have some properties in common. Those properties are relationships which exist between them.

On the basis of a theory and its theorems, we may construct descriptive hypotheses (including the so-called laws) the fate of which, contrary to that of the theory itself, depends exclusively on verification.

The theory enables us to describe, explain and predict relationships between events.

It provides us with the means for evaluation of the description.

Before coming to the theory of grammar, we would like to emphasise the fact that the theory which will be sketched here derives from the work of M. A. K. Halliday.

Theory of grammar accounts for linguistic events at the level of grammar, that means at the formal level at which closed systems operate.

It is a theory of how language works in its formal relations at that level.

The theory has to work with certain categories.

There are four fundamental categories for the theory of grammar: "unit", "structure", "class" and "system".

"These are categories of the highest order of abstraction: they are established and interrelated in the theory. Each of the four is specifically related to and logically derivable from each other. The categories are mutually definable. They are primary features of the data and all the others have to be linked to them." *1 *2

*1 Halliday, Categories of the Theory of Grammar, Working Paper; p.4

*2 The categories will be defined in Section II

II. METHOD OF DESCRIPTION

Description is regarded here as a set of statements based not on procedures but on a theory of language.

"The set of abstractions constituting the body of descriptive method might be regarded as a 'calculus', since its function is to relate the theory to the data. The different types of description are bodies of method which derive from and are answerable to that theory. Description consists in relating the text to the categories of the theory.

"The method by which it is done involves a number of processes of abstraction, varying in kind and variable in degree." *1

Description, then, depends on the theory.

The best description is that which, comprehensive and presupposed, makes maximal use of the data. Our method of description was determined entirely by the purpose of this study.

Our aim was to make a systematic comparison of certain grammatical categories in English and Polish and to arrive at results by a consistent and linguistically valid method.

The comparison was made by the grammatical identification of the related terms which were formally expressed in the English and Polish texts.

Those related terms which are grammatical categories were established in the descriptive analysis of our data by formal grammatical criteria.

*1 M. A. K. Halliday "Categories of the Theory of Grammar"
(Working Paper: For internal circulation only) p.2.

The following section of our discussion will be concerned with defining the grammatical categories used in the description.

Language is a patterned activity of meaningful organisation and certain regularities are exhibited over certain stretches in language.

The essential feature of those stretches is that they are of varying extent.

In language, unit is a stretch at which pattern operates.

In English and Polish, it is useful to recognise five units: morpheme, word, group/phrase, clause and sentence. To define units, units should be such that every single item at all ranks at which they operate in the hierarchy has its place.

"The number of units in the hierarchy is a feature of description." *1

The vast majority of grammars have failed to relate the units to the language as a whole.

Each unit is characterised by certain structures. The next thing is to state those structures. The statement must be based on generalised observation of how the structure is made up, and what are the elements of which it is made.

"The structure is a syntagmatic framework of interrelated elements which are paradigmatically established in the system of classes and stated as values in the structure." *2

The rule here is that the structure of any unit must be

*1 M. A. K. Halliday "Categories of the Theory of Grammar" p.8

*2 M. A. K. Halliday "Some Aspects of Systematic Description and Comparison in Grammatical Analysis" Studies in Linguistic Analysis (Special volume of the Philological Society), Oxford, Blackwell, 1957

stated in the unit one below it. And so the structure of a sentence should be stated as how it is made up of clauses, the structure of a clause as how it is made up of groups, of a group as how it is made up of words, and of a word as how it is made up of morphemes (i.e. structure of an adverbial phrase can be stated as $r \bar{+} a/b + N$, and structure of a clause as $S + P \bar{+} A$).

Our procedure in describing the structures was to state in primary terms the types of units and combinations which occur.

The statement indicates:

1. The inventory including the constituent parts in the description.
2. The distribution stating all the single constituents or combination which make up structures.

The units were defined syntagmatically by the position in which they operate in the structure.

In describing the distribution of the constituents in the structure, we considered the following questions:

1. What are the possible structures (of the given unit)?
2. Are some constituents (i.e. elements of structure) obligatory to all structures?
3. Do some constituents never occur without others?
4. Are there certain fixed sequences of constituents?
5. What are the frequently recurring sequences of constituents?
6. Are any constituents mutually exclusive?
7. What constituents, or combinations of constituents, can be substituted for one another (in a given structure)? *1

*1 E. A. Nida "Outline of Descriptive Syntax" Summer Institute of Linguistics, Glendale, California 1951. Nida's formulation has been altered to show the relation of these points to the theory adapted here.

It may be helpful at this point to explain what the above terms mean and why their use was found useful in our description.

Obligatory constituency

If any constituent is obligatory for all the structures, it is most important to recognise this fact, for such a constituent will prove to be a nuclear or central element in the larger structure (e.g. head in the nominal group which may be S or C in the structure of a clause).

Sequence

Place in sequence is one possible exponent of the order relative in structure. Recurrent sequences of constituents (i.e. of elements of the same structure) include such things as, in English, determinative + lexical modifier + head in the nominal group.

Mutual exclusion

There are restrictions on forms which may combine into constructions. When the restrictions are obligatory, i.e. grammatical, the items are mutually exclusive (e.g. "the" is mutually exclusive with "a").

Substitutability

Substitutability includes elements in (1) mutual exclusion, or (2) expanded/reduced status having the same meaningful relationship to the non-changing part (e.g. in the nominal group, H (reduced status) can be substituted by M H (expanded status) as they both can operate as S or C in the structure of a clause).

And now we shall proceed to the next category used in our description "class".

Class is a grouping of items of a given rank. It must be firmly associated with one unit.

"The class is that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above." *1

Therefore, class is a syntactically defined group of items and so it is related primarily to elements of structure.

A structure is made up of elements and it is an arrangement of those elements ordered in places.

A class stands in one to one relation to elements of structure (e.g. H, M H, H Q, M H Q are four structures of the nominal group, made up of the three elements H, M, Q. Each of these elements corresponds to one class of the unit next below the group, namely the word).

Finally, the category which accounts for the occurrence of one rather than another from among a number of like events is a system.

"A closed system is a set of terms with these characteristics

- (a) the number of terms is finite,
- (b) each term is exclusive of all the others,
- (c) if a new term is added to the system, this changes the meaning of all the others." *2

(For example, the primary structures of the nominal group constitute a system, their number is finite (4) and each is mutually exclusive with the other three; if there existed a fifth primary nominal structure, the meaning of all the others would change, similarly the classes "verbal group", "nominal group",

*1 M. A. K. Halliday "Categories of the Theory of Grammar" p.14

*2 M. A. K. Halliday ibidem p.5

"adjectival" or "determinitival group" and "adverbial group" form a system of primary classes at the rank of the group.)

In the final formulation of description of structure, the following points were kept in mind:

1. It is useful to begin with the constituent which occurs throughout the structure (e.g. H in the nominal structure).
2. One should begin with the smaller combinations and work up to the larger (e.g. the order in the case of the analysis of the nominal structures should be: (1) H, (2) M H, (3) H Q, (4) M H Q).
3. One should employ special care in the use of: (a) restrictives, i.e. "may" or "must" (e.g. a nominal group must include H; it may include M or Q): (b) positionals, i.e. "precede" or "follow" (e.g. the determinative must precede the lexical modifiers in English; the prepositional phrase must follow the head if it qualifies the nominal structure). *1

*1 The above points were taken from -
E. A. Nida "Outline of Descriptive Syntax", Summer Institute
of Linguistics, Glendale, California, 1951.

III. TRANSFER GRAMMAR

Transfer grammar, as the term itself implies, transfers the terms and categories used in the analysis of one language into another language, providing at the same time for all those features in which the two languages differ. It is one type of comparative descriptive grammar. The term was used for the first time by Zellig S. Harris and Oscar Luis Chavarría Aguilar in 1954.

Transfer grammar compares the structures, and relations within and between structures, of the two languages in order to present the significant structural features of one in terms of the other.

The categories used in the description of the target language are derived from the source language; hence they can be related in the two languages. The fact should be specially emphasised that if the same descriptive categories were arrived at independently for each language the criteria used in the description would be different and a different statement would result. Our main criterion of grouping the categories in the target language was stating them as equivalents of the categories in the source language. That is why the list of the Polish equivalents of English determinatives includes determinatives (closed system items) as well as lexical modifiers. Similarly, the list of the Polish equivalents of English prepositional phrases includes various kinds of grammatical structures which would not have been grouped in that way if the comparison was not done by transfer grammar method.

The principal aim of transfer grammar is to indicate where and how the languages are structurally similar and where

dissimilar and, in the latter case, to provide the necessary linguistic material in terms of structural processes, stated in what we may call the transference operation, to enable us to transfer structure from one language to the other and control the structural characteristics.

"In stating our transference operations, we will find it to our advantage occasionally to re-state or to simplify certain features of one language in terms of the other." *1

So, for example, the article class in English is treated in our study as a separate class, though in descriptive grammar it is treated as a subclass of the modifier. That classification has been found more useful for investigating the problem of equivalents of the article in Polish.

"The transference operations are stated with respect to the environments in which the relevant structures (of both languages) occur.

"For the sake of economy we wish to keep our transference operations to a minimum.

"We attempt in equating the structural relevancies of the two languages to come as close as possible to the ideal of a one to one correspondence of structural types." *2

The method outlined here can contribute towards a classification of structural types among languages. The method is also relevant to a proceduralised system of translation and can be put in form of routine instrument as a set of rules in numerical terms for machine translation.

*1 Oscar Luis Chavarria Aguilar Transfer Grammar, Lectures in Linguistics, Poona, 1954, p.114

*2 ibidem p.115

Finally, the method may be used in the learning or teaching of foreign languages.

To close this section, we would like to emphasise the following point. One should not deny the merits of transfer grammar on the grounds of its limitations in comparison with other methods of comparative description, as its application has been found quite useful in the above mentioned fields.

IV. PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Translation may be defined as a process of replacing the linguistic units, and relations between them, of a source language by corresponding units and relations of a target language.

"As a process, translation is unidirectional, but a translation which is the end-produce of such a process is, together with the original, a form of comparative description of two languages. The two languages are brought into specific relation with one another, such that one of the two texts can replace the other as language activity in a given context of situation. The relation is not a simple one, the two languages impinge on each other at a number of different levels.

The important levels for comparative description are the purely formal levels, grammar and lexis, and their relations to context.

A comparative description is one which states the form and form-context equivalent of grammatical and lexical items in two (or more) languages within an integrated scheme of categories." *

"The basis for any total translation must be found in linguistic analysis at the grammatical, lexical, collocational and situational level. Total translation means comprehensive application of all known techniques in the statement of meaning in linguistic terms.

Thus we can call translation a process of building bridges between the source and the target languages with the material and technique of linguistics. A comprehensive description of the

* M. A. K. Halliday, "Linguistics and Machine Translation", p.6
Working Paper

two languages can itself constitute the bridge, enabling the linguist to frame a total translation." *1

Research in translation is concerned with the explicit criteria of equivalence, with establishment on a sound theoretical basis of comparison between source and target languages and with the development of effective and linguistically valid techniques for obtaining the equivalents of the source language.

Equivalence is justified by the fact that two languages reflect, though in different ways, similar features from similar context of situation. Thus, in total translation the forms are equivalent when they are related to each other. However, grammatical equivalence between two languages is not absolute but is related to the strata of grammatical units which are the carriers of grammatical systems and structures.

"They are, therefore, the segments into which language text is divided when grammatical statements are being made about it. Again they are not universals; they must be recognised afresh for each language.

If however we want to compare two languages, we must be comparing something; we link not the two languages as a whole but items in each and these items must be related to the grammatical units of which they are class members.

So for comparative purposes we relate the units of the two languages to each other on the basis of translation equivalence." *2

In discussing translation equivalents, first of all,

*1 J. R. Firth, "Linguistic Analysis and Translation" Reprint "For Roman Jakobson", 1956, p.4

*2 M. A. K. Halliday, "Linguistics and Machine Translation" p.8

empirical justification should be considered, i.e. the fact that the equivalents occur in the text. Secondly, statistical generalisation based on observation of large samples of data should be made. In this way, we arrive at probable equivalents based on statistical data of frequency of occurrence. These statistical data allow prediction beyond a given corpus and so they constitute to some extent a comparative description of the language in question.

The set of statistical rules is capable also of being transformed into an "algorithm" to be used for machine translation.

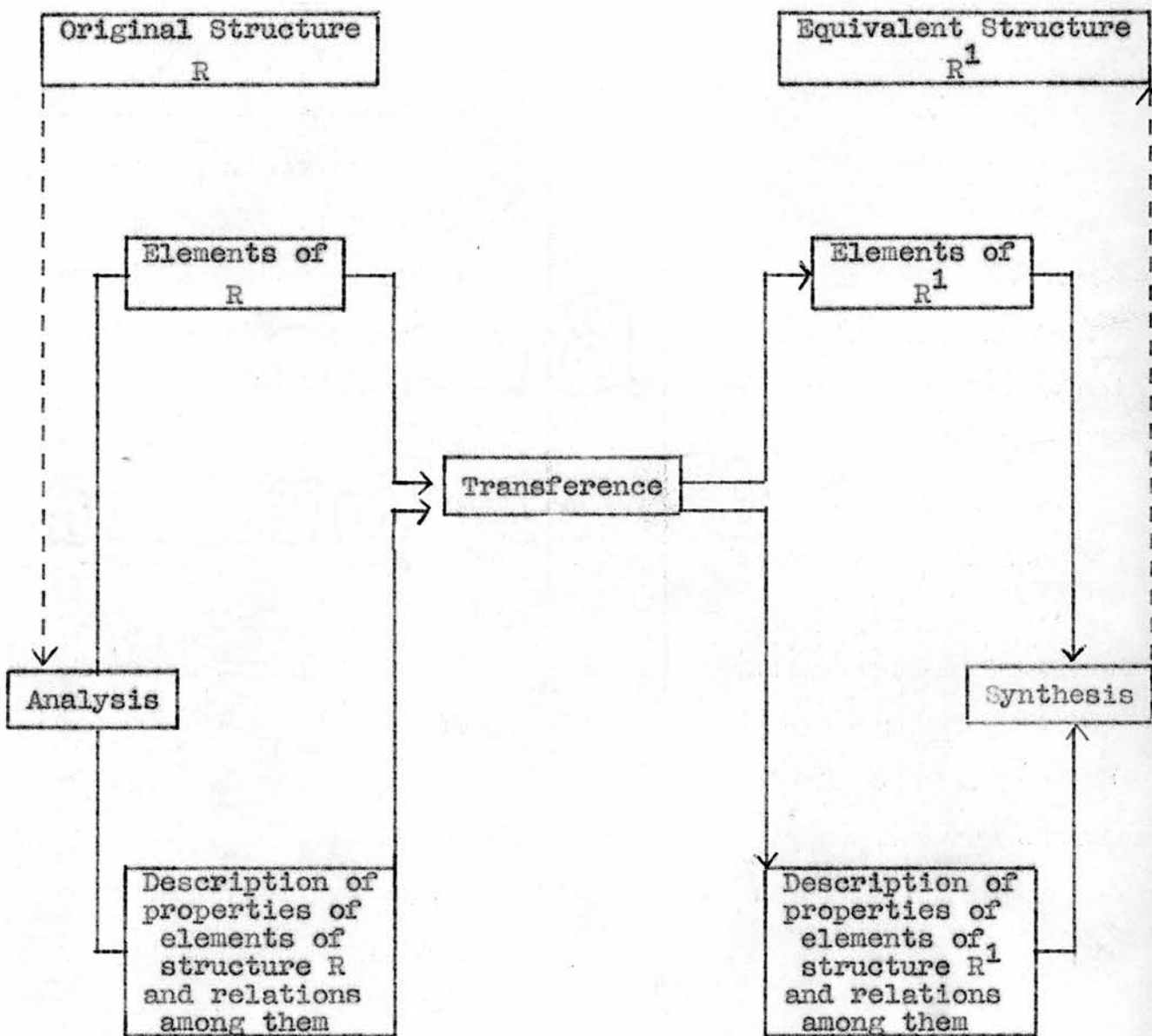
In the process of translation, three factors are involved at all strata:

1. There is the probability scale translation equivalence.
2. There is the conditional effect on those probabilities by environmental features characteristic for a given language.
3. There is the factor of the internal structure of the target language which may determine the choice of one or another item on the basis of the larger units of which it is a part.*

To conclude this section, we give a graphical representation of translation process, adapted from A. G. Oettinger (Automatic Language Translation, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1960).

* These points have been taken from M. A. K. Halliday, "Linguistics and Machine Translation" Working Paper

TABLE I



V. GRAMMATICAL NOTATION

To describe and classify all the types of constructions which occur in our data, the following symbols were used:-

I. Elements of structure

1. Elements of clause structure:

- S subject
- P predicate
- C complement
- A adjunct

2. Elements of group or phrase structure:

- M modifier
- H head
- Q qualifier

II Classes

1. Phrase or group classes:

- N nominal
 - N¹ nominal in the nominative
 - N² nominal in the genitive
 - N³ nominal in the dative
 - N⁴ nominal in the accusative
 - N⁵ nominal in the instrumental
 - V verbal
 - pk participial phrase
 - ik infinitival phrase
- } Subclasses of N
- } Subclasses of V

2. Word classes:

- n noun
 - n² noun in the genitive
 - n⁵ noun in the instrumental

p	pronoun	
p ²	possessive pronoun	
v	finite verb	
v ⁿ	nonfinite verb	
v ¹	infinitive	
a	adjective	
u	numeral	
b	adverb	
r	preposition	
w	relative pronoun	
c	conjunction	
neg.	negator "not"	
T	article	
tt	definite article	} Subclasses of T
ta	indefinite article	
to	zero article	
D	determinative	
Da	} Order subclasses of D	
Db		
Dc		

III. Classes operating in specific places in structure:

g	bound word (tt, ta, to) in prenominal position	T
m	free word (a, u, n, n ² , p ² , (ba)) in prenominal position	M
f	verbal phrase (V) in prenominal position	M (in Polish only)
h	free word (n) in head position	H
x	free word (n ² , d, a, u, b) in postnominal position	Q
y	group (N ²) in postnominal position	Q (in Polish only)
l	adverbial phrase (B) in postnominal position	Q
k	verbal phrase (V) in postnominal position	Q

Cl clause ($\bar{+}$ S+P $\bar{+}$ C $\bar{+}$ A) in postnominal position Q

z element or parts of element operating outside equivalent structure in Polish.

NOTE: The unit "word" is assigned to classes, each class operates at the place of one element in the structure of the unit next above it.

e participial form "spowodowany"

S.Cl subordinate clause

M.Cl main clause

ext. extratextual

an. anaphoric

O zero equivalent of English determinative or English prepositional phrase in Polish

≠ non-equivalence of English prepositional phrase in Polish

NOTE: All extratextual equivalents and other items which are inserted in Polish translation are underlined in the examples. Anaphoric equivalents, and the items to which they refer, are underlined in English and Polish.

Footnote:

Some of the symbols used here were taken from J. C. Catford's "Exponents of Part of Speech Membership" Working Paper.
For Internal Circulation Only.

VI. CORPUS OF THE MATERIAL STUDIED

The corpus of the material studied was taken from two texts:

- A Medical text book: R. Watson-Jones "Fractures and Joint Injuries" (Second Edition, Reprint, Edinburgh 1941)
- B Novel: Evelyn Waugh "Scoop" (Penguin Books 1957)

These two texts will be referred to throughout the study, as A and B.

Where an example is quoted, the appropriate letter and the number given in brackets will denote the text and the page from which the example was taken. In text A, the material which was studied is contained on pages 3 - 21, 41 - 65, 76 - 87, 100 - 102, 108 - 142, 159 - 191, 193, 198 - 201, 512, 585, 702, 711, 713. In text B, the material which was studied is contained on pages 5 - 68, 73 - 86, 95 - 131, 388.

In order to investigate the equivalents of the English structures in Polish, the Polish translations of texts A and B were studied.

- A R. Watson-Jones "Zlamania i urazy kosci i stawow" (Warszawa 1958, Panstwowy Zaklad Wydawnic Lekarskich) Translated by dr. med. Edwin Opoczynski
- B Evelyn Waugh "Dziennikarz z przypadku" (Veritas, London) Translated by Teresa Skorzevska

In Polish text A, the material which was studied is contained on pages 3 - 14, 26 - 35, 51 - 59, 63 - 69, 89 - 101, 141 - 149, 156 - 161, 172 - 193, 207, 266, 302, 358, 361, 582, 662 - 670, 719, 780, 793.

In Polish text B, the material which was studied is contained on pages 9 - 52, 62 - 87, 90 - 153, 347.

In Chapter I of our study, nominal structures occurring with

definite, indefinite and zero articles were discussed. 2,092 nominal structures were studied. They were taken from text A (1,037 nominal structures) and text B (1,055 nominal structures). We included in our corpus only those nominal structures which were syntactically comparable and, consequently, linguistically equivalent.

For the sake of interest, however, we included a few examples of syntactically non-equivalent structures (i.e. some of the items contained within the English nominal structure stand outside the corresponding Polish nominal structure and operate as different elements of structure in the unit one above it).

Pronouns and proper nouns were not included in this study, as they do not display the contrast of occurrence with definite, indefinite and zero articles, and those which occurred in the -/ texts did not provide contrastive material as far as their structure was concerned, being always unmodified and by and large unqualified.

In Chapter II, nominal groups occurring with determinatives were discussed. 514 nominal groups were studied. They were taken from text A (245 nominal groups) and text B (269 nominal groups).

All nominal groups which were linguistically comparable were classified and tabulated.

However, for the point of interest, syntactically non-equivalent structures were also considered (A 10, B 12).

Here we have to state what the term determinative means. Determinatives are closed system items. Some of them may occur as heads or modifiers in the nominal structure, others occur as modifiers only. In the latter case, they form a subclass within

the modifier since, as closed system items, they are contrasted with all other modifiers which belong to an open set, being lexical items.

The determinative sub-class has a fixed place in the structure of the modifier. It always precedes lexical modifiers.

In this study we were concerned with the determinatives operating in the modifier only. However, the determinative class was treated by us as a separate class and not as a subclass of the wider class operating as modifier.

This classification was found more convenient for the purpose of our work, namely, for establishing equivalent forms in Polish.

The determinative class includes the following determinatives all, both, such, half, the, a, this, these, that, those, every, each, some, any, certain, one, no, other. The following determinatives were not included in our study: half, no. "The" and "a" were discussed in the preceding chapter. The main emphasis was put on the study of the determinatives: this, these and that, those, as they display some features in common with the determinative "the" studied before. The other determinatives were treated marginally as the corpus of the material studied was not big enough to yield more than limited results.

In Chapter III, prepositional phrases were discussed. 4,261 prepositional phrases with 62 different prepositions were studied.

They were taken from text A (2,007 prepositional phrases) and text B (2,254 prepositional phrases).

We regarded as prepositional phrases all the linguistic units at the phrase rank, the structure of which is preposition + nominal group.

We included in our corpus prepositional structures which were linguistically equivalent as well as those which were non-equivalent.

In the latter case, we were mainly concerned with stating the non-equivalent structures in the quantitative terms in regard to the equivalent structures and stating all kinds of non-equivalence (i.e. lexical, collocational and grammatical) that occurred.

VII. AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim in making the study was to investigate certain categories of grammar of Polish and English and see how those categories operate when source language is translated into target language.

The systems operating in different structures were established and their translation equivalents in Polish studied. The structures under consideration were studied intensely in relation with two restricted languages, i.e. fiction and medical text.

Only the following categories were investigated: nominal structures occurring with determinatives and zero article, and prepositional phrases.

The specific aims of this study were:

in Chapter I

1. Investigation of translation equivalents of the English articles in Polish.
2. Comparison of the nominal structures in English and Polish.
3. Comparison of the construction and distribution of the nominal structures in the two texts in English and Polish:

in Chapter II

1. Investigation of translation equivalents of the English determinatives in Polish.
2. Comparison of the English determinatives and their Polish equivalents.
3. Comparison of the distribution and operation of the determinatives in the two texts in English and Polish.

in Chapter III

1. Investigation of translation equivalents of the English prepositional phrases in Polish.

2. Comparison between the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents.
3. Comparison of the distribution and operation of the prepositional phrases in the two texts in English and Polish.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH NOMINAL

STRUCTURES OCCURRING IN TEXTS A AND B

1. Elements in the structure

There are four main syntactic places in a nominal structure which may or may not be filled by the following elements (the places are numbered according to the order in which they occur):-

- I. Article class filled by a definite, indefinite, or zero article. (The determinative class occupies the same place in the structure, but it will be discussed separately.) *1
- II. Modifier filled by one or more modifier words.
- III. Head filled by a head word.
- IV. Qualifier filled by a qualifier, word, phrase, clause, or a combination of these.

Place III in the structure must always be filled. The head, therefore, is obligatory for all the nominal structures. It is free as it can stand in isolation.

Places II and IV in the structure are not necessarily filled, and that is why the modifier and the qualifier are optional in occurrence.

Place I in the structure must always be filled and so the article class is obligatory for all the nominal structures.*2 It is a bound class as it cannot stand in isolation, and occurs only with the head.

*1 According to Bloomfield's or Hill's grammatical descriptions of the nominal structures, the determinative and the article classes should be treated as subclasses of the modifier, but for the purpose of our comparative study of the English nominal structures and their Polish equivalents, it was found more useful, as it will appear from the further discussion, to treat them as separate elements.

*2 See under the items occurring in the article class.

The modifier and the qualifier are also bound as they can occur only with the head.

The order of the elements of structure is fixed and so it is a part of the structure.

The article class always precedes the modifier.

The modifier precedes the head.

The qualifier follows the head.

The nominal group is called endocentric, because the structure as a whole belongs to the same class as its head.

The total distribution of the nominal group is the same as that of the head constituent.

The endocentric construction, then, consists of a nuclear element, the head, with a peripheral one attributive to it (the article, the modifier, and the qualifier).

All the nominal structures were classified according to the elements of which they are made up in the following types:-

- (1) H unmodified and unqualified nominal
- (2) MH modified nominal
- (3) HQ qualified nominal
- (4) MHQ modified and qualified nominal

Further subdivision was made according to the items which occur in the article class:

- (i) definite article
- (ii) indefinite article
- (iii) zero article

Occurrences of the above structures were studied separately in texts A and B.

2. Constituents in the elements of the nominal structures in English

The two principal parts of the analysis consist in stating:

- (1) The inventory of constituents.
- (2) The distribution of constituents.

Before dealing with point (1) of our analysis, we have to state the criteria for establishing the units operating in the places of structure as constituents. First, the fact should be recognised that the constituent elements of syntactical structures are not words but generalised classes and categories, by means of which the interior relations of the elements may be stated.

As we have already stated, the units are defined by inter-relation in terms of extent and by the rank at which they operate.

The structure of any unit must be recognised in the unit one below it.

The units carry patterns which are stated as structures.

The units recognised in the description of the nominal structures are: "word", "group", "phrase" and "clause."

In our description, two primary classes of the unit "word" are recognised: "free word", when no restrictions are placed on the classes operating in it, "bound word", whose exponent is definite, indefinite, or zero article.

The "phrase" may carry two structures:

- (1) In the case of adverbial phrase, its exponent is-
 - (a) a preposition plus nominal ($r + N$):
 - (b) adjective or adverb plus preposition plus nominal ($a/b + r + N$)
- (2) In the case of verbal phrase, its exponent is nonfinite verb, plus, or minus nominal, plus or minus adverbial group ($V^{en} \pm N \pm B$).

The unit "phrase", therefore, has two classes, "adverbial" and "verbal".

The "clause" carries the structure: plus or minus preposition, plus or minus relative pronoun, plus or minus nominal, plus predicate ($\bar{r} \bar{w} \bar{N} + P$).

One restriction is placed on the "clause" operating in nominal structures, that it contains one nominal group less than an equivalent free clause.

The distribution of the units in the places of structure is as follows:-

- (1) The "bound word" occurs as the article class.
- (2) The "free word" occurs as:
 - (a) the modifier;
 - (b) the head;
 - (c) the qualifier.

The "phrase" and "clause" occur in the qualifier only.

The "word" in the head is obligatory. It does not occur without the "bound word" in the article class. The "word" from the modifier and the qualifier and the "phrase" and "clause" from the qualifier do not occur without the "word" from the head. The "bound word", "the", is mutually exclusive with "a" and "zero".

There is a fixed relative order of the units operating in the structure, as the units are assigned to the four elements of the structure whose order is fixed. In the three first places in structure, units of the same rank ("word") are operating.

The qualifier includes the units of three different ranks: "word", "phrase", "clause".

In the case of combination of units operating in the qualifier, it was noticed that they are usually units of the same rank. In odd cases of combination of "phrase" and "clause", the former occupies the first place in the sequence.

Table I shows all the nominal structures occurring in the two texts, classified according to the article which operates in the article class and the units of which they are made up.

TABLE I

	T _c	M	H	Q	T _a	M	H	Q	T _o	M	H	Q
1	g t				g t				g t			
2	g t	m			g t	m			g t	m		
3	g t	m, m ₂			g t	m, m ₂			g t	m, m ₂		
4	g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃			g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃			g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃		
5	g t			x	g t			x	g t			x
6	g t		h	l	g t		h	l	g t		h	l
7	g t		h	k	g t		h	k	g t		h	k
8	g t		h	α	g t		h	α	g t		h	α
9	g t		h	l, k	g t		h	l, l ₂	g t		h	x ₁ , x ₂
10	g t	m	h	x	g t	m	h	l	g t	m	h	l, l ₂
11	g t	m, m ₂	h	l	g t	m, m ₂	h	k	g t	m, m ₂	h	l, k
12	g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃	h	α	g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃	h	α	g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃	h	l, α, α ₂
13	g t		h	l, l ₂	g t		h	l, k	g t		h	x
14	g t		h	α, α ₂	g t		h	l, α	g t		h	l
15	g t	m, m ₂	h	l	g t	m, m ₂	h	α, α ₂	g t	m, m ₂	h	k
16	g t	m, m ₂	h	k	g t	m, m ₂	h	l	g t	m, m ₂	h	α
17	g t	m, m ₂	h	α	g t	m, m ₂	h	k	g t	m, m ₂	h	l, k
18	g t	m, m ₂	h	l, l ₂ , l ₃	g t	m, m ₂	h		g t	m, m ₂	h	l
19									g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃	h	k
20									g t	m, m ₂ , m ₃	h	α, k ₁ , k ₂

3. Constituents or combinations of constituents which can be substituted for one another

(1) Mutual exclusion substitution.

Mutual exclusion substitution takes place in the article class between "the", "a", and zero bound words as they are three terms of the system operating in that class.

(2) Expanded/reduced status having the same meaningful relationship to the unchanging part - the head.

H can be substituted by MH or by HQ or by MHQ, as they are all expanded expressions of H, and have all the same syntactic value as the head word. They can operate exactly the same in the unit one above it as subject or object.

(3) Substitution within the modifier and the qualifier.

In the modifier one "word" can be substituted for a sequence of two or more "words".

In the qualifier the "word", "phrase", and "clause" are substitutable because, though their rank is not the same, they remain in the same syntactic relationship to the head.

4. Differences in occurrence of the nominal structures in texts A and B

To conclude the discussion on the general description of the English nominal structures occurring in texts A and B, we would like to show the main differences in occurrence of the nominal structures, as illustrated in Tables II, III and IV.

Table II shows the occurrences of the four primary structures of the nominal group in the two texts.

- (1) H head only
 (2) MH modified head
 (3) HQ qualified head
 (4) MHQ modified and qualified head

Structures with definite, indefinite and zero article are lumped together.

TABLE II

	Text A		Text B	
	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%
H	374	36.4	387	37.3
MH	322	31.3	436	41.9
HQ	216	21.1	123	11.8
MHQ	115	11.2	94	9.0

Table II reveals two facts worth noting:

- (1) Higher proportion of modified heads in text B.
 (2) Higher proportion of qualified heads in text A.

Table III gives occurrences of the nominal structures classified according to the articles which operate in them.

TABLE III

Article	Text A		Text B	
	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%
the	434	42.2	533	32.1
a	85	8.3	138	13.2
zero	508	49.5	569	54.7

Table III shows the following differences in occurrences of the articles:

- (1) Higher proportion of the definite article in text A.
- (2) Lower proportion of the indefinite article in text A.
- (3) Lower proportion of the zero article in text A.

At the same time, Tables II and III reveal some other general points concerning the occurrences of the nominal structures in both the texts.

- (1) Highest occurrence of the head only.
- (2) Slightly lower occurrence of the modified head.
- (3) Lowest occurrence of the modified and qualified head.
- (4) Highest occurrence of the definite article.
- (5) Lowest occurrence of the indefinite article.

Finally, Table IV combines the information from Table II and Table III and gives us the four main types of nominal structures, classified according to the article they take.

TABLE IV

Structures	<u>Text A %</u>			Total	<u>Text B %</u>			Total
	Tt	Ta	To		Tt	Ta	To	
H	19.7	1.3	15.4	26.4	14.5	3.3	19.5	37.3
MH	9.9	4.1	17.3	31.3	9.9	4.7	27.3	41.9
HQ	9.0	1.3	10.8	21.1	5.5	2.4	3.9	11.8
MHQ	3.6	1.6	6.0	11.2	2.2	2.8	4.0	9.0
Total:	42.2	8.3	49.5		32.1	13.2	54.7	

The following facts are worth noting here:-

1. Highest occurrence of the definite article with the head only.
2. Highest occurrence of the indefinite article with the modified head.

3. Highest occurrence of the zero article with the modified head
4. Differences in occurrences between text A and B:
 - (a) In text A smaller proportion of the zero article with the modified head.
 - (b) In text B higher proportion of the indefinite article with the head only.
 - (c) In text B much higher proportion of the zero article with the qualified head.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NOMINAL STRUCTURES IN POLISH

group The main difference between the structure of the nominal structure in English and Polish is that in Polish the structures do not display the contrast of a definite, indefinite and zero article.

On the basis of our material, it can be stated quite firmly that the English article does not have any equivalent in Polish. Odd cases of translating the definite article by "ten" or "taki" and the indefinite article by "pewien" or "jakis" cannot be regarded as formal equivalents of the English articles for the following reasons:

1. The number of their occurrences is negligible.
2. They do not have the same grammatical meaning.
3. They carry aspect of specification which is not contained in the English article, but is inferred from the context. This question, however, will be discussed more fully in the detailed description of the Polish equivalent nominal groups later on.

Apart from the absence of the article in Polish, nearly all that was said about the structure of the English nominal group is valid for the description of their Polish equivalents.

There are three main elements in the Polish nominal structure:

- (1) modifier;
- (2) head;
- (3) qualifier.

The units operating as those elements are:-

- (1) "word";
- (2) "group";
- (3) "phrase" and
- (4) "clause".

"Group" is the only unit which did not occur in the description of the English nominal structures.

As we know, the number of units which is needed in a description of a given structure may vary, depending on the language.

The occurrence of the "group" in the nominal structure in Polish is connected with the inflectional character of the language.

The exponent of its structure is a nominal in the genitive (N^2). The distribution of the units in the places of the structure is nearly the same as in English. The only difference is that the "phrase" (verbal phrase) can operate not only in the qualifier but in the modifier as well.

The "group" operates in the qualifier.

The units operating in the modifier are of two ranks: "word" and "phrase".

In the head, "word" is the functioning unit.

The qualifier includes units of all the ranks: "word", "group", "phrase" and "clause".

In the case of combination of units, the "word" and "group" occupy the first place in the sequence, as they are inflectionally attached to their immediate antecedent, the head. If the "word" and "group" occur together, the former takes the first place in the sequence. The "word" in the qualifier may occur with the units of all the other ranks.

The following Table V shows all the nominal structures occurring in the two texts classified according to the same criterion (the article) as their English correspondents in Table I. The same way of classification of the English and Polish nominal structures was found useful in our comparative study. The column of the article class is left empty to show that the contrast of the definite, indefinite and zero article does not exist in Polish. Only the odd contextual equivalents of the articles are placed in that column.

TABLE V

	T ₁	M	H	Q	T ₂	M	H	Q	T ₀	M	H	Q
1	-				-							
2	ten				penny							
3	taki				jakis							
4	-	B			-	B				B		
5	-	B			-	B				B		
6	-	B ₁ B ₂			-	B ₁ B ₂				B ₁ B ₂		
7	-			ten	-			x				x
8	-			x	-			y				Cl
9	-			y	-			l				x ₁ x ₂
10	-			l	-			k				x y
11	-			k	-			Cl				x l
12	-			Cl	penny			x				x k
13	ten			l	jakis			l				x Cl
14	-			x ₁ x ₂	-			x ₁ x ₂				y l
15	-			x y	-			x l				y k
16	-			x l	-			x k				l ₁ l ₂
17	-			x Cl	-			y l				x ₁ x ₂ l
18	-			y k	-			l Cl				x k l
19	-			l ₁ l ₂	-			x ₁ x ₂ k				l k ₁ k ₂
20	-			x ₁ x ₂ l	-			x				x Cl ₁ Cl ₂
21	-			x ₁ x ₂ k	-	B		y				x l ₁ l ₂ k
22	-			x Cl ₁ Cl ₂	-	B		l				x
23	-	B		x	-	B		k				y
24	-	B		y	-	B		Cl				l
25	-	B		l	-	B		x k				k
26	-	B		k	-	B		x Cl				Cl
27	-	B		Cl	-	B		k l				x ₁ x ₂
28	-	B		k	-	B		Cl ₁ Cl ₂				x l
29	-	B		x y	-	B		y				x k
30	-	B		x l	-	B		l				x
31	-	B ₁ B ₂		Cl	-	B ₁ B ₂						l
32	-	B		Cl	-	B						x k
33	-				-							k
34	-				-							Cl

Table VI gives the occurrences of the four primary structures of the nominal group in Polish.

TABLE VI

Structures	Text A		Text B	
	Occurrence	%	Occurrence	%
H	337	52.9	403	38.7
MH	151	14.6	245	23.6
HQ	437	42.5	289	27.8
MHQ	102	10.0	103	9.9

Table VI reveals the following facts concerning:

1. All the occurrences of the nominal structures in both the texts.

(a) The highest occurrence of the head only.

(b) Slightly lower occurrence of the qualified head.

(c) The lowest occurrence of the modified and qualified head.

2. Differences in occurrences of the nominal structures in texts A and B.

(a) Higher occurrence of modified heads in text B.

(b) Higher occurrence of qualified heads in text A.

III. GENERAL COMPARISON OF THE ENGLISH AND

POLISH NOMINAL STRUCTURES

As a whole, there is a considerable overlap between the English and Polish nominal structures. Only in a few odd cases it was noticed that an English nominal structure is syntactically non-equivalent to a Polish structure, as some of the elements operating within the English nominal structure operate outside the Polish structure corresponding to it.

As far as the elements within the nominal structures are concerned, we can state two facts:

1. There is no article class in the Polish structures.
2. The modifier, the head and the qualifier operate in the structures in English and Polish.

Differences in the distribution of the four primary structures of the nominal group in English and Polish are illustrated in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Structures	Text A		Text B	
	English %	Polish %	English %	Polish %
H	36.4	32.9	37.3	38.7
MH	31.3	14.6	41.9	23.6
HQ	21.1	42.5	11.8	27.8
MHQ	11.2	10.0	9.0	9.9

1. The main difference between the structures in English and Polish concerns the modified head and the qualified head. While in Polish the qualified head has a much higher occurrence, in English the modified head is preferred. That difference is very conspicuous in text A.
2. In text A there is a slightly higher occurrence of the head only in English than in Polish.
3. The modified and qualified head does not show much difference in occurrence in English and in Polish

Apart from the above points, Table VII reveals one more important fact, namely that the ways of rendering the nominal structures in Polish are not determined to a noticeable extent by the character of text A or B.

It can be stated in the most general terms that the distribution of the primary structures of the nominal group in Polish depends on two factors:

- (a) external factor: distribution of the occurrences in the English text:
- (b) internal factor: preference of the qualified head over the modified head in Polish.

As far as the units operating as the elements in the nominal structures in English and Polish are concerned, as seen from Tables I and V, the following points of difference should be pointed out:

1. In Polish there is one unit more operating in the structure - the "group". It functions at the same rank, and as the same element - the qualifier, as the "phrase" in English. The difference between them is not of rank, but of function. The "phrase" is an exocentric structure, and the "group" is an endocentric structure. That difference, as has already been observed, results from the inflectional character of the Polish language, because the "group" (genitival nominal group) is a rendering of the English "of" prepositional phrase.
2. The "verbal phrase" in Polish can operate in the modifier and in the qualifier, while in English its function is restricted to the latter only.
3. The "word" in the qualifier in Polish occurs in combination with the units of all ranks, while in English it either stands by itself, or in combination, but with other "word" only.
4. There is much greater variety of the nominal structures in Polish. The fact can be accounted for by the great number of possibilities of combination of units in the qualifier in Polish.

IV. OCCURRENCES OF THE ENGLISH NOMINAL STRUCTURES AND
THEIR POLISH EQUIVALENTS, AS ILLUSTRATED BY
TABLES VIII, IX AND X

The first part of our study dealt with a general description of the English and Polish nominal structures.

Our only concern in that part of the work was to give general statements about the observed facts, without attempting to find any factors accounting for them.

Now we shall go through the material in a more detailed way discussing all the occurrences of the equivalent structures in Polish, and illustrating them with examples.

We shall try to find the factors determining the choice of a given equivalent.

The structures will be discussed according to their occurrences illustrated by the tables.

We shall follow the classification done in the preceding chapter according to:

1. The article which operates in the structure in English.
2. The units of which the structure is made.
3. The text in which the structure occurs.

General findings will be given in the final section.

Tt N (A 434, B 333)

I. gt h (A203, B 151)

1. h (A 174, B 141)

(A pp. 46, 46)	the joint	
	staw	(Ex. 1)

(B pp. 18, 24)	the capitals	
	kapitaly	(Ex. 2)

2. ten h (A 2, B 5)

(a) The determinative "ten" used anaphorically. Lexical change of the head word involved; a specific name of the bone replaced by the general term preceded by the determinative which refers back to the context.

(A pp. 10, 10) of the humerus
tej kosci (Ex. 3)

(A pp. 10, 10) of the radius
tejze kosci (Ex. 4)

(b) Anaphoric use of the determinative but without a lexical change of the head word. The determinative in the prenominal position with a weak stress.

(B pp. 16, 21) I know the name
znam to nazwisko (Ex. 5)

(c) Deictic use of the determinative determined collocationally by the following head. The whole expression has the meaning "at present".

(B pp. 5, 9) at the moment
w tej chwili (Ex. 6)

3. h ten (A 1, B 0)

Anaphoric use of the determinative referring back to the preceding sentence. In the postnominal position the determinative has a strong stress.

(A pp. 43, 43) the position
pozycja ta (Ex. 7)

4. taki h (A 0, B 1)

Anaphoric use of the determinative. Very common in the initial position in the clause the anaphoric aspect emphasised.

(B pp. 19, 25) in the circumstances
w takich warunkach (Ex. 8)

5. m h (A 0, B 4)

(a) The meaning carried by the modified head in Polish contained in the head itself in English.

(B pp. 20, 26) the outrage
zbrodnicze zniekształcenia (Ex. 9)

(b) The meaning carried by the possessive pronouns modifier in Polish can be inferred from the context. The pronoun used anaphorically.

(B pp. 17, 23) the secret
swa tajemnice (Ex. 10)

6. h x (A 26, B 0)

(a) The Latin names of bones replaced by the general term signifying "bone", plus the qualifier adjective specifying the name of a given bone.

(A pp. 17, 27) the ulnar
kosc przedramienna (Ex. 11)

(A pp. 10, 10) the radius
kosc promieniowej (Ex. 12)

(A pp. 21, 32) the femur
kosc udowa (Ex. 13)

(A pp. 17, 26) the ulna
kosc lokciowa (Ex. 14)

(b) The meaning carried by the qualified head in Polish contained in the head itself in English. The postnominal position of the adjective determined collocationally by the head. The whole expression is a technical term whose use is restricted to the language of medicine.

(A pp. 49, 49) the plaster
opatrunek gipsowy (Ex. 15)

The same applies to the names of joints which in Polish have an equivalent: the head carrying the meaning of the "joint" and a qualifier specifying the name of a given joint.

(A pp. 43, 43) the wrist
staw nadgarstkowy (Ex. 16)

(A pp. 48, 48) the ankle
staw skokowy (Ex. 17)

(c) The item does not have one word lexical equivalent in Polish. The meaning carried by the general term standing as the head restricted by the qualifier adjective. The postnominal position determined collocationally by the head.

(A pp. 46, 46) the converse
cos wrecz przeciwnego (Ex. 18)

(d) The meaning carried by the qualifier can be inferred anaphorically from the context.

(A pp. 45, 46) the joint
stawu skokowego (Ex. 19)

II. gt m h (A 89, B 85)

1. h (A 3, B 5)

(a) The meaning carried by the modified head in English contained in the head itself in Polish. The term restricted to the language of medicine (Ex. 20).

(A pp. 44, 44) the index finger
wskaziciel (Ex. 20)

(B pp. 23, 30) the bowler hat
melonik (Ex. 21)

(b) The specific term expressed by the modified head in English rendered by a more general term expressed by the head only in Polish. The specification can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 3, 5) the bone ends
odlamow (Ex. 22)

2. m h (A 41, B 32)

(a) Optional prenominal position.

(A pp. 47, 48) the correct treatment
wlasciwe leczenie (Ex. 23)

(B pp. 24, 31) the atrocious city
potworne miasto (Ex. 24)

(b) Collocational prenominal position.

- (A pp. 10, 11) the two fragments
obu odłamow (Ex. 25)
- (A pp. 42, 42) from the first day
od pierwszego dnia (Ex. 26)
- (B pp. 19, 25) the first footman
pierwszy lokaj (Ex. 27)
- (B pp. 23, 29) in the last moment
w ostatniej chwili (Ex. 28)

3. f h (A 0, B 2)

The English modifier rendered by a verbal phrase.

(a) The modifier has no lexical equivalent in Polish. The meaning carried by it expressed descriptively by the whole phrase.

- (B pp. 21, 27) the french window
siegajacym do ziemi oknie (Ex. 29)

(b) The modifier translated by a verbal form followed by a pronoun inferred from the context.

- (B pp. 12, 17) the familiar process
znanego im procesu (Ex. 30)

4. h x (A 36, B 35)

(a) Optional postnominal position.

- (B pp. 25, 30) the Patagonian Indians
Indian patagonskich (Ex. 31)

(b) Collocational postnominal position.

- (B pp. 12, 17) for the first time
po raz pierwszy (Ex. 32)

- (A pp. 46, 47) to the right angle
pod kątem prostym (Ex. 33)

- (A pp. 46, 46) the lower limbs
na kończynach dolnych (Ex. 34)

(c) Most of the English modifiers belonging to class I (that means all those which immediately precede the head in succession and cannot be interrupted by another modifier) take the postnominal in Polish.

All the names of bones and joints belong to this class.

(A pp. 44, 45)	the scaphoid bone	(Ex. 35)
	Kosci lodkowatej	
(A pp. 44, 44)	the metacarpo-phalangeal joints	(Ex. 36)
	stawy srodreczno-paliczkowe	
(A pp. 19, 29)	the shoulder joint	(Ex. 37)
	staw barkowy	
(A pp. 110, 119)	the blood vessels	(Ex. 38)
	naczyn krwionosnych	
(B pp. 17, 23)	the water system	(Ex. 39)
	system wodny	
(B pp. 15, 21)	the feature article	(Ex. 40)
	artykul popularno-naukowy	
(B pp. 10, 14)	the evening paper	(Ex. 41)
	gazet wieczornych	

The above qualifiers being adjectives have the potentiality of operating in the modifier as well.

Their postnominal position then is not strictly obligatory but rather determined by the collocation with the head.

The other group of the equivalents of the English modifiers belonging to class I have the obligatory postnominal position in Polish.

They are genitival noun forms which are inflectionally bound to their immediate antecedent - the head. And so the place of their operation is restricted to the qualifier only.

(A pp. 44, 44)	the finger tips	(Ex. 42)
	opuszkami palcow	
(A pp. 19, 29)	the fracture surfaces	(Ex. 43)
	powierzchni zlamania	
(A pp. 49, 49)	the metatarsal head	(Ex. 44)
	Glowek srodstopia	
(B pp. 25, 32)	the porter's chest	(Ex. 45)
	piersi portera	

Most of the equivalents of the possessive case forms belong to that group.

The postnominal position of the equivalents, as can be seen from the tables, is more frequent in text A than B.

The fact can be accounted for by a high occurrence of specific terms, such as names of various types of anatomical parts (bones, joints), in the language of medicine.

5. h y (A 3, B 3)

m (class I modifier) - y

The group consists of a modified or a qualified noun in the genitive. Its postnominal position obligatory.

(A pp. 42, 42) the metacarpal heads
glowek kosci srodrecza (Ex. 46)

(A pp. 18, 28) the chest wall
sciiany klatki piersiowej (Ex. 47)

(B pp. 17, 22) the morning-room window
okno sniadalnego pokoju (Ex. 48)

6. h l (A 1, B 2)

The English modifier equivalent translated by a prepositional phrase in Polish. Usually a lexical change involved. Here the aspect of location implicit in the English text, made explicit by addition of the item "in location of" in the Polish text. (Ex.49)
Addition of new lexical items inferred from contents.

(A pp. 42, 42) the wrist fracture
zlamanie w okolicy nadgarstka (Ex. 49)

Lexical and grammatical change involved (poetic metaphor).

(B pp. 21, 27) the summer landscape
przyroda w pelnym rozkwicie (Ex. 50)

7. ten h l (A 0, B 1)

The determinative "ten" used anaphorically. The modifier "headless" has a prepositional equivalent carrying exactly the same meaning (without a head).

(B pp. 8, 12) the headless abbot
ten opat bez glowy (Ex. 51)

8. h k (A 1, B 0)

A verbal phrase equivalent of the modifier. Habitual aspect of action expressed by imperfective participial form in Polish.

(A pp. 47, 48) the torn tissues
tkanki ulegające przerwaniu (Ex. 52)

9. h x₁ x₂ (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by x₁ contained in the English head; x₂ - an equivalent of the modifier.

(A pp. 1, 13) the carpal scaphoid
kości łokciowej nadgarstka (Ex. 53)

10. h x y (A 0, B 2)

The meaning carried by x contained in the English head; y an equivalent of the modifier.

(B pp. 14, 19) the Stitch Service
Biuro Pomocy Pani Stitch (Ex. 54)

11. m h x (A 2, B 2)

The meaning carried by x contained in the English head.

(A pp. 17, 27) the complete plaster
pełnego opatrunku gipsowego (Ex. 55)

(B pp. 16, 21) the questioning vole
weszacy szczur wodny (Ex. 56)

The meaning carried by x inferred from the context.

(A pp. 19, 29) in the later stages
w późniejszym okresie leczenia (Ex. 57)

12. m h y (A 1, B 1)

The meaning carried by the qualifier group contained in the head in English.

(B pp. 18, 24) the male collateral
meski przedstawiciel linii bocznej (Ex. 58)

The meaning carried by the qualifier group inferred from the context.

(A pp. 18, 28) the lower fragment
dolny odłam kości ramiennej (Ex. 59)



III. gt m₁ m₂ h (A 13, B 15)

1. h (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by m₂ contained in the head in Polish;
m₁ not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 6, 7) the shearing and twisting strains
skrecania (Ex. 60)

2. m h (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by m₂ contained in the head in Polish.

(A pp. 46, 46) the young granulation tissue
mlodej ziarniny (Ex. 61)

3. m₁ m₂ h (A 5, B 4)

The places of the modifiers in sequence kept the same in
Polish.

(A pp. 17, 27) the old fallacious view
starej błędnej teorii (Ex. 62)

(A pp. 9, 9) the first few days
pierwszych kilka dni (Ex. 63)

(B pp. 10, 14) the tiny black back
malenkiej czarnej karoserii (Ex. 64)

4. h x (A 1, B 2)

m₁ not translated in Polish. In Polish its meaning can be
inferred from the context. m₂ (class I modifier.)

(B pp. 19, 24) the flat racing season
sezonie wyścigowym (Ex. 65)

(A pp. 6, 8) the two bone ends
konce odłamów (Ex. 66)

5. h l (A 0, B 2)

m₁ not translated. Its meaning can be inferred from the
context. Adverbial phrase equivalent of m₂.

(B pp. 13, 19) the whole Ishmaelite situation
sytuacja w Izmaelii (Ex. 67)

6. h x₁ x₂ (A 0, B 1)m₂ (class I modifier) - x₁m₁ - x₂(B pp. 11, 16) the Megapolitan Newspaper Corporation
koncernie prasowym Megapolitanu (Ex. 68)7. m h x (A 4, B 6)m₁ - m m₂ - x(A pp. 9, 10) the main nutrient vessels
glowne naczynia odzywcze (Ex. 69)(A pp. 10, 11) the poor blood supply
ubogiego doplywu krwi (Ex. 70)m₁ - x (class I modifier)m₂ - m(B pp. 16, 21) the Prime Minister's favourite writer
ulubionego autora premiera (Ex. 71)8. m h k (A 1, B 0)m₁ - m m₂ - k (lexical insertion in Polish)(A pp. 7, 8) in the simple uncomplicated fracture
w zwyklych zlamaniach chronionych od
nastepujacych urazow (Ex. 72)IV. gt m₁ m₂ m₃ h (A 0, B 2)1. m₁ m₂ h y (A 0, B 2)English m₁ (a genitival form) - yIn Polish, m₂ m₃ stays in the modifier in a reversed order.(B pp. 12, 17) the Prime Minister's public and private
honesty
osobistej i oficjalnej uczciwosci Premiera
Correspondence (Ex. 73)V. gt h x (A 5, B 0)1. h (A 1, B 0)x not translated; its meaning can be inferred from the
context.

(A pp. 45, 45) the wrist itself
nadgarstek (Ex. 74)

2. m h (A 4, B 0)

x - m Obligatory prenominal position

(A pp. 48, 48) the fingers themselves
same palce (Ex. 75)

VI. gt h l (A 78, B 54)

1. h x (A 32, B 17)

"Of" prepositional phrase - x (n^2 or a)

(A pp. 110, 149) the purpose of diagnosis
celow rozpoznawczych (Ex. 76)

(A pp. 11, 12) in the process of repair
w procesie gojenia sie (Ex. 77)

(B pp. 24, 30) the mood of defiance
nastroj bojowy (Ex. 78)

2. h y (A 38, B 16)

y is a genitival group unit equivalent of the "of" phrases
whose head consists of more than one unit "word" (Ex. 79, 80).

(A pp. 10, 11) the ends of the long bones
konce kosci dlugiej (Ex. 79)

(B pp. 20, 26) the habit of cutting out coupons
zwyczaj wycinania kuponow (Ex. 80)

(A pp. 44, 44) the exercise necessary for recovery
cwiczen potrzebnych do wyzdrowienia (Ex. 81)

3. h x l (A 1, B 0)

One of the elements of the English adverbial phrase - x
equivalent; the rest of the phrase - 1.

(A pp. 3, 3) the training of the fracture surgeon
szkolenie chirurga w leczeniu zlaman (Ex. 82)

4. m h (A 0, B 6)

l - m (determinative or adjective) in Polish.

(B pp. 20, 26) the observations of a lifetime
calozyciowych obserwacjach (Ex. 83)

(B pp. 13, 18) the knight in question
ow sir (Ex. 83a)

5. h l (A 7, B 15)

The structure kept the same in English and in Polish.

(B pp. 14, 20) the situation in the Far East
 sytuacja na Dalekim Wschodzie (Ex. 84)

(A pp. 110, 149) manipulation for the purpose of diagnosis ...
 rekoczyzny dla celow rozpoznawczych (Ex. 85)

VII. gt h k (A 2, B 0)1. h k (A 2, B 0)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 48, 48) with the limb elevated between the pillow ...
 z konczyna uniesiona na poduszkach (Ex. 86)

(A pp. 18, 28) the case shown in Fig. 33 36
 przypadek pokazany na ryc 63 66 (Ex. 87)

VIII. gt h Cl. (A 6, B 3)1. h k (A 3, B 1)

w Cl. - k

(A pp. 42, 42) the discomfort which may at first be
 experienced
 niewygoda odczuwana poczatkowo (Ex. 88)

(B pp. 10, 14) the wires and tubes that controlled the
 life of the city
 drutow i rur stanowiacych o zyciu stolicy (Ex. 89)

2. h Cl (A 3, B 2)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 6, 10) the man who had opened the door
 czlowiek, ktory otworzyl drzwi gosciowi (Ex. 90)

(A pp. 48, 49) the joint which is already somewhat stiff ...
 staw, ktory jest juz nieco zesztynialy (Ex. 91)

IX. gt h l k (A 1, B 0)1. h y k (A 1, B 0)

l - y k - k

(A pp. 43, 43) the position of right angled flexion of the wrist used in the Cotton Lodger treatment of wrist fractures
 pozycja zgięcia dloniowego w stawie nadgarstkowym pod kątem prostym znana jako sposób leczenia złaman nadgarstka Cotton Lodgera (Ex. 92)

X. gt m h(c)x (A 1, B 0)

1. m₁ m₂ h (A 1, B 0)

x - m₂

A lexical change of m₂ involved.

(A pp. 5, 6) during the first week or two
 w ciągu pierwszych kilka tygodni (Ex. 93)

XI. gt m h l (A 23, B 16)

1. f h (A 0, B 1)

The modifier verbal phrase an equivalent of the English modifier and qualifier. A lexical change involved.

(B pp. 21, 28) the recumbent figures above him
 leżących bezczynnie na pierwszym pietrze postaci (Ex. 94)

2. m₁ m₂ h (A 1, B 0)

l - m₂

A lexical change is involved because m₂ is a possessive pronoun used anaphorically which stands for the meaning carried by the English phrase.

(A pp. 21, 32) the two types of femoral neck fractures
 dwa ich typy (Ex. 95)

3. h y (A 3, B 0)

The meaning carried by the modified head in English carried by the head itself in Polish.

The phrase has a group equivalent.

(A pp. 48, 48) the natural instinct of the alarmed patient
 samobrona zaniepokojonego chorego (Ex. 96)

4. h l (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the English modifier contained in the Polish head itself.

(B pp. 8, 13) the young man on the ladder
mlodzienca na drabinie (Ex. 97)

5. h x y (A 0, B 1)

m (class I modifier) - x

l - y

(B pp. 9, 14) the exhaust gas of a hundred motors
gas spaliny tysiac motorow (Ex. 98)

6. h x l (A 2, B 0)

m (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 11, 12) the blood supply of the two fractures
doplywie krwi do okolic obu zlaman (Ex. 99)

7. h x₁ x₂ l (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by x₁ contained in the English head itself; x₂ is an equivalent of class I modifier.

(B pp. 24, 31) the family solicitor in Kings Bench Walk
doradca prawny rodziny w Kings Bench Walk (Ex. 100)

8. m h x (A 3, B 5)

x is an equivalent of an English "of" phrase.

(A pp. 41, 41) the first law of treatment
pierwszej zasady leczenia (Ex. 101)

(B pp. 16, 22) the staple diet of the agricultural classes..
normalne pozzywienie ziemianstwa (Ex. 102)

9. m h y (A 8, B 4)

y is an equivalent of an English "of" phrase whose head consists of more than one word.

(B pp. 10, 14) the lunch-time edition of the evening
papers
pierwsze wydanie gazet wieczornych (Ex. 103)

(A pp. 110, 149) the classical signs of local swelling
 klasyczne objawy miejscowego obrzeku (Ex.104)

10. m h l (A 3, B 3)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 6, 8) the first days of injury
 pierwszych dniach po wypadku (Ex.105)

(B pp. 6, 10) the ideal model for continental
 caricaturist
 idealny model dla karykaturzysty spoza
 Kanalu (Ex. 106)

In the following example, the English modifier in possessive case does not shift into the postnominal position (as it usually does) in Polish because it has an adjectival equivalent and not a noun in the genitive.

(B pp. 7, 4) the lion's head for the centurion's
 breastplate
 lwiej glowy na puklerz centuriona (Ex.107)

11. m h k (A 3, B 0)

English prepositional phrase has a verbal phrase equivalent in Polish when it has a nonfinite verb. The preposition is left out.

(A pp. 9, 10) the most important factors in determining
 the rate of union
 najwazniejszych czynnikow wplywajacych na
 szybkoosc (Ex.108)

XII. gt m h Cl (A 2, B 0)

1. h Cl (A 2, B 0)

The meaning carried by the English modifier contained in the Polish head itself.

(A pp. 9, 10) the granulation tissue which initiates
 healing
 ziarniny, ktora zapoczatkuje gojenie sie
 zlamania (Ex. 109)

2. h x Cl (A 1, B 0)

m (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 47, 47) shoulder joint in which there is extreme capsular injury
 staw barkowy, w którym stwierdza się rozległe uszkodzenie torebki (Ex.110)

3. m h k (A 0, B 1)

The English finite verb from the clause changed into a nonfinite form in Polish.

(B pp. 17, 23) the immense trees which encircled Boot Magna
 olbrzymie drzewa otaczające dwór w Boot Magna (Ex.111)

4. m h Cl (A 0, B 1)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 11, 16) the uneasy figure which stood up each time the door was opened
 zakłopotanej figurze, która podnosiła się za każdym otwarciem drzwi (Ex.112)

5. m h x Cl (A 1, B 0)

The English m (class I modifier) - x

The meaning carried by the Polish modifier contained in the English head.

(A pp. 5, 6) the bone ends which themselves undergo decalcification
 końcowych części ości, które same ulegają odwapnieniu (Ex.113)

XIII. gt m h Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B 0)1. h x Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B 0)

m - x

(A pp. 10, 10) the innominate bone which has a large number of ligamentous attachments and which shows many vascular foramina on all of its surfaces
 kości miednicy, które mają wiele przyczepów więzadłowych i posiadają otwory na wszystkich swoich powierzchniach (Ex.114)

XIV. gt m h 1₁ 1₂ (A 0, B 1)

1. h 1₁ 1₂ (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the English modifier contained in the Polish head.

(B pp. 18, 24) the richest member of the household in ready cash
najbogatsza w gotowke wsrod domownikow (Ex.115)

XV. gt m₁ m₂ h l (A 3, B 1)

1. m h y (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the two modifiers in English contained in one modifier in Polish l - y

(B pp. 20, 26) the best possible excuse for remaining in the country
swietny pretekst nieruszania sie ze wsi (Ex.116)

2. m₁ m₂ h y (A 3, B 0)

l - y

(A pp. 44, 44) the physiological and pathological reaction of living tissues
fizjologicznych i patologicznych reakcji zywych tkanek (Ex.117)

XVI. gt m₁ m₂ h k (A 1, B 1)

1. f h k (A 0, B 1)

m₁ - f

Verb inserted where implied by the context. The meaning carried by m₂ contained in the head in Polish.

(B pp. 16, 21) the bi-weekly half column devoted to nature
ukazujacy sie co dwa tygodnie felietonik poswiecony przyrodzie (Ex.118)

2. m h x y (A 1, B 0)

The English modifiers pass into postnominal position. The English qualified verbal phrase (nonfinite verb form only) becomes a modifier in Polish.

(A pp. 49, 49) the central metatarsal heads elevated
 uniesionych główek środkowych kości
 srodstopia (Ex.119)

XVII. gt m₁ m₂ h Cl (A 3, B2)

1. m₁ m₂ h Cl (A 2, B 2)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 19, 25) the five meat meals which tradition only
 allowed them
 pięciu mięsnymi posiłkami, które im w
 myśl tradycji przysługiwały (Ex.120)

2. f m h Cl (A 1, B 0)

m₁ - f

The adjective is replaced by a nonfinite verb, the adverbial
 phrase following it is inferred from the context.

(A pp. 11, 13) the adjacent living bones which undergo
 disuse and hyperaemic decalcification
 sąsiadujące z nia żywe kości, które ulegają
 stopniowemu odwapnieniu, wskutek
 długotrwałego przekrwawienia i nieczynności
 (Ex.121)

XVIII. gt m₁ m₂ h' 1₁ 1₂ 1₃ (A 1, B 0)

1. h x₁ x₂ k (A 1, B 0)

m₁ m₂ - x₁ x₂

1₁ 1₂ 1₃ - K

The nonfinite verb form (inferred from the context) is
 inserted.

(A pp. 13, 35) the partly fluid and partly clotted haema-
 toma between the bone ends, beneath the
 raised periosteum and in adjacent tissue
 spaces
 krew częściowo płynna częściowo skrzepła
 znajdująca się w otoczeniu odłamów w
 szpiku, ponad oderwana okostna i w
 przyległych przestrzeniach tkankowych
 (Ex.122)

Syntactically non-equivalent structures

After discussing all the occurrences of the Polish equivalents as illustrated by table VIII, we would like to give a few examples of Polish structures which are structurally incomparable to their English corresponding structures because some of the elements belonging to the English nominal structure stand outside the Polish structure corresponding to it and they do not operate in the same way in the unit one above.

gt m h x z (A) h y

The English qualifier word has an adverb equivalent preceding the nominal structure in Polish.

(A pp. 49, 41) the metatarsal heads themselves
wylacznie na glowkach kosci srodstopia
 (Ex.123)

gt m h l z (A) m h y

A part of the English adverbial qualifier has an adverbial phrase equivalent standing outside the Polish nominal structure.

(A pp. 3, 3) the histological picture of a healing
 fracture in its early stage
w ciagu kilku pierwszych dni po urazie
 histologiczny obraz gojacego sie zlamania
 (Ex.124)

gt m h Cl h x z (P C)

The English qualifier clause has a clause equivalent standing outside the structure in Polish.

(A pp. 3, 3) and its repair is achieved by the cellular
 growth which characterises repair in all
 living tissues
jego wygojenie nastepuje przez rozrost
komorek co charakteryzuje gojenie sie
wszystkich zywych tkanek (Ex.125)

gt m₁ m₂ h m h l z(P C)

m₂ has a clause equivalent standing outside the Polish structure.

(B pp. 13, 19) the most poetic and highly paid work
 najpoetyczniejsza praca jego zycia i ze
najwyzsze za nia dostal honorarium (Ex.126)

gt m₁ m₂ h k z (C) m h z (P C)

The English qualifier verbal phrase has a clause equivalent interrupted by the nominal structure, as part of it stands before, and part of it after it, in Polish.

(B pp. 13, 18) the vast machinery put into motion for him
 in exchange for his morning penny
jaka za jego grosz olbrzymia maszynie
wprawiamy w ruch dla niego (Ex.127)

Ta N occurrences (A 85, B 138)

I. ga h (A 11, B 34)

1. h (A 11, B 27)

(A pp. 9, 9) a fracture
 zlamanie (Ex.128)

(B pp. 25, 32) a chair
 krzeslo (Ex.129)

2. pewny h (A 0, B 3)

The determinative "pewny" determined collocationally by the whole phrase in Polish.

(B pp. 15, 21) up to a point
 w pewnej mierze (Ex.130)

3. jakis h (A 0, B 1)

The determinative "jakis" carries the aspect of indefiniteness of the item where inferred from the context.

(B pp. 22, 28) I was thinking of running up for a night
 myself
 sam myslalem tam jakis wieczor spedzic
 (Ex.131)

4. m h (A 0, B 2)

The meaning carried by the modifier in Polish can be inferred from the context in English.

(B pp. 15, 20) or to get someone from outside with a name
as a military expert
a zdobyciem kogos z zewnatrz majacego
wytrobione imie jako ekspert wojskowy (Ex.132)

5. h x (A 1, B 1)

The meaning carried by the qualifier in Polish contained in
the head itself in English.

(B pp. 22, 29) a townsman
czlowiek miasta (Ex.133)

(A pp. 46, 47) a plaster
opatrunek gipsowy (Ex.134)

6. pewny h x (A 1, B 0)

The determinative "pewny", corresponding to the indefinite
article in English, determined collocationally by the Polish
phrase.

The meaning carried by the qualifier in Polish contained in
the head itself in English.

(A pp. 113, 158) after an interval
po pewnym okresie czasu (Ex.135)

II. ga m h (A 30, B 36)

1. h (A 3, B 4)

The meaning carried by the modifier in English contained in
the head itself in Polish.

(A pp. 110, 149) an adequate diagnosis
rozpoznanie (Ex.136)

(B pp. 23, 30) a little scene
scenka (Ex.137)

2. m h (A 13, B 24)

(B pp. 13, 18) a false step
falszywe posuniecie (Ex.138)

(A pp. 46, 46) a stiffened joint
usztynionego stawu (Ex.139)

3. h x (A 8, B 8)

(a) The English modifier (class I) shifts into postnominal position in Polish.

(A pp. 21, 32) an abduction fracture
zlamanie abdukcyjne (Ex.140)

(B pp. 11, 15) a war correspondent
korespondent wojskowy (Ex.141)

(b) The postnominal position of x in Polish determined collocationally by the head.

(A pp. 42, 42) a working man
czlowiek pracy (Ex.142)

(c) The postnominal position of x is determined by a specific term in the language of medicine.

(A pp. 17, 27) a false joint
staw rzekomy (Ex.143)

4. h x₁ x₂ (A 2, B 0)

The meaning carried by x is contained in the English head itself; x₂ is an equivalent of the modifier in English.

(A pp. 45, 46) a walking plaster
opatrunek gipsowy marszowy (Ex.144)

5. h x l (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by x contained in the English head,
l - an equivalent of the English modifier.

(A pp. 19, 29) an unpadded plaster
opatrunek gipsowy bez podsciolki (Ex.145)

6. h Cl (A 1, B 0)

The English modifier has a qualifier clause equivalent in Polish.

(A pp. 13, 14) an avoidable complication
powiklanie, ktorego nie mozna uniknac (Ex.146)

7. m h x (A 1, B 0)

x carries the meaning included in the English head itself.

(A pp. 19, 29) a plaster spica
gipsowy opatrunek biodrowy (Ex.147)

8. f h (A 1, B 0)

The English modifier has a modifier verbal phrase equivalent; the complement of the nonfinite verb is inserted where implied by the context.

(A pp. 46, 46) a neighbouring fracture
sasiadujace z nim zlamanie (Ex.148)

III. ga m₁ m₂ h (A 12, B 13)1. m h (A 3, B 1)

The meaning carried by m₂ in English included in the head in Polish.

(A pp. 10, 10) an adequate blood supply
dostateczne ukrwawienie (Ex.149)

(B pp. 19, 24) a sharp old girl
bystra starucha (Ex.150)

2. m₁ m₂ h (A 1, B 5)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 6, 10) a long thin nose
dlugi cienki nos (Ex.151)

(B pp. 18, 24) a small but regular deficit
niewielkim lecz regularnym deficytem (Ex.152)

3. h l (A 1, B 2)

m₁ (noun in possessive case) shifts into postnominal position where it has an adverbial phrase equivalent. The meaning carried by m₂ contained in the Polish head.

(B pp. 9, 14) a midget's funeral hearse
karawan dla komara (Ex.153)

m_1 shifts into postnominal position as it has only an adverbial phrase equivalent in Polish.

(A pp. 11, 11) an unpadded plaster cast
gips bez podściolki (Ex.154)

4. $h x_1 x_2$ (A 3, B 3)

$m_1 m_2$ (Class I modifiers) - $x_1 x_2$

(A pp. 48, 49) a leg or ankle fracture
złamania kostki czy podudzia (Ex.155)

5. $h x l$ (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by m_1 can be inferred from the context in Polish.

The meaning carried by x is contained in the head in English.

m_2 (class I) has an adverbial phrase equivalent in Polish.

(A pp. 19, 29) a short below knee plaster
opatrunek gipsowy ponizej kolana (Ex.156)

6. $m h x$ (A 3, B 0)

m_2 (class I) - x

(A pp. 9, 10) a free blood supply
swobodny dopływ krwi (Ex.157)

m_2 having a genitival equivalent has a postnominal position.

(A pp. 9, 9) a large vascular area
obszerna powierzchnia unaczynienia (Ex.158)

7. $m h l$ (A 0, B 2)

m_2 (class I) - l

(B pp. 25, 32) a polygonal malachite pedestal
wielobocznym piedestale z malachitu (Ex.159)

IV. $t g m_1 m_2 m_3 h$ (A 0, B 1)

1. $m h k$ (A 0, B 1)

$m_1 - m$ $m_2 - k$

The meaning carried by m_3 contained in the head in Polish.

(B pp. 6, 10) a crimson royalty emblazoned big dispatch .
purpowa teka po krolewsku ozdobiona herbami
(Ex.160)

V. ga h x (A 1, B 0)1. h x (A 1, B 0)

x, being an adverb of time, has its operation restricted to the postnominal position only, both in English and Polish.

(A pp. 46, 46) a year later
rok później (Ex.161)

VI. ga h l (A 9, B 22)1. m h (A 1, B 0)

(A pp. 112, 156) a place of such dignity
tak skosnej płaszczyzny (Ex.162)

2. h x (A 2, B 2)

x is a genitival noun equivalent of the "of" phrase.

(A pp. 25, 32) a piece of paper
arkusz papieru (Ex.163)

(A pp. 10, 11) a fracture of the shaft
złamanie trzonu (Ex.164)

3. h y (A 4, B 5)

y is a genitival nominal group equivalent of the "of" phrase consisting of more than one word nominal group.

(A pp. 41, 41) a source of delayed recovery
źródłem spóźnionego zrostu (Ex.165)

(B pp. 13, 18) a microcosm of world drama
mikrosm światowego dramatu (Ex.166)

4. h l (A 2, B 11)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 23, 30) a man in a bowler hat
pasazer w meloniku (Ex.167)

(A pp. 9, 9) a gap between the fragments
szczeliny między odłamami (Ex.168)

5. h k (A 0, B 2)

l - k equivalent, insertion of a lexical item (nonfinite verb) where inferred from the context.

(B pp. 6, 10) an umbrella under his left arm
parasol podtrzymywany lewym ramieniem (Ex.169)

6. jakis h l (A O, B 1)

The aspect of indetermination carried by the "a" article in English, contained in the Polish corresponding form "jakis".

Special emphasis is put on that aspect in Polish.

(B pp. 20, 27) a major in Wales
jakiegos majora w Walii (Ex.170)

7. m h x (A O, B 1)

The meaning contained in the English head itself carried by a modified head in Polish.

(B pp. 7, 11) a suggestion of welcome
widoczny przeblysk powitania (Ex.171)

VII. ga h k (A O, B 1)1. h k (A O, B 1)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 18, 24) a vehicle adapted to her own requirements...
samochod wykonany na zamowienie (Ex.172)

VIII. ga h Cl (A 1, B 2)1. h k (A O, B 1)

Change from Cl to k.

(B pp. 13, 18) a complexity which public seldom
appreciate
zlozonosci rzadko docenianej przez
publicznosc (Ex.173)

2. h Cl (A 1, B 1)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 15, 20) a man who isn't big enough to admit that
he's wrong
czlowiek, ktory nie jest na wysokosci by
przyznac, ze sie pomyllil (Ex.174)

(A pp. 46, 46) a joint which though immobilised for six
months had been funtionally active through-
out this time
staw, ktory w czasie 6 miesiecy
unieruchomienia konczyny poddawany byl
cwiczeniom (Ex.175)

IX. ga h 1₁ 1₂ (A 2, B 0)

1. h y l (A 2, B 0)

1₁, being the "of" phrase whose head consists of more than one word, has a group equivalent.

1₂ keeps its structure in Polish.

(A pp. 44, 45) a fracture of the scaphoid bone with delayed union
zlamanie kosci lodkowatej z opoznionym zrostem (Ex.176)

X. ga m h l (A 7, B 16)

1. h l (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the English modifier contained in the Polish head itself.

(A pp. 25, 32) a small vent in his tank
szparke w szklanej kajucie (Ex.177)

2. h x l (A 0, B 1)

m - x

(B pp. 24, 31) a barely intelligible film about newspaper life in New York
film bardzo zawily o zyciu dziennikarskim w Nowym Yorku (Ex.178)

3. m h l (A 1, B 8)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 21, 27) a light dissertation on water voles
lekka rozprawe o szczurach wodnych (Ex.179)

(A pp. 13, 14) a continuous haematoma between the fragments
istniejacym krwiaku miedzy odlamamu (Ex.180)

4. n x k (A 1, B 0)

m (class I modifier) - x, l - k; nonfinite verb inserted where implied by the context.

(A pp. 17, 27) a plaster cast from the hand to the upper arm
opatrunkiem gipsowym siegajacym do ramienia (Ex.181)

5. m h x (A 3, B 6)

1-"of" phrase (whose head consists of one word only) - x

(A pp. 19, 29) a false sense of security
bledne poczucie bezpieczenstwa (Ex.182)(B pp. 17, 23) a lofty jet of water
strzelajacy strumien wody (Ex.183)6. m h y (A 2, B 0)

1 "of" phrase (whose head consists of more than one word) - y

(A pp. 11, 11) a double fracture of the shaft of the
fibia
podwojnego zlamania trzonu piszczeli (Ex.184)XI. ga m h k (A 2, B 0)1. m h x k (A 1, B 0)The meaning carried by x in Polish contained in the head in
English.(A pp. 42, 42) a closely fitting plaster extending from the
back of the metacarpal heads to just below
the elbow
scisle domodelowanym opatrunkiem gipsowym
siegajacym od glowy kosci sredrecza po
stronie grzbietowej do okolicy tuz ponizej
stawu lokcia (Ex.185)2. m h k (A 1, B 0)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 45, 45) a fractured wrist taken out of plaster at
the third week
zlamany nadgarstek wyjety po 3 tygodniach z
opatrunku gipsowego (Ex.186)XII. ga m h Cl (A 0, B 8)1. m h Cl (A 0, B 7)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 15, 21) a young man whose work I am very much
interested in
mlody czlowiek, ktorego praca mnie wysoce
interesuje (Ex.187)

2. h l Cl (A O, B 1)

The meaning, carried in English by a modified head, carried by the head qualified by the adverbial phrase in Polish.

(B pp. 15, 21) a trick cyclist who had momentarily attracted Lord Copper's attention
sztukmistrz w jeździe na rowerze, który przez chwilę zajął uwagę Lorda Coppera (Ex.188)

XIII. ga m h l k (A 1, B O)

1. m h x l (A 1, B O)

x - an equivalent of "of" phrase.

l - an equivalent of k

(A pp. 46, 46) a simple fracture of the malleolus associated with the usual swelling and ecchymosis
zwykłego złamania kostki z towarzyszącym obrzekiem i wylewem krwawym (Ex.189)

XIV. ga m h l Cl (A 1, B O)

1. m h Cl₁ Cl₂

Cl₁ an equivalent of l (the verb form inserted where implied by the context).

(A pp. 41, 41) a second principle of equal importance which must also be in the mind of the surgeon
druga zasada, która jest również ważna i która musi tkwić w myśli chirurga (Ex.190)

XV. ga m h Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B O)

1. h x k₁ k₂

x is the equivalent of m, k₁ and k₂ equivalents of Cl₁ and Cl₂.

Change of k into Cl.

(A pp. 44, 44) a dorsal plaster which leaves the fingers free and permits functional activity
opatrunek gipsowy pozostawiający swobodę palcom i pozwalający na ich ruchy (Ex.191)

XVI. ga m₁ m₂ h l (A 4, B 5)1. m h l (A 1, B 0)

m₁ not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 17, 27) a perfect natural protection from shearing
and rotation strain
naturalna ochrona przed ruchami skretnymi i
tracymi (Ex.192)

2. m h x l (A 2, B 0)

m₁ - m m₂ (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 11, 12) a normal blood supply on the proximal side..
normalny dopływ krwi od strony odłamu
dogłowego (Ex.193)

3. m h x Cl (A 1, B 0)

m₁ - m

m₂ - Cl

l - x

(A pp. 7, 8) a more intense and more prolonged hyper-
aemia due to infection
bardziej nasilone przekrwawienie zapalne,
ktore moze utrzymac sie przez kilka
miesiecy (Ex.194)

4. m₁ m₂ h y (A 0, B 2)

l ("of" phrase) - y

(B pp. 29, 26) a lyrical but wholly accurate account of
the habits of the badger
liryczny lecz precyzyjny obraz zwyczajow
borsuka (Ex.195)

5. m₁ m₂ h l (A 0, B 3)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 17, 23) a single opaque pool in a wilderness
malej metnej sadzawki wsrod blot (Ex.196)

XVII. ga m₁ m₂ h k (A 1, B 0)1. m h x k (A 1, B 0)m₂ (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 47, 47) a simple joint injury not complicated by functional disuse or by other sources of repeated exudation
 zwykly uraz stawu nie powodujacy ograniczenia czynnosci, ani powtarzajacego sie wysieku (Ex.197)

Syntactically non-equivalent Structuresga m h l h x z (PA)

m - x

l - PA

The verb form inserted where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 10, 11) a striking feature of operations performed for nonunion of fractures of the lower shaft of the humerus ulna and tibia
 ceche nadzwyczajna stwierdzono w czasie operacji wykonanej z powodu niezrosniecia sie zlamania dolnej czesci trzonu kosci ramiennej, lokciowej i piszczeli (Ex.198)

ga m h l z (PA) h x₁ x₂m - PA l - x₁ and x₂

(A pp. 5, 6) a greatly increased concentration of calcium and phosphorus
wzroslo znacznie stezenie wapnia i fosforu (Ex.199)

ga m h h y z (PA)

m - PA

(A pp. 6, 8) a cyst-like cavity
 jama upodobnia sie do torbieli (Ex.200)

ga h l ten h z (PA)

l - PA the verb form inserted where implied by the context.

"ten" carries an anaphoric aspect:

(B pp. 7, 11) a joke of long standing
 ten zart dawno przeszedl w obyczaj (Ex.201)

g_a m₁ m₂ h l m₁ m₂ h z (PA)

l - PA the verb form inserted where implied by the context.

(B pp. 7, 11) an elegant young man at the top of a step...
wykwitny młody człowiek stal na drabinie
(Ex.202)

In all the above examples, some element belonging to an English nominal structure, after insertion of verb form, shifts outside its Polish corresponding group.

The English structure and its Polish correspondent do not operate in the same way in the unit one above it.

While the English structure can operate as S and C in the clause, the Polish corresponding forms can operate not only as S and C but also as P and A.

To N (A 508, B 508)

I. go h (A 158, B 202)

1. h (A 136, B 185)

(A pp. 6, 7) decalcification
odwapnienie (Ex.203)

(B pp. 16, 22) to dinner
na obiad (Ex.204)

2. m h (A 1, B 4)

The meaning carried by the modifier in Polish contained in the head itself in English.

(B pp. 124, 146) sunshine
słonecznym blaskiem (Ex.205)

(A pp. 5, 7) sclerosis
nadmierne zwapnienie (Ex.206)

3. h x (A 19, B 6)

The meaning carried by the qualifier in Polish contained in the head in English.

The postnominal position determined by the genitival noun form of the qualifier.

- (B pp. 121, 142) turmoil
urwanie glowy (Ex.207)
- (A pp. 128, 150) baccaret
sala gry (Ex.208)
- (A pp. 46, 46) arthritis
zapalenie stawu (Ex.209)
- (A pp. 19, 29) union
proces zrastania sie (Ex.210)

The qualifier in Polish is a lexical equivalent of the bound morpheme in the head in English.

- (A pp. 10, 11) non-union
brak zrostu (Ex.211)

4. h y (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the qualified head contained in the head in English.

- (B pp. 122, 143) cutlasses
noze roznego kalibru (Ex.212)

5. h l (A 2, B 6)

The meaning carried by the adverbial phrase qualifier contained in the head in English.

- (B pp. 126, 147) lipstick
pomadka do ust (Ex.213)

- (B pp. 122, 143) holsters
pochwy do rewolwerow (Ex.214)

- (A pp. 10, 11) supply
zaopatrzenie w krew (Ex.215)

In the last example the meaning carried by the qualifier is inferred anaphorically from the context.

II. go m h (A 148, B 239)

1. h (A 9, B 38)

The meaning carried by the modified head in English contained in the head in Polish.

- (A pp. 10, 11) granulation tissue
ziarniny (Ex.216)

(B pp. 118, 139) coercive measures
nacisk

(Ex.217)

The gender, expressed lexically by the modifier in English,
rendered morphologically in the head in Polish.

(B pp. 122, 143) male nurses
sanitariuszy

(Ex.218)

The meaning carried by the modifier in English can be
inferred anaphorically from the context.

(A pp. 42, 42) plaster immobilisation
unieruchomienia

(Ex.219)

2. m h (A 61, B 128)

Obligatory prenominal position in Polish.

(A pp. 9, 9) many factors
wiele czynikow

(Ex.220)

(A pp. 46, 46) six months
6 miesiecy

(Ex.221)

Optional prenominal position in Polish.

(B pp. 127, 141) huge trees
olbrzymich drzew

(Ex.222)

(B pp. 123, 144) your newspaper
pana dziennika

(Ex.223)

(A pp. 3, 3) its repair
jego wygojenie

(Ex.224)

Collocational prenominal position.

(A pp. 48, 49) recurrent oedema
nawracajacy obrzek

(Ex.225)

3. h x (A 60, B 12)

m (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 44, 44) shoulder joint
staw barkowy

(Ex.226)

(A pp. 43, 44) finger exercise
cwiczenie palcow

(Ex.227)

(B pp. 19, 15) church mice
myszy koscielne

(Ex.228)

(B pp. 122, 143) William's rifle
strzelba Williama (Ex.229)

The postnominal position restricted to a particular use.

(a) address

(B pp. 9, 13) sweet Josephine
Joziu slodka (Ex.230)

(b) in the language of medicine

(A pp. 3, 3) histological features
cechy histologiczne (Ex.231)

(A pp. 46, 46) serofibrinous fluid
plynem surowiczo-wloknikowym (Ex.232)

4. h y (A 6, B 6)

The meaning carried by the head in English included in the qualified head in Polish.

The English modifier shifts into postnominal position and qualifies the preceding qualifier.

(A pp. 46, 46) functional inactivity
brak cwiczen czynnosciowych (Ex.233)

(B pp. 122, 143) native chieftains
wodzow plemion tubylczych (Ex.234)

5. h l (A 6, B 10)

The English modifier has an adverbial phrase equivalent indicating locative or causative relationship in Polish.

(B pp. 122, 143) Newmarket boots
buty w Newmarket (Ex.235)

(B pp. 10, 14) Ishmaelite crisis
kryzys w Izmaelii (Ex.236)

(A pp. 13, 14) gap fractures
zlamanie ze szpara miedzy odlamami (Ex.237)

(A pp. 46, 47) ankle movement
ruchy w stawie skokowym (Ex.238)

(A pp. 7, 8) infective hyperaemia
przekrwawienia z zakazenia (Ex.239)

6. h k (A 2, B 2)

The modifier in English is verbal in form and so when it shifts into postnominal position in Polish it becomes a verbal phrase.

(A pp. 44, 44) immobilised joints
staw unieruchomiony (Ex.240)

(A pp. 10, 10) growing children
dzieci rosnących (Ex.241)

The meaning carried by the modifier in English rendered by a verbal phrase. The verbal phrase form inserted where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 122, 143) sunproof shirts
koszula nie przepuszczająca promieni
słonecznych (Ex.242)

7. h x₁ x₂ (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by x₁ contained in the head in English. The English modifier (class I) has x₂ equivalent.

(B pp. 120, 141) Benito's manner
sposob bycia Benita (Ex.243)

8. h x y (A 0, B 2)

The meaning carried by x contained in the head in English; y is an equivalent of the English modifier.

(B pp. 7, 12) neuter plural
liczbie mnogiej rodzaju nijakiego (Ex.244)

9. f h (A 1, B 2)

The English modifier of a verbal character has a verbal phrase equivalent in Polish.

(A pp. 48, 49) rigidly hyperextended toes
usztywnione w nadmiernym wyproscie palce (Ex.245)

10. m h x (A 3, B 0)

The meaning carried by the qualified head in Polish contained in the head itself in English.

(A pp. 19, 29) continuous shearing
ciagle ruchy trace (Ex.246)

III. go m₁ m₂ h (A 29, B 45)

1. m₁ m₂ h (A 12, B 10)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 46, 46) repeated passive stretching
powtarzane bierne rozciąganie (Ex.247)

(A pp. 48, 48) two or three weeks
2 lub 3 tygodnie (Ex.248)

(B pp. 32, 29) doleful mad eyes
bolesnym nieprzytomnym spojrzeniem (Ex.249)

2. h (A 0, B 1)

The meaning expressed by m₁ and m₂ is not expressed lexically where it can be inferred from the context. Head is a more specific term in Polish.

(A pp. 122, 143) their government departments
biur (Ex.250)

3. m h (A 1, B 8)

The meaning carried by the two English modifiers contained in one modifier in Polish.

(A pp. 131, 153) great good humour
swietnym humorze (Ex.251)

Modifier possessive pronoun not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 126, 127) her golden head
zlotych lokow (Ex.252)

(A pp. 43, 44) on his own initiative
z wlasnej inicjatywy (Ex.253)

4. h x (A 3, B 2)

The meaning carried by m₁ can be inferred from the context in Polish.

m₂ (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 9, 10) free blood supply
dopływ krwi (Ex.254)

(B pp. 120, 141) their service messages
telegramy służbowe (Ex.255)

5. h y (A 1, B 1)

The meaning carried by the two modifiers contained in the postnominal genitival group -

(A pp. 19, 29) femoral neck fractures
złamania szyjki łodkowatej (Ex.256)

6. h l (A 0, B 3)

The meaning carried by m_1 (possessive pronoun) can be inferred anaphorically from the context.

m_2 (class I modifier) shifts into postnominal position. The qualifier phrase determined collocationally by the head.

(B pp. 126, 147) her toe nails
paznokcie u nog (Ex.257)

7. h x_1 x_2 (A 4, B 0)

m_1 m_2 (class I modifiers) - x_1 x_2

(A pp. 17, 27) shearing and rotation movement
ruchów skretnych i tracych (Ex.258)

8. h x y (A 0, B 2)

m_1 m_2 (class I modifiers) shift into postnominal position.

m_1 - y m_2 - x

(B pp. 14, 19) Lord Copper's comic weeklies
tygodnik humorystyczny Lorda Copperra (Ex.259)

9. h x l (A 0, B 1)

m_2 - x m_1 - l

(B pp. 7, 11) Lady Jean's wedding present
prezent ślubny dla Lady Jean (Ex.260)

10. m h x (A 6, B 10)

m_1 (class I modifier) shifts into postnominal position.

m_2 stays in the prenominal position.

The reason for breaking the modifier sequence in the structure in Polish is that the degree of modification of m_1 and m_2 is not the same. Usually the modifier which adds more to the meaning precedes the head in English, and follows it in Polish.

(A pp. 42, 42) light household duties
lekkich prac domowych (Ex.261)

(B pp. 116, 136) ten English pounds
dziesiec funtow angielskich (Ex.262)

11. m h y (A 1, B 5)

m_2 (class I modifier) - y

m_1 stays in the prenominal position.

(B pp. 128, 150) his home-made whisky
jego whisky domowego wyrobu (Ex.263)

(A pp. 19, 29) loose femoral head
wolna glowe kosci udowej (Ex.264)

12. m h l (A 0, B 1)

m_1 (numeral) stays in the prenominal position.

m_2 has l equivalent which is determined collocationally by the head.

(B pp. 22, 29) three golden sovereigns
trzy funty w zlocie (Ex.265)

13. m h Cl (A 0, B 1)

m_1 stays in the prenominal position; m_2 is expanded into a clause, the verb being inserted where inferred from the context; lexical change is involved.

(B pp. 8, 14) two middle class boys
dwoch chlopcow ktorzych ojcowie sa doktorami
czy cos takiego (Ex.266)

14. $m_1 m_2 h x$ (A 1, B 0)

The meaning carried by x contained in the head itself in English.

(A pp. 48, 49) rigid clawed toes
sztywne szponowate palce stopy (Ex.267)

IV. go m₁ m₂ m₃ h (A 1, B 0)1. m h x₁ x₂ (A 1, B 0)

Operation of m restricted to prenominal position.

m₂ and m₃ (class I modifiers) shift into postnominal position

(A pp. 110, 149) many bone and joint injuries
wiele urazow kosci stawow (Ex.268)

V. go h x (A 4, B 0)1. m h (A 1, B 0)

The operation of x in English is restricted to postnominal position only, and in Polish it is restricted to the prenominal position only.

(A pp. 44, 44) immobility alone
samo unieruchomienie (Ex.269)

2. h x (A 3, B 0)

x (ordinal numeral represented as a figure) operates in postnominal position only as well in English as in Polish.

(A pp. 11, 12) fig. 15
ryc 15 (Ex.270)

VI. go h l (A 92, B 31)1. h (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the qualified head in English contained in the head itself in Polish.

(B pp. 14, 20) expression of assent
potakiwania (Ex.271)

2. m h (A 0, B 3)

l - m

(B pp. 15, 21) instruction of this kind
podobna instrukcje (Ex.272)

3. h x (A 30, B 14)

x equivalent of "of" phrase.

(B pp. 22, 29) tears of penitence
lzami skruchy (Ex.273)

(A pp. 5, 7) decalcification of bone
resorpcja kosci (Ex.274)

4. h y (A 42, B 6)

y equivalent of "of" phrase whose head consists of more than one word.

(A pp. 42, 42) neglect of joint exercises
zaniechanie cwiczen ruchow stawow (Ex.275)

(B pp. 120, 141) steps for their protection
srodki zapewnienia pelnego bezpieczenstwa
(Ex.276)

5. h l (A 18, B 7)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 21, 23) crumbs in his mouth
okruszynami wokol ust (Ex.277)

(A pp. 110, 149) manipulation for the purpose of diagnosis...
rekoczyny dla celow rozpoznawczych (Ex.278)

6. h k (A 2, B 0)

The verbal form equivalent of the English preposition "due to".

(A pp. 110, 149) crepitus due to grafting of the fragments
on each other
trzeszczenie spowodowane przesuwaniami sie
jednego odlamu po drugim (Ex.279)

VII. go h k (A 3, B 2)

1. f h (A 0, B 1)

The qualifier verbal phrase shifts into prenominal position in Polish.

(B pp. 17, 23) in places known only to him
jemu tylko wiadomych miejscach (Ex.280)

2. h x (A 1, B 0)

The whole verbal phrase has a word equivalent. The verb form is omitted where it can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 4, 4) stiffness confined to this finger
sztywnosc wskaziciela (Ex.281)

3. h y (A 1, B 0)

Polish head carries the meaning of the English head and the following infinitival form; y is an equivalent of the nominal from the phrase in English.

(A pp. 41, 41) failure to obey the first law of treatment.
nieprzestrzeganie pierwszej zasady leczenia
(Ex.282)

4. h k (A 1, B 1)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 10, 11) operations performed for non-union of
fracture of the lower shaft of the humerus
ulna and tibia
operacji wykonanej spowodu niezrosniecia
sie dolnej czesci trzonu kosci ramiennej,
lokciowej i piszczelowej (Ex.283)

(B pp. 17, 23) manholes dotted about in places
wlazy umieszczone w jedynie jemu znanym
miejscu (Ex.284)

VIII. go h Cl (A 3, B 7)1. h k (A 2, B 1)

The finite verb form from the English clause changes into nonfinite in Polish.

(B pp. 23, 29) people who wrote to the newspaper
ludzie piszacych do gazety (Ex.285)

(A pp. 41, 41) splints which extend over the finger
joints
longet siegajacych poza stawy palcow
(Ex.286)

2. h Cl (A 1, B 6)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 47, 58) joints which had never been immobilised
stawu, ktory nigdy uprzednio nie byl
unieruchomiony (Ex.287)

(B pp. 12, 17) in tones which Lord Copper was too much
entranced to overhear
w polslowkach, ktorych wniebowziety Lord
Copper nie mogl doslyszec (Ex.288)

IX. go h x₁ x₂ (A 5, B 0)

1. h x₁ x₂ (A 5, B 0)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

Qualifier words represented by figures operate in postnominal position in both the languages.

(A pp. 46, 46) fig. 101, 103
ryc. 98, 100

(Ex.289)

X. go h l₁ l₂ (A 2, B 1)

1. h x y (A 1, B 1)

l₁ - x l₂ - y

(A pp. 46, 46) waterlogging of the tissues with sero-
fibrinous fluid
przepejzenie tkanek plynem surowiczo-
wloknikowym

(Ex.290)

(B pp. 124, 145) flags of Ishmaelia and of their country
bander Iszmaelii i wlasnych krajow (Ex.291)

2. h y l (A 1, B 0)

l₁ - y l₂ - l

(A pp. 44, 44) reaching with the finger tips to the front
of the wrist
sieganie opuszkami palcow do nadgarstka

(Ex.292)

XI. go h l k (A 1, B 0)

1. h y k (A 1, B 0)

l - y k - k

(A pp. 9, 9) fractures of long bones treated by excessive
continuous traction
zlamanie kosci dlugich leczonych dlugotrwalym
nadmiernym wyciagiem

(Ex.293)

XII. go h l Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B 0)

1. h x Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B 0)

l - y Cl₁ - Cl₁ Cl₂ - Cl₂

(A pp. 48, 48) oedema of the leg which increases during
the day and subsides during the night
obrzek konczyny, ktory wzrasta w ciagu dnia,
a zmniejsza sie podczas nocy (Ex.294)

XIII. go m h x (A 1, B 1)

1. m h x (A 0, B 1)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(B pp. 24, 53) five minutes later
piec minut pozniej (Ex.295)

2. m h l (A 1, B 0)

The English qualifier word (an adverb of time) has an adverbial phrase correspondent in Polish. The lexical change is involved because a general meaning of the English qualifier is replaced by a specified meaning carried by the prepositional phrase, where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 46, 46) eighteen months later
18 miesiecy po wypadku (Ex.296)

XIV. go m h l (A 46, B 33)

1. m h (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the English qualified head contained in the head itself in Polish.

(B pp. 121, 143) unprecedented rates of pay
niebywalym wynagrodzeniem (Ex.297)

2. h x (A 4, B 0)

The meaning carried by the modified head in English contained in the head itself in Polish.

l - x

(A pp. 42, 42) flexion movement of the fingers
zgiecie palcow (Ex.298)

3. h y (A 0, B 3)

The English modifier possessive pronoun is not translated in Polish. It can be inferred anaphorically from the context.

l - y

(B pp. 129, 151) his glass of crimson syrup
szklanke czerwonego plynu (Ex.299)

4. h l (A 1, B 2)

The English modifier possessive pronoun not translated in Polish. It can be inferred anaphorically from the context.

(B pp. 123, 144) my permission for Jacksonburg
pozwolenia na pobyt w Jacksonburg (Ex.300)

The meaning carried by the English modified head contained in the head itself in Polish.

(A pp. 49, 49) weight bearing beneath the metatarsal head..
obciazenie ponizej glowek srodstopia (Ex.301)

5. h x₁ x₂ (A 4, B 1)

m (class I modifier) - x₁; l ("of" phrase) x₂

(A pp. 19, 29) rotation movement of the fragment
ruchy obrotowe odlamow (Ex.302)

(A pp. 17, 27) respiratory movement of the ribs
ruchy oddechowe zeber (Ex.303)

6. h x l (A 8, B 5)

m (class I modifier) - x equivalent.

(A pp. 17, 26) rotation movements in fractures of the
shaft of the ulna
ruchy rotacyjne w zlamaniach trzonu kosci
udowej (Ex.304)

(B pp. 24, 31) newspaper life in New York
zycie dziennikarzy w New Yorku (Ex.305)

7. h l₁ l₂ (A 1, B 0)

m - l₁ l - l₂

(A pp. 47, 47) plaster immobilisation with functional
activity
unieruchomienie w opatrunku gipsowym przy
rownoczesnym stosowaniu cwiczen
czynnosciovych (Ex.306)

8. m h x (A 9, B 4)

1 ("of" phrase) - x

(A pp. 17, 26) angular movement of the fragment
katowe przemieszczenie odłamow (Ex.307)

(B pp. 17, 23) five acres of pasture
piec akrow pastwiska (Ex.308)

9. m h y (A 17, B 4)

1 - y

(B pp. 26, 33) regular journeys by electric train
regularne podroze koleja elektryczna (Ex.309)

(A pp. 11, 13) radiographic evidence of this avascularity..
radiologiczne dowody takiego braku
unaczynienia (Ex.310)

10. m h l (A 2, B 11)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 9, 9) wide variations in the rate of repair
duze roznice w szybkości gojenia się (Ex.311)

(B pp. 24, 31) neurotic men in shirt sleeves
neurotycznych typow bez marynarek (Ex.312)

11. m h k (A 0, B 1)

Nonfinite verb form is inserted where inferred from the context and so the qualifier adverbial phrase has a verbal phrase equivalent.

(B pp. 124, 146) vast letter of still tacky paint
wielki napis wilgotna jeszcze farba
gloszacy (Ex.313)

XV. go m h k (A 3, B 3)1. h x (A 0, B 1)

m (a modifier possessive pronoun) is not translated in Polish. It can be inferred from the context.

Verbal phrase consisting of infinitival form has a nominal x equivalent.

(B pp. 11, 14) his permission to travel
 pozwolenie podrozowania (Ex.314)

2. h k (A 0, B 1)

The meaning carried by the modified head in English contained in the head itself in Polish.

(B pp. 17, 23) sluice gates hidden among the reeds
 sluzы ukryte wsrod moczarow (Ex.315)

3. h x₁ x₂ (A 1, B 0)

m (class I modifier) - x₁

k (after omission of the verbal form) is translated by a qualifier word in Polish.

(A pp. 18, 28) gutter splints extending from the elbow to the shoulder
 opatrunek gipsowy piersiowo-ramienny (Ex.316)

4. h x k (A 2, B 0)

m - x

(A pp. 9, 9) long bones treated by excessive continuous traction
 kosci dlugich leczonych dlugotrwalym i nadmiernym wyciagiem (Ex.317)

5. m h l (A 0, B 1)

l - k equivalent; lexical change of the phrase involved.

(B pp. 127, 149) three hours to spare
 trzy godziny do wyjazdu (Ex.318)

XVI. go m h Cl (A 2, B 0)

1. h x Cl (A 2, B 0)

m - x equivalent.

The postnominal position determined by the technical text.

(A pp. 46, 46) serofibrinous fluid which produced capsular and intermuscular adhesions
 plynem surowiczo-wloknikowym, ktory powoduje zrosty torebki i zrosty miedzymiesniowe (Ex.319)

2. m h Cl (A 1, B 0)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 42, 42) permanent crippling which need never have
arisen
stałe kalectwo, ktore nie musialo wcale
zaistniec (Ex.320)

XVII. go m h l k (A 1, B 0)1. h x l₁ l₂ k (A 1, B 0)

x inferred anaphorically from the context.

l - l₁ m - l₂ k - k

(A pp. 43, 43) right angled flexion of the wrist used in
the Cotton Lodger treatment of the wrist
fractures
zgiecia dloniowego w stawie nadgarstkowym
pod katem prostym, znane jako sposob leczenia
zlaman nadgarstka Cotton Lodgera (Ex.321)

XVIII. go m₁ m₂ h l (A 7, B 4)1. h x₁ x₂ l (A 1, B 0)

m₁ and m₂ (class I modifiers) - x₁ and x₂

(A pp. 19, 29) shearing and rotation strains in femoral
neck fractures
ruchy rotacyjne i trace w zlamaniach kosci
lodkowatej (Ex.322)

2. h x k l (A 1, B 0)

m₁ - x; m₂ - k (the verb form inserted where implied by the
context) l - l

(A pp. 46, 46) recurrent gravitational oedema especially
in the lower limb
obrzek nawracajacy spowodowany sila
obciazenia na konczynach dolnych (Ex.323)

3. m h x l (A 1, B 0)

m₁ - m m₂ (class I modifier) - x

(A pp. 44, 44) two wrist joints with identical injury
dwa stawy nadgarstkowe z identycznym
uszkodzeniem (Ex.324)

4. $m_1 m_2 h l$ (A 4, B 3)

The structures kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 46, 46) traumatic serofibrinous exudation from the stretched and torn adhesions
pourazowo surowiczo-wloknikowy wysiek z przerwanych zrostow (Ex.325)

(B pp. 129, 151) my distinguished colleague of the London Beast
mego znakomitego kolege z Londynskiej Bestii (Ex.326)

5. $f m h x$ (A 0, B 1)

$m_1 - f$ $m_2 - m$ $l - x$

The meaning carried by m_1 contained in the verbal phrase ($V^n N$).

(B pp. 5, 9) unprofitable but modish works on history ...
nie przynoszacymi korzysci materialnych ale modnymi pracami historycznymi (Ex.327)

XIX. $g o m_1 m_2 h k$ (A 1, B 0)1. $m h x k$ (A 1, B 0)

$m_1 - m$ $m_2 - x$ (the postnominal position determined by the text, technical term)

(A pp. 46, 46) inflammatory serofibrinous exudation spreading from a neighbouring focus of infection
zapalny wysiek surowiczo-wloknikowy pochodzacy z sasiadujacego ogniska zakazenia (Ex.328)

XX. $g o m_1 m_2 h k_1 k_2$ (A 0, B 1)1. $h l k_1 k_2$ (A 0, B 1)

$m_1 + m_2 - l$

(B pp. 122, 144) handsome unintelligible documents printed in Ishmaelia and liberally decorated with rubber stamps, initials and patriotic emblems
dokumenty o ladnym wygladzie i niezrozumialym tekscie, drukowane w Iszmaelii, ozdobione w wielka ilosc pieczeci, inicjalow i symboli narodowych (Ex.329)

XXI. go m₁ m₂ m₃ h Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. m₁ m₂ m₃ h Cl (A 1, B 0)

The structure kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 9, 9) long oblique and spiral fractures where the marrow cavity is widely open
 długich skosnych i spiralnych złamaniach, w których jama szpikowa jest szeroko otwarta
 (Ex.330)

Syntactically non-equivalent structures

go m₁ m₂ h l h y z (PA)

m₁ m₂ - y

The English prepositional phrase has predicate and adjunct equivalent. The verb is inserted where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 46, 46) skeletal traction pins close to joints
 gwoździe wyciągów szkieletowych
umieszczone są w pobliżu stawu (Ex.331)

go m h z (C) h

The English modifier operates as a complement in the Polish sentence.

(B pp. 128, 150) the journalists had broken his furniture....
 dziennikarze lamali mu mebli (Ex.332)

go m h z (P) h

The meaning carried by the modifier in English passes into the preceding verb.

(B pp. 122, 144) it has caused extra work
 to przysporzyło panom roboty (Ex.333)

go m₁ m₂ h z (A) m h x

m₂ - A The English modifier operates as A (adjunct) in Polish.

(B pp. 124, 145) lay six torpid servants
 lezalo bezwladnie szesc osob obslugi (Ex.334)

The meaning carried by the head in English is contained in
 the qualified head in Polish.

go m₁ m₂ h h l z (PA)

m₂ - l

The meaning carried by m₁ is contained in the verb and the
 following adverb which operate as a predicate and adjunct in the
 Polish clause.

(B pp. 119, 140) piercing boot button eyes
 oczy jak guziki do trzewikow patrzyly
przenikliwie (Ex.335)

V. FINAL EVALUATION OF THE NOMINAL STRUCTURES

IN ENGLISH AND POLISH

The overall purpose of the descriptive part of our work was to give a compact presentation of the stock of the nominal structures in the corpus.

Since the presentation of the structures or their elements was based on a comparison of structures, it is really representative of distinctions between the two languages.

It is this presentation of differences which gives us discrete combinational elements, each representing a minimal difference. The basic operations were those of segmentation and classification. Segmentation was carried out at limits determined by the independence of the resulting segments in terms of the criteria of operating units and their place in the structure.

In this way, the description of the nominal structures was made on the basis of certain features of relation among the classes and sequences involved.

Those features were the elements of structure, sequences and units involved, their order, which elements of structure are free and which are always bound, what is the smallest, largest and usual number of elements that occurs in the nominal structures.

We investigated the minimal structure length and maximal structure length, taking into consideration elements in structure, and arrived at a system of four primary structures, H, MH, HQ, M H Q.

Further subdivision was made on the criteria of occurrence of constituents within the elements identifiable in terms of units.

The criteria for determining independence were selected in such a way as to yield a number of classes of units having identical or analogous distribution.

Given the units operating in the structure, we stated the limitations of the distribution of each unit relative to each other unit at the same rank and searched for all the regularities in the distribution of the units.

In this way, general statements were made about the nominal structures in English and Polish and differences in occurrence of the four primary structures, according to the elements of which they are made up, were discussed.

The crucial point in the comparison was underlined that, in English as well as in Polish, the system of the primary structures is the same, and that it is a four term system.

The difference between the structures in the two languages, however, emerged during the further subdivision of elements of structure according to the units of which they are composed.

From the data presented in tables VIII, IX and X, it can be seen that the unit "bound word" in the article class in English does not have any corresponding unit in Polish, except for the three cases in Text A and twelve cases in Text B. However, the determinatives operating in those structures cannot be regarded as formal equivalents of the English article for the following reasons:

1. Their occurrence is relatively small.
2. They are not obligatory to all nominal structures.
3. They are not "bound words" as they can stand by themselves.
4. Their prenominal position is not restricted to the first

place in the sequence, as they can be preceded by a modifier word.

5. In some cases (only 1 occurrence in our corpus, Ex.7), they can operate in the qualifier where they take the first place in the sequence and they carry distinct anaphoric reference. As a whole, they always have some contextual reference, and in the case of the determinative "ten" or "taki" corresponding to the definite article in English, they are used anaphorically (Ex.3, 4, 8, 51). The anaphoric use of the determinative is quite common in the initial position in the sentence. In one case, the determinative "ten" has a deictic use and is determined collocationally by the following head (Ex.6).

The determinative "pewny" corresponding to the indefinite article in English is determined collocationally by the whole phrase (Ex.130, 135).

The determinative "jakis" corresponding to the indefinite article carries the aspect of indefiniteness of the item following it, where implied by the context.

The head in English and Polish does not display any difference, as the unit operating there is the same - the "word". It is the only unit operating there, and so its occurrence is exactly the same in both the languages.

The main difference in the units operating in the structures in English and Polish can be seen in the modifier and the qualifier.

Table XI lists all the combinations of units operating in the modifier and the qualifier in Texts A and B in English and Polish.

Table XII shows main quantitative differences between the units operating as those elements in the two languages. All the differences illustrated by Tables XI and XII will be discussed according to the following points.

1. Units which occur in the structures of one language only.
2. Distribution of units in the elements of structure.
3. Combination of units in the elements of structure.
4. Quantitative differences in occurrence of the units.

TABLE XII

	Text A		Text B	
	English	Polish	English	Polish
M	517	289	621	372
m	517	286	621	366
f	0	3	0	6
Q	360	610	204	419
x	22	341	1	208
y	0	139	0	69
l	294	77	170	106
k	17	31	9	15
Cl	27	22	24	21
Total M & Q	877	899	825	791

1. Units which occur in the structure of one language only

All the units which operate in the modifier and the qualifier in English operate at those places in Polish. In Polish,

however, there is one unit more, the "group", whose operation is restricted to the qualifier.

The total occurrence in text A is 139 and in text B 69.

The exponent of the "group" is a modified or a qualified nominal group in the genitive. The position of the "group" in the sequence is restricted. If it occurs with the "word", it takes second place; in the case of combination with verbal or adverbial phrases, it follows them. In most of the cases it stands by itself (Ex.133, 212). The "group" is always juxtaposed with the head which it qualifies. That juxtaposition is determined by number and gender concord between the "group" and the head.

The "group" is an equivalent of:

1. "Of" phrase whose head consists of more than one word (Ex.79, 80, 98, 103, 165, 166).
2. "Of" phrase consisting of more than one nominal group in "Chinese Box Arrangement".
3. Other adverbial phrases (for example, "for N") whose head consists of more than one word rendered by a genitival form in Polish (Ex.116, 276).
4. Verbal phrase (infinitival) preceded by a head having a negative meaning, by which the genitival form of the unit "group" is determined in Polish (Ex.282).
5. Class I modifier translated by more than one word (Ex.46, 47, 48).
6. Two modifiers (Ex.256).
7. Modifier compound word (Ex.259, 263, 48).
8. Head, whose meaning is translated by a qualified head in Polish (Ex.58).

9. Modifier and part of the meaning carried by the head in English (Ex.233, 234).

2. Distribution of units in the elements of structure

The distribution of units, and of the various classes of the units, in the structure of the nominal group in English and Polish is the same, apart from the fact that the "verbal phrase" (class "verbal" of the unit "phrase") can operate both as modifier and as qualifier in Polish, while in English it is restricted to operation at the "modifier" place in structure. The units operating in the modifier are the word and (Polish only) the phrase (class "verbal"); in the qualifier they are the word, the group (Polish only), the phrase (classes "verbal" and "adverbial") and the clause.

The modifier verbal phrase consists of nonfinite verb form +/- nominal group. It stands, in case, number and gender concord, with the head. It can stand by itself or in the sequence with word modifier. In the latter case, it takes second place in the sequence. Its occurrence is relatively small (A 3, B 6). It is an equivalent of:

1. Modifier, (adjective or participle) the Polish equivalent is followed by a nominal collocationally or contextually determined which is inserted, where implied by the context (Ex.121, 148, 245).
2. Modifier and a verbal form contextually implicit in English (Ex.118).
3. Qualifier verbal phrase which shifts into the modifier. (Ex.280)

3. Combination of units in the elements of structure

Many distinctions can be noticed in the possible combinations of units in translation from English into Polish. This does not concern the modifier, as here, in English as well as in Polish, the modifier word can stand either by itself or in the sequence with one or two other modifier words.

As we have already said, the modifier verbal phrase can also stand in the sequence and then it takes second place in the sequence.

The real difference is to be seen in the qualifier. The "word" in English occurs in most cases by itself, and when it stands in a sequence it is followed only by another "word". In Polish, it can occur with units of all other ranks. It has positional restriction, as it can take only the first place in the sequence. The "word" stands in number and gender concord with the head, and for that reason it is juxtaposed with it.

The "group", in most of the cases, stands by itself, but it can stand in the sequence with "word", "verbal phrase", and "adverbial phrase" too. It never occurs with another "group" or "clause". It has the following positional restrictions: when it occurs with "word", it always follows it. In the case of "phrases", it precedes them.

The class "adverbial phrase" in English occurs either by itself or in combination with other "adverbial phrases" or with "verbal phrases", or with "clauses". In combination with "verbal phrase", or "clause", its position is restricted to the first place in the sequence.

In Polish, the class "adverbial phrase" may occur by itself or in combination with another "adverbial phrase" or with "word"

"verbal phrase", "clause", or combination of them. Its position is restricted to the second place in the sequence in combination with "word" or "group". It always precedes the "clause". In contrast with English, no positional restriction is kept in its occurrence with "verbal phrase", though the preference for preceding it can be noticed.

The class "verbal phrase" in English occurs either by itself, or with the class "adverbial phrase". In the latter case, its position is restricted to the first place in the sequence. In Polish, the "verbal phrase" occurs either by itself or with other units: "word", "group", "adverbial phrase" or "verbal phrase". In the case of the units "word" or "group", it takes second place in the sequence, but in combination with "adverbial phrase", no positional restriction is placed, as it can either precede or follow it.

Finally, the "clause" in English occurs either by itself or with another "clause", or with the class "adverbial phrase". In the latter case, it follows the "phrase".

In Polish, the "clause" can either stand by itself, with another "clause" or with the "word". In the latter case, its position is restricted to the second place in the sequence.

All the above points concerning combination of units in the elements of structure in English and Polish can be summarised in four general statements:-

1. In English, as well as in Polish, the units standing in the sequence are arranged according to the rank of the units from the lowest unit "word" to the highest unit "clause".

2. The units in Polish show much higher preference for the combination with other units standing in the sequence than in English.
3. In English, the units standing in the sequence are often of the same rank, while in Polish there is greater variety of the combinations.
4. In English, as well as in Polish, the sequences of the units in the qualifier are more extended and differentiated in text A than in text B, which can be regarded as a feature of style of that particular text.

4. Quantitative difference in occurrence of the units

Table XII points to the quantitative differences in the occurrences of the units operating in the modifier and the qualifier in texts A and B in English and in Polish, which can be stated in the following points:

1. Much lower occurrence of the word modifier in Polish. This statement holds true both for one modifier word and for the sequence of modifier words.
2. Some occurrence of modifier phrase (always verbal) in Polish, as compared with non-occurrence of that class of unit in English.
3. Much higher occurrence of the qualifier "word" (especially in text A) in Polish.
4. Some occurrence of the qualifier "group" (especially in text A) in Polish.
5. Much lower occurrence of the "adverbial phrase" (especially in text A) in Polish.
6. Higher occurrence of the "verbal phrase" in Polish.
7. Not big difference in occurrence of the qualifier "clause" in English and Polish.

All the above points can be summarised in a general statement about the modified and the qualified heads in the two languages as follows:

In English there is a preference for the modified heads, while in Polish the qualified heads are preferred. The above differences in occurrence of the units can be accounted for by the following facts:

1. Element shift of units according to:
 - (a) grammatical restrictions; *1 *2
 - (b) collocational restrictions;
 - (c) stylistic considerations.
2. Rank shift of units within one element, according to:
 - (a) grammatical restrictions;
 - (b) collocational restrictions;
 - (c) stylistic considerations.
3. Element and rank shift of units.
4. Lexical change in the modifier, qualifier, or head units resulting in lexical loss or gain of modifier or qualifier units.
5. Contextual insertion or omission of units or items of which they are made.
6. Reluctance to element or rank shift displayed by some units, determined by sharing the same obligatory or optional position or rank in both the languages.
7. Text in which the units occur.

In the following part of this study, we shall discuss the occurrences listed in Table XI according to the above points.

*1 The term "shift" is used as a comparative procedure term, and not as a descriptive term, as used by *Halliday* in his descriptive grammar.

*2 Element shift means a shift of units in translation from one element of structure to another.

4.(1) Element shift of units

There is a considerable element shift of units from the modifier to the qualifier coming from English into Polish. The shift of m to x, being the most important and frequent, occurs under the following conditions:

1(a) Class I modifier or modifier possessive form (N^2) has a genitival nominal equivalent which is grammatically restricted to the qualifier (morphological concord with the head) (Ex.42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 70, 71, 114, 157, 197, 227, 229).

1(b) Class I modifier has an adjectival equivalent whose position is determined collocationally. (Ex.35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 65, 68, 69, 228).

2. Modifier adjective has a postnominal position where its use is contrastive (Ex.122, 230).

On the other hand, there is a shift from the qualifier to the modifier (x - m) in translation from English into Polish, though it is restricted to the qualifier reflexive pronoun and the word "alone".

The prenominal position of these items in Polish is determined collocationally (Ex.75, 269).

In one case there is a qualifier verbal phrase shift into prenominal position in Polish (k - f) (Ex.280).

4.(2) Rank shift of units within one element of structure

Rank shift of units occurs very often in the qualifier in translation from English into Polish.

1. l - x: when the adverbial phrase is an "of" phrase whose head consists of one unit "word" (Ex.76, 77, 78, 101, 102, 163, 164, 189, 273, 274, 290, 294, 303, 307, 308).

2. l - y

(a) When the adverbial phrase is an "of" phrase whose head consists of more than one unit "word", or more than one nominal group (Chinese Box Arrangement) (Ex.79, 80, 98, 102, 184, 195).

(b) Other adverbial phrases (id. for N) whose head consists of more than one unit "word" rendered by a genitival form in Polish (Ex. 116, 276).

3. l - k

The English preposition "due to" has a participle form equivalent (Ex.279).

4. k - Cl

Change of nonfinite verb form to finite form (Ex.89, 88).

5. Cl - k

Change of finite verb form to nonfinite form (Ex.111, 122, 191, 285, 286).

4.(3) Element and rank shift of units1. m - y

The shift occurs in the case of:

(a) Class I modifier translated by more than one word (Ex.46, 47, 48).

(b) Two modifiers whose meaning is combined in the group (Ex.256).

(c) Modifier compound word (Ex.259, 263, 48).

2. m - l

The shift occurs when the morpheme of the modifier word has a prepositional equivalent (Ex.51).

3. k - m

The verbal phrase consisting of nonfinite verb form not

followed by an object shifts into the modifier (Ex.119).

4. m - k

The meaning carried by a modifier participle has a verbal phrase equivalent (Ex.240, 241).

5. l - m

The shift of the unit is determined by stylistic considerations (Ex.162).

4.(4) Lexical change in the modifier, qualifier, or head units resulting in lexical loss, gain or change of a modifier or a qualifier unit

1. mnh - h

There is a loss of modifiers in Polish because the meaning carried by the modified head in English is contained in the head itself in Polish.

(a) lexical rendering (Ex.22, 60, 96, 149, 153, 150, 216, 217, 298, 301, 20, 315);

(b) morphological rendering.

The meaning of the modifier rendered lexically, in the case of sex modification or diminutive, is expressed morphologically by adding a morpheme in the head (Ex.137, 218, 118, 177).

2. h - mnh

There is a gain of modifiers in Polish because the meaning carried by the head only in English is contained in the modified head in Polish (Ex.206).

(a) The head in English is a compound word (Ex.205).

In both cases the prenominal position is determined collocationally by the head.

3. m₁ m₂ - m

The meaning carried by two modifiers in English is contained in one modifier in Polish (Ex.116, 251).

4. h - h x

The meaning carried by a head only in English is rendered lexically by a qualified head in Polish. The postnominal position is determined grammatically because the qualifier is a genitival nominal form (Ex.133, 207, 209, 210, 243). (The head is a compound word whose morphemes are expressed lexically (Ex.211).) The postnominal position of a qualifier adjective is determined collocationally (Ex.11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 134, 244).

5. h - h l

The meaning carried by the head only in English is rendered lexically by a qualified head in Polish (Ex.214). The head is a compound word whose morphemes are rendered lexically in Polish (Ex.213).

6. l - m

The adverbial phrase has word equivalent in Polish (Ex.83, 272).

The "of" phrase is rendered by modifier adjective.

The prenominal position in both cases is determined collocationally.

7. k - y

The meaning carried by the head and the following infinitival form is included in the head only in Polish (Ex.282).

8. h - h y

The meaning carried by the head only is contained in the qualified head in Polish (Ex.58, 212).

9. h1 - h

The meaning carried by the qualified head is contained in the head only in Polish (Ex.271).

10. m - f

The modifier word has a whole verbal phrase equivalent which is a descriptive term of the English lexical item, non-existent in Polish (Ex.29).

11. m - k

The modifier has a verbal phrase equivalent which is a descriptive term of the English lexical item, non-existent in Polish (Ex.242).

4.(5) Contextual insertion or omission of units or items of which they are composed

Contextual insertion or omission of units, or items of which they are composed, is responsible for gain or loss of units, as well as for the rank shift and its further implication, element shift of units.

Omission of modifiers or qualifiers in Polish1. m - o

The omission of a modifier takes place often in the case of modifier possessive pronoun (Ex.252, 253, 255, 299, 300, 250), or some other modifier, which can be inferred from the context (Ex.65, 67, 191, 192, 254).

2. x - o

The qualifier word can be inferred from the context (Ex.74).

Insertion of modifiers or qualifiers in Polish1. o - m

The meaning carried by the modifier possessive pronoun in Polish is inferred from the context of the English text (Ex.10, 132).

2. o - x

The meaning implicit in the context in English is made explicit in Polish by insertion of an item (Ex.19).

3. o - l

The meaning carried by the adverbial phrase is inferred from the context in English (Ex.215).

All the above cases account for the loss or gain of the units in translation from one language into the other.

Insertion of lexical items with a rank shift of units

In the following section, all the cases of contextual insertion or omission within the units affecting their change of rank, and sometimes of element, will be discussed.

1. m - f

(a) Verbal form is inserted as inferred from the context (Ex.118).

(b) The modifier, often participle, has a verbal form equivalent and its object is inserted where implied by the context (Ex. 30, 121, 148, 245).

2. m - l

Modifier has an adverbial phrase equivalent as the preposition is inserted where implied by the context to express:

(a) Place relationship (Ex. 49, 50, 67, 153, 236, 238, 235).

(b) Causative relationship (Ex.239).

(c) Accompaniment (Ex.237).

3. m - k

(a) The verbal form is inserted where implied by the context (Ex.52).

(b) The object of the verbal form is inserted where implied by the context (Ex.72).

In both cases, the modifier word has a participial form.

4. m - Cl

The modifier word is verbal in form and is rendered by a finite verb in Polish. The relative pronoun is inserted where inferred from the context (Ex.146).

5. l - k

Insertion of the verbal form where inferred from the context (Ex.122, 169, 181).

6. l - Cl

Insertion of the verbal form and the relative pronoun from the context (Ex.190, 190).

Omission of a lexical item with a rank shift1. k - x

The verbal form is omitted where it can be inferred from the context (Ex.281, 316).

Note: The contextual insertion is much more frequent than omission in Polish.

4.(6) Reluctance to element or rank shift displayed by some units determined by sharing the same obligatory or optional position or rank in both the languages

The position of units which stay in the modifier in English as well as in Polish can be determined either by the same grammatical or collocational restrictions.

In general, all the ordinal and cardinal numerals and such words as "many", "much", "last", which are closed system items are positionally restricted to the modifier (Ex.26, 27, 28, 105, 220, 221, 248, 25, 190, 296, 308, 318, 324).

The modifiers of descriptive character expressing quality (all the superlatives) and colour share also the same position in English and Polish (Ex.23, 24, 71, 69, 70, 72, 73, 102, 138,

313, 264, 222). The modifiers of descriptive character keep the same place in sequence in both the languages (Ex.62, 63, 64, 120, 151, 152). The units which stay in the qualifier at the same rank are:

- 1. "word"
 - (a) numbers represented by figures (Ex.270, 289);
 - (b) adverbs of time (Ex.161, 295).
- 2. The class "adverbial phrase" except the "of" phrases*1 (Ex.82, 97, 100, 99, 105, 115, 167, 170, 168, 177, 180, 178, 192, 196, 277, 300, 301, 306, 311).
- 3. The class "verbal phrase" in most of the cases has one to one correspondence (Ex. 87, 86, 92, 118, 172, 185, 186).1 7).
- 4. The "clause" stays in the same rank too except in the cases of the shift into a verbal phrase which has already been discussed (Ex. 90, 91, 190, 288, 319, 294, 320).

4.(7) Text in which the units occur

Some of the changes already discussed between the English nominal structures and their Polish equivalents are determined by the text in which the forms occur.

There is a higher occurrence of m - x in text A due to the formal style of the literature of medicine.

Here we can quote what Glenn says about the placement of modifiers in the Slavonic languages. "In the Slavic languages the relative placement of modifiers and the modified carries value which is semantic and at the time stylistic. For instance if you have the modifier in front of the modified as in English this will have a value which might be called descriptive. If

*1"Of" phrase has the same rank equivalent in Polish only in the cases when it is not rendered by a genitival form but expresses relationship of time, location, cause, accompaniment, etc.

on the contrary, you place the modifier after the modified the intent might be called one of the classification. In certain cases this acquires some sort of style value. For example, within a formal style in Polish in which the adjective would come in the place after the noun would appear scientific. A style which would be equally formal but in which the adjective would be placed before the noun might be called descriptive. It should be classified as stylistic description." *1

There is a higher occurrence of the lexical change h - hux in text A as all the names of bones or joints rendered by the head of Latin origin in English have the qualified head correspondents in Polish.

On the other hand, text B has more "contextual omission", as in the case of modifier possessive pronoun, which does not often occur in the literature of medicine.

In text B there are more cases of "contextual insertion", lexical changes, m h- h and element and rank shifts, due to the stylistic reasons which are very essential in proper rendering of a literary work. This consideration is of secondary importance in scientific writing, where the main concern is accuracy of translation.

5. Occurrence of the identical nominal structures in English and Polish

To conclude this chapter, we shall give four tables indicating the differences of occurrence of the identical structures in English and Polish.

Table XIII lists only occurrences of the identical structures which are translation equivalents in English and Polish.

*1 Monograph, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, 1959, p. 87

TABLE XIII

STRUCTURE		T _c		T _a		T _o							
		ENGLISH	POLISH	ENGLISH	POLISH	ENGLISH	POLISH						
h	A	203	74	13	11	158	136						
	B	151	141	34	27	202	185						
m	A	89	41	30	13	148	60						
	B	85	32	36	24	239	128						
m.m.	A	13	5	12	1	29	12						
	B	15	4	13	5								
h x	A	5	0	1	1	4	3						
	B												
h l	A	78	7	9	2	92	18						
	B	54	15	22	11	31	7						
h k	A	2	2			3	1						
	B			1	1	2	1						
h Cl	A	6	3	1	1	3	2						
	B	3	2	2	1	7	6						
h x. x2	A					5	5						
	B												
m	A	23	3	7	1	46	2						
	B	16	3	16	8	33	11						
m	A												
	B					3	1						
m	A					2	1						
	B	2	1	8	7								
m.m.	A												
	B			5	3	4	3						
m.m.	A					7	4						
	B	2	2										
m.m.m.	A					1	1						
	B												
TOTAL		419	328	135	200	73	137	30	87	498	521	245	342

Table XIV summarises detailed information of the occurrences of the particular structures in English and Polish, as illustrated in Table XIII, and shows the total occurrence of the identical structures which are translation equivalents in English and Polish.

TABLE XIV

	Tt		Ta		To	
	English	Polish	English	Polish	English	Polish
A	419	135	73	30	498	245
B	328	200	137	87	521	342

The above Table shows that the occurrence of the identical structures in the two languages is different, because a given English structure has many corresponding structures in Polish.

TABLE XV

		T_e		T_a		T_o	
STRUCTURE		ENGLISH	POLISH	ENGLISH	POLISH	ENGLISH	POLISH
		A 203	179	13	14	158	145
	h	B 151	146	34	31	202	225
		A 89	46	30	17	148	64
m	h	B 85	42	36	27	239	143
		A 13	7	12	1	29	12
m. m ₂	h	B 15	4	13	5	45	10
		A 5	95	1	12	4	120
	h x	B					
		A 78	8	9	3	92	27
	h l	B 54	20	22	14	31	28
		A 2	6			3	7
	h k	B		1	4	2	5
		A 6	5	1	2	3	1
	h c	B 3	2	2	1	7	6
		A				5	14
	h x. x ₂	B					
		A				2	1
	h l ₁ l ₂	B					
		A				1	18
3	h x	B				1	15
		A 23	3	7	2	46	3
3	h l	B 16	3	16	10	33	13
		A					
3	h k	B				3	1
		A				2	1
3	h c	B 2	1	8	7		
		A		1	1		
3	h c ₁ c ₂	B					
		A				7	4
3. 3 ₂	h l	B		5	3	4	3
		A					
3. 3 ₂	h c	B 2	2				
		A				1	1
3. 3 ₂ 3 ₃	h c	B					
TOTAL		419	328	349	220	74	137
		52	102	501	567	418	449

Table XV lists all the identical structures which are not restricted to translation equivalents in English and Polish.

The total occurrence of the identical structures not restricted to the translation equivalents in the two languages is illustrated in Table XVI.

The Table points to the fact that the preference for the identical structure of the nominal group is different in each language.

TABLE XVI

	Tt		Ta		To	
	English	Polish	English	Polish	English	Polish
A	419	349	74	52	501	418
B	328	220	137	102	567	449

CHAPTER III. GENERAL STATEMENT ABOUT THE DETERMINATIVES IN ENGLISH
AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN POLISH

Before starting the discussion of the equivalents of the English determinatives, the crucial point of difference in that respect between the two languages has to be stated.

In English the determinatives constitute a separate class within the modifiers (at least for the purpose of our study) and display clear morphological and syntactical distinctions as contrasted with lexical modifiers. The determinatives belong to closed systems. Their Polish contextual equivalents include both grammatical and lexical items. Taken together, these do not form a system but rather a set of items which cannot be regarded as closed. They do not operate in the normal structure in the same way as the English determinatives do. In English their position in the structure is determined in all cases syntactically, while in Polish the positional determination is only partly syntactical, partly collocational and semantic. For that reason, classification of the Polish equivalent has to be made on contextual grounds.

TABLE ILIST OF OCCURRENCES OF THE DETERMINATIVES IN

		<u>TEXTS A AND B IN ENGLISH</u>	
		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1.	such	6	12
2.	all	13	28
3.	both	10	2
4.	this, these	87	62
5.	that, those	2	52

		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
6.	every	26	10
7.	each	6	5
8.	certain	6	0
9.	one	22	7
10.	some	13	43
11.	any	19	19
12.	other	24	12
13.	another	1	5
		—	—
	Total:	229	258
		—	—

The list reveals the following facts concerning the occurrences of the determinatives in texts A and B:-

- (1) Higher occurrence in text A of the determinatives:
 - (a) this, these;
 - (b) both;
 - (c) every;
 - (d) one;
 - (e) other.
- (2) Lower occurrence in text A of the determinatives:
 - (a) such;
 - (b) all;
 - (c) that, those;
 - (d) some;
 - (e) another.
- (3) No occurrence of the determinative "certain" in text B.

TABLE IILIST OF OCCURRENCES OF THE POLISH CONTEXTUAL EQUIVALENTSOF THE ENGLISH DETERMINATIVES

		<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1.	ten, ci	71	83
2.	ow	0	1
3.	tamten, tamci	0	1
4.	taki	11	1
5.	taki (wiec, to, wlasnie)	0	3
6.	tak	0	3
7.	tyle	0	1
8.	obie	10	2
9.	kazdy	33	20
10.	zaden	2	2
11.	wszelaki	2	0
12.	inny	17	10
13.	drugi	6	2
14.	jeden	15	5
15.	pewien	7	6
16.	niektorzy	10	1
17.	jakis	2	10
18.	jakikolwiek	0	2
19.	caly	0	8
20.	same	0	1
21.	pewna, ilosc	1	0
22.	kilka	4	6
23.	pare	0	3
24.	tego, rodzaju	2	0
25.	dany	0	1

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
26. podobny	0	1
27. wszystkie	19	17
28. nowy	0	2
29. jedyna	0	1
30. anaphoric lexical item	5	0
31. extratextual item	3	17
32. zero	<u>15</u>	<u>47</u>
Total:	<u>229</u>	<u>258</u>

NOTE: The list of occurrences of the Polish contextual equivalents of the determinatives shows greater variety of the equivalents in text B.

II. POSITIONAL RESTRICTIONS IN THE OPERATION OF THE
DETERMINATIVES IN ENGLISH AND POLISH

TABLE III
POSITION OF DETERMINATIVES IN POLISH

Pre-nominal		Post-nominal		Following Modifier		Before Head in Qualifier		The same order in sequence		Reversed order in sequence	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
187	188	23	3 (ten/ci)	-	1	2	1	12	1	-	1

In English, the operation of all the determinatives is restricted to the prenominal and premodifier position.

In Polish, the postnominal position of some equivalents is possible.

The determinatives "ten/ci" can operate either in the prenominal or postnominal position, though the latter position involves a semantic change as well, and is restricted to the initial position in a clause.

As can be seen from Table III, the postnominal position of the determinative is more frequent in text A, being a feature of the style of scientific writing.

In odd cases the determinative can be preceded by a modifier which is a more contrastive term (Ex. 101).

It was noticed in a few cases that the determinative passes into the postnominal position and modifies the nominal group in the qualifier (Ex. 37, 102, 151).

The determinatives occurring in sequence have a fixed order which constitutes a criterion for classifying them into syntactical sub-classes: Da, Db, Dc in English.

In Polish, it was difficult to investigate this problem properly on the basis of a very small corpus. It was found, however, in most of the cases that the order of the determinatives in Polish was kept the same as in English (Ex.18, 39, 216, 219, 218). Only one case of reversed order (the more contrastive term comes first) of the determinatives in sequence was noticed (Ex.40).

On the whole, the difference between the position of the determinatives in English and their contextual equivalents in Polish was negligible, as the prenominal position of the determinatives in Polish is prevalent.

III. CONTEXTUAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ENGLISH AND POLISH DETERMINATIVES

On the contextual and frequency basis all the determinatives and their Polish equivalents were classified into groups according to what relationships they showed (see Table IV).

The group of definite indication includes deictic determinatives "this/these", "that/those", anaphoric determinatives "this/these", "that/those", anaphoric and cataphoric determinatives "that/those", "such". The contrastive determinative "other" belongs to the group as well. It is interesting to notice that the deictic function of the above-mentioned determinatives is practically non-existent in the material studied. There is, however, a very interesting syntactical distinction between the anaphoric and deictic functions of the determinatives "ten/ci" in Polish.

While in the prenominal position the determinatives can be deictic as well as anaphoric, in the postnominal position its function is restricted to the latter one only. There is much wider range of the anaphoric equivalents in Polish. The anaphoric "ten/ci" in the prenominal position is a contextually unmarked form (can be anaphoric or deictic); in the postnominal position it is contextually marked (is anaphoric only).

The determinative "ow" is more common in the literary text. The determinative "taki", whose function is equivalent to the postnominal "ten/ci", is restricted to the initial position in the clause. "Taki" can be additionally marked by the words "wiec", "to" or "wlasnie" pointing to the anaphoric function. Apart from those determinatives, there are anaphoric equivalents such as "dany", "tego rodzaju", "tyle", and anaphoric and cataphoric equivalents "tak", "podobny" and "ten/ci".

The distinction between the determinatives "this/these" and "that/those" is practically non-existent in Polish except in the deictic contrastive use.

The contrastive determinative "other" has an equivalent "inny" or, when preceded by a definite article and followed by a singular noun, the equivalent "drugi".

The group of definite but unspecified indication includes the determinatives "certain" and "some". The distinction between them is that of degree of definiteness, "certain" being more specific in meaning than "some". The same distinction is kept between the Polish equivalents "pewien" and "niektorzy". There is, however, a distinction in number between them. While in English both these determinatives can occur with singular and plural nouns, in Polish only "pewien" can take both singular and plural nouns while "niektorzy" occurs with plural nouns only.

The contrastive determinative "another" takes singular only. In Polish it has two equivalents, "drugi", and "nowy", the latter being more specific in meaning than the former.

The group of indefinite indication includes the determinatives "one", "some" and "any". "One" and "some" are closer to each other in meaning, denoting something which is simply indefinite. Their equivalent in Polish is "jakis". "Any" is not only indefinite but also neutral as far as the choice of a given item is concerned. In Polish it corresponds to the equivalents "jakikolwiek" and "wszelaki".

The group of the determinatives showing relationship in totality was sub-divided into three groups: "singling out group", "collectivising group" and "quantifying group". The first group includes the determinatives "each", "every" and "one".

The distinction between the members of a definite and an indefinite group "each" and "every" does not exist in Polish as

their only equivalent is "kazdy". "Zaden" is a singling out determinative corresponding to "kazdy" in meaning but is used only in negative statements. "One" has an equivalent "jedyny" which is more specific in meaning than in English, denoting the only one in the group.

The collectivising group includes "all", "every" and "both". The equivalents of "all" display some grammatical and lexical distinctions among themselves. The equivalent "wszyscy" is used with plural nouns in the meaning of "all", the determinative "same" also with plural nouns, in the meaning of "all without exception", the determinative "caly" with singular nouns meaning "the whole of".

The third group refers to quantity and includes the determinatives "one" and "some". "One" has "jeden" equivalent and "some" three different equivalents: "kilka", "pare" and "pewna ilosc". The first two are almost the same, as far as their meaning is concerned ("several"), the third one, "pewna ilosc", refers to a definite but unspecified quantity.

IV. NUMBER SYSTEM IN DETERMINATIVES IN ENGLISH AND POLISHTABLE V

Singular only		Singular and Plural		Plural only	
English	Polish	English	Polish	English	Polish
Morpho- logically Unmarked	Morpho- logically Marked	Morpho- logically Marked	Morpho- logically Marked	Morpho- logically Unmarked	Morpho- logically Marked
one	kazdy	this/these	ten/ci	both	obie
every	jeden	that/those	ow/owe		niektorzy
each	jedyny		podobny/ podobne		same
	drugi	Morpho- logically Unmarked	taki/takie		wszystkie
Morpho- logically Marked	nowy		tamten/ tamci		pare
	caly	such			kilka
another		all	pewny/ pewni		
		certain			
		some	jakis/ jakies		
		any	jakikolwiek/ jakiokolwiek		
		other			
			wszelaki/ wszelakie		
			zaden/zadne		
			Morpho- logically Unmarked		
			tego rodzaju		
			tyle		
			pewna ilosc		
			tak		

Table V shows the following points of difference as far as number system in the two languages is concerned.

In English there are only three determinatives which in their forms display morphological distinction in number: "this/these", "that/those" and "another". All the others are morphologically unmarked in number unless they are considered together with the following nominal group. At the group rank, then, the nominal group is marked, either contextually or grammatically, grammatically when determinatives operating in it can take only singular or plural noun, and contextually when they can take either.

In Polish, due to the inflexional character of the language, number is morphologically marked by the endings. Only adverbial determinatives "tego rodzaju", "tyle", "pewna ilosc", "tak" are morphologically unmarked and can take both singular and plural nouns.

V. OCCURRENCES AND DISCUSSION OF THE ENGLISH

DETERMINATIVES AND THEIR POLISH EQUIVALENTS

1. Occurrences of the determinative "such" and its Polish equivalents (A 6, B 12)

I. such h (A 5, B 0)

1. taki h (A 5, B 0)

Unmarked anaphoric determinative.

(A pp. 77, 90) in such cases
w takich przypadkach (Ex.1)

2. tego rodzaju h (A 1, B 0)

Unmarked anaphoric equivalent.

(A pp. 52, 62) such treatment
tego rodzaju leczenie (Ex.2)

II. such m h (A 0, B 2)

1. tak m h (A 0, B 1)

Determinative occurs with the modified head only as it modifies the modifier and not the head.

(B pp. 59, 71) vexed at such unreasonable rapacity
rozdrażniony tak nierozumna zachłannością (Ex.3)

2. Extratextual item h (A 0, B 1)

The determinative intensifies the meaning of the modifier which is translated by an adjective in the comparative.

(B pp. 85, 102) so far as their profession allowed them
for such soft feeling, Corker and Pigge
were friends
gdy praca zawodowa pozwalała im na
tkliwsze uczucia, Corker i Pigge byli
przyjaciółmi (Ex.4)

III. such h l Cl (A O, B 1)1. O h y (B 1)

Cataphoric reference contained in the qualifier not translated in Polish, being self-evident from the qualifier.

(B pp. 75, 91) such parts of the republic as were open
to travel
okregi dostepniejsze podrozom (Ex.5)

IV. such m h Cl (A O, B 1)1. O h l k (B 1)

Self-evident cataphoric reference contained in the qualifier; determinative not translated.

(B pp. 18, 24) such large cheques as were from time to time
necessary for balancing the estate accounts
and paying for Uncle Theodore's occasional
disastrous visits to London
czeki na powazne sumy, potrzebne raz po raz
dla wyrownania bilansu gospodarczego i
oplacania sporadycznych katastrofalnych
wyjazdow stryja Teodora do Londynu (Ex.6)

V. such a h (A O, B 4)1. taki h (B 1)

Unmarked anaphoric reference.

(B pp. 54, 65) such a beano
takiego uzywania (Ex.7)

2. taka to h (B 1)

Marked anaphoric reference by the following anaphoric determinative "to" after the unmarked determinative "taka".

(B pp. 96, 114) on precisely such an errand
z taka to misja (Ex.8)

3. ta h (B 1)

Anaphoric reference.

(B pp. 99, 117) there has never been such a place
otoz ta miejscowosc nigdy nie istniala
(Ex.9)

4. tyle h (B 1)
 Anaphoric quantitative reference.
 (B pp. 75, 91) such a fuss
 tyle zamieszania (Ex.10)
- VI. such a m h (A 0, B 1)
1. O m h (B 1)
 Determinative not translated. Intensifying meaning of
 determinative self-evident from modifier in Polish.
 (B pp. 12, 17) "such a divine style", said Lady Cocpurple...
 "boski styl", zauwazyla Lady Cocpurple (Ex.11)
- VII. such a h l (B 2)
1. O h l (B 1)
 Determinative not translated. Intensifying meaning of
 determinative can be inferred from the context.
 (B pp. 9, 14) it's such a nuisance for Algi
 to utrapienie dla Algi (Ex.12)
2. taki, wlasnie h x (B 1)
 Marked anaphoric reference by the following "wlasnie".
 (B pp. 44, 53) with such an expression of simplicity
 z takim wlasnie wyrazem prostoty (Ex.13)
- VIII. such a h Cl (B 1)
1. podobna h Cl (B 1)
 (B pp. 54, 65) such an occasion as might have inspired the
 jungle scenes of Rousseau
 podobna chwila jaka natchnela celnika
 Rousseau do malowania scen z dzungli (Ex.14)

Discussion of the determinative "such" and its equivalents

The determinative "such" serves to point out and refer back to that which has been just mentioned. It may also have cataphoric reference. It primarily refers to a quality or kind.

As strong tonic syllable it has an intensified meaning.

In Polish in its first function, pointing out, it has an equivalent "ten/ta/to" (Ex.9).

The form has primarily a deictic use but carries an anaphoric aspect as well. If it refers to quality, it can have either the equivalent "taki" or "podobny" which are unmarked terms of anaphoric reference, as contrasted with the equivalents "taki to" or "taki własnie" which are marked terms of anaphoric reference as they are additionally marked by another item following them (Ex.8, 13).

In the case when the determinative refers to a particular kind of an item it has an equivalent "tego rodzaju" (Ex.2).

The equivalent "tyle" carries a quantitative aspect.

If the determinative intensifies the meaning of a following modifier, it is translated by "tak" which can never occur without a modifier (Ex.3).

In the above case it has an extratextual equivalent which is rendered morphologically in the modifier; the modifier in the positive changes into the comparative to express the intensified meaning carried by the determinative in English (Ex.4).

Zero equivalents occur usually with cataphoric reference to the qualifier of the head where the reference is self-evident in Polish (Ex.5, 6).

The determinative is not translated when its intensifying aspect is contained in the modifier itself (Ex.11) or can be inferred from the context in some other way (Ex.12).

The determinative in text B has a bigger range of possible equivalents.

Zero equivalents do not occur in text A.

NOTE: The following indefinite article does not affect the Polish translation.

TABLE VI(a)

				TEXT	TOTAL	POLISH EQUIVALENTS											
						TAKI	TAKI TO	TAKI WŁASNIE	TEGO RODZAJU	TA	TYŁE	TAK	PODOBNA	EXT. ITEM	0	0	0
SUCH		h		A	6	5		1									
				B													
SUCH	m	h		A						1			1				
				B	2												
SUCH		h	lcl	A										1			
				B	1												
SUCH	m	h	cl	A													1
				B	1												
SUCH	a	h		A													
				B	4	1	1		1	1							
SUCH	a	m	h	A											1		
				B	1												
SUCH	a	h	l	A													
				B	2		1									1	
SUCH	a	h	cl	A													
				B	1						1						

TABLE VI(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	6	7	13
TAKI	5	1	6
TAKI TO/WŁASNIE		2	2
TEGO RODZAJU	1		1
TA		1	1
PODOBNA		1	1
TYŁE		1	1
TAK		1	1
EXTRATEXTUAL		1	1
ZERO		4	4
TOTAL	6	12	18

2. Occurrences of the determinative "both" and its Polish equivalent (A 10, B 2)

I. both h (A 8, B 2)

1. obie h (A 8, B 2)

(A pp. 11, 11) both fractures
oba zlamania (Ex.15)

(B pp. 43, 52) both sides
obie strony (Ex.16)

II. both m h (A 1, B 0)

1. obie h x (A 1)

(A pp. 17, 26) both forearm bones
obu kosci przedramienia (Ex.17)

III. both these h (A 1, B 0)

1. obie te h (A 1)

Sequence of determinatives kept the same in English and Polish.

(A pp. 136, 190) both these difficulties
obie te niedogodnosci (Ex.18)

Discussion of the determinative "both" and its Polish equivalent

The determinative "both" is used in the sense of "with equal reference in both cases".

It is the only determinative which has one equivalent in Polish, "oboje".

In combination with the determinative "these", it retains the same place in the sequence as in English.

TABLE VII

Formal Contextual
Equivalents

Total: A 10 B 2			Total	obie h	obie h x	obie te h
1.	both h	A	8	8		
		B	2	2		
2.	both m h	A	1		1	
		B				
	both these h	A	1			1
		B				

3. Occurrences of the determinative "all" and its Polish equivalents (A 13, B 28)

I. all h (A 4, B 8)

1. wszystkie h (A 4, B 3)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 159, 266) all wounds
wszystkie rany (Ex.19)

(B pp. 43, 52) all Negroes
wszyscy murzyni (Ex.20)

2. caly h (A 0, B 3)

The meaning of "the whole of" expressed.

(B pp. 66, 79) all day
caly dzien (Ex.21)

3. Extratextual item h (A 0, B 1)

The extratextual item refers to a variety of items where inferred from the context and the whole situation.

(B pp. 58, 47) on all sides his colleagues in the great
concern came and went
jego koledzy biegli zaafelowani w
roznych kierunkach (Ex.22)

II. all m h (A 3, B 4)

1. wszystkie h (A 0, B 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 103, 122) all my colleagues
wszystkich kolegów

(Ex.23)

2. wszystkie m h (A 2, B 0)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 3, 3) all living tissues
wszystkich żywych tkanek

(Ex.24)

3. wszystkie h x (A 1, B 0)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 76, 90) all capsular attachments
wszystkich przyczepów torebki

(Ex.25)

4. wszystkie h y (A 0, B 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 51, 62) all responsible anthropologists
wszyscy antropolodzy godni tego imienia

(Ex.26)

5. cale h (A 0, B 1)

The meaning of "the whole of" expressed.

(B pp. 109, 139) all her life
całe życie

(Ex.27)

6. O h (A 0, B 1)

The determinative not translated. The meaning can be
inferred from the context.

(B pp. 101, 120) all his colleagues
kolegów

(Ex.28)

III. all m₁ m₂ h (A 1, B 0)

1. wszystkie m h x (A 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 133, 186) all bone and fracture operations
wszystkich kostnych zabiegach
operacyjnych

(Ex.29)

IV. all h l (A 2, B 0)1. wszystkie m h x (A 2)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 118, 172) all stages of treatment
wszystkich okresow leczenia

(Ex.30)

V. all m h k (A 1, B 0)1. wszystkie h x k (A 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 87, 100) all soft tissues attached to the margin
fragment of the tuberosity
wszystkich tkanek miękkich przyczepiających
sie do odlamanego kłykcia

(Ex.31)

VI. all the h (A 0, B 11)1. wszystkie h (B 6)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 65, 78) all the papers
wszystkie gazety

(Ex.32)

2. cala h (B 2)

The meaning of "the whole of" expressed. Used with
singular nouns.

(B pp. 22, 29) all the family
cala rodzina

(Ex.33)

3. same h (B 1)

The meaning of "all without exception" expressed. Used with
plural nouns.

(B pp. 43, 52) will claim all the victories
odnosza same zwyciestwa

(Ex.34)

4. kazdy h (B 2)

Individualised aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 59, 71) all the passengers
kazdy z pasazerow

(Ex.35)

VII. all the h l (A 0, B 1)1. kazdy h (B 1)

Individualised aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 54, 66) all the porters of Paris
kazdy bagazowy

(Ex.36)

VIII. all the h k (A 1, B 0)1. h (wszystkich x) y (A 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(A pp. 49, 49) all the toes flexed
zgiecia wszystkich palcow

(Ex.37)

IX. all the m₁ m₂ h l (A 0, B 1)1. wszystkich m h x (B 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed.

(B pp. 98, 116) all the chief European centres of the
capital
wszystkich europejskich centrach stolicy

(Ex.38)

X. all this h (A 0, B 1)1. cala ta h (B 1)

The meaning of "the whole of" expressed.

(B pp. 108, 127) all this hospitality
cala ta goscinnosc

(Ex.39)

XI. all these h (A 0, B 1)1. te wszystkie h (B 1)

Collective aspect of totality expressed. Reversed order of
the determinative in the sequence; the more contrastive term
comes first.

(B pp. 30, 37) all these places
te wszystkie miejscowosci

(Ex.40)

XII. all these m₁ m₂ h (A 0, B 1)

1. O m h (B 1)

Determinative not translated. Can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 78, 93) all these noisy white men
 halasliwi biali (Ex.41)

XIII. all other h (A 1, B 0)

1. Extratextual item h (A 1)

Meaning of two determinatives translated by extratextual item where inferred from context and situation. Aspect of variety expressed.

(A pp. 49, 50) all other points of view
 roznymi sposobami (Ex.42)

Discussion of the determinative "all" and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "all" when followed by the plural noun has an equivalent "wszyscy" when it takes the members of the group collectively (Ex.32, 31, 25), or an equivalent "same" in the sense of "all without exception" (Ex.34). In the above case, "all" would be read aloud as a tonic strong syllable.

If the determinative precedes the singular noun in Polish, it can have an equivalent "kazdy" when the members of the group are individualised (Ex.35, 36) or "caly" which may be roughly paraphrased by "the whole of" (Ex.33, 39). The distinction between "kazdy" and "wszyscy" in many cases is Polish-determined*¹ as sometimes the number of the noun is changed in translation

*¹For the explanation of the term "Polish-determined", see Chapter III, section "Translation equivalents determined by the English preposition and by the Polish internal features".

from English into Polish. "Kazdy" and "wszyscy" can often be used interchangeably having considerable overlap in meaning, but used with different emphasis. The equivalent "kazdy" occurs in text B only. Text B displays a much bigger range of possible equivalents. In odd cases, the determinative or combination of them have an extratextual equivalent which is inferred from the context and the whole situation. The occurrence of zero equivalents is very low in text B, and entirely absent from text A. The determinative "all" may be followed by a definite article or by another determinative, but these do not affect the translation equivalents (Ex.38, 39, 32, 33). Only in one case does the determinative change its place in the sequence, the reason being that the most contrastive term comes first (Ex.40).

TABLE VIII(a)

		TEXT	TOTAL	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	WZYSTKIE	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	
ALL	h	4	8	4	3														
ALL	m h	3	4		2	1													
ALL	m ₁ m ₂ h	1	4		1														
ALL	h	2				2													
ALL	h l	1																	
ALL	h k	1																	
ALL THE	h	11	6																
ALL THE	h l	1																	
ALL THE	h k	1																	
ALL THE	m ₁ m ₂ h l	1																	
ALL THS	h	1																	
ALL THESE	h	1																	
ALL THESE	m ₁ m ₂ h	1																	
ALL OTHER	h l	1																	

TABLE VIII(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENT	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL EQ	12	25	37
WZYSTKIE	12	13	25
KAZDY		3	3
CACY		8	8
SAME		1	1
EXTRATEXTUAL EQ	1	1	2
ZERO EQ		2	2
TOTAL	13	28	41

4. Occurrences of the determinatives "this/these" and their Polish equivalents (A 86, B 62)

I. this h (A 64, B 48)

1. ten h (A 34, B 36)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 50, 50) these tissues
tych tkanek (Ex.43)

(B pp. 101, 120) this prospect
ta perspektywa (Ex.44)

2. h ten (A 20, B 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed. Initial position in the clause.

(A pp. 87, 100) these injuries
urazy te (Ex.45)

(B pp. 20, 26) this morning
dnia tego (Ex.46)

3. dany h (A 0, B 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(B pp. 17, 23) at this time
w danej chwili (Ex.47)

4. ow h (A 0, B 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed; literary usage.

(B pp. 53, 64) this official now approached William
ow urzednik podszedl teraz do Williama (Ex.48)

5. tak wlasnie h (A 0, B 1)

Marked anaphoric reference expressed. Initial position in the clause.

(B pp. 5, 10) it was with this purpose
z takim wlasnie zamiarem (Ex.49)

6. taki h (A 5, B 0)

Anaphoric reference expressed. Initial position in the clause.

(A pp. 52, 54) this treatment
takie leczenie (Ex.50)

7. tego rodzaju h (A 1, B 0)

Anaphoric reference expressed. Initial position in the clause.

(A pp. 51, 52) this technique
tego rodzaju leczenie (Ex.51)

8. Anaphoric lexical item (A 3, B 0)

The meaning carried by the anaphoric determinative is translated in Polish by the lexical item to which the determinative in English refers.

(a) h (an.) 2

The anaphoric reference is carried by the head.

(A pp. 44, 44) the index finger must not be allowed to escape attention. Flexion of this digit may be somewhat difficult owing to the position of the thumb, and stiffness confined to this finger is very commonly seen.
nie można też pominąć wskaziciela Zgięcie tego palca może być trudne z powodu usztywnienia kciuka i dlatego sztywność wskaziciela zdarza się rzadko (Ex.52)

(b) h 1(an.) 1

The anaphoric reference is carried by the adverbial phrase qualifier.

(A pp. 64, 68) surprisingly little attention has been paid in fracture treatment to the problems of muscular necrosis of bone and articular cartilage

Every group of fractures may be influenced by this complication

W leczeniu złaman zadziwiająco mało uwagi zwracano na problemy martwej kości i chrząstki stawowej na tle zaburzeń ukrwienia

Powikłania z powodu zaburzeń ukrwienia mogą wystąpić w każdej grupie złaman

(Ex.53)

9. Extratextual item h(A 0, B 5)

(a) m (ext) h 3

The determinative is translated by an extratextual modifier.

(B pp. 90, 107) this country
w naszym kraju (Ex.54)

(B pp. 91, 109) this tobacco
tutejszy tyton (Ex.55)

(b) h x (ext) 1

Determinative translated by extratextual word qualifier.

(B pp. 29, 36) this bond
wezeł istotny (Ex.56)

(c) h y (ext) 1

Determinative translated by extratextual group qualifier

(B pp. 109, 129) this limitation
ograniczenie swojej przestrzeni życia (Ex.57)

10. o h (A 1, B 3)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the
context.

(A pp. 57, 59) this complication
powikłanie (Ex.58)

(B pp. 82, 98) in this hotel
w hotelu (Ex.59)

II. this m h (A 9, B 4)

1. h ten (A 2, B 0)

Anaphoric aspect expressed. Lexical change of noun involved

(Ex.61). Initial position in the clause.

(A pp. 86, 97) these soft tissues
tkanki te (Ex.60)

(A pp. 65, 69) this creeping substitution
proces ten (Ex.61)

2. ten m h (A 4, B 2)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 131, 183) this reactionary swelling
ten odczynowy obrzek (Ex.62)

(B pp. 10, 14) these absurd cars
tych śmiesznych samochodzików (Ex.63)

3. ten h x (A 1, B 0)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 59, 67) this subperiosteal haematoma (Ex.64)
 ten krwiak podokostny

4. (tak m) h (A 0, B 1)

Anaphoric aspect referring to the modifier only. Intensified meaning of the modifier.

(B pp. 11, 16) this harrowing experience (Ex.65)
 tak przykra sytuacja

5. Anaphoric item h(A 2, B 0)(a) m h x (an.) 2

Anaphoric reference is carried by a word qualifier.

(A pp. 62, 65) recovery is no more rapid if active exercise is also prohibited by completely immobilising the joint in plaster. On the other hand this complete immobility
 nie przyspieszy się jednak wyzdrowienia zakazem stosowania czynnych ćwiczeń stawu lub uniemożliwienia ich przez całkowite unieruchomienie stawu w opatrunku gipsowym. Przecież całkowite unieruchomienie stawu (Ex.66)

6. 0 m h (A 0, B 1)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 37, 46) this vile boy (Ex.67)
 nieczny chłopak

III. this m₁ m₂ h (A 0, B 5)1. te m₁ m₂ h (B 2)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(B pp. 20, 26) these rare and beautiful birds (Ex.68)
 tych pięknych i rzadkich ptaków

2. ten m h (B 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(B pp. 28, 34) this decent little man (Ex.69)
 ten sympatyczny człowiek

3. tak (m₁ m₂) f h (B 1)

Anaphoric aspect refers only to the modifiers. Intensifying meaning of the determinative.

(B pp. 76, 92) under this liberal and progressive regime...
tak liberalnie i postepowo rządzona
republika (Ex.70)

4. O m h (B 1)

Determinative not translated. Meaning can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 24, 30) this new and humble policy
nowa taktyke (Ex.71)

IV. this h l (A 9, B 2)1. ten h x (A 4, B 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 121, 358) this degree of deformity
ten stopien zniekształcenia (Ex.72)

(B pp. 99, 118) this part of the world
ta strona świata (Ex.73)

2. ten h y (A 1, B 0)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 85, 96) these cases of old unreduced forward dislocation of the lunate
tych przypadków zestarzałych niezrosniętych przednich zwłoczek kości polksieczycowatej
(Ex.74)

3. ten h l (A 2)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(A pp. 17, 27) this error of treatment
ten błąd w leczeniu (Ex.75)

4. O h y (A 2, B 1)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 50, 50) this degree of inflammatory change
stopień powstającego zapalenia (Ex.76)

(B pp. 34, 42) this task of ordered discrimination
zadanie mądrej systematycznej selekcji
(Ex.77)

IV. this m h l (A 3, B 0)1. taki m h y (A 1)

Anaphoric reference. Initial position in clause.

(A pp. 41, 41) this complete fixation of the fractured
bone
takie całkowite unieruchomienie złamanej
kości (Ex.78)

2. o m h y (A 1)

Cataphoric reference to the qualifier group self-evident.

(A pp. 85, 96) these cases of old unreduced forward
dislocation
tych przypadków zestarzałych niezrosniętych
przednich zwłaznic kości polksiezycowatej
(Ex.79)

V. this m h Cl₁ (A 1, B 0)1. o h y (A 1)

Determinative not translated. Cataphoric reference self-evident from the qualifier.

(A pp. 46, 46) what is the nature of this joint stiffness
which is the result not of immobility but of
functional activity
jaka jest przyczyna usztywnienia bedacego
nastepstwem nie unieruchomienia ale braku
leczenia czynnosciowego (Ex.80)

VI. all this h (A 0, B 1)1. cala ta h (B 1)

Anaphoric reference expressed. Sequence of determinatives the same. (See Ex. 39)

VII. all these m₁ m₂ h (A 0, B 1)1. m h (B 1)

Determinatives not translated; can be inferred from the context. (See Ex. 41)

VIII. all these h (A 0, B 1)1. te wszystkie (B 1)

Anaphoric reference expressed. Sequence of determinatives reversed; the more contrastive determinative comes first.
(See Ex. 40)

IX. both these h (A 1, B 0)1. obie te h (A 1)

Anaphoric aspect expressed. Sequence of determinatives the same. (See Ex. 18)

Syntactically non-equivalent structuresthis h - zA(b) (B 2)

Determinative and head translated by adverb expressing more general idea.

(B pp. 91, 108) this country
tu (Ex.81)

this afternoon
dzisiaj (Ex.82)

this h - zA(b b) (B 2)

Determinative translated by adverb "dzisiaj"; head translated by adverbial noun.

(B pp. 56, 67) this afternoon
dzisiaj popołudniu (Ex.83)

(B pp. 104, 124) this evening
dzis wieczorem (Ex.84)

Discussion of the determinatives "this/these" and their Polish equivalents

The equivalents "taki", "ow", "dany", "tego rodzaju" are the anaphoric determinatives in Polish.

"Tak wlasnie" is a marked anaphoric determinative. The determinative "ten" can be a contextually unmarked term in the prenominal position and have an anaphoric or deictic function or a contextually marked term in the postnominal position when it carries anaphoric reference only.

The latter is restricted to the initial position in the clause. The determinatives "taki" and "tak wlasnie" operate in the initial position in the clause as well.

The determinative "tak" occurs only with a modified head and its function is intensifying the meaning of the modifier (Ex.65).

Formal anaphoric lexical equivalents occur only in text A. The determinative then is translated by anaphoric lexical equivalent expressed formally in the preceding sentence, as the demand for accurate and precise defining of the terms in the medical text is much stronger than in the literary text (Ex.52, 53).

This anaphoric reference can be carried by a modifier, a head or a qualifier.

On the other hand, the extratextual equivalents which are inferred as well from the context as from the whole situation occur in the literary text only (Ex. 55, 56, 54). These equivalents can be modifiers or qualifiers. In the case of zero equivalents, the determinative can be either self-evident from the cataphoric reference carried by the qualifier (Ex.77, 76), or can be inferred from the context (Ex.67).

The determinatives "this/these", when in combination with some other determinative keep the same place in the place in the sequence in English and Polish (Ex.18, 39), unless there is a shift of the more contrastive determinative into the first position (Ex.40). Some syntactically non-equivalent structures have been noted.

Two kinds of those structures may be distinguished here. The first when the determinative and head is translated by an adverb conveying a more general notion than that in the English text (Ex.81, 82), and the second when the determinative as well as head have adverb equivalents (Ex.83, 84). In both cases the translation equivalent operates as adjunct in the structure of the clause.

TABLE IX(a)

TEXT	TOTAL	POLISH EQUIVALENTS																				
		TEN	TEN ^m	TEN ^{m,m}	TEN ^{m,x}	TEN ^{m,y}	TEN ^{m,l}	OW	DANY	TEGO RODZAJU	TAKI	TAKI ^m	TAKI ^{m,m}	TAKI ^{m,m,l}	N(an)	x(an)	l(an)	x(an)	y(an)	x(an)	y(an)	
THIS _h	A	64	34	20						1	5			2	1							
	B	48	36	1				1	1									3	1	1	3	
THIS _m	A	9	2	4	1												2					
	B	4		2								1									1	
THIS _{m,m}	A																					
	B	5		1	2								1								1	
THIS _{h,l}	A	9			4	1	2														2	
	B	2				1															1	
THIS _{m,l}	A	3										1									2	
	B																					
THIS _{m,l}	A	1																			1	
	B																					
ALL THIS _h	A																					
	B	1																				
ALL THESE _h	A																					
	B	1																				
ALL THESE _{m,m}	A																					
	B	1																			1	
BOTH THESE _h	A	1																				
	B																					

TABLE IX(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	76	50	126
TEN	69	45	114
TAKI	6		6
TAKI WEAŚNIE		1	1
OW		1	1
DANY		1	1
TEGO RODZAJU	1		1
TAK		2	2
ANAPHORIC	5		5
h(an)	2		2
h l(an)	1		1
m h x(an)	2		2
EXTRATEXTUAL		5	5
m(ext) h		3	3
h x(ext)		1	1
h y(ext)		1	1
ZERO	6	7	13
TOTAL	87	62	149

5. Occurrences of the determinatives "that/those" and their Polish equivalents (A 2, B 52)

I. that h (A 0, B 33)

1. ten h (B 23)

Anaphoric aspect expressed.

(B pp. 81, 98) that day
tego dnia

(Ex.85)

2. h ten (B 2)

Syntactically marked anaphoric reference; initial position in clause in Polish.

(B pp. 17, 23) that man
czlowiek ten

(Ex.86)

3. m (ext) h (B 3)

Anaphoric possessive pronoun refers to the preceding sentence

(B pp. 105, 124) at a short distance Jakes was entertaining three blacks. Everyone watched that table suspiciously
opadal Jakes podejmowal trzech czarnych gosci. Wszyscy podejrzliwie obserwowali jego stolik

(Ex.87)

4. 0 h (B 5)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 101, 120) that story
historia

(Ex.88)

II. that m h (A 1, B 8)

1. h ten (A 1)

Syntactically marked anaphoric reference. Initial position in the clause.

(A pp. 53, 54) that very process
proces ten

(Ex.89)

2. ten m h (B 4)

Anaphoric reference.

(B pp. 57, 68) those simple pleasures
te skromne przyjemnosci (Ex.90)

3. tanten h l (B 1)

Anaphoric reference.

(B pp. 100, 119) that American chap
tanten reporter z Ameryki (Ex.91)

4. O m h (B 3)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 61, 73) far away the trout were lying among the cool
pebbles, nose upstream, meditative, hesitant
in the water of his home Shall I ever
revisit those familiar places
daleko daleko wsrod chlodnych kamykow
rodzinnych potokow Williama lezaly pstragi
Czy ujrze jeszcze ukochane strony (Ex.92)

III. that m₁ m₂ h (A 0, B 1)

1. te m₁ m₂ h (B 1)

Anaphoric reference.

(B pp. 39, 48) these narrow irresistible shoulders
tych waskich niewycieczonych ramion (Ex.93)

IV. that h x (A 0, B 1)

1. tego m h (B 1)

Deictic use.

(B pp. 31, 39) see that man there
widzi pan tego tam goscia (Ex.94)

V. that h l (A 0, B 1)

1. O h y l

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 67, 126) that expression of anxious resentment
wyraz zaniepokojonego skwaszenia (Ex.95)

VI. that h Cl (A 0, B 4)

1. O h Cl (B 1)

Determinative not translated; cataphoric reference to
qualifier self-evident.

(B pp. 14, 20) that place I mean
 miejscowosc, ktora mam na mysli (Ex.96)

2. ci h Cl (B 2)

Cataphoric reference.

(B pp. 77, 93) those people who knew him best
 tym ludziom, ktorzy go najlepiej znali (Ex.97)

3. O m h l (B 1)

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 69, 83) that cable you had last night
 wczorajszy telegram (Ex.98)

VII. that h l Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1, B 0)

1. te h y Cl₁ Cl₂ (A 1)

Cataphoric reference to qualifier.

(A pp. 87, 101) those areas of the knee, elbow and ankle
 joints which are susceptible to trauma and
 where true fractures of the joint surface
 are often seen
 tych powierzchni stawow kolana lokci i
 kostki skokowej, ktore sa wrażliwe na urazy
 i ktore czesto ulegaja prawdziwym zlamaniom
 (Ex.99)

VIII. that m h l (A 0, B 3)

1. te h k (B 1)

Cataphoric reference.

(B pp. 75, 90) that profitless piece of territory
 te tereny zadnych nie dajace korzysci
 (Ex.100)

2. m to h y (B 1)

Anaphoric reference. Reversed sequence of determinative and
 modifier.

(B pp. 86, 103) that decisive epoch in Ishmaelian social
 history
 przelomowy to moment w historii socjalnej
 Iszmaelii (Ex.101)

3. m h l (z tym h) (B 1)

Determinative shifts to head in qualifier.

(B pp. 97, 115) that nasty bit of work with the beard
paskudna sprawa z tym brodaczem (Ex.102)

IX. those m h Cl (A O, B 1)1. te h l Cl (A O, B 1)

Cataphoric reference to qualifier.

(B pp. 89, 106) those night refuges they called their
homes
tych miejscach do spania, ktore zwali swymi
domami (Ex.103)

Syntactically non-equivalent structuresthat h - z A (b)

Determinative followed by a noun expressing time of day translated by an adverb.

(B pp. 83, 100) that evening
wieczorem (Ex.104)

Discussion of the determinatives "that/those" and their Polish equivalents

The determinatives "that/those" in nearly all cases have anaphoric or cataphoric functions.

In English these determinatives carry relationship in time and space as well.

The determinatives "that/those" correlate with past tenses. In text B, out of 38 occurrences of those determinatives only 3 occur with the present tense. In Polish the difference between "this/these" and "that/those" hardly ever occurs.

"Tamten", which is a clearly marked term in Polish (contrastive use only), as opposed to the unmarked anaphoric determinative "ten", occurs only once and is restricted to a contrastive use with some emotional connotation.

The determinative "tamten" does not carry so much relationship in time but rather relationship in space in Polish, as contrasted with the usage in English. There is a great disproportion between the occurrence of the determinatives "that/these" in texts A and B. In the first two chapters on 42 pages in text A, only one occurrence of these determinatives has been found. In the text both the occurrences of the determinatives have formal contextual equivalents.

The equivalents "ten/ci" have postnominal or prenominal positions in the texts.

The former position occurs mainly in text A and is restricted to the initial position in a clause in Polish.

However, the prenominal position is far more frequent.

It is interesting to notice that nearly all the occurrences of the determinatives "that/those" are in the phoric and not in the deictic sense. In text B there are some occurrences of the extratextual equivalents where implied by the context and the whole situation.

Quite a number of the determinatives has a zero equivalent in text B. The fact can be accounted for by all the cases when the determinatives carry a cataphoric reference to the qualifier and so are self-evident from the qualifier (Ex.95, 96) or when the determinatives can be inferred from the context (Ex.88, 92).

There are some instances of syntactically non-equivalent structures when the items operate as different elements in the structure of the unit one above. This occurs in the case when the determinative follows a noun expressing time of day which is translated by an adverb which operates as an adjunct in a clause in Polish.

TABLE X(a)

		TEXT	TOTAL	POLISH EQUIVALENTS															
				TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI	TEN/CI		
THAT/THOSE	w	A																	
		B	33	23	2												3	5	
THAT/THOSE	m	A	1		1														
		B	8		4											1		3	
THAT/THOSE	m, w	A																	
		B	1			1													
THAT/THOSE	w, x	A																	
		B	1		1														
THAT/THOSE	w, l	A																	
		B	1															1	
THAT/THOSE	w, ci	A																	
		B	4						2									1	1
THAT/THOSE	w, l, ci	A	1							1									
		B																	
THAT/THOSE	m, w, l	A																	
		B	3					1			1	1							
THAT/THOSE	m, w, ci	A																	
		B	1															1	

TABLE X(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	2	38	40
TEN/CI	2	37	39
TAMTEN		1	1
EXTRATEXTUAL		3	3
ZERO		11	11
TOTAL	2	52	54

6. Occurrences of the determinative "every" and its Polish equivalents (A 26, B 10)

I. every h (A 8, B 6)

1. kazdy h (A 6, B 6)

(A pp. 41, 41) every fracture
kazde zlamanie (Ex.105)

(B pp. 59, 71) every country
kazdy kraj (Ex.106)

2. wszelki h (A 1)

Change of number from singular to plural in translation from English into Polish. Term used in the meaning "all possible".

It occurs mainly with abstract nouns.

(A pp. 86, 100) every attempt must be made to reduce these fractures
należy czynić wszelkie wysiłki zmierzające do nastawienia takich złaman (Ex.107)

3. wszystkie h (A 1)

Change of number from singular to plural. Term used in the meaning of "all".

(A pp. 49, 49) board-like rigidity of every joint
sztywnosc wszystkich stawow (Ex.108)

II. every m h (A 4, B 1)

1. kazdy m h (A 1)

(A pp. 160, 302) every bleeding vessel
kazde krwawiace naczynie (Ex.109)

2. wszystkie m h (A 1)

Change of number from singular to plural. Term used in the meaning of "all".

(A pp. 49, 50) every normal finger
wszystkich normalnych palcow (Ex.110)

3. wszystkich h k (A 2)

Change of number from singular to plural. Meaning of "all" expressed.

(A pp. 57, 59) every affected joint
wszystkich stawow dotknietych zlamaniem
(Ex.111)

4. wszystkich h Cl (B 1)

Change of number from singular to plural. Meaning "all".

(B pp. 108, 128) every available textile
wszystkie tkaniny jakie sie znalazly w
pokoju (Ex.112)

III. every m₁ m₂ h (A 1, B 0)

1. kazda h x₁ x₂ (A 1)

(A pp. 48, 49) every step forward
kazdy krok do przodu (Ex.113)

IV. every h 1 (A 8, B 2)

1. kazdy h x (A 1)

(A pp. 64, 68) every group of fractures
kazdej grupie zlamania (Ex.114)

2. kazdy h y (A 2)

(A pp. 79, 90) every fracture of the proximal pole
kazdego zlamania odcinka doglowowego (Ex.115)

3. kazdy h 1 (B 1)

(B pp. 15, 21) every edition on the Zoo
kazdym numerze o zabijaniu (Ex.116)

4. wszystkie h 1 (B 1)

Change of number from singular to plural. Meaning of "all"
expressed.

(B pp. 64, 71) every language under the sun
wszystkie jezyki pod sloncem (Ex.117)

V. every h Cl (A 3, B 0)

1. kazdy m h (A 1)

(A pp. 159, 266) every muscle which is gangrenous
kazdy zgorzelinowo-zmieniony miesien (Ex.118)

2. kazdy h x (A 1)
 (A pp. 120, 175) every time that a plaster is renewed
 kazdej zmianie plastru (Ex.119)
3. kazdy h Cl (A 1)
 (A pp. 41, 41) every joint which does not need to be
 immobilised
 kazdy staw, ktory nie musi byc unieruchomiony
 (Ex.120)
- VI. every h l₁ l₂ (A 1, B 0)
1. kazdy h l₁ l₂ (A 1)
 (A pp. 18, 28) every movement of the forearm away from the
 chest wall
 kazde odwiedzenie przedramienia od sciany
 klatki piersiowej (Ex.121)
- VII. every m h l (A 0, B 1)
1. wszystkie m h x (B 1)
 Change of number from singular to plural. Meaning of "all"
 expressed.
 (B pp. 67, 80) every special correspondent in Europe
 wszyscy europejscy korespondenci specjalni
 (Ex.122)

Syntactically non-equivalent structures

every h - z A(co n) (B 3)

"Every" followed by a noun expressing time has an adverbial equivalent consisting of the word "co" meaning repetition of events, followed by a given noun.

- (B pp. 111, 131) every hour
 co godzina (Ex.123)
- (B pp. 56, 87) every year
 co roku (Ex.124)
- (B pp. 104, 123) every Sunday
 co niedziela (Ex.125)

every m (u) h - z A (co u n) (A 2)

"Every" followed by a numeral + a noun is translated by "co" + numeral + noun.

(A pp. 159, 267) every 7 day
co 7 dni (Ex.126)

(A pp. 132, 185) every few hours
co kilka godzin (Ex.127)

every other h - z A (co dwa n) (A 1)

"Every" followed by "other" is translated by "co dwa" meaning "every second", plus a following noun.

(A pp. 52, 53) every other week
co dwa tygodnie (Ex.128)

every h - z A (b) (A 4)

"Every" followed by a noun expressing time translated by an adverb.

(A pp. 131, 184) every day
codziennie (Ex.129)

Discussion of the determinative "every" and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "every" has two equivalents, "kazdy" and "wszystkie". The former occurs only with singular number, the latter only with the plural, which involves the change of number in translation from English into Polish. The difference between "kazdy" and "wszystkie" is the same as that between "every" and "all" in English. They have considerable overlap in meaning but carry different emphasis. The form "kazdy" individualises the number of the group, while "wszystkie" takes the number of the group collectively. In odd cases, the determinative has an equivalent "wszelki" which occurs with plural abstract nouns in Polish. Its meaning is "all possible" (Ex.107).

In the case of syntactically non-equivalent structures, the determinative is followed by a noun or a numeral and a noun expressing time, and has adverb or adverbial group equivalent which operates as adjunct in the clause (Ex.123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129).

TABLE XI (a)

			TEXT	TOTAL	W	X	Y	L	U	X ₁ X ₂	L ₁ L ₂	K						
					KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	KAZDY	WSZELKI	WSZYSTKIE	WSZYSTKIE ^m	WSZYSTKIE	WSZYSTKIE	WSZYSTKIE
EVERY		W	A	8	6							1	1					
			B	6	6													
EVERY	m	W	A	4		1								1		2		
			B	1													1	
EVERY	m, m ₂	W	A	1						1								
			B															
EVERY		W X	A	1		1												
			B															
EVERY		W L	A	8		6	2											
			B	2				1							1			
EVERY		W U	A	3	1	1			1									
			B															
EVERY		W L ₁ L ₂	A	1						1								
			B															
EVERY	m	W L	A															
			B	1														1

TABLE XI (b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	26	10	36
KAZDY	21	7	28
WSZELKI	1		1
WSZYSTKIE	4	3	7
TOTAL	26	10	36

7. Occurrences of the determinative "each" and its Polish equivalents

I. each h (A 3, B 1)

1. kazdy h (A 2, B 1)

(A pp. 124, 175) each layer
kazda warstwe

(Ex.130)

(B pp. 11, 16) each time
kazdym razem

(Ex.131)

2. wszystkie h (A 1)

Change of number from singular to plural. Meaning of "all" expressed.

(A pp. 42, 42) in each direction
we wszystkich kierunkach

(Ex.132)

II. each m h (A 1, B 1)

1. kazdy h x (B 1)

(B pp. 76, 91) each financial year
kazdego roku budżetowego

(Ex.133)

2. kazdy h (A 1)

(A pp. 192, 260) each lower limb
kazdej kończyny

(Ex.134)

III. each h l (A 1, B 3)

1. kazdy h (A 1, B 2)

(A pp. 141, 206) on each side of the fracture
na każdym odłamie

(Ex.135)

(B pp. 108, 128) each change of position
kazdym ruchu

(Ex.136)

2. h x (ext) y (B 1)

The determinative is translated by an extratextual lexical item operating as a qualifier.

(B pp. 81, 98) each part of the mechanism
czesci składowych jej mechanizmu

(Ex.137)

IV. each m h l (A 1, B 0)1. kazdy h x (A 1)

(A pp. 164, 141) each flexion movement of the joint
 kazdym zgięciu stawu (Ex.138)

Syntactically non-equivalent structureseach h - z A (b) (A 1)

The determinative "each" following a noun expressing time is translated by an adverb.

(A pp. 133, 186) each day
 dziennie (Ex.139)

Discussion of the determinative "each" and its Polish equivalents

In English there is a difference in meaning between the determinative "each" and "every".

"Each" refers to a limited number and takes the members of a group one by one without adding them, while "every" adds up the individual numbers or elements of a definite or indefinite group as far as the number is concerned. "Each" singles out where "every" unites.

That distinction does not exist in Polish where both the determinatives have the same equivalents "kazdy" and "wszystkie" though "each" shows a preference for the former equivalent.

The distinction which is expressed formally in English is made contextually in Polish.

In one case the determinative has an extratextual equivalent where inferred from the context and the situation.

The occurrence of syntactically non-equivalent structure is accounted for by the fact that the determinative is followed by a noun expressing time which is translated by an adverb.

TABLE XII(a)

Total:		A	6	Total	kazdy h	kazdy h x	wszystkie h	h x (ext) y
		B	5					
1.	each h	A	3	3	2		1	
		B	1	1	1			
2.	each m h	A	1	1	1			
		B	1	1		1		
3.	each h l	A	1	1	1			
		B	3	3	2			1
4.	each m h l	A	1	1		1		
		B						

TABLE XII(b)

Polish Equivalents		A	B	Total
Formal Contextual		6	4	10
1.	kazdy	5	1	6
2.	wszystkie	1		
Extratextual			1	1
x (ext)			1	1
Total:		6	5	11

8. Occurrences of the determinative "certain" and its Polish equivalents (A 6, B 0)
- I. certain h (A 3)
1. pewny h (A 2)
 (A pp. 120, 175) certain fractures
 pewne zlamania (Ex.140)
2. niektore h (A 1)
 (A pp. 137, 193) certain fractures
 niektore zlamania (Ex.141)
- II. certain h l_1 (A 1)
1. niektore h y (A 1)
 (A pp. 136, 190) certain fractures of the upper end of the
 femur
 niektore zlamania gornego odcinka kosci
 udowej (Ex.142)
- III. certain h $l_1 l_2$ (A 1)
1. niektore h $y_1 y_2$ (A 1)
 (A pp. 11, 13) certain fractures of the neck of the femur
 of the scaphoid and of other bones
 niektórych zlamaniach szyjki kosci udowej,
 kosci lodkowatej nadgarstka i innych kosci
 (Ex.143)
- IV. a certain h l (A 1)
1. pewny h $x_1 x_2$ (A 1)
 (A pp. 9, 10) a certain number of weeks or months
 pewnej liczby tygodni lub miesiecy (Ex.144)

Discussion of the determinative "certain" and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "certain" has two equivalents, "pewny" and "niektorzy" in Polish. The former can occur with singular and plural nouns, while the latter takes only plural nouns. The meaning of the two equivalents is nearly the same; they refer to someone or something that is really definite, though it is not

chosen for the moment to say expressly who or what, apart from the fact that "pewny" is slightly more definite as a defining term. The determinative can occur with an indefinite article preceding it and then, as it takes a noun in singular, it has an equivalent "pewny" (Ex.144).

"Certain" is the only determinative of those studied by us which does not show any occurrence in text B.

TABLE XIII(a)

Total: A 6	Total	pewny h	pewny h x ₁ x ₂	niektore h	niektore h y	niektore h y ₁ y ₂
certain h	3	2		1		
certain h l	1				1	
certain h l ₁ l ₂	1					1
a certain h l	1		1			

TABLE XIII(b)

Polish Equivalents	A
Formal Contextual Equivalents	6
1. Pewny/e	3
2. niektore	3

9. Occurrences of the determinative "one" and its Polish equivalents (A 22, B 7)

I. one h (A 14, B 4)

1. jeden h (A 13, B 4)

Numerical sense.

(A pp. 9, 10) one fragment
jednego odlamu (Ex.145)

(B pp. 105, 125) standing on one foot
stojacej na jednej nodze (Ex.146)

2. 0 h (A 1, B 0)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 9, 9) in one month
w ciagu miesiaca (Ex.147)

II. one m h (A 2, B 1)

1. jeden h x (A 1, B 0)

Numerical sense.

(A pp. 85, 96) one perfect result
jeden wynik pomyslny (Ex.148)

2. 0 m h (A 1, B 1)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 123, 175) one homogenous mass
jednolita masa (Ex.149)

(B pp. 109, 128) one hind trotter
za tylna noge (Ex.150)

3. h y (pewnego h) (A 1)

Indefiniteness of modifier expressed. Determinative modifies head of qualifier group.

(A pp. 127, 180) one patient's thigh
udo pewnego chorego (Ex.151)

III. one h (c) another (A 0, B 1)

1. jakis h (B 1)

Discontinuous sequence of determinatives translated by one indefinite determinative.

(B pp. 18, 24) one way or another
jakims sposobem (Ex.152)

IV. one h 1 (A 2, B 0)

1. jeden m h (A 1)

Numerical sense.

(A pp. 124, 176) one margin of the bandage
jednym jej brzegu (Ex.153)

2. niektorzy h 1 (A 1)

Indefinite determinative. Change of number from singular to plural.

(A pp. 54, 56) one patient with a fractured wrist
niektorzy chorzy ze zlamaniem nadgarstka (Ex.154)

V. the one h Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. o h k (A 1)

Determinative not translated.

(A pp. 110, 149) the one sign which requires emphasis because
it is sometimes ignored
objaw, który czesto lekcewazony (Ex.155)

VI. one h Cl (A 0, B 1)

1. jeden h Cl (B 1)

Numerical sense.

(B pp. 95, 112) one native whom they questioned
jeden z autochtonow, z którym probowali
przeprowadzic wywiad (Ex.156)

VII. one m h l (A 1, B 0)1. O m h y (A 1)

Determinative not translated. Change of number involved.

(A pp. 41, 41) one fundamental principle of fracture
treatment
podstawowe zasady leczenia zlamania (Ex.157)

VIII. one m h Cl (A 1, B 0)1. jedyna m h k (A 1)

Meaning of "the only one" expressed.

(A pp. 80, 94) one large artery which enters the waist
jedynnej duzej tetnicy wnikaajacej do talii
(Ex.158)

Syntactically non-equivalent structuresone h - z A (b) (A 1)

"One" followed by a noun expressing time translated by
adverb.

(A pp. 83, 94) at one time
dawniej (Ex.159)

one m h - z A (b) m h (B 1)

Determinative translated by adverb; nominal group stays the
same.

(B pp. 35, 43) one Easter holiday
niegdys na Wielkanocne wakacje (Ex.160)

Discussion of the determinate "one" and its Polish equivalents

"One" used in a numerical sense has an equivalent "jeden"
(Ex.145, 146, 148, 156).

In the case when "one", like "any", refers to an item which is
not clearly specified, it has an equivalent "pewny" (Ex.151);
"jakis" (followed by the determinative "another") (Ex.152) and
"niektorzy" when a change of number is involved (Ex.154).

All of them carry the aspect of indefiniteness or unspecified definiteness. In the meaning of "the only one" it has "jedyna" equivalent (Ex.158).

The determinative "one" can be preceded by a definitive article.

In the cases of zero equivalents (Ex.147, 149, 155, 157), the meaning carried by the determinative in English is either implied or ignored in the Polish translation.

In the non-equivalent structures the determinative or the determinative and the following noun have adverbial equivalent (Ex.159, 160).

TABLE XIV(a)

	TEXT	TOTAL	POLISH EQUIVALENTS													
			JEDEN	JEDEN	JEDEN	JEDEN	JEDYNA	JAKIŚ	NIKTÓRZY	0	0	0	0			
ONE	h	A 15 B 4	13						1	1						
ONE	m h	A 2 B 1		1							1					
ONE	h c ANOTHER	A B	1					1								
ONE	h l	A B	2	1						1						
ONE	h cl	A B	1			1										
ONE	m h l	A B	1											1		
ONE	m h cl	A B	1				1									
THE ONE	h cl	A B	1									1				

TABLE XIV(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	18	6	24
JEDEN	15	5	20
JEDYNA	1		1
JAKIŚ		1	1
PEWIEN	1		1
NIKTÓRZY	1		1
ZERO	4	1	5
TOTAL	22	7	29

10. Occurrences of the determinative "some" and its Polish equivalents (A 13, B 43)
- I. some h (A 8, B 27)
1. pewny h (A 1, B 6)
Aspect of certain quantity expressed.
(A pp. 142, 207) to some degree
do pewnego stopnia (Ex.161)
(B pp. 38, 46) after some time
po pewnym czasie (Ex.162)
2. pewna ilosc h (A 1, B 0)
Aspect of certain quantity expressed.
(A pp. 52, 52) some adhesions
pewna ilosc zrostow (Ex.163)
3. jakish (A 0, B 3)
Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.
(B pp. 104, 123) some work
jakas robote (Ex.164)
4. niektore h (A 3, B 1)
Aspect of unspecified definiteness expressed. Determinative followed by a plural noun.
(A pp. 131, 183) some patients
niektorych chorych (Ex.165)
(B pp. 20, 26) some correspondents
niektore listy (Ex.166)
5. kilka h (A 3, B 3)
Numerical sense-meaning of "a few".
(A pp. 50, 50) some weeks
kilka tygodni (Ex.167)
(B pp. 52, 63) some generations
kilka pokolen (Ex.168)
6. pare h (A 0, B 1)
Numerical sense-meaning of "a few", "several".
(B pp. 41, 50) some satellites
pare satelitow (Ex.169)

7. Extratextual lexical item^h(A 0, B 4)

The determinative translated by extratextual item inferred from the context and the whole situation.

(B pp. 76, 92) the republic may be said in some way to have prospered
republika rozkwita na swoj sposob (Ex.170)

Aspect of "certain degree" expressed by determinative in English translated by a lexical item.

(B pp. 71, 85) some uncertainty
lekkie zaklopotanie (Ex.171)

8. O h (A 0, B 9)

Determinative not translated; often before uncountable nouns in the sense of "certain amount".

(B pp. 102, 121) I want some tea
Przynies mi herbaty (Ex.172)

(B pp. 102, 121) he boiled some water
zagotowal wode (Ex.173)

II. some m h (A 1, B 9)1. jakis h (B 1)

Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.

(B pp. 37, 45) some loose change
jakies drobne (Ex.174)

2. jakis m h (B 1)

Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.

(B pp. 10, 14) some proletariat defence
jakiejs proletariackiej obrony (Ex.175)

3. jakis h x (B 1)

Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.

(B pp. 71, 86) some Japanese shawls
jakies szale japonskie (Ex.176)

4. pewny h x (A 1)

Aspect of unspecified definiteness expressed.

(A pp. 198, 358) some outward angulation
pewnym wygieniem katowym (Ex.177)

5. kilka m h (B 1)
 Numerical sense of "a few".
 (B pp. 41, 50) some cleft sticks
 kilka rozszczepionych dragow (Ex.178)
6. pare m h (B 1)
 Meaning of "a few", collocated with the following noun.
 (B pp. 33, 41) some new clothes
 pare nowych ubran (Ex.179)
7. Extratextual item h (B 1)
 The item inferred from the context and the whole situation.
 (B pp. 65, 78) some pretty useful things
 wiele ciekawych przedmiotow (Ex.180)
8. O m h (B 3)
 Determinative not translated.
 (B pp. 44, 53) some cleft sticks
 rozszczepione dragi (Ex.181)
- III. some m₁ m₂ h l (A 0, B 2)
1. jakis m₁ m₂ h k (B 1)
 Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.
 (B pp. 24, 31) some new and less exclusive rival of the
 R.A.C.
 jakims nowym mniej ekskluzywnym klubie
 rywalizującym z R.A.C. (Ex.182)
2. jakis m h x l (B 1)
 Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.
 (B pp. 21, 27) some damn fool cycling championship at
 Cricklewood Stadium
 jakimś idiotycznym szampionatem rowerowym
 na Stadionie w Cricklewood (Ex.183)
- IV. some h x (A 1, B 1)
1. kilka h x (A 1, B 1)
 Numerical sense of "a few".
 (A pp. 84, 95) some years ago
 kilka lat temu (Ex.184)

(B pp. 94, 111) some years back
kilka lat temu

(Ex.185)

V. some h l (A 1, B 1)

1. pewny h y (A 1)

Aspect of unspecified definiteness expressed.

(A pp. 136, 190) some degree of balanced traction
powien czynnik wyciagu zrownowazonego

(Ex.186)

2. O h y (B 1)

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 57, 68) some plantation of flowering trees
kolekcje drzew kwitnacych

(Ex.187)

VI. some h l Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. niektore h y Cl (A 1)

Aspect of unspecified definiteness expressed.

(A pp. 120, 174) some fractures of the ankle and leg which
have not been elevated or supported by firm
elastic pressure
niektorych zlamaniach okolicy stawu
skokowego i piszczeli, jesli konczyna nie
byla uniesiona ani zaopatrzona mocnym
opatrunkiem

(Ex.188)

VII. some m h l (A 0, B 3)

1. jakis m h x (B 1)

Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.

(B pp. 17, 23) some forgotten predecessor of Repton
jakiegos zapomnianego poprzednika Reptona

(Ex.189)

2. kilka m h (B 1)

Numerical sense of "a few".

(B pp. 5, 9) some harrowing months among the Patagonian
Indians
kilka denerwujacych miesiocy wsrod Indian
Patagonskich

(Ex.190)

3. pare m h y (B 1)

Numerical sense of "a few".

(B pp. 42, 51) some conspicuous acts of personal bravery
on the patriotic side
pare bohaterских aktow osobistej odwagi ze
strony patriotow (Ex.191)

VIII. some other h (A 1, B 0)1. Extratextual item h(A 1)

Combination of two determinatives translated by extratextual
item where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 124, 178) some other displacement
dodatkowe przemieszczenie (Ex.192)

Syntactically non-equivalent structuressome h - z A (b) (A 1)

Determinative and noun translated by an adverb.

(A pp. 62, 64) in some cases
nieraz (Ex.193)

some h - z A (b) h (B 3)

Determinative only translated by adverb.

(B pp. 99, 117) drank some port
pili po trochu porta (Ex.194)

Discussion of the determinative "some" and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "some" may be singular as well as plural.
It may mean a particular but unknown or unspecified person or
thing, a certain quantity of something or a certain number of items
(plural). In the former meaning it has an equivalent "jakis"
indefinite, "pewny" or "niektory" (Ex.162, 164, 165, 166, 175, 176)
certain but unspecified. In the latter sense, it has equivalents
"kilka" or "pare" (Ex.167, 168, 184, 185, 169).

The difference between the last two is often determined by the collocation with the noun that follows (Ex. 179).

In the case when the meaning of unspecified quantity is carried by the determinative it has an equivalent "pewna ilosc" (Ex.163).

The extratextual equivalent occurs with combination of the determinatives "some other" or in the case when it expresses some specific aspect of quantity, for example numerosity (Ex.180) or degree of quantity in the case of abstract nouns (Ex.171).

There is a relatively high proportion of zero equivalent in text B when the notion carried by the determinative in English is considered redundant in Polish. This case is quite frequent with mass words when the determinative indicates an unknown or unspecified quantity (Ex.172, 173).

The determinative or the determinative and the following noun can have adverbial equivalents in the case of syntactically non-equivalent structures (Ex.193, 194).

TABLE XV(a)

			TEXT	TOTAL	W	X	X	X	K	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
					W	X	X	X	K	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
			JAKIŚ														
			JAKIŚ ^m														
			JAKIŚ														
			JAKIŚ ^m														
			JAKIŚ ^m														
			JAKIŚ ^m														
			PEWNY														
			PEWNY														
			PEWNY														
			PEWNA ILOŚĆ														
			NIEKTÓRE														
			NIEKTÓRE														
			KILKA														
			KILKA ^m														
			KILKA														
			KILKA ^m														
			PARE														
			PARE ^m														
			PARE														
			PARE ^m														
			PARE ^m														
			0														
			0														
			0														
SOME		W	A 8														
			B 27	3													
SOME		M	A 1														
			B 9	1	1	1											
SOME		M	A 1														
			B 2			1	1										
SOME		W	A 1														
			B 1														
SOME		W	A 1														
			B 1														
SOME		W	A 1														
			B 1														
SOME		M	A 1														
			B 3			1											
SOME OTHER		W	A 1														
			B 1														

TABLE XY(b)

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	A	B	TOTAL
FORMAL CONTEXTUAL	12	25	37
JAKIŚ		9	9
PEWNY	3	6	9
PEWNA ILOŚĆ	1		1
NIEKTÓRZY	4	1	5
KILKA	4	6	10
PARE		3	3
EXTRATEXTUAL	1	5	6
ZERO		13	13
TOTAL	13	43	56

11. Occurrences of the determinative "any" and its Polish equivalents (A 19, B 19)

I. any h (A 8, B 11)

1. jakis h (A 1, B 1)

Aspect of indefiniteness expressed.

(A pp. 141, 206) if for any reason
z jakies przyczyny

(Ex.195)

(B pp. 99, 117) any minerals
jakies mineraly

(Ex.196)

2. kazdy h (A 2, B 5)

Aspect of individualised member of the group indicated;

used in positive statements.

(A pp. 119, 173) may be performed at any time
nalezy nastawiac w kazdym czasie

(Ex.197)

(B pp. 15, 21) got at any price
zdobyl za kazda cene

(Ex.198)

3. zaden h (A 2, B 0)

Aspect of individual number of the group indicated; used in negative statements.

(A pp. 137, 193) is not capable of treating such a fracture
by any method
nie jest zdolny do leczenia takiego zlamania
zadna metoda

(Ex.199)

4. jakikolwiek h (A 0, B 2)

In the meaning of "no matter what or which".

(B pp. 80, 96) any ambassador
jakiegokolwiek ambasadora

(Ex.200)

5. 0 h (A 3, B 3)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the context.

(A pp. 119, 173) to attempt to reduce any fracture
proby nastawienia zlamania

(Ex.201)

(B pp. 106, 126) and had no serious hope that the portrait would be of any interest
nie myslacna serio aby portret mogl
wzbudzić zainteresowanie (Ex.202)

II. any m h (A 1, B 2)

1. wszelki m h x (A 1, B 0)

In the meaning of "every" but no matter what or which";
used in positive statements.

(A pp. 57, 59) is not amenable to any known treatment
jest odporny na wszelkie znane sposoby
leczenia (Ex.203)

2. kazdy h l (A 0, B 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used
in positive statements.

(B pp. 15, 21) got him at any reasonable price
zdobyc za kazda cene zgodna ze zdrowym
rozsadkiem (Ex.204)

3. 0 h (A 0, B 1)

Determinative not translated; can be inferred from the
context.

(B pp. 22, 28) that he had not been called from the table
for any frivolous pretext
ze go nie odwolano od stolu dla blachostki
(Ex.205)

III. any m₁ m₂ h (A 0, B 1)

1. zaden h x₁ x₂ (B 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used in
negative statements.

(B pp. 50, 61) he was not suffering any contagious or
outrageous disease
nie przeszedl zadnej choroby zakaznej ni
wstydlivej (Ex.206)

IV. any m₁ m₂ m₃ h (A 1, B 0)

1. kazdy m₁ m₂ h x (A 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used

with positive statements.

(A pp. 46, 46) any persistent or recurrent serofibrinous
exudation
kazdy utrzymujacy sie lub nawracajacy
wysiek surowiczo-wloknikowy (Ex.207)

V. any h l (A 2, B 1)

1. zaden h x (B 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used
with negative statements.

(B pp. 100, 118) there has never been any government in
Ishmaelia
nie bylo nigdy zadnego rzadu Iszmaelii
(Ex.208)

2. niektorzy h y (A 2, B 0)

Aspect of unspecified definiteness indicated; used with
plural nouns.

(A pp. 76, 89) nevertheless, as with any case of avascular
necrosis of a joint surface
niemniej jednak u niektórych przypadkow
martwicy powierzchni stawu (Ex.209)

VI. any h k (A 0, B 1)

1. wszystkie h k (B 1)

Totality expressed.

(B pp. 95, 112) will co-operate with the democracies of the
world in any measures calculated to promote
peace and justice.
wspolpracowac z demokracjami swiata we
wszystkich poczynianiach majacych na celu
propagowanie pokoju i sprawiedliwosci
(Ex.210)

VII. any h Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. kazdy extratextual item (inny) h Cl (A 1)

Determinative translated by combination of determinatives.
Meaning of "any other" expressed. Determinatives "kazdy" being
formal contextual equivalent, and "inny" extratextual equivalent.

(A pp. 60, 63) which may follow injury to the ankle, knee, shoulder and elbow joints, and indeed to any joint where periosteum may be detached by the avulsion of muscles and tendons or by the tearing away of ligaments and joint capsule

w następstwie urazów stawu skokowego, kolanowego barkowego czy łokciowego i każdego innego stawu, gdzie okostna zostaje oderwana przez mięsień, ścięgno więzadło, czy też torebkę stawową (Ex.211)

VIII. any m h k (A 1, B 1)

1. kazdy h x k (A 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used with positive statements.

(A pp. 9, 9) has been any scar tissue subjected to traction

jest każda tkanka bliznowata poddana rozciąganiu (Ex.212)

2. O h k (B 1)

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 85, 103) any waste paper lying around the chancery...
papierów wrzucanych do kosza w kancelarii (Ex.213)

IX. any m h Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. kazdy h x Cl (A 1)

Aspect of individualised member of a group indicated; used with positive statements.

(A pp. 86, 101) any intra-articular fracture which completely separates a fragment of bone and articular cartilage

każde złamanie śródstawowe, w którym odłam kości i chrząstki są całkowicie oddzielone (Ex.214)

X. any m₁ m₂ h k (A 0, B 1)

1. O m h x k l

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 98, 116) it is adequately denied that there is any Russian diplomatic representative accredited to the Republic of Ishmaelia
zaprzeczamy kategorycznie istnieniu rosyjskiego przedstawiciela dyplomatycznego akredytowanego przy Republice Iszmaelskiej
(Ex.215)

XI. any other h (A 2, B 0)

1. kazdy inne h (A 1)

Aspect of individualised member of the group indicated.

Places in the sequence of determinatives the same.

(A pp. 61, 64) is dislocated more commonly than any other joint
ulega czesciej zwichniemu niz kazdy inny staw
(Ex.216)

2. 0 inne h x (A 1)

Determinative "any" not translated.

(A pp. 10, 10) is more widely supplied with blood than any other region.....
jest bogaciej unaczyniony niz inne czesci kosci
(Ex.217)

XII. any other h 1 (A 1, B 0)

1. wszystkie inne h x k (A 1)

Totality expressed. Change of number involved. Order of the determinatives in the sequence the same.

(A pp. 62, 64) there must be no massage or any other treatment by a masseuse
nalezy zaniechac wszystkich innych form leczenia stosowanych przez masazyste
(Ex.218)

XIII. any other h C1 (A 1, B 0)

1. wszystkie inny h k (A 1)

Aspect of totality expressed. Change of number involved.

Order of determinatives in the sequence the same.

(A pp. 136, 190) any other splint which is suspended from an overhead beam
wszystkich innych szyn zawieszonych nad lozkiem
(Ex.219)

Discussion of the determinative "any" and its Polish equivalents

When the idea of unspecified item is expressed the determinative "any" has the following equivalents: "jakis", "jakikolwiek", "wszelaki", "niektorzy" (Ex.195, 196, 200, 203, 209). "Jakis" and "niektorzy" are closer in meaning to the determinative "some", whereas "jakikolwiek" and "wszelaki" translate the meaning of the determinative "any" as "no matter who or what or which".

With strong tonic initial syllable "any" in positive clauses has an equivalent "kazdy" in the meaning that invites comparison with "every". "Any" is especially common in negative statements and then it has an equivalent "zaden" which is a corresponding form to "kazdy" in positive statements. In some cases, especially in combination with the determinative "other", "any" expresses totality and has an equivalent "wszystkie".

The order of the determinatives standing in the sequence is the same in English and Polish (Ex.218, 219).

In the case of zero equivalents, the meaning carried by the determinative in English can be inferred from the context. (Ex.201, 202, 205, 213, 215).

12. Occurrences of the determinative "other" and its Polish equivalents (A 24, B 12)

I. other h (A 5, B 4)

1. innyh (A 4, B 4)

(A pp. 87, 100) in other cases
w innych przypadkach (Ex.220)

(B pp. 97, 115) other journalists
inni dziennikarze (Ex.221)

2. Extratextual item h (A 1)

Extratextual item inferred from the context and the whole situation.

(A pp. 84, 95) other surgeons
wielu chirurgow (Ex.222)

II. other m h (A 3, B 1)

1. inny h x (A 3, B 1)

(A pp. 130, 132) other foreign bodies
innych cial obcych (Ex.223)

(B pp. 76, 92) other human institutions
innym instytucjom humanitarnym (Ex.224)

III. six other h (A 0, B 1)

1. szesciu extratextual item h (B 1)

The numeral affects translation of the determinative.

(B pp. 82, 98) six other journalists
szesciu dalszych dziennikarzy (Ex.225)

IV. other h l (A 2, B 1)

1. inny h y (A 2)

(A pp. 133, 137) other products of muscle injury
inne produkty rozpadu uszkodzenia miesni (Ex.226)

2. O h y (B 1)

Determinative not translated.

(B pp. 107, 127) other lodgings available from friends
adresy swoich przyjaciol wynajmujacych
pokoje (Ex.227)

- V. other h k (A 0, B 1)
1. inny h k (R 1)
 (B pp. 19, 25) other rooms about the house reposed
 w innych pokojach rozrzuconych po domu (Ex.228)
- VI. other m h Cl (A 0, B 1)
1. inny h y k (B 1)
 (B pp. 113, 134) other woman's things that lay about the
 room
 inne czesci damskiej garderoby rozrzucone
 po pokoju (Ex.229)
- VII. the other h (A 6, B 3)
1. inny h (A 0, B 2)
 (B pp. 64, 77) the other agencies
 inne agencje (Ex.230)
2. drugi h (A 6, B 1)
 Determinative in singular preceded by the definite article.
 Contrastive use.
- (A pp. 80, 93) on the other hand
 z drugiej strony (Ex.231)
- (B pp. 108, 128) the other photographer
 drugiemu fotografowi (Ex.232)
- VIII. the other m h (A 2, B 0)
1. inny m h (A 2)
 (A pp. 110, 149) the other classical signs
 innych klasycznych objawow (Ex.233)
- IX. many other h l (A 1, B 0)
1. wiele innych h y (A 1)
 (A pp. 53, 54) many other forms of passive stretching
 wiele innych form ruchow biernych (Ex.234)
- X. many other h k (A 1, B 0)
1. wiele innych h k (A 1)

(A pp. 9, 10) many other vessels entering the cortex through capsular ligaments and tendinous attachments
 wiele innych naczyń wchodzących do części korowej przez torebkę wieszadła i ścięgna
 (Ex.235)

XI. any other h (A 2, B 0)

1. kazdy inny h (A 1)

See Ex.216 - under "any".

2. 0 inny h (A 1)

See Ex.217

XII. any other h 1 (A 1, B 0)

1. wszystkie inne h x (A 1)

See Ex.218.

XIII. any other h Cl (A 1, B 0)

1. wszystkie inne h k (A 1)

See Ex.219.

Discussion of the determinative "other" and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "other" has only one contextual equivalent "inny" (Ex.220, 221, 223, 224, 226). It is an anaphoric determinative. It expresses a contrast to another idea and so its use is comparative. In combination with the definite article with a singular noun following it, it is translated by "drugi" (Ex.231, 232).

It is interesting to notice that it is the first case in this study when the article affects translation of the determinative which stands with it in the sequence. "Many" and the determinative "any" when standing in combination with the determinative "other" do not affect its translation and keep the same order in the sequence as in English (Ex.234, 235, 216, 218, 219). Only in the case of a numeral, "six", preceding the determinative the

translation of the determinative is rendered by an extratextual item determined by the numeral (Ex.225). The determinative has practically no occurrence (B 1) of zero equivalent in Polish.

TABLE XVII (a)

			TEXT	INNY ^w	INNY ^m	INNY ^{lx}	INNY ^{yx}	INNY ^k	INNY ^{yk}	WIELE INNYCH ^{wy}	WIELE INNYCH ^{hk}	KAZDY INNY ^w	WZYSTKIE INNE ^{hxk}	WZYSTKIE INNE ^{hk}	DRUGI ^w	m(ext) ^w	SZESC m(ext) ^w	0 ^{wy}	TOTAL
			A	4												1			5
	OTHER	w	B	4															4
			A			3													3
	OTHER ^m	w	B			1													1
Six	OTHER	w	A														1		1
			B				2												2
	OTHER	wl	A														1		1
			B					1											1
	OTHER	wk	A						1										1
			B							1									1
	OTHER ^m	wu	A												6				6
THE	OTHER	w	B	2											1				3
			A		2														2
THE	OTHER ^m	w	A						1										1
			B							1									1
	MANY OTHER	wl	A																1
			B								1								1
	MANY OTHER	wk	A																1
			B									1							2
	ANY OTHER	w	A	1															1
			B										1						1
	ANY OTHER	wl	A																1
			B											1					1
	ANY OTHER	wu	A																1
			B																1

TABLE XVII (b)

	A	B	TOTAL
POLISH EQUIVALENT	24	12	36
CONTEXTUAL	23	10	33
INNY	17	9	26
DRUGI	6	1	7
EXTRATEXTUAL(m)	1	1	2
ZERO		1	1

13. Occurrences of the determinative "another" and its Polish equivalents (A 1, B 5)

I. another h (A 1, B 4)

1. drugi h (B 1)

The meaning of "an additional one".

(B pp. 26, 33) Cyril, give the gentleman another form
Cyryl, daj panu drugi formularz (Ex.236)

2. inny h (B 1)

Comparative use of the determinative.

(B pp. 49, 59) the lower half of another woman appeared on
the landing overhead
ukazala sie teraz na schodach pierwszego
pietra dolna polowa innej kobiety (Ex.237)

3. nowy h (B 1)

Contrastive use of determinative indicated.

(B pp. 95, 113) the afternoon and evening were succeeded by
another night and another morning
popoludnie, wieczor, i noc ustapily zwolna
nowemu porankowi (Ex.238)

4. O h (B 1)

Determinative not translated to avoid repetition. (Ex.238 -
see 3 above)

5. O h x (A 1)

Determinative not translated.

(A pp. 126, 179) another radiograph is now taken
potem nalezy wykonac zdjecia radiologiczne
(Ex.239)

II. another h 1 (A 0, B 1)

1. nowy h y (B 1)

Contrastive use indicated.

(B pp. 21, 27) another tenant of Lush Places
nowego wladce Krain Obfitosci (Ex.240)

Discussion of the determinative "another and its Polish equivalents

The determinative "another" was treated separately from the determinative "other" because, though it is made of the determinative preceded by indefinite article, the two parts are always written together.

"Another" has three equivalents, "drugi", in the meaning of "an additional one" (Ex.236), and "inny" or "nowy" in the contrastive and comparative use (Ex.237, 238). The determinatives "drugi" and "inny" are also equivalents of "the other" and "other"

TABLE XVIII(a)

Total: A 1 B 5	Text	drugi h	inny h	nowy h	nowy h y	o h	o h x	Total
Another h	A						1	1
	B	1	1	1		1		4
Another h 1	A							
	B				1			1

TABLE XVIII(b)

Polish Equivalents	A	B
Contextual	0	4
1. drugi		1
2. inny		1
3. nowy		2
Zero	1	0
Total:	1	5

VI. FINAL EVALUATION OF THE POLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE
ENGLISH DETERMINATIVES

1. Main groups of the Polish equivalents

The final evaluation of the equivalents will be done on the basis of three tables illustrating all the occurrences of the determinatives under discussion and their Polish equivalents.

Table XIX gives the most general idea about the occurrence of the equivalents in texts A and B.

TABLE XIX

Polish Equivalents	Text A %	Text B %
Formal contextual equivalents	92.33	75.10
Determinative	90.21	75.10
Anaphorical lexical item	2.12	-
Extratextual equivalents	1.28	6.61
Zero equivalents	6.39	18.29

All the equivalents were divided into three groups:

- (1) Formal contextual equivalents.
- (2) Extratextual equivalents.
- (3) Zero equivalents.

Group (1) was sub-divided into:

- (a) Formal contextual determinative equivalent of a given determinative.
- (b) Formal anaphorical lexical item equivalent of a given determinative.

Table XIX reveals the following points worth noting:

- (1) The highest occurrence of formal contextual equivalents.
- (2) The lowest occurrence of extratextual equivalents.
- (3) Higher occurrence of formal contextual equivalents in text A.
- (4) Occurrence of anaphorical equivalents in text A only.
- (5) Higher occurrence of extratextual equivalents in text B.
- (6) Higher occurrence of zero equivalents in text B.

TABLE XX

	Contextual				Extra-textual		Zero		Total	
	Determinative		Anaphoric		A	B	A	B	A	B
	A	B	A	B						
such	6	7				1		4	6	12
both	10	2							10	2
all	12	25			1	1		2	13	28
this/these	76	50	5			5	6	7	87	62
that/those	2	38				3		11	2	52
every	26	10							26	10
each	6	4				1			6	5
certain	6								6	
one	18	6					4	1	22	7
some	12	25			1	5		13	13	43
any	15	12					4	7	19	19
other	23	10			1	1		1	24	12
another		4					1	1	1	5
Total:	212	193	5		3	17	15	47	235	257

Table XX shows occurrence of the English determinatives and their Polish equivalent groups. It demonstrates the following points of interest:

- (1) The formal contextual equivalents only of the determinatives "both", "every", "certain".

- (2) A very high occurrence of the formal contextual equivalents of the determinatives "this", "these", "each", "other", "another".
- (3) Occurrence of anaphoric contextual equivalents of two determinatives only, "this", "these" (only in text A).
- (4) A relatively high occurrence of extratextual equivalents of the determinatives "this", "these" and "some" in text B.
- (5) A relatively high occurrence of zero equivalents of the determinatives "this", "these", "that", "those", "some" and "any", especially in text B.

TABLE XXI

		TEN, CI	OW	DANY	TEGORODZAJU	TAMTEN, TAMCI	TAKI	TAKI WZASNIE TEN WIEC	PODOBNY	TAK	TYLE	JAKIS	JEDEN	JEDYNY	JAKIKOLWIEK	WZELAKI	NIKTORZY	PEWIEN	KAZDY	ZADEN	INNY	DRUGI	NOWY	CALKY	SAME	OBIE	PEWNA ILOSC	KILKA	PARA	WZYSTKIE	ANAPHORIC ITEM	EXTRATEXTUAL ITEM	ZERO	TOTAL
SUCH	A				1		5																											6
	B	1					1	2	1	1	1	1																			1	4	12	
BOTH	A																								10									10
	B																							2										2
THIS, THESE	A	69			1		6																						5		6	87		
	B	45	1	1			1		2																					5	7	62		
THAT, THOSE	A	2																													3	11	52	
	B	37			1																													26
EVERY	A														1		21											4					10	
	B																											3					6	
EACH	A																											1					5	
	B																																6	
CERTAIN	A																3	3																0
	B																																	0
ONE	A											1	15				1	1														4	22	
	B											5	1																			1	7	
SOME	A																4	3								1	4			1			13	
	B											9					1	6									0	3		5	13	43		
ANY	A										1				1	2	7	2										2			4	19		
	B										1		2				6	2									1			7	19			
OTHER	A																														1		24	
	B																													1	1	12		
ANOTHER	A																														1		1	
	B																				1	2								1		5		
ALL	A																											12		1		13		
	B																3							8	1			13		2		28		

2. Formal distinctions between the equivalents of English determinatives

From the occurrences illustrated in Table XXI, the following formal distinctions between the equivalents of English determinatives were established:

- (1) No formal distinction between:
 - (a) the equivalents of "each" and "every" - "kazdy".
 - (b) the equivalents "this/these" and "that/those" - "ten/ci".
equivalents: "this, these" and "that, those" in Polish.
- (2) Formal distinction between:
 - (a) numerical "one" - "jeden";
 - (b) indefinite "one" - "jakis";
 - (c) exclusive "one" - "jedyny".
- (3) Formal distinction between:
 - (a) indefinite "some" - "jakis";
 - (b) definite but unspecified "some" - "pewien", "niektorzy";
 - (c) quantitative "some" - "kilka", "pare", "pewna ilosc".
- (4) Formal distinction between:
 - (a) indefinite "any" - "jakis", "wszelki", "jakikolwiek";
 - (b) individualising "any" - "kazdy" (positive statements);
 - "zaden" (negative statements);
 - (c) collectivising "any" - "wszyscy".
- (5) Formal distinction in number between:
 - (a) "the other" followed by a singular noun - "drugi";
 - (b) "the other" followed by a plural noun - "inni".
- (6) Positional distinction between:
 - (a) "this/these" - "ten/ci" prenominal position: not restricted to any particular position in a clause;
 - (b) "this/these" - "ten/ci" postnominal position: initial position in a clause only.

- (7) Formal distinction between:
- (a) anaphoric "this/these" in prenominal position and postnominal position, "ten/ci", prenominal position only "ow", "dany", "tego rodzaju", "taki";
 - (b) deictic "this/these" "ten/ci" prenominal position only.
- (8) Positional distinction between:
- (a) "that/those" - "ten/ci" prenominal position: not restricted to any particular position in a clause;
 - (b) "that/those" - "ten/ci" postnominal position: initial position in a clause only.
- (9) Formal distinction in number between:
- (a) "certain" - "pewien" singular and plural;
 - (b) "certain" - "niektorzy" plural only.
- (10) Formal distinction in number between:
- (a) "all" with singular nouns - "caly";
 - (b) "all" with plural nouns - "wszystkie", "same".

3. Extratextual lexical equivalents

Extratextual lexical equivalents do not contribute anything of particular interest to our comparative study of the equivalents as they cannot be systematised in any way on the basis of the restricted corpus.

It is interesting, however, to notice the cases when one of the determinatives standing in the sequence affects the translation of the other determinative which has an extratextual equivalent (Ex.42, 192, 225). The frequency of the occurrence of the extratextual equivalent (see Table XIX), on the other hand, seems to be of some importance for the overall picture of the possible equivalents.

4. Zero equivalents

Zero equivalents occur when the determinative is not translated into Polish, where it can be inferred from the context, or where the distinction recognised in the English language has nothing comparable in Polish. In the former case any general statement is rather difficult to make as the zero form can be incidental and determined only by a given usage. In the latter case, however, two cases were noticed when the distinction made in English does not exist in Polish:

- (1) There is a tendency for the cataphoric "that" and "those", referring to the qualifier, to have zero equivalent where the cataphoric function is self-evident from the context (Ex.76, 79, 95, 96).
- (2) The determinatives "some" and "any", occurring with mass words indicating an unknown or unspecified quantity, are redundant in Polish (Ex.172, 173, 213).

VII. SYNTACTICALLY NON-EQUIVALENT STRUCTURESTABLE XXII

Determinative	A	B	Structure	
			A	B
1. such	-	-		
2. both	-	-		
3. all	-	-		
4. this/these	-	4		2(b), 2(bb)
5. that/those	-	1		1(b)
6. every	7	3	3(co N), 4(b)	3(co u N)
7. each	1	-	1(b)	
8. certain	-	-		
9. one	1	1	1(b)	1(b...N)
10. some	1	3	1(b)	3(b...N)
11. any	-	-		
12. other	-	-		
13. another	-	-		
Total:	10	12		
Percentages:	4.08	4.45		

From Table XXII, showing all the non-equivalent structures in texts A and B, it can be noticed that the occurrence in each of the texts is nearly the same. Some determinatives have more syntactically non-equivalent structures than the others.

The determinatives "every", "some" and "this/these" (text B) show relatively high occurrence of the non-equivalent structures. All these structures operate as adjuncts (A) in the clause.

There are four following types of them as far as the structure is concerned:

- (1) The determinative and the following noun has an adverb equivalent.

D N - A (b)

(Ex.81, 82, 104, 129, 139, 159, 193)

- (2) The determinative and the following noun, each of them has an adverb equivalent (Ex.83, 84).

D N - A (bb)

- (3) (a) The determinative "every" has an adverb equivalent, "co", the following noun has a noun equivalent (Ex.123, 124, 125).

every N - A (co N)

- (b) The determinative "every" has an adverb equivalent, "co", the following numeral and noun has a numeral and noun equivalent (Ex.126, 127, 128).

every u N - A (co u N)

- (4) The determinative has an adverb equivalent and the nominal a nominal equivalent. The adverb qualifies the predicate and is syntactically disconnected from the nominal group (Ex.160, 194).

D N - b...N

CHAPTER IIII. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISHPREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

The "prepositional phrase" is a class of the unit "phrase". In its own structure a prepositional phrase is composed of a preposition and a nominal group, the former governing the latter. The nominal group, which is always the head of the prepositional phrase, is generally referred to as the "object of the preposition". The simplest type of prepositional phrase consists of only two words, preposition and head, as opposed to the phrases consisting of preposition and modified or qualified head or preposition followed by nonfinite verb group † nominal group.

Here are some structures of English prepositional phrases stated at "word" rank:-

1. r (n)
2. r (t n)
3. r (t a n)
4. r (n r t a n)
5. r (v^{ing} n c a n)

Prepositional phrases operate as qualifiers to a nominal adjectival or determinative (modified or qualified adjective or determinative), adverbial (modified or qualified adverb) groups. In these cases they are elements of the group structures. Sometimes they do not qualify any particular syntactic group but operate as the element "adjunct" in the clause. In the latter case they were treated in this study as qualifiers of the clause. In the case of prepositional phrases operating as group qualifiers, that group is treated as antecedent. In the case of

prepositional phrases operating as clause qualifiers, verb is treated as antecedent. Table I lists all the prepositions studied in texts A and B in English.

TABLE I

	<u>Preposition</u>	A	B
1.	of	623	538
2.	in	337	349
3.	to	126	231
4.	on	71	162
5.	at	55	148
6.	for	83	148
7.	with	151	142
8.	by	186	80
9.	from	70	101
10.	about	-	48
11.	into	20	31
12.	as	15	28
13.	between	19	20
14.	after	44	11
15.	like	-	15
16.	through	15	15
17.	within	27	1
18.	over	22	9
19.	out of	3	13
20.	without	17	12
21.	then	8	12
22.	before	8	11
23.	above	6	11

24.	among	-	11
25.	under	11	11
26.	round	6	7
27.	across	-	7
28.	against	7	6
29.	behind	-	6
30.	past	-	6
31.	onto	3	6
32.	up to	-	5
33.	during	8	4
34.	due to	15	-
35.	despite	10	-
36.	throughout	8	2
37.	beneath	5	1
38.	by means of	5	2
39.	until	1	4
40.	beyond	3	4
41.	near	3	4
42.	below	4	2
43.	instead of	2	1
44.	opposite	1	3
45.	except	-	3
46.	down	-	3
47.	off	2	3
48.	in front of	-	2
49.	ahead of	-	2
50.	apart from	1	-
51.	up	1	1
52.	inside	1	-

53.	since	1	1
54.	along	1	2
55.	owing to	1	-
56.	beside	-	2
57.	next to	-	1
58.	with regard to	-	1
59.	out	-	1
60.	amid	-	1
61.	because of	-	1
62.	according to	-	1
	Totals:	<u>2,007</u>	<u>2,254</u>

II. GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE POLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE
ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN TEXTS A AND B.

1. Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases

Table II lists all the Polish equivalents of the English prepositional phrases studied in texts A and B.

TABLE II

LIST OF OCCURRENCES OF THE POLISH CONTEXTUAL EQUIVALENTS
OF THE ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

<u>R N</u>			A	B
1.	do	N ²	105	143
2.	co do	"	-	6
3.	do	"	40	33
4.	na(w)okol	"	5	3
5.	u	"	25	9
6.	ponizej	"	4	-
7.	zza	"	-	1

8.	z	N ²	52	102
9.	wzdłuż	"	1	1
10.	bez	"	17	9
11.	według	"	1	2
12.	dla	"	6	32
13.	podczas	"	2	1
14.	obok	"	-	3
15.	wobec	"	-	1
16.	zamiast	"	1	-
17.	pomimo	"	10	-
18.	spod	"	1	-
19.	odnosnie	"	1	-
20.	powyżej	"	2	-
21.	naprzeciw(ko)	"	1	2
22.	wskutek	"	21	-
23.	wewnątrz	"	1	-
24.	kolo	"	-	3
25.	zależnie od	"	-	1
26.	niezależnie od	"	1	-
27.	pośród	"	-	16
28.	ku	N ³	1	3
29.	dzięki	"	1	1
30.	przeciw	"	1	1
31.	u	N ⁴	29	41
32.	na	"	43	71
33.	za	"	8	18
34.	(po)przez	"	46	25
35.	o	"	5	14
36.	pod	"	3	2
37.	po	"	-	3
38.	ponad	"	-	4
39.	po między	"	4	3
40.	ze względu na	"	2	-
41.	w	N ⁵	240	245
42.	na	"	55	108
43.	za	"	-	9
44.	po	"	61	25
45.	z	"	52	63
46.	pod	"	13	11

47.	przy	N ⁵	37	28
48.	(po)nad	"	11	8
49.	przez	"	11	10
50.	poza	"	2	4
51.	pomiedzy	"	12	13
52.	o	"	3	45
<u>b N</u>				
1.	tylko	N	-	1
2.	jedynie	"	-	1
<u>e N</u>				
1.	jak	N	2	17
2.	jako	"	8	8
3.	niz	"	6	4
4.	niczym	"	-	2
<u>e S.Cl.</u>				
1.	zanim	S.Cl.	1	-
2.	kiedy	"	-	1
<u>neg. (a/S.Cl./M.Cl.)</u>				
1.	neg.	a	1	-
2.	neg.	S.Cl.	1	-
3.	neg.	M.Cl.	-	2
<u>n⁵ N²</u>				
1.	droga	N ²	11	-
2.	nastepstwem	"	1	-
<u>e N⁵</u>				
1.	spowodowane	N ⁵	6	-
<u>ra N</u>				
1.	przez cala	N ⁴	1	-
2.	po calej	N ⁵	1	-
3.	na calej	"	1	-
<u>b r N</u>				
1.	dopiero w	N ⁴	-	1
2.	jeszcze w	"	-	1
<u>r n N²</u>				
1.	w poblizu	N ²	2	3
2.	w okolicy	"	3	2

3.	w sprawie	N ²	-	3
4.	w miejscu	"	5	-
5.	w kierunku	"	-	1
6.	w rodzaju	"	-	1
7.	w okresie	"	-	2
8.	w ciągu	"	26	3
9.	w czasie	"	16	-
10.	w celu	"	1	-
11.	w wyniku	"	2	-
12.	w następstwie	"	3	-
13.	na przestrzeni	"	1	-
14.	na podstawie	"	3	-
15.	na tle	"	1	-
16.	na temat	"	-	1
17.	na punkcie	"	-	1
18.	na miejsce	"	-	1
19.	ze strony	"	-	1
20.	za pomocą	"	21	2
21.	przy pomocy	"	1	-
22.	do czasu	"	2	-
23.	z powodu	"	2	-
24.	po drugiej stronie	"	-	1

r n r N⁵

1.	do góry po	N ⁵	1	-
----	------------	----------------	---	---

ext. item

		N	5	21
--	--	---	---	----

N

N ¹			76	59
N ²			545	319
N ³			6	48
N ⁴			38	53
N ⁵			101	73
a			26	49
b			36	44
c			1	2
pv...N			-	5
pk			8	2
ik			1	10

S.Cl.	15	17
0	49	79
≠	38	285
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	2,007	2,254
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Word classes in Polish as equivalent of the English preposition

Table III shows all the Polish classes of each unit found as equivalent of the English prepositions. It points to the fact that English prepositions have a wide range of different class equivalents in Polish. These may be different word classes, such as preposition, adverb, conjunction, noun, etc.; there may be equivalents at the morpheme rank (verbal prefix equivalent), word rank and phrase rank (combination of two words belonging to two different word classes, for example preposition followed by noun, preposition followed by an adjective, or adverb followed by a preposition).

The preposition equivalents, then, include open set items as well as closed system items in Polish.

TABLE III

Polish

Morpheme rank

pv

Word rank

One word equivalent

r

b/neg.

c

n⁵

e

ext.

Phrase rank

Two word equivalent

r n r(r)

r a

b r

Zero equivalent

0

3. Structures in Polish as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases

Table IV illustrates Polish structures as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases. Here, not only equivalents of the preposition but also of the head of the prepositional phrase are shown. In most of the cases, the head has a nominal equivalent in Polish. The fact can be noticed especially in the cases when the preposition has some equivalent in Polish. There are odd cases, however, where, even in this group, the head has a verbal equivalent (the preposition equivalent is an adverb) or an adjectival equivalent (the preposition equivalent is a negator "not") or a clause equivalent (the preposition equivalent is a negator or a conjunction). In the group of prepositional phrase equivalents with zero equivalent of the preposition, the head can be either nominal or adverb, conjunction, adjective, participial phrase, infinitival phrase, subordinate or main clauses.

The final group includes all the cases when the whole prepositional phrase has zero equivalent in Polish.

TABLE IV

Polish

r N(2, 3, 4, 5)

b N

c N

n⁵ N

e N

r n N²

r a N

b r N⁴

ext. N
 neg. a
 neg. S.Cl.
 b V^i
 pv- $\bar{V} + N$
 c S.Cl.
 N
 a
 b
 c
 pk ($V^n + N$)
 ik ($V^i + N$)
 S.Cl. (clause of any structure)
 neg. M.Cl.
 \neq
 0

4. Occurrences of the most frequent equivalent structures in texts A and B

Table V gives the occurrences of the most frequent equivalent structures of the prepositional phrases in texts A and B. It shows the following facts concerning:-

- (1) Occurrence of the structures in both the texts:
 - (a) highest occurrence of the prepositional structure;
 - (b) next highest occurrence of zero equivalent of the preposition.
- (2) Difference between the texts:
 - (a) higher occurrence of the prepositional phrase in text B;
 - (b) lower occurrence of the non-prepositional equivalent in text A;
 - (c) higher occurrence of zero equivalent of the preposition in text B;
 - (d) higher occurrence of zero equivalent of the whole prepositional phrase in text B;
 - (e) lower occurrence of non-equivalence of the whole prepositional phrase in text A.

TABLE V

POLISH EQUIVALENTS OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES		
PREPOSITION EQUIVALENT	HEAD EQUIVALENT	A% B%
T	N	46.4 50.
TN, TO, BT, B, C, N ^S , N ^Q , P, PV, EXT, N, V ^I , V ^N , Q, S, Q, M, L,		6.7 3.9
	N, Q, K, C, PK, IK, SC	42.6 29.9
	NOT TRANSLATED	2.4 3.5
	NON EQUIVALENCE	1.9 12.7

5. Occurrences of the particular structures as equivalent in texts A and B

Tables VI and VII show all the occurrences of the particular structures as equivalent of the English prepositional phrases with a given preposition in texts A and B respectively. The tables reveal the following points worth noting:-

- (1) Some occurrence of prepositional phrase as equivalent of nearly all the prepositional phrases except for "by means of N", "near N", "instead of N", "owing to N".
- (2) Second place in occurrence of "r n N²": much higher occurrence of that structure in text A.
- (3) Third place in occurrence of "c N/Cl".
- (4) Occurrence of "n⁵ N²" in text A only.
- (5) Higher occurrence of extratextual equivalent in text B.
- (6) Higher occurrence of "N" in text A.
- (7) Lower occurrence of "a" in text A.
- (8) Higher occurrence of "ik" and "pk" in text B.

6. Occurrences of groups as equivalent of particular English prepositions

Apart from the above points, the following facts should be noted as far as the equivalents of particular prepositions are concerned.

- (1) Prepositions which have only prepositional equivalents: over, between, without, among, after, through, despite, against, beneath, below, out of, beyond, onto, above, past, off, apart from, opposite, inside, since, next to, with regard to, along, in front of, amid.
- (2) Prepositions which have only "r n" equivalents: near, by means of, owing to.

- (3) Prepositions which have a high occurrence of "c" equivalent: as, then, like.
 - (4) Prepositions which have a "c" equivalent with a clause equivalent of the head: before, on.
 - (5) Prepositions having "n⁵" equivalent: by, due to.
 - (6) Prepositions which have a participial form "spowodowany" equivalent: due to.
 - (7) Prepositions which have extratextual equivalents: of (relatively high occurrence), with, for, from, under, like, over.
 - (8) Preposition which has "r a" equivalent: throughout.
 - (9) Preposition which has "r b" equivalent: until.
7. Occurrence of particular equivalent classes of the prepositional phrases with zero equivalent of the preposition

The following facts should be noted:

- (1) The highest occurrence of the nominal group equivalent with zero equivalent of the preposition is found with the following prepositional phrases: of N, in N, by N, with N, to N, for N, on N, at N, from N.
- (2) High occurrence of the adjectival equivalent group has the phrase "of N".
- (3) High occurrence of the adverbial equivalent is found with the prepositional phrases with N, in N, by N, at N, for N.
- (4) Relatively high occurrence of the participial phrase equivalent is found with the phrase "by N".
- (5) Relatively high occurrence of the subordinate clause equivalent is found with the prepositional phrase in N in text A.

TABLE VI

TEXT A

POLISH EQUIVALENT GROUPS

ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES	TOTAL	r N	raN	b+N	c N	cSQ	neg a	neg SQ	n ² N	e N	raN	extN	N	a	b	c	pk	ik	sq	O	≠
OF	N 623	45	2									3	532	21					3	16	1
IN	N 337	269	5										33	3	8			1	6	7	5
BY	N 186	61	21						10				71		6		5		1	5	6
WITH	N 151	70	6										64		7				1	3	
TO	N 126	81			1								29		1				2	1	11
FOR	N 83	52	8									1	15		4	1				1	1
ON	N 71	58											5		1					6	1
FROM	N 70	50							1				11	1						2	5
AT	N 55	39	9										1		7				1	3	
AFTER	N 44	38												1			1		1		3
WITHIN	N 27	8	18																		1
OVER	N 22	18										1								3	
INTO	N 20	20																			
BETWEEN	N 19	17																			2
WITHOUT	N 17	13													1		2			1	
THROUGH	N 15	15																			
AS	N 15	3	1		9															1	1
DUE TO	N 15	4	4						1	6											
UNDER	N 11	9	1																		1
DESPITE	N 10	10																			
DURING	N 8	5	3																		
BEFORE	N 8	7				1															
THAN	N 8	1			6								1								
THROUGHOUT	N 8	1	4								3										
AGAINST	N 7	6											1								
ABOVE	N 6	6																			
ROUND	N 6	5	1																		
BENEATH	N 5	5																			
BY MEANS OF	N 5	2											3								
BELOW	N 4	4																			
OUT OF	N 3	3																			
NEAR	N 3		3																		
BEYOND	N 3	2													1						
ON TO	N 3	3																			
INSTEAD OF	N 2						1	1													
OFF	N 2	2																			
UNTIL	N 1	1																			
PAST	N 1	1																			
OPPOSITE	N 1	1																			
UP	N 1		1																		
INSIDE	N 1	1																			
SINCE	N 1	1																			
ALONG	N 1	1																			
OWING TO	N 1		1																		
APART FROM	N 1	1																			
TOTAL	2007	932	89	1	16	1	1	1	12	6	3	5	766	26	36	1	8	1	15	49	38

TABLE VII

TEXT B		POLISH EQUIVALENT GROUPS																					
ENGLISH*	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES	TOTAL	rN	rN	bN	bV	cN	cSCU	bN	n ^s N	pr-V ^o	ng	HQ	extN	N	a	b	c	pk	ik	SCU	0	≠
OF	Z	538	97											1	313	31				5	3	12	64
IN	Z	349	224	2											40	11	16					14	42
TO	Z	231	149				1								43	1	3			4		7	23
ON	Z	162	109	3				1							12		3				2	12	19
AT	Z	148	109												14	2	5				3	6	9
FOR	Z	148	88	1										1	19	1	4	1			2	8	23
WITH	Z	142	70	2										3	36		6			1	2	4	18
FROM	Z	101	66											2	7	1						2	23
By	Z	80	22												46		2			1	1	2	6
ABOUT	Z	48	25	3									1		2		1					2	14
INTO	Z	31	26										1										4
AS	Z	23	3				16								8						1		
BETWEEN	Z	20	15																				5
LIKE	Z	15		1			9							2									3
THROUGH	Z	13	8									3										2	2
OUT OF	Z	13	9																				4
WITHOUT	Z	12	6										2			1						2	1
THAN	Z	12	1				4														1		6
AFTER	Z	11	10																		1		
BEFORE	Z	11	7																			2	2
ABOVE	Z	11	8																				3
AMONG	Z	11	10																			1	
UNDER	Z	11	4											2	1								4
OVER	Z	9	9																				
ROUND	Z	7	2												3							1	1
ACROSS	Z	7	4	2													1						
AGAINST	Z	6	4														1						1
BEHIND	Z	6	4																			1	1
PAST	Z	6	4												1							1	
ON TO	Z	6	4												2								
UP TO	Z	5	5																				
DURING	Z	4	1	3																			
UNTIL	Z	4	2							2													
BEYOND	Z	4	2														1						1
NEAR	Z	4		4																			
OPPOSITE	Z	3	2														1						
EXCEPT	Z	3			2																		1
DOWN	Z	3	2												1								
OFF	Z	3	1													1							1
IN FRONT OF	Z	2	2																				
BY MEANS OF	Z	2													2								1
AHEAD OF	Z	2													1								
BELOW	Z	2	2																				
ALONG	Z	2	1																				1
THROUGHOUT	Z	2																					
BESIDE	Z	2	1																				1
NEXT TO	Z	1	1																				
WITH REGARD TO	Z	1	1																				
INSTEAD OF	Z	1					1																
SINCE	Z	1	1																				
BENEATH	Z	1	1																				
OUT	Z	1	1																				
AMID	Z	1	1																				
UP	Z	1	1																				
BECAUSE OF	Z	1	1																				1
ACCORDING TO	Z	1	1																				
WITHIN	Z	1	1																				
TOTAL		2254	1216	22	2	1	31	1	2		5	2	21	552	49	44	1	2	10	17	79	285	

III. SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

As has already been said, prepositional phrases can operate as group qualifiers of a nominal group (N), adjectival or determinative group (Aj/D), adverbial group (B), or they can qualify the whole clause (Cl.) and operate as adjunct in the clause structure.

In the case of a clause qualifier, a prepositional phrase can stand initially, finally, or in the middle of a clause.

Table VIII lists all the occurrences of prepositional phrases with a given preposition operating as qualifiers of the above groups and of the clause. Prepositional phrases occurring in texts A and B were taken together.

Prepositional phrases which were not comparable with their corresponding Polish structures were not taken into consideration.

Table VIII reveals the following facts worth noting, concerning:-

1. Total occurrence of prepositional phrases in a given syntactic function:
 - (a) Highest occurrence of prepositional phrase operating as adjunct in the structure of a clause.
 - (b) Relatively high occurrence of prepositional phrase operating as qualifier to a nominal group.
2. Occurrence of particular prepositional phrase in a given syntactic structure:
 - (a) High occurrence of "of N", "in N", "to N", "on N", "at N", "for N", "with N", "between N", "after N", and "under N", as qualifier of nominal.
 - (b) Low occurrence of "by N" as qualifier of nominal.

- (c) Non-occurrence of "than N", "before N", "across N", "behind N", "up to N", as qualifier of nominal.
- (d) High occurrence of "of N", "to N", "for N", "as N", and "than N", as qualifiers of adjectival and determinative groups.
- (e) High occurrence of "than N" as qualifier of adverbial group.
- (f) High occurrence of nearly all prepositional phrases operating as adjunct.
- (g) Relatively low occurrence of "of N" operating as adjunct.
- (h) Non-occurrence of "than N" operating as adjunct.

TABLE VIII

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	TOTAL	GROUP QUALIFIER			CLAUSE
		N	A/D	B	QUALIF.
OF	N 1096	979	45	1	71
IN	N 639	119	3		517
TO	N 323	53	24	1	245
ON	N 213	26	3		184
AT	N 194	28			166
FOR	N 207	49	13	2	143
WITH	N 275	36		2	237
BY	N 254	4			250
FROM	N 143	18	1		124
ABOUT	N 34	8			26
INTO	N 47	3			44
AS	N 43	3	8		32
BETWEEN	N 32	8			24
AFTER	N 52	10			42
LIKE	N 18	3			9
THROUGH	N 28	5	1		22
WITHIN	N 27	1			26
OVER	N 31	4		1	26
OUT OF	N 18	2			10
WITHOUT	N 28	1			27
THAN	N 14		8	6	
BEFORE	N 17				17
ABOVE	N 14	1		2	11
AMONG	N 11	4		1	6
UNDER	N 17	9			8
ROUND	N 12				12
ACROSS	N 7				7
AGAINST	N 12	3			9
BEHIND	N 5				5
PAST	N 6	1			5
ONTO	N 9	1			8
UP TO	N 5				5
DURING	N 12	2			10
DUE TO	N 15	2			13
DESPITE	N 10	1			9
THROUGHOUT	N 10	1			9
BENEATH	N 6	1			5
BY MEANS OF	N 7				7
UNTIL	N 5				5
BEYOND	N 6				6
NEAR	N 7	2			5
BELOW	N 6	4			2
INSTEAD OF	N 5				5
OPPOSITE	N 4	1			3
EXCEPT	N 2	2			
DOWN	N 3				3
OFF	N 4	1			3
IN FRONT OF	N 2	2			
AHEAD OF	N 1				1
APART FROM	N 1				1
UP	N 2				2
INSIDE	N 1				1
SINCE	N 2				2
ALONG	N 3				3
OWING TO	N 1				1
BESIDE	N 1				1
NEXT TO	N 1	1			
WITH REGARD TO	N 1				1
OUT	N 1				1
AMID	N 1				1
BECAUSE	N				
ACCORDING TO	N				
TOTAL	13948	1399	106	16	2427
PERCENTAGE		35.4	2.7	0.4	61.5

IV. SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF POLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE
ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Table IX lists all the occurrences of the Polish equivalents as group qualifiers (of nominal, adjectival, determinative, and adverbial groups), and as clause qualifiers, i.e. adjuncts.* All the equivalents were divided into main equivalent structures in order to investigate if any of these groups show some interesting points of difference as far as their syntactic function is concerned.

Here are some facts worth noting:-

1. Equivalent structures which operate as group qualifier and clause qualifier: "r N", "r n N²", "c N", "n⁵ N²", "N²", "N⁵", "ik", "b".
2. Equivalent structures which operate as group qualifier only: "e N⁵", "ext. N", "a".
3. Equivalent structures which operate as clause qualifier only: "r a N", "b r N", "r n r N", "pk", "S.Cl.", "b V¹".

Table X lists equivalent structures which occur in other syntactic functions than qualifiers:

1. As subject: "b N", "N¹".
2. As complement: "n⁵ N²", "N²", "N³", "N⁴", "N⁵", "a", "pv-V. 7N
3. As main clause.

Table XI summarises information contained in Tables IX and X. It reveals the following facts concerning:

1. Total occurrence of equivalents in a given syntactic function

* In Polish, we regard as clause qualifiers not only adverbial phrases, but also verbal phrases (infinitival and participial) and subordinate clauses, as their function is that of qualifying the whole clause.

- (a) Highest occurrence of equivalents operating as adjuncts.
 - (b) Relatively high occurrence of equivalents operating as nominal group qualifiers.
2. Occurrence of particular equivalent groups:
- (a) Relatively high occurrence of "c N" group operating as qualifier to adjectival or adverbial group.
 - (b) High occurrence of "n⁵ N²" group operating as adjunct.
 - (c) High occurrence of "N²", "N³", "N⁴", "N⁵", "a", operating as complement.

TABLE IX

T N	TOTAL	QUALIFIER			
		N	A/D	B	C
DO	N ² 248	64	8	4	172
CO DO	N ² 6				6
OD	N ² 78	3	2	3	70
(NA)OKOL	N ² 8	1			7
U	N ² 34	7	1		26
PONIZEJ	N ² 4	2			2
ZZA	N ² 1				1
Z	N ² 154	47	19		88
WZDLUZ	N ² 2				2
BEZ	N ² 26	3			23
WEDLUG	N ² 3				3
DLA	N ² 38	9	7		22
PODCZAS	N ² 3				3
O BOK	N ² 3	2			1
WOBEC	N ² 1				1
ZAMIAST	N ² 1				1
POMIMO	N ² 10	1			9
SPOD	N ² 1				1
ODNOSNIE	N ² 1	1			
POWYZEJ	N ² 2				2
NA PRZECIWKO	N ² 3				3
WSKUTEK	N ² 21				21
WEWNATRZ	N ² 1				1
KOLO	N ² 3				3
ZALEZNI OD	N ² 1				1
NIEZALEZNI OD	N ² 1				1
POSIROD	N ² 16	6	1		9
KU	N ² 4				4
DZIEKI	N ² 2				2
PRZECIWKO	N ² 2	2			
W	N ² 65	4	1		60
NA	N ² 114	15	7		92
ZA	N ² 26	7	2		17
(PO)PRZEZ	N ² 71	4	1		66
O	N ² 19	6		1	12
PRZED	N ² 5				5
PO	N ² 3				3
(PONAD	N ² 4			3	1
POMIEDZY	N ² 7			1	6
ZEWZGLEDUNA	N ² 2				2
W	N ² 485	100			385
NA	N ² 163	24			139
ZA	N ² 9				9
PO	N ² 20	18	1		67
Z	N ² 115	34		1	80
POD	N ² 24	10			14
PRZY	N ² 65	3	1		61
(PO)NAD	N ² 19	3			16
PRZED	N ² 21	3			18
POZA	N ² 6	1			5
POMIEDZY	N ² 25	7			18
O	N ² 48	10			38
TOTAL	2148	397	51	13	1687
T N					
PRZEZ CALA	N ² 1				1
PO CALEJ	N ² 1				1
NA CALEJ	N ² 1				1
TOTAL	3				3
b + N					
DOPIERO W	N ² 1				1
JESZCZE W	N ² 1				1
TOTAL	2				2
T N N ²					
W POBLIZU	N ² 5				5
W OKOLICY	N ² 5	3			2
W SPRAWIE	N ² 3				3
W MIEJSCU	N ² 5	3			2
W KIERUNKU	N ² 1				1
W RODZAJU	N ² 1	1			
W OKRESIE	N ² 2				2
W CIAGU	N ² 29				29
W CZASIE	N ² 16	1			15
W CELU	N ² 1				1
W WYNIKU	N ² 2				2
W NASTEPSTWIE	N ² 3				3
NA PRZESTRZENI	N ² 1				1
NA PODSTAWIE	N ² 3				3
NA TLE	N ² 1	1			
NA TEMAT	N ² 1	1			
NA PUNKCIE	N ² 1				1
NA MIEJSCIE	N ² 1				1
Z STRONY	N ² 1				1
Z POWODU	N ² 2	1			1
ZA POMOCĄ	N ² 23	4			19
PRZY POMOCY	N ² 1				1
DO CZASU	N ² 2				2
PO DRUGIEJ STRONIE	N ² 1				1
TOTAL	111	15			96
T N T N					
DO GORY PO	N ² 1				1

C N	TOTAL	QUALIFIER			
		N	A/D	B	C
JAK	N 19		9		1
JAKO	N 16	2			1
NIZ	N 10		5	5	
NICZYM	N 2		1		
TOTAL	47	2	15	5	2
N ² N ²					
DROGA	N ² 11	1			1
e N ²					
SPOWODOWANIE	N ² 6	6			
EXT. ITEM	N 27	27			
N					
N ²	823	788	16	1	1
N ³	3		3		
N ⁵	6	2	2		2
TOTAL	832	790	21	1	2
(neg) a	65	65			
b	80	2			78
pk	10				10
ik	10	2			8
(s/neg) s.c.	35				3
b.v.	1				

TABLE X

b N	TOTAL	S	C
TYLKO N	1	1	
JEDYNIEN	1	1	
N ² N			
NASTEPSTWEM	1		1
N ¹	135	135	
N ²	804		41
N ³	54		5
N ⁴	91		91
N ⁵	174		168
a	76		1
b.v.	5		5
TOTAL		137	300

TABLE XI

POLISH EQUIVALENTS	GROUP QUALIFIER			CLAUSE QUALIFIER	SUBJECT	COMPLEMENT	MAIN CLAUSE
	N	A/D	B				
r N	397	51	13	1687			
r a N				3			
b r N				2			
r n N ²	15			96			
r n r N				1			
c N	2	15	5	25			
n ^s N ²	1			10		1	
e N ⁵	6						
ext N	27						
N ¹					135		
N ²	788	16	1	18		41	
N ³		3				51	
N ⁴						91	
N ⁵	2	2		2		168	
(neg) a	65					11	
b	2			78			
pk				10			
ik	2			8			
(c/neg) JCI				35			
b V ¹				1			
b N					2		
pv... N						3	
(neg) MCI							2
TOTAL	1307	87	19	1976	137	366	2
PERCENTAGE	33.5	2.3	0.5	51.	3.2	9.4	0.1

V. COMPARISON OF SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF ENGLISH
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES AND THEIR POLISH EQUIVALENTS

Table XII classifies occurrences of the prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents according to their syntactic function. It points to the fact that there is a considerable overlap between the syntactic function of the English prepositional phrases and their Polish equivalents. There is, however, a difference in the occurrence of clause qualifiers in the two languages, as there is a bigger occurrence of that structure in English. This can be accounted for by occurrence of equivalents operating as subject and complement in the structure of a clause in Polish.

TABLE XII

	Group Qualifier			Total	Clause Qualifier	S,C,M.Cl.
	N	Aj/D	B			
	%	%	%	%	%	
English	35.4	2.7	0.4	38.5	61.5	
Polish	33.5	2.3	0.5	36.3	51	12.7

Finally, Table XIII gives correlation between the prepositional phrases in different syntactic function in English and their equivalents in Polish.

The fact worth noting here is that the change of the qualified in translation from English into Polish is often a determining factor in the choice of a particular equivalent.

TABLE XIII

English

N r N

Aj/D r N

B r n

Cl. r N

Polish

1.	N r N ²	N r N ²	B r n N ²	N n ⁵ N ²
2.	N r N ³	N r N ⁴	B r N ⁴	N a
3.	N r N ⁴	N r n N ²	B N ²	N N ²
4.	N r N ⁵	Aj r N ²	Cl. r N ²	Aj r N ²
5.	N r n N ²	Aj r N ⁴		Cl. b ⁵ r N ⁵
6.	N c N ²	Aj r N ⁵		Cl. r N ²
7.	N c N ⁵	Aj c N ¹		Cl. r N ³
8.	N e N ⁵	Aj N ²		Cl. r N ⁴
9.	N ext. N ⁵	Aj N ⁵		Cl. r N ⁵
10.	N N ²	B r N ²		Cl. r n N ²
11.	N N ⁵	B N ³		Cl. ra N ⁴
12.	N a	Cl. r N ⁵		Cl. r a N ⁵
13.	N neg. a	Cl. ik		Cl. r n r N ⁵
14.	N ik	C		Cl. c N
15.	N b			Cl. c N ⁴
16.	Aj r N ²			Cl. c S.Cl.
17.	Aj r N ⁵			Cl. b r N ⁴
18.	B r N ²			Cl. neg. S.Cl.
19.	B c N ¹			Cl. b V ⁱ
20.	B c N ²			Cl. N ²
21.	Cl. r N ²			Cl. N ⁵
22.	Cl. r N ⁵			Cl. ik
23.	Cl. S.Cl.			Cl. pk
24.	S			Cl. b
25.	C			Cl. S.Cl.
				S
				neg. M.Cl.
				pv-V...C

VI. FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL
PHRASES AND THEIR POLISH EQUIVALENTS, AS SEEN FROM
TABLES XIV AND XV

Of N (A 623, B 538)

I. r N (A 45, B 97)

1. do N² (A 6, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 3, Aj3, Cl. 1 in English and Polish.

Motion towards indicated. Preposition determined by its correlation with prefix of antecedent.

(A pp. 72, 68) blood supply of the bone (Ex.1)
doplyw krwi do kosci

Preposition determined by the antecedent to which it is fixed.

(A pp. 188, 193) capable of treating such a fracture (Ex.2)
zdolny do leczenia takiego zlamania

Preposition determined by lexical change of antecedent in Polish.

(B pp. 14, 18) he thought sadly of those carefree days (Ex.3)
wracal mysla do dni beztroskich

2. od N² (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	Aj 1
N	N 1
N	Cl. 1

Preposition determined colligationally by adjectival antecedent in comparative degree in Polish.

* If the preposition following a given antecedent is uncommutable, it is regarded as being fixed to that antecedent.

(B pp. 19, 25) ten years the junior of Nannie Bloggs
 okolo dziesieciu lat mlodsza od niani
 Bloggs (Ex.4)

Aspect of origin of given thing indicated in Polish.

(B pp. 23, 30) gave one of Nannie Bloggs' sovereigns
 dal zlotego funta od niani Bloggs (Ex.5)

Preposition fixed to verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 78, 93) committed Ishmaelia to the control of
 international Negro finance
 uzaleznili Iszmaelie od miedzynarodowego
 kapitalu murzynskiego (Ex.6)

3. u N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and in Polish.

Location at somebody's place indicated.

(B pp. 52, 63) the bells of St. Bride's
 zegar u swietej Brydy (Ex.7)

(B pp. 72, 86) the ball of the Duchess of Stayle's
 bal u ksieznej Stayle (Ex.8)

4. z N² (A 8, B 42)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 25, Aj 18, Cl. 7 in English
 and Polish.

Place of origin of a person indicated.

(B pp. 74, 89) the statemen of Berlin and Geneva
 mezowie stanu z Berlina i Genewy (Ex.9)

Material, the thing is made of, indicated.

(B pp. 61, 74) his suit of striped flannel
 ubranie jego z prazkowanej flaneli (Ex.10)

Preposition determined collocationally by Polish antecedent
 translating the verbs "make of", "consist of".

(A pp. 181, 187) consist of the fat of blood plasma
 powstaja z tluszczu osocza (Ex.11)

(B pp. 73, 88) was made of bog-oak
 zrobione z czarnego debu (Ex.12)

Preposition collocated with equivalents of antecedents "one",
 "some", "a few", "many" and superlatives in the meaning of
 genitivus partitivus.

(B pp. 69, 85) the largest of these toys
 największa z tych zabawek (Ex.13)

(A pp. 166, 172) two of the three main principles of fracture
 treatment
 dwie z trzech zasad leczenia złaman (Ex.14)

Preposition determined by numeral in the head in the meaning
 of genitivus partitivus.

(A pp. 183, 187) of the three complications of fractures
 z trzech powstajacych po złamaniach
 powiklaniach (Ex.15)

5. bez N² (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N both in English and Polish.

Preposition determined by negator in head in Polish.

In Polish negation carried by preposition.

(B pp. 45, 55) a man of no importance
 podrozny bez znaczenia (Ex.16)

Preposition determined by part of lexical meaning of verb
 which is negative in English. In Polish "negative" meaning
 rendered by preposition.

(A pp. 198, 204) decline the opportunity of ensuing
 perfect position
 stalego nastawienia bez zabezpieczenia
 dobrego nastawienia (Ex.17)

6. (po(w)srod N² (A 0, B 3)

Qualifier of:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
N	Aj 1
Cl.	Cl. 1

Relationship between the items within one group represented
 by a head in plural (grammatical or contextual plurality).

(B pp. 5, 6) he had many charming friends of whom the
 most valued.....
 miał wielu przyjaciół, wśród których
 najbardziej cenil (Ex.18)

(B pp. 18, 24) the richest member of the household
 najbogatsza wśród domowników (Ex.19)

(B pp. 77, 92) a few of them
 nieliczni sposrod nich (Ex.20)

7. odnosnie N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Meaning of "concerning". Used mainly in technical language.

(A pp. 181, 186) details of an acidogenic diet
 szczegoly odnosnie diety zakwaszonej (Ex.21)

8. zamiast N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Preposition is equivalent of English verbal antecedent and preposition.

(A pp. 72, 68) take place of complete recovery
 zamiast pelnego wyzdrowienia (Ex.22)

9. wskutek N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Causative relationship between action and resulting state indicated.

(A pp. 112, 109) died of streptococcal throat infection
 zmarl wskutek paciorkowatego zakazenia
 gardla (Ex.23)

10. przez N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N with verbal meaning in English and Polish.

Relationship between action and its performer indicated.

(A pp. 190, 195) with retraction of the supra-spinatus
 z pociaganiem odlamu przez miesien
 nadgrzbietowy (Ex.24)

11. na N⁴ (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Cl. in Polish

Preposition determined by verbal antecedent to which it is fixed.

(A pp. 197, 202) special precautions of asepsis
 zwracac uwage na aseptyke (Ex.25)

12. o N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Preposition determined by correlation with prefix of antecedent in Polish.

(A pp. 184, 188) fixed point of the patient's pelvis
oparcie o miednice chorego (Ex.26)

13. w N⁵ (A 7, B 11)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Location indicated; often with a name of a place.

(A pp. 105, 96) arthritis of the radiocarpal joint
martwica w stawie promieniowo-
nadgarstkowym (Ex.27)

(B pp. 54, 65) the custom officials of Le Bouget
celnicy w Le Bouget (Ex.28)

14. przy N⁵ (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Location or presence at action or event indicated; often with verbal nouns as heads.

(A pp. 175, 180) pain of cutting down the plaster
bol przy przecinaniu gipsu (Ex.29)

(A pp. 180, 93) the distribution of vessels of the second
type
unaczynienie rozdzialu naczyn przy drugim
typie (Ex.30)

15. na N⁵ (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Location indicated (Ex.32). Preposition determined collo-
cationally by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 56, 67) a man of my position
czlowiek na moim stanowisku (Ex.31)

(A pp. 195, 199) the skin creases of the wrist
bruzd skornych na dloni (Ex.32)

16. po N⁵ (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N and B in English and Polish.

Relationship in time indicated. Preposition determined collo-
cationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 181, 187) complication of fractures
 komplikacji po złamaniach (Ex.33)

(A pp. 182, 187) within a few hours of injury
 w kilka godzin po wypadku (Ex.34)

17. z N⁵ (A 2, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 3
N	Aj 1
N	Cl. 1
Cl.	Cl. 1

Relationship of accompaniment between two items indicated.

(A pp. 108, 103) cases of avulsion of the whole upper limbs..
 przypadki z oderwaniem całej górnej
 kończyny (Ex.35)

(B pp. 388, 347) trays of milk
 tace z mlekiem (Ex.36)

Preposition determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 28, 33) his knowledge of rural life
 obeznany z życiem wsi (Ex.37)

(A pp. 197, 201) the same as incidence of spontaneous
 infection of closed fractures
 porównac z samoistnym zakażeniem zamkniętego
 złamania (Ex.38)

(B pp. 8, 12) make sense of that bit
 dac rade z tym kawalkiem (Ex.39)

18. pod N⁵ (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Preposition determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(A pp. 185, 190) tilt of 30° or 40°
 nachylenie pod kątem 30° - 40° (Ex.40)

(B pp. 15, 20) Battle of Hastings
 Bitwa pod Hastings (Ex.41)

19. nad N⁵ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Preposition determined by antecedent which itself points to location.

(A pp. 68, 81) over the gallery of the dining saloon
na galerii nad jadalnia (Ex.42)

20. przed N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Preposition determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 192, 198) to prevent the entry of flies or dust
ochrony przed muchami i kurzem (Ex.43)

21. o N⁵ (A 2, B 22)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 2
N	Cl. 1
Aj	Cl. 1
Cl.	N 1
Cl.	Cl. 19

Meaning of "in connection with" or "about" expressed.

(B pp. 76, 92) an elastic system of bankruptcy law
elastyczny system ustaw o bankructwie (Ex.44)

(B pp. 47, 57) in ignorance of this
nie informował o tym (Ex.45)

(B pp. 46, 56) oblivious of the cleft sticks
zapomniał o rozszczepionych kijach (Ex.46)

(A pp. 80, 77) wrote of the fracture of the neck of the
femur
pisał o złamaniu szyjki kości udowej (Ex.47)

II. za pomocą N² (A 2, B 1)

1. za pomocą N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Relation between action and way of performing it indicated. Often used in technical language.

(A pp. 104, 95) treatment of immobilisation alone
leczenie za pomocą samego unieruchomienia (Ex.48)

2. w okolicy N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Location indicated.

(A pp. 179, 183) oedema of the unprotected area
opuchlizna w okolicy okienka (Ex.49)

3. ze strony N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Meaning of "on the part of" expressed.

(B pp. 32, 40) It's very kind of you
to bardzo uprzejma propozycja ze strony
pana (Ex.50)

III. c N (A 0, B 1)1. jak N (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Cl. in Polish. Equivalent determined by grammatical change of antecedent.

(B pp. 56, 67) it was the act of an Englishman
postapil jak Anglik (Ex.51)

IV. ext. N (A 3, B 11)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish.

Extratextual item (participial form) inserted where inferred from the context.

(B pp. 67, 81) words of blood and thunder
telegramy nabrzmiale krwia i mordem (Ex.52)

(A pp. 178, 182) complication of plaster immobilisation
komplikacje wywolane unieruchomieniem
gipsowym (Ex.53)

V. a (A 21, B 31)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

English

Polish

N

N 51

Aj

the equivalent is C 1

Equivalent determined collocationally. Often it is the only possibility in Polish.

(B pp. 75, 90) the chief posts of the state
najwyższe stanowiska państwowe (Ex.54)

(A pp. 111, 106) the boy of seven
chłopiec siedmioletni (Ex.55)

(A pp. 104, 94) little short of perfect
niewiele ustępował normalnemu (Ex.56)

VI. N¹ (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 532, 313)

1. N¹ (A 28, B 16)

Prepositional phrase qualifies in English:

N 41

A 2

Cl. 1

Its equivalent is S in Polish. Antecedent not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 197, 201) swabs of dry gauze
suche gaziki (Ex.57)

(B pp. 60, 72) William's command of French
Francuszczyzna Williama (Ex.58)

Antecedent translated by adjective.

(A pp. 201, 205) pressure of the metal
uciskający metal (Ex.59)

(B pp. 61, 73) roundels of coloured vegetables
jarzyny wycięte w kolorowe plasterki (Ex.60)

Antecedent rendered by verbal form. Head becomes subject.

(A pp. 190, 194) the failure of manipulative reduction
nastawienie operacyjne może się nie udać (Ex.61)

(B pp. 70, 84) there was a glint of jewellery
zaśkrzyły się klejnoty (Ex.62)

Prepositional phrase qualifies adjective in English. Antecedent rendered by verb.

(B pp. 72, 87) full of elderly hearty eaters
wypełnili po brzegi starsi biesiadnicy (Ex.63)

Prepositional phrase qualifies clause in English.

(B pp. 12, 17) no one thought of John
nikomu na mysl nie przyszedl John (Ex.64)

Prepositional phrase qualifies adjective in English. Notion,
carried by genitivus partitivus in English phrase, ignored in
Polish.

(B pp. 18, 24) the oldest of the male collaterals
najstarszy meski przedstawiciel linii
bocznej (Ex.65)

2. N² (A 486, B 279)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 738
Aj	Aj 3
D	D 13
Cl. 13	Its equivalent is C in Polish

"Of" relationship indicated.

(B pp. 14, 19) policy of the Megapolitan
taktyka Megapolitanu (Ex.66)

(A pp. 197, 202) results of reconstructive operations
wyniki zabiegu rekonstrukcyjnego (Ex.67)

N² determined by antecedents such as "a lot of", "a number
of", "much of", whose correspondents in Polish require the use of
N².

(B pp. 32, 39) a lot of interesting people
wielu interesujacych ludzi (Ex.68)

(A pp. 180, 185) much of calcium salts
duzo soli wapnia (Ex.69)

N² determined by antecedent in Polish.

(B pp. 36, 44) full of tickets
pelny biletow (Ex.70)

N² determined by negative antecedent in Polish (lexical or
grammatical negation).

(B pp. 78, 93) deprived her of the fruits of victory
pozbawil ja owocow zwyciestwa (Ex.71)

(B pp. 75, 90) was no form of government
nie miały rządu (Ex.72)

3. N⁴ (A 18, B 14)

Prepositional phrase qualifies in English N 17, A 3, Cl. 11.

In Polish its equivalent is C.

(B pp. 2, 11) there was a photograph of it
fotografowali ją (Ex.73)

(A pp. 144, 201) adoption of no-touch technique
stosować techniki operacyjną bez dotykania
palcami (Ex.74)

(B pp. 42, 51) the more I see of Lord Copper
im więcej widuje Lorda Coppera (Ex.75)

(A pp. 179, 189) operation is of little significance
operacja nie miała znaczenia (Ex.76)

4. N⁵ (A 0, B 4)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	Aj 1
Aj	Aj 1
N	equivalent is C in Polish 2

(B pp. 21, 27) in the fullness of his gratitude
przejęty wdzięcznością (Ex.77)

(B pp. 39, 47) full of pencils
wyladowany ołówkami (Ex.78)

VII. ik (A 0, B 5)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 2
Cl.	Cl. 3

ik determined by V^{ing} form contained in English phrase.

(B pp. 47, 57) the pleasure of stamping your passport
przyjemność przyłożyć pieczęć do pana
paszportu (Ex.79)

VIII. S.Cl. (A 3, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

English

Polish

N

Cl. 6

S.Cl. determined by nonfinite verb form in English phrase which has finite verb form equivalent in Polish.

(A pp. 199, 204) advantage of being absorbed in the process..
ma ta wielka przewaga, ze ulega absorbcji
(Ex.80)

(B pp. 62, 75) he made the motions of drinking
pokazal, ze chce pic (Ex.81)

IX. O (A 16, B 12)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 8, Cl. 10 in English.

Prepositional phrase not translated where it can be inferred from the context or because of stylistic reasons.

(B pp. 30, 37) vanity of the man
proznosc (Ex.82)

(B pp. 63, 75) think of it
przemyslec (Ex.83)

(B pp. 40, 48) six of them
szesciu (Ex.84)

X. ≠ (A 2, B 64)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 42, 51) the best of luck
szczesliwej drogi (Ex.85)

(B pp. 55, 66) make a monkey of him
wystrychnac go na dudka (Ex.86)

(B pp. 18, 24) coming of the Lord
Sad Ostateczny (Ex.87)

(B pp. 22, 29) who had the use of their legs
procz obloznie chorych (Ex.88)

In N (A 337, 349)I. r N (A 269, 224)1. do N² (A 13, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 2
Cl.	Cl. 15

Preposition determined by lexical change of antecedent involving change of relationship from location to motion.

(B pp. 72, 86) the cruise in the Persian Gulf
w drodze do zatoki Perskiej (Ex.89)

(B pp. 68, 80) splashed it in six national newspapers
rozeslal je do szesciu dziennikow (Ex.90)

(A pp. 197, 202) plunged in the boiling water
zanurzono do gotujacej wody (Ex.91)

2. u N² (A 24, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 4
Cl.	Cl. 21

Location at somebody's place or presence in person indicated.

Head is animate object.

(A pp. 167, 173) in children
u dzieci (Ex.92)

(B pp. 77, 92) row in the Jackson family
awantura rodzinna u Jacksonow (Ex.93)

3. z N² (A 4, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 3
N	Cl. 1
Cl.	Cl. 7

Location of origin of a given item indicated.

(A pp. 194, 204) no one in the theatre must ever touch
nikt z sali operacyjnej nie powinien
dotykac (Ex.94)

Preposition determined collocationally by antecedent in
Polish (correlation with verbal prefix).

(B pp. 76, 91) were in two main companies
skladal sie z dwoch glownych rodzajow broni
(Ex.95)

(A pp. 790, 884) is exposed in the wound
wystaje z rany (Ex.96)

Preposition determined collocationally by head in Polish.

(A pp. 105, 96) in view of the recognised danger of
arthritis
z uwagi na znane niebezpieczenstwo zmian
zapalnych (Ex.97)

4. dla N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Aj in
Polish. Purpose indicated.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 79, 77) one of importance in maintaining the nutri-
tion of the femoral head
wazne dla utrzymania odzywiania glowy kosci
udowej (Ex.98)

5. po(w)strod N² (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
Cl.	Cl. 2

Location among items of one group indicated.

(B pp. 17, 23) pool in a wilderness of mud and rushes
sadzawka wsrod blot poroslych sitowiem
(Ex.99)

(B pp. 20, 26) losing them in the bed clothes
zarzuca je wsrod poscieli (Ex.100)

6. na N⁴ (A 1, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
Cl.	Cl. 4
Aj.	Aj 2

Equivalent determined both by antecedent and by head.

(B pp. 55, 67) It has never been in the market
nie wypuszcza go na rynek (Ex.101)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 41, 50) smart fellow in his way
bystry na swój sposób (Ex.102)

7. w N⁴ (A 12, B 9)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
Cl.	N 1
Aj	Aj 1
Cl.	Cl. 18

Equivalent determined by correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

Motion into something indicated.

(A pp. 770, 882) inclusion of the epicondyle in the inner
side of the joint
wcisniecie nadklykcia w przysrodkowa
czesc stawu (Ex.103)

(B pp. 9, 14) embedded in the traffic block
wmurowana w zator samochodow (Ex.104)

(A pp. 186, 192) incorporated in the plaster cast
wlacza sie w opatrunek gipsowy (Ex.105)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head

(A pp. 197, 202) in this way
w ten sposob (Ex.106)

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and by head.

(A pp. 28, 35) dressed in brown and white checks
w ubraniu w biale i brazowe kraty (Ex.107)

(B pp. 18, 24) the richest member in ready cash
najbogatsza w gotowke (Ex.108)

8. za N⁴ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Period of time indicated.

(B pp. 35, 43) it was painted in her more active days
malowane za bardziej aktywnych jej dni
(Ex.109)

9. O N⁴ (A 1, B O)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by verbal antecedent. Motion indicated.

(A pp. 200, 205) will not be fully engaged in the bone
nie zaczepia sie nalezycie o kosc (Ex.110)

10. przez N⁴ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 23, 30) gave in mistake
dal przez pomylke (Ex.111)

11. w N⁵ (A 178, B 163)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 65
Cl.	Cl.276

Location indicated (Ex.112, 113).

(B pp. 47, 57) a little man in a seedy soft hat
niepozorny czlowiek w miakkim wyszarzonym
kapeluszu (Ex.112)

(A pp. 81, 79) a crack in the tunica intima
pekniecie w nablonku (Ex.113)

(B pp. 71, 86) in his serious hours
w godzinach poswieconych powaznej pracy
(Ex.114)

(A pp. 79, 76) in those cases
w tych przypadkach (Ex.115)

12. na N⁵ (A 12, B 21)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 3
Cl.	Cl. 30

Location indicated (Ex.116, 117). Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

- (B pp. 14, 20) the situation in the Far East
 sytuacja na Dalekim Wschodzie (Ex.116)
- (A pp. 107, 101) in those areas of the knee
 na tych powierzchniach kolana (Ex.117)
- (B pp. 51, 62) in the course of the years
 na przestrzeni wiekow (Ex.118)

13. przy N⁵ (A 10, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Presence at action or place indicated. Equivalent translates English preposition and the following head "presence".

- (A pp. 72, 69) can occur in the presence of a free blood
 supply
 ma miejsce przy niezaburzonym dopływie
 krwi (Ex.119)
- (A pp. 193, 201) in lengthy bone grafting operations
 przy długo trwających operacjach (Ex.120)
- (B pp. 29, 37) I was sick as a small boy in the hayfield ..
 odkąd wymiotowałem napiwszy się przy
 sianokosach (Ex.121)

14. po N⁵ (A 6, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 2
Cl.	Cl. 7

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

- (B pp. 77, 93) grandson in the female line
 wnuk po kadzieli (Ex.122)

Relationship in time indicated in Polish.

- (A pp. 79, 77) injury to the capsule in traumatic dislocation of the joint
uszkodzenie torebki po urazowym
zwichnięciu stawu biodrowego (Ex.123)

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and by head. Usually occurs with verbs denoting motion, e.g. "walk", "go". Movement on surface indicated in Polish.

- (B pp. 31, 38) whatever they have in Ishmaelia
wszystko co tam hasac moze po Iszmaelii (Ex.124)

- (A pp. 175, 180) walk in the streets
chodzic po ulicach (Ex.125)

Before names of foreign languages when preceded by verbs denoting various skills, such as writing, speaking, etc.

- (B pp. 61, 73) said in English
przemow po angielsku (Ex.126)

15. z N⁵ (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. both in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

- (A pp. 179, 173) incorporated in the lower margin
polaczony z dolnym brzegiem gipsu (Ex.127)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

- (A pp. 90, 87) in succeeding months
z uplywem miesiecy (Ex.128)

16. pod N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

- (A pp. 193, 199) in no circumstances
pod zadnym pozorem (Ex.129)

17. O N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

- (A pp. 109, 105) reported in a case
doniosl o przypadku (Ex.130)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 46, 86) in the twilight
o zmierzchu (Ex.131)

18. za N⁵ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent fixed to verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 56, 68) I rejoice in the Cote d'Azur
Przepadam za Rywiera (Ex.132)

II. r n N² (A 5, B 2)

1. w czasie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl.

Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 175, 180) in wet weather
w czasie sloty (Ex.133)

2. w ciagu N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl.

Duration of time indicated. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 178, 182) in a day or two
w ciagu dnia lub dwoch (Ex.134)

3. w okresie N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl.

Duration of time indicated. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 74, 90) in Lent
w okresie Wielkiego Postu (Ex.135)

4. w okolicy N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N. Location indicated. The exact place is not specified.

(B pp. 55, 67) vineyard in Bordeaux
mala winnica w okolicy Bordeaux (Ex.136)

III. N¹ (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 33, B 40)

1. N¹ (A 7, B 7)

In English, prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. In Polish, N¹ is S. Equivalent determined by change of voice from passive into active.

(B pp. 75, 91) it was found in practice
jak praktyka wykazala (Ex.137)

Equivalent determined by lexical change in verb.

(B pp. 35, 45) to find himself in black darkness
otaczaly go nieprzeniknione ciemnosci (Ex.138)

Aspect of location ignored in Polish.

(A pp. 190, 195) in the dimpling of skin
zaglebienia skorne (Ex.139)

2. N² (A 17, B 10)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 17
Cl.	N 4
Cl.	Cl. 1
Cl. equivalent is	C 5

Aspect of location ignored in Polish. "Of" relationship indicated.

(B pp. 8, 12) flowers in the South
kwiaty poludnia (Ex.140)

(A pp. 182, 187) muscles in the thigh
miesnie uda (Ex.141)

Equivalent conditioned by verbal antecedent (Ex.142).

(A pp. 76, 74) occur in a dangerous region
dotyczy okolicy niebezpiecznej (Ex.142)

(B pp. 61, 73) among the cool pebbles in the waters of his
home
kamykow rodzinnych potokow (Ex.143)

Prepositional equivalent does not exist in Polish. "N²" the only possibility with expressions of the time of the day.

(B pp. 42, 51) in the morning
tego ranka

(Ex.144)

3. N³ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(A pp. 90, 97) a further few months are spent in more energetic non-weight bearing exercise
kilka miesiecy nalezy poswiecic energiczniejszym cwiczeniom bez obciazenia (Ex.145)

4. N⁴ (A 7, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Aspect of location ignored.

(B pp. 9, 14) Julia drove in the latest model of
Julia prowadziła najswiezszy model (Ex.146)

Change of voice of verbal antecedent.

(A pp. 192, 198) be dressed in sterile gown
nosic sterylne ubrania (Ex.147)

5. N⁵ (A 1, B 21)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
Cl.	Cl. 5
Cl. equivalent is C	16

(B pp. 58, 70) Franconia in which he was obliged to sail...
Franconia,ktorym ostatecznie mial odplynac (Ex.148)

(B pp. 60, 72) I have no interest in commerce
nie interesuje sie handlem (Ex.149)

Relationship between action and means of performing it indicated.

(B pp. 52, 63) left aerodrome in his special plane
opuscil lotnisko specjalnie wynajetymsamolotem (Ex.150)

Relationship between action and a way of performing it indicated

(B pp. 30, 37) said in ringing tones
rzekl glosem wzburzonym (Ex.151)

Expressions of the time of the day or season are often rendered by "N⁵" equivalent.

(B pp. 56, 68) in winter
zima (Ex.152)

IV. a (A 3, B 11)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 5
Cl. equivalent is C	9

Aspect of location ignored in Polish. "Of" relationship indicated.

(B pp. 67, 81) every special correspondent in Europe
wszyscy europejscy korespondenci specjalni (Ex.153)

Prepositional equivalent does not exist in Polish.

(B pp. 13, 18) the knight in question
ow sir (Ex.154)

Equivalent determined by antecedent "wydawac sie" which is often followed by adjective.

(A pp. 73, 69) to be increased in density
wydawac sie bardziej zagęszczona (Ex.155)

(B pp. 51, 39) he seems to be in a very bad temper
wydaje sie wsciekly (Ex.156)

V. b (A 8, B 16)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl.

(B pp. 65, 78) I am a collector in a small way
Ja jestem potrochu zbieraczem (Ex.157)

Relationship between action and way of performing it indicated.

(B pp. 75, 91) to visit in turn
objezdzac kolejno (Ex.158)

(A pp. 172, 176) done in a circular manner
przeprowadzony okrecnie (Ex.159)

Expressions of time.

(B pp. 57, 69) in the morning
rano (Ex.160)

(A pp. 78, 76) in the former days
dawniej (Ex.161)

VI. ik (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl.

Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb form in the English phrase.

(A pp. 191, 196) there should be no hesitation in using
internal fixation
należy bez wahania zastosować zespolenie
wewnętrzne (Ex.162)

VII. S.Cl. (A 6, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. Verb
form inserted in Polish.

(A pp. 200, 205) in the case of larger bones
jeśli chodzi o większe kości (Ex.163)

Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb form in English
phrase which is changed into finite verb form in Polish.

(A pp. 104, 100) no efforts should be spared in preserving
the blood supply of the fragment
dlatego konieczne jest dłożenie wszelkich
starań by zachować ukrwienie odłamu
(Ex.164)

VIII. O (A 7, B 14)

In English, prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. In Polish,
it is not translated where it can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 55, 66) he said in this voice
mówił (Ex.165)

(B pp. 55, 67) in my opinion
..... (Ex.166)

IX. ≠ (A 5, B 42)

Lexical non-equivalence of the whole phrase.

- (B pp. 24, 31) men in shirt sleeves dicky (Ex.167)
 typow bez marynarek

To N (A 126, B 231)I. r N (A 81, B 149)1. do N² (A 46, B 96)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

	<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>	
	N	N	40
	Aj	Aj	2
	Cl.	Cl.	100
(B pp. 13, 18)	an ode to the seasonal fluctuation	ode do sezonowej fluktuacji (Ex.168)
(B pp. 68, 81)	bare to the waist	nagi do pasa (Ex.169)

Equivalent determined collocationally by verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 6, 10)	they were polite to Stitch	odnosili sie uprzejmie do Sticha (Ex.170)
(A pp. 111, 107)	is limited to the arteries	ogranicza sie do tetnic (Ex.171)
(B pp. 59, 71)	would belong to England	nalezalby do Anglii (Ex.172)

Equivalent determined by verbal prefix with which it correlates.

(A pp. 184, 190)	moulded to the contour	domodelowany do konczyny (Ex.173)
------------------	------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

Attitude towards person indicated.

(B pp. 32, 39)	he's always like that to waiters	on jest zawsze taki do kelnerow (Ex.174)
----------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------

2. dla N² (A 1, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Action or attitude towards object or person indicated.

Preposition determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 186, 190) harmful to the healing fracture
szkodliwa dla gojacego sie zlamania (Ex.175)

(B pp. 32, 39) polite to a proletarian
grzeczny dla proletariusza (Ex.176)

(B pp. 7, 11) why twenty pounds to Mrs. Beaver
dlaczego 20 funtow dla pani Beaver (Ex.177)

3. wedlug N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and by head.

(B pp. 18, 24) adapted to her own requirements
wykonany na zamowienie wedlug jej
osobistych instrukcji (Ex.178)

4. od N² (A 4, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

English

Polish

N

N 1

Cl.

Cl. 3

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and by head.

(A pp. 116, 111) an exception to this rule
wyjatek od reguly (Ex.179)

Equivalent determined by antecedent

(A pp. 102, 94) proximal to all vessels
doglowowo od wszystkich naczyn (Ex.180)

5. ku N³ (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Direction "towards" indicated.

(B pp. 8, 13) Josephine rolled to the head
przekulnawszy sie ku glowie (Ex.181)

Preposition determined collocationally by head in Polish.

(A pp. 109, 104) to the surgeon's surprise
ku zdziwieniu chirurga (Ex.182)

6. przeciw N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 114, 110) the defence of the wound to infection
w walce przeciw zakazeniom (Ex.183)

7. w N⁴ (A 1, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
Cl.	Cl. 3

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and by head.

(B pp. 59, 71) face to face
twarza w twarz (Ex.184)

(B pp. 22, 28) was speaking to the air
mowil w proznie (Ex.185)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Co-relation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(B pp. 36, 45) conduce to a mood
wprawiaja w nastroj (Ex.186)

(B pp. 72, 68) change to a formless oily debris
przekształcaja sie w bezkształtna oleista
masę (Ex.187)

Motion into something indicated.

(B pp. 46, 56) to a region of light, void and silence
w regiony swiatla, pustki i ciszy (Ex.188)

8. na N⁴ (A 13, B 19)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

11. za względu na N⁴ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Causative relationship indicated in Polish.

(A pp. 167, 173) unfair to the patient
 niedopuszczalne ze względu na chorego (Ex.196)

12. w N⁵ (A 9, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

When in English there is present perfect or past perfect of the verb "to go" (to be) as antecedent.

(B pp. 11, 16) You've been to Patagonia
 byles przeciez w Patagonii (Ex.197)

Equivalent determined by head.

(A pp. 179, 183) cutting the lower edge of the plaster to a more proximal level
 przecinajac dolny brzeg gipsu w kierunku dosrodkowym (Ex.198)

13. na N⁵ (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Preposition fixed to verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 60, 73) turning his attention to the dish
 skupial uwaga na stojacym polmisku (Ex.199)

Preposition collocated with verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 7, 12) I'm particularly attached to the owl
 bardzo mi zalezy na sowie (Ex.200)

14. przy N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by lexical change in antecedent in translation from English into Polish.

(A pp. 76, 74) attached to the proximal fragment
 pozostaja przy odlamie doglowowym (Ex.201)

15. po N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 1
N	Cl. 1

Relationship in time indicated in Polish.

(A pp. 111, 106) the favourable response to excision
 ustępowanie objawow po wycieciu (Ex.202)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 75, 90) in succession to his father Pankhurst
 odziedzizszy go po ojcu Pankhurstie (Ex.203)

16. z N⁵ (A 1, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	Cl. 1
Cl.	Cl. 7

Preposition fixed to verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 40, 48) contrast to the white tiles
 kantrastujac z bialymi kaflami (Ex.204)

Accompaniment indicated.

Preposition fixed to nominal antecedent.

(A pp. 106, 97) attached to the loose fragment
 pozostaja w lacznosci z oderwanym
 fragmentem (Ex.205)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 22, 29) to say goodbye to his grandmother
 pozegnac sie z babka (Ex.206)

17. pod N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies B in English and Cl. in Polish. Preposition-equivalent of English adverb and preposition.

(B pp. 45, 55) kept close to his nose
 trzymal pod nosem (Ex.207)

II. c N (A 1, B 1)1. jak N (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Aj in English and Polish.

Relationship of similitude indicated. Equivalent determined colligationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 200, 205) equal to the root diameter of the screw
taka sama jak srednica sruby (Ex.208)

2. niz N (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and B in Polish. Comparative relationship indicated.

Equivalent determined colligationally by antecedent (adverb in comparative degree).

(B pp. 19, 25) of some years seniority in bed to old
Mrs. Boot herself
lezala kilka lat dluzej niz sama stara pani
Boot (Ex.209)

III. a (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English. Its equivalent modifies N in Polish. No prepositional equivalent in Polish.

"a" the only equivalent in that context.

(B pp. 37, 46) you gave no instructions to the contrary ...
nie dal pan odmiennych polecen (Ex.210)

IV. b (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N and Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 24, 31) had driven him to the wrong address
zawiozl go gdzieindziej (Ex.211)

(B pp. 33, 41) three pounds to the good
trzy funty na czysto (Ex.212)

V. N(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 29, B 43)

1. N¹ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N or Cl. in English. Its equivalent is S in Polish. Equivalent determined by change of the voice of antecedent from passive into active.

(B pp. 60, 72) was given up to his quarters
kwatery ich zajmowala (Ex.213)

Antecedent not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 114, 110) the solution to the problem
problem (Ex.214)

2. N² (A 15, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
----------------	---------------

N	N 6
---	-----

Cl. equivalent is	C 11
-------------------	------

(B pp. 44, 53) subscription to R.G.S.
czlonkostwo krolewskiego Towarzystwa
Geograficznego (Ex.215)

(A pp. 168, 174) is not applied to dislocation
nie dotyczy zwichniac (Ex.216)

3. N³ (A 2, B 28)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Relationship between action and its receiver (animate object) indicated.

(B pp. 36, 44) he had been introduced to the Managing
Editor
przedstawiono go redaktorowi naczelnemu (Ex.217)

(A pp. 175, 180) adds to the patient's self-respect
daje choremu dobre samopoczucie (Ex.218)

(B pp. 75, 91) it was a new name to Lord Copper
Lordowi Copperowi nazwisko to nic nie
mowilo (Ex.219)

4. N⁴ (A 3, B 11)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(B pp. 28, 35) had been addicted to straight rye
pili tylko wódke (Ex.220)

(A pp. 180, 186) led to loss of a kidney
spowodowało utratę nerki (Ex.221)

5. N⁵ (A 8, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(A pp. 78, 76) attributable to rupture of the ligamentum
teres
uwarunkowane przerwaniem więzadła obłego (Ex.222)

(B pp. 44, 54) Miss Barton will see to you
Panna Barton zajmie się panem (Ex.223)

VI. ik (A 0, B 4)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Expression "go to bed" rendered by Polish "go to sleep".

(B pp. 57, 69) you may go to bed
możesz iść spać (Ex.224)

Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb forms contained in English phrase.

(B pp. 35, 43) used to milking and cubbing
przyzwyczajony doić krowy lub wyruszać na
młode liski (Ex.225)

VII. S.Cl. (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of verb form where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 177, 181) melts to a smooth paste
aż żelatyna roztopi się i powstanie gładki
klej (Ex.226)

VIII. O (A 1, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N1 and Cl.6 in English.

Prepositional phrase (often in final position in clause) with

personal pronouns not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from the context.

- 1 (B pp. 20, 26) of the utmost importance to him
bardzo wazne (Ex.227)
- (B pp. 39, 48) nodded to them
skinal (Ex.228)

IX. ≠ (A 11, B 23)

Lexical non-equivalence of the whole phrase.

- (B pp. 11, 16) ten minutes to two
z dwudziestominutowym opoznieniem (Ex.229)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

- (B pp. 72, 87) ran her to earth
kiedy znalazl ja (Ex.230)
- (B pp. 41, 50) we see eye to eye
jestesmy jednomyslni (Ex.231)

With N (A 151, B 142)

I. P N (A 70, B 70)

1. do N² (A 11, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. 11 and B 2 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

- (B pp. 18, 24) were counted in with Uncle Roderick's
annual deficit
wliczalo sie do rocznego deficitu stryja
Roderyka (Ex.232)

- (A pp. 172, 176) conformed with the contour of the limb
przylegal do konczyny (Ex.233)

- (A pp. 176, 181) kept parallel with the skin
utrzymane rownolegle do skory (Ex.234)

2. od N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent is fixed to antecedent.

- (A pp. 193, 199) teeming with bacteria
roja sie od bakterii (Ex.235)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 5, 9) beginning with the life of Rimbant
począwszy od biografii Rimbanta (Ex.236)

3. z N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Aj in Polish. Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

(A pp. 168, 174) satisfied with his reduction of a fracture..
zadowolony z nastawienia złamania (Ex.237)

4. u N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by lexical change in antecedent. Location at a person's place indicated in Polish.

(B pp. 5, 9) who lunched with Lady Metroland
bywających na lunchu u Lady Metroland (Ex.238)

5. obok N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and N in Polish. Location indicated.

(B pp. 62, 74) there was a whopper with the captain
straszydło obok kapitana (Ex.239)

6. wsrod N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Location indicated in Polish.

(B pp. 8, 12) having been lost with flowers
zagubiony wśród kwiatów (Ex.240)

7. wobec N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Causative relationship indicated.

(B pp. 46, 56) with her decision William's chances seemed
to fade beyond the ultimate horizon
wobec tej decyzji szance Williama rozwiały
się zupełnie (Ex.241)

8. bez N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by negation in English phrase. Negation
passes to equivalent. Head is positive in meaning.

(A pp. 91, 87) with neither abduction, adduction nor
flexion deformity
bez odwiedzenia, przywiedzenia, czy
zgiecia (Ex.242)

9. w N⁴ (A 0, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

(B pp. 17, 23) were furnished with taps
były zaopatrzone w krany (Ex.243)

Relationship in time indicated. Lexical change of head
involved.

(B pp. 63, 75) with an hour to spare
w godzinie przed odjazdem (Ex.244)

10. przez N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
Relationship between action and its performer indicated.

(B pp. 20, 29) baiting with terriers
tropienie przez jamniki (Ex.245)

11. na N⁴ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

(A pp. 76, 74) interferes with the blood supply of either
fragment
na wpływ na dopływ krwi do każdego z
odlanow (Ex.246)

12. w N⁵ (A 6, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies: N 1, Cl. 9 in English and
Polish. Location indicated.

(B pp. 33, 41) service with the Megapolitan Company
slużby w Megapolitanie (Ex.247)

Equivalent determined by lexical change in head.

- (B pp. 49, 60) leave letters with tobacconist
zostawic listy w trafice (Ex.248)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

- (A pp. 88, 84) interferes with regeneration of the
articular cartilage
przeszkadzaja w odnowie chrzastki stawowej (Ex.249)

- (A pp. 184, 188) with a Thomas' bed splint
w wyciagu na szynie Thomasa (Ex.250)

13. przy N⁵ (A 7, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Presence at event or action indicated.

- (B pp. 57, 69) with his coffee he swallowed
przy czarnej kawie polknal (Ex.251)

- (A pp. 78, 76) with the limb in strong internal rotation...
rotacji wewnetrznej (Ex.252)

14. na N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

- (B pp. 5, 9) concluding with Waste of Time
konczac na Stracie Czasu (Ex.253)

15. po N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Relationship in time between two actions indicated.

- (A pp. 80, 78) was achieved with the introduction of the
three flanged steel nail
zostala osiagnieta po wprowadzeniu
trojlistych stalowych gwozdzi (Ex.254)

16. z N⁵ (A 37, B 47)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 28 and Cl. 56 in English

and Polish. Accompaniment or association indicated.

- (A pp. 187, 192) late erosion with secondary haemorrhage....
poznej nadzerki z wtornym krwotokiem (Ex.255)

Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

- (A pp. 91, 87) to compete with it
aby współzawodniczyć z usztywnieniem (Ex.256)

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix.

- (B pp. 20, 26) connected with the Beast
związanego z Bestia (Ex.257)

17. pod N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

- (A pp. 77, 75) done with radiographic control
przeprowadzona pod kontrola radiologiczna (Ex.258)

18. poza N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent carries the meaning of English preposition and of part of head.

- (B pp. 30, 38) with the possible exception of the Prime
Minister
poza premierem (Ex.259)

19. o N⁵ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

- (B pp. 15, 20) men with a European reputation
ludzie o europejskiej sławie (Ex.260)

II. r n N² (A 6, B 2)

1. za pomocą N² (A 5, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Way of performing action indicated.

- (B pp. 72, 87) eating with an ivory shoe horn
zajadając za pomocą łyżek z kości słoniowej
do wkładania trzewików (Ex.261)

- (A pp. 197, 201) are tied with forceps
wiązać je za pomocą pincety (Ex.262)

2. w czasie N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 174, 179) avoided with the initial plaster
uniknieto w czasie pierwszego
nastawienia (Ex.263)

III. N(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 64, B 36)1. N¹ (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is S in Polish. Change of voice of antecedent from passive into active involved.

(B pp. 77, 93) Mr. Smiles was not satisfied with his post..
Panu Smiles nie odpowiadalo stanowisko (Ex.264)

(A pp. 199, 205) used with vitalium screws
sruby z witalium sa konieczne (Ex.265)

2. N² (A 7, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 in English and Polish. In other cases it qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required when head is inanimate object (Ex.266).

(B pp. 24, 31) his acquaintance with offices
jego znajomosc urzedow (Ex.266)

(A pp. 168, 174) has been so impressed with the frequency of
early redisplacement
byl pod wrazeniem czestosci wtornych
przemieszczen (Ex.267)

(B pp. 55, 67) half filled it with murky liquid
nalal sobie metnego plynu (Ex.268)

(A pp. 100, 92) do not interfere with the blood supply of
the fragments
nie zaburzaja doplywu krwi do odlamow (Ex.269)

3. N³ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its

equivalent is C in Polish. Verbal antecedent in Polish does not require use of preposition.

(B pp. 56, 68) I am much occupied with sport
oddaje sie sportom (Ex.270)

4. N⁴ (A 5, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Verbal antecedent in Polish does not require use of preposition. Lexical change of antecedent involved.

(B pp. 31, 39) he was with great horn goggles
mial duze ogromnie wypukle rogowe okulary
(Ex.271)

(A pp. 114, 120) is faced with great difficulty
napotyka duze trudnosci (Ex.272)

5. N⁵ (A 51, B 23)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. and Aj in English. Its equivalent qualifies Aj and in the rest of cases is C in Polish. Instrumental aspect indicated.

(B pp. 12, 17) buzzed with praise
szumial chwalba (Ex.273)

(A pp. 72, 69) reacts with an active hyperemia
reaguje czynnym przekrwawienie (Ex.274)

(B pp. 26, 33) heavy with guilt
zdruzgotany poczuciem winy (Ex.275)

IV. b (A 7, B 6)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Relationship between action and way of performing it indicated.

(A pp. 106, 100) must be carried out with the utmost
gentleness
nastawiac jak najostrozniej (Ex.276)

(B pp. 57, 68) asked with subdued courtesy
zapytal uprzejmie (Ex.277)

V. Extratextual item N (A O, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 3 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Equivalent is conditioned by insertion of participial form where inferred from context.

(B pp. 15, 20) someone with a name
kogos majacego wyrobione imie (Ex.278)

(B pp. 66, 80) scooped the world with an eye witness
story
pobil wszelkie rekordy podajac
sprawozdanie naoczego swiadka (Ex.279)

VI ik (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of infinitival form inferred from the context.

(B pp. 93, 111) with sanctity of Ishmaelite home
uznawac swietosc domu izmaelskiego (Ex.279a)

VII. S.Cl. (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 1 and Cl. 2 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by change of nonfinite verb form from English phrase to finite verb form.

(B pp. 67, 81) with Jakes filling a thousand words of
blood and thunder a day
skoro Jakes slal bez przerwy telegrafy
nabrzmiate krwia i mordem (Ex.280)

(A pp. 185, 191) with the object of correcting displacement
gradually
by przemieszczenie wyrownowalo sie
stopniowo (Ex.281)

VIII. O (A 3, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. In Polish, it is not translated where it can be inferred from the context, and in all cases when head is pronoun.

(B pp. 9, 14) East wind swept the street carrying with it
the exhaust gas of a hundred motors
Wschodni wiatr zamiatal ulice unoszac gas
spalinowy tysiacu motorow (Ex.282)

IX. ≠ (A 0, B 18)

Lexical non-equivalence of antecedent and phrase.

(B pp. 17, 23) had died with him
zabral do grobu (Ex.283)

(B pp. 28, 35) they shared the lift with a very extra-
ordinary man
zjechal z nimi czlowiek osobliwy (Ex.284)

By N (A 185, B 80)

I. r N (A 61, B 22)

1. do N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 182, 187) will suffice by making extension and
counterextension
do stosowania wyciagu i przeciwwyciagu
wystarczy (Ex.285)

2. z N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N and Cl. in English and
Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 52, 63) Ishmaelite by descent
Ishmaelita z pochodzenia (Ex.286)

Equivalent determined by change of antecedent. Causative
relationship indicated.

(A pp. 108, 103) would not kill by its haemorrhage
smierc z wykrwawienia (Ex.287)

3. od N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

(A pp. 88, 84) to be determined by the problem of
 avascular necrosis
 jest uzalezniony od ewentualnej martwicy
 z niedokrwawienia (Ex.288)

4. bez N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by combination of two prepositions from
 English text.

(B pp. 62, 74) could not come here except by invitation ...
 nie moze tu siedziec bez zaproszenia (Ex.289)

5. kolo N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Relationship
 in time indicated.

(B pp. 77, 93) by Easter the city was threatened by civil
 war
 kolo Wielkanocy miastu grozila wojna
 domowa (Ex.290)

6. wedlug N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 193, 199) by the clock
 wedlug zegarka (Ex.291)

(B pp. 75, 91) these, by the constitution, should have
 been
 te, wedlug konstytucji (Ex.292)

7. dzięki N³ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Positive outcome of action indicated.

(A pp. 73, 69) the replacement may be traced radiographically by decalcification which accompanies revascularisation
 proces ten mozna sledzic radiologicznie
 dzieki odwapnieniu towarzyszacemu
 rewaskularyzacji (Ex.293)

8. przez N⁴ (A 26, B 11)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by passive voice of antecedent. Relationship between action and its agent indicated.

(B pp. 34, 41) sent him by the private contributors
 przesyłane mu przez przyjazdnych
 współpracowników (Ex.294)

(A pp. 168, 174) treated by expert surgeons
 leczonych przez doświadczonych chirurgów
 (Ex.295)

9. za N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 59, 71) leading a tottering child by either hand ...
 trzymając za rękę (Ex.296)

10. o N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix.

(B pp. 35, 43) brushed by the boughs
 ocierające się o gałęzie (Ex.297)

11. w N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by lexical change in antecedent. Location indicated.

(A pp. 177, 181) in a pot surrounded by water
 do garnka umieszczonego w wodzie (Ex.298)

12. przy N⁵ (A 6, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location or presence at action indicated.

(A pp. 106, 101) may be detached by the impact of the head
of the radius
moga sie takze oddzielic przy
przycisnieciu glowki kosci promieniowej
(Ex.299)

(B pp. 15, 21) sleeps with a Boot by his bed
trzymaj jego ksiazki przy lozku (Ex.300)

13. po N⁵ (A 3, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 3 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and head. Aspect of succession indicated.

(B pp. 66, 80) day by day
dzien po dniu (Ex.301)

Relationship in time between action and instrument indicated.

(A pp. 112, 109) was relieved by cervical sympathectomy
ustapil po sympatektomii szyjnej (Ex.302)

14. na N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Lexical change of head involved. Location indicated.

(A pp. 190, 195) shown by radiographic evidence
pokazany na radiogramie (Ex.303)

15. z N⁵ (A 3, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
Cl.	Cl. 3
Cl.	B 1

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix.

Accompaniment or association indicated in Polish.

(A pp. 73, 69) is carried away by the blood stream
jest zmywany z krwia (Ex.304)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 71, 85) accompanied by his valet
razem z nieodstepnym sluzacym (Ex.305)

16. wskutek N² (A 14, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Causative relationship between two actions indicated.

(A pp. 190, 195) may be widely displaced by retraction of the quadriceps muscles
 mogą ulec przemieszczeniu wskutek pociągania przez mięsień czworogłowy (Ex.306)

II. n⁵ N² (A 10, B 0)1. droga N² (A 10, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Way of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 106, 100) cannot be improved upon by excision of the fragment
 nie można poprawiać drogą wycięcia odłamu (Ex.307)

III. r n N² (A 21, B 0)1. za pomocą N² (A 12, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 1 and Cl. 11 in English and Polish. Manner of performing action indicated, usually with verbal noun head.

(A pp. 79, 76) the operation of constructing the upper lip of the acetabulum by the insertion of a bone graft
 operacja rekonstrukcji górnego brzegu panewki za pomocą wstawienia przeszczepu kostnego (Ex.308)

(A pp. 184, 190) is fixed by extension strapping
 przytwierdzony za pomocą pasów (Ex.309)

2. przy pomocy N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Means of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 73, 76) by this creeping substitution
 przy pomocy tej powolnej przemiany (Ex.310)

3. na podstawie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Preposition equivalent determined by ante-

cedent and head. Used in sense of "on the basis of".

(A pp. 108, 103) have been confirmed by later clinical
experience
potwierdzono na podstawie doswiadczenia
klinicznego (Ex.311)

4. w wyniku N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish, often with verbal noun head. Causative relationship between two actions indicated.

(A pp. 180, 185) is reduced by increased fluid intake
zostaje zmniejszona w wyniku zwikszonego
przyjmowania plynów (Ex.312)

5. w czasie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish with verbal noun as head. Relationship in time between two actions indicated.

(A pp. 193, 201) have been contaminated by tying
ktore byly dotykane w czasie wiazania
(Ex.313)

NOTE: All " r n " equivalents occur in text A only.

IV. N^(1, 2, 4, 5) (A 71, B 46)

1. N¹ (A 30, B 30)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English, its equivalent is S in Polish. Equivalent determined by change of passive voice into active.

(A pp. 73, 70) is substituted by living bone
zastepuje kosc zywa (Ex.314)

(B pp. 5, 9) were read by the people
czytali je ludzie (Ex.315)

2. N² (A 6, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. In Polish, it qualifies N or is C. Equivalent determined by grammatical

change of the antecedent (verb into noun, Ex.316; passive into active, Ex. 317).

(B. pp. 78, 93) which led by Smiles
ktore pod przewodem Smilesa (Ex.316)

(A pp. 78, 76) is manifested by relative density of the
epiphysis
manifestuja obrazem względnego zageszczenia
nasady (Ex.317)

3. N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Change of voice of antecedent into active involved.

(B pp. 66, 80) trapped by the foot
przyskrzynila noge (Ex.318)

4. N⁵ (A 35, B 12)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 46 in English. In Polish, it qualifies N 1 and Cl. 2. In 44 cases in Polish it is C. Means of travelling indicated.

(B pp. 26, 33) journey by electric train
podroze koleja elektryczna (Ex.319)

Manner of performing action indicated.

(B pp. 16, 22) sent by post
przesyla poczta (Ex.320)

(A pp. 78, 76) achieved by cautious and gradual traction ..
osiagniety stopniowym wyciagiem (Ex.321)

(B pp. 21, 27) by some miracle
jakims cudem (Ex.322)

IV. pk (A 5, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb form from English phrase.

(A pp. 200, 205) by preventing shearing and rotational
movements
zapobiegajac ruchom tracym i rotacyjnym
(Ex.323)

(B pp. 78, 93) by joining the League of Nations
 przystępując do Ligi Narodów (Ex.324)

VI. S.Cl. (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. Equivalent determined by change of nonfinite verb form from English phrase into finite verb form in Polish.

(A pp. 114, 110) by reducing the oxygenation of tissues
 gdy uposledzaja utlenienie tkanek (Ex.325)

(B pp. 31, 38) by calling for exotic Magyar dishes
 zazadal egzotycznych potraw węgierskich (Ex.326)

VII. b (A 6, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Manner of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 105, 96) is reduced by operation
 jest nastawiane operacyjnie (Ex.327)

(B pp. 44, 53) employed by contract
 zatrudnianych kontraktowo (Ex.328)

VIII. o (A 5, B 2)

Prepositional phrase not translated.

(B pp. 86, 102) by the way
 (Ex.329)

IX. ≠ (A 6, B 6)

Lexical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 84, 100) by the end of the journey
 w ciągu podróży (Ex.330)

(B pp. 58, 70) were aired by tiny pertholes
 nie zapewniały dostatecznej ilości powietrza (Ex.331)

For N (A 83, B 148)

- I. r N (A 52, B 88)
 1. do N² (A 12, B 21)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
N	N 16
Aj	Aj 3
Aj	Cl. 1
Cl.	Cl. 13

Purpose indicated.

- (B pp. 45, 54) a cane for whacking snakes
 laska do usmiercania wazy (Ex.332)
- (A pp. 104, 94) indication for excision of the scaphoid
 wskazania do wyciecia kosci lodkowatej
 (Ex.333)
- (B pp. 9, 13) dressed for the street
 gotowa do wyjscia (Ex.334)
- (B pp. 60, 72) adequate for the exchange
 wystarczala do wymiany (Ex.335)
- (A pp. 176, 181) used for cutting plasters
 stosowane do przecinania gipsu (Ex.336)
2. od N² (A 1, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Often occurs with present perfect or past perfect in English.

Period of time extending to given moment indicated.

- (A pp. 112, 109) had been secluded for a long time
 byly zamkniete od dluzszego czasu (Ex.337)
- (B pp. 18, 24) had been bedridden for the last thirty
 years
 przebywajaca w lozku od lat trzydziestu
 (Ex.338)
3. dla N² (A 4, B 26)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

EnglishPolish

N	N	9
N	Aj	1
Aj	Aj	3
Cl.	Cl.	17

In most cases preposition followed by animate object.

Relevance to person indicated.

- (B pp. 12, 17) job for someone
posada dla kogos (Ex.339)
- (B pp. 26, 33) embarrassment for both of them
klopotliwe dla obu stron (Ex.340)
- (A pp. 167, 173) suitable for children
odpowiednie dla dzieci (Ex.341)
- (B pp. 30, 38) wants you to work for him
pragnie, aby pan pracowal dla niego (Ex.342)

4. z N² (A 6, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by collocation with head.

- (A pp. 189, 183) for the same reason
z tej samej przyczyny (Ex.343)
- (A pp. 197, 201) for this purpose
z tego powodu (Ex.344)

5. na N⁴ (A 7, B 16)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

EnglishPolish

N	N	5
Aj	Aj	3
Cl.	N	1
Cl.	Cl.	14

- (B pp. 58, 70) space for a long chair
miejsce na lezaki (Ex.345)
- (B pp. 60, 72) excellent for their stomachs
bardzo dobre na zoladek (Ex.346)

(B pp. 61, 74) not dressed for this climate
garnitur nie na ten klimat (Ex.347)

In above three cases, equivalent followed by inanimate head.

Equivalent determined by antecedent.

(A pp. 114, 109) reliance cannot be placed on the traumatic
arterial spasm for the control of
haemorrhage
nie mozna liczyc na opanowanie krwotoku
przez kurcz pourazowy (Ex.348)

(B pp. 73, 87) wait for me
poczekajcie na mnie (Ex.349)

Equivalent indicates location, with antecedent expressing motion.

(B pp. 39, 47) he was making for Sloane Street
pedzil na Sloane Street (Ex.350)

Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 192, 198) may be appointed for a period
nalezy wyznaczyc na pewien okres (Ex.351)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 51, 62) for instance
na przyklad (Ex.352)

6. przez N⁴ (A 7, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 78, 76) for several weeks
przez kilka lat (Ex.353)

(B pp. 68, 81) for two days
przez dwa dni (Ex.354)

7. za N⁴ (A 4, B 9)

Prepositional phrase qualifies:

English

N
Aj
Aj
Cl.

Polish

N 4
Aj 2
N 1
Cl. 6

Exchange indicated.

(B pp. 37, 44) receipt for a camera
pokwitowanie za aparat fotograficzny (Ex.355)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 33, 41) no one pays for dinner
nie placi za obiad (Ex.356)

(B pp. 78, 93) were responsible for various endemic and
epidemic diseases
spadala odpowiedzialnosc za rozne
endemiczne i epidemiczne choroby (Ex.357)

(A pp. 80, 77) responsible for a fracture
odpowiedzialny za przebieg gojenia sie
zlamania (Ex.358)

8. o N⁴ (A O, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 4 in English and
Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 36, 44) application form for an emergency passport..
formularz podania o paszport poza kolejka (Ex.359)

(B pp. 69, 83) bargained for the largest of those toys
targowal sie o najwieksze zabawki (Ex.360)

9. po N⁴ (A O, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Purpose indicated.

(B pp. 51, 62) I have come for a visa
przyszedlem po wize (Ex.361)

Equivalent collocated with head.

(B pp. 12, 17) for the first time
po raz pierwszy (Ex.362)

10. w N⁵ (A 3, B O)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1, Aj 1 and Cl. 1 in
English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally both
by antecedent and head.

- (A pp. 191, 196) treatment for slow union
leczenie w przypadkach zrostu powolnego
(Ex.363)
- (A pp. 188, 193) safer for abdominal surgery
dostateczny w chirurgii brzucha (Ex.364)
- (A pp. 88, 81) to be performed for old ununited fractures..
ktory nalezy stosowac w starych
niezrosnietych zlamaniach (Ex.365)

11. przy N⁵ (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Aj in English and Polish.
Presence at action indicated. Equivalent determined colloca-
tionally both by antecedent and head.

- (A pp. 188, 193) unsafe for operation on bones and joints ...
niebezpieczne przy operacji (Ex.366)

12. na N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
Location indicated.

- (A pp. 174, 179) plaster for the lower limb
opatrunek gipsowy na dolnej konczyniece
(Ex.367)

13. po N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by lexical change of antecedent. Relation-
ship in time indicated.

- (A pp. 88, 84) is sometimes delayed for several years
pojawia sie czasami po kilku latach (Ex.368)

14. za N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent is fixed to antecedent.

- (B pp. 56, 68) I long for my little house
tesknie za moim domem (Ex.369)

II. r n N² (A 8, B 1)

1. z powodu N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Causative relationship indicated.

(A pp. 116, 111) the ligation of a large artery for injury...
podwiązanie dużej tętnicy z powodu
uszkodzenia (Ex.370)

2. do czasu N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify B in English and Polish. Relationship in time indicated in Polish.

(A pp. 103, 94) is immobilised long enough for sound union...
jest unieruchomione dostatecznie długo t.z.
do czasu uzyskania mocnego zrostu (Ex.371)

3. w ciągu N² (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 2 and Cl. 3 in English and Polish. Period of time indicated.

(A pp. 191, 196) complete immobilisation for several months...
całkowite unieruchomienie w ciągu kilku
miesięcy (Ex.372)

(A pp. 176, 181) recur for many months
powracają w ciągu kilku miesięcy (Ex.373)

4. na miejsce N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Preposition equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 20, 26) substituting for badger
podstawiając na miejsce borsuka (Ex.374)

III. N(1, 2, 3, 4) (A 15, B 19)

1. N¹ (A 7, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is S in Polish.

(A pp. 190, 195) calls for flexion of the hip
wystarcza zgiecie stawu biodrowego (Ex.375)

2. N² (A 4, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 5, Aj 1, Cl. 5 in English.
In Polish, it qualifies N 5, and in all the other cases it is C.

(B pp. 20, 26) the best possible excuse for remaining in
the country
najlepszy pretekst nieruszania sie ze wsi
(Ex.376)

(A pp. 168, 174) no excuse for neglecting
nie usprawiedliwia zaniedbania (Ex.377)

(A pp. 73, 69) is responsible for irregularity of the
joint contours
jest powodem wystapienia zniekształcen
powierzchni stawowej (Ex.378)

(B pp. 60, 72) arranging for the transfer
podejmujac sie przewozu (Ex.379)

3. N³ (A 0, B 8)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Relationship between action and its receiver indicated. In most cases, head is personal pronoun. Preposition not required.

(B pp. 60, 72) preparing for himself
przyrzadzac sobie (Ex.380)

(B pp. 57, 68) suffice for me
wystarczaja mnie (Ex.381)

4. N⁴ (A 4, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required.

(B pp. 14, 20) stands for strong situation
popiera silne rzady (Ex.382)

IV. a (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally.

(B pp. 48, 58) a visa for Ishmaelia
wiza Iszmaelska (Ex.383)

V. Extratextual lexical item^N(A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Extratextual item inserted where inferred from the context.

(A pp. 179, 183) plaster for the knee
opatrunek gipsowy unieruchamiajacy kolano
(Ex.384)

VI. b (A 4, B 4)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish.

(A pp. 191, 196) sustained for an adequate period
trwa dostatecznie dlugo (Ex.385)

(B pp. 41, 50) I have wanted to meet you for a long time ..
dawno chcialem pana spotkac (Ex.386)

VII. c (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by head.

(A pp. 193, 201) for this reason
dlatego (Ex.387)

VIII ik (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of infinitival form, where inferred from the context.

(B pp. 60, 73) was not strong enough for sustained
argument
nie czul sie na silach prowadzic debaty
(Ex.388)

IX. S.Cl. (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of finite verb form. Causative relationship indicated.

(B pp. 29, 35) drinks for his rheumatism
pija, bo cierpi na reumatyzm (Ex.389)

X. O (A 1, B 8)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from the context. Often with pronoun form in final position in clause.

(B pp. 67, 81) there is the power of the press for you
oto przykład potegi prasy
(Ex.390)

XI. ≠ (A 1, B 3)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 29, 36) good for you
tak to rozumiem (Ex.391)

(B pp. 23, 30) I'll toss you for it
zagrajmy (Ex.392)

(B pp. 51, 62) see for yourself
przekona sie (Ex.393)

Non-equivalence due to absence of given structure in Polish.

(B pp. 40, 48) making for the photographer a happy
contrast
fotogenicznie kontrastujac (Ex.394)

On N (A 71, B 162)I. r N (A 58, B 109)1. do N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Motion towards indicated.

(B pp. 51, 62) bent on the destruction
zmierzajacy do zniszczenia (Ex.395)

2. co do N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Often used in colloquial speech.

(B pp. 64, 77) go easy on expenses
nie rob skrupulow co do kosztow (Ex.396)

3. od N² (A 8, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 169, 175) depends on individual preferences
zalezy od indywidualnych upodobania (Ex.397)

4. wkolo N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Aspect of location changed in translation from English into Polish.

(B pp. 21, 28) crumbs on his mouth
okruszynami wkolo ust (Ex.398)

5. u N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Aj in English and Polish.

(B pp. 55, 66) bald on the top
lysa u szczytu (Ex.399)

6. z N² (A 9, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 11 in English and

Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally, both by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 42, 51) bravery on the Patriotic side
odwaga ze strony Patriotow (Ex.400)

(B pp. 29, 37) would have heard on the wireless
wiedzieliby z radia (Ex.401)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 81, 81) on the other hand
z drugiej strony (Ex.402)

7. dla N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 22, 28) on any frivolous pretext
dla blachostki (Ex.403)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 39, 48) I am on the Beast
Pracuje dla Bestii (Ex.404)

8. podczas N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 46, 56) on the most infrequent birthdays
podczas nierzadkich w domy Bootow urodzin
(Ex.405)

9. na N⁴ (A 4, B 9)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 6 and Cl. 7 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 75, 90) on the recommendation
na wniosek (Ex.406)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 168, 174) pressure on nerves
ucisk na nerwy (Ex.407)

Equivalent determined both by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 77, 92) big game hunters on Safari
myśliwi na gruba zwierzyne (Ex.408)

10. w N⁴ (A 1, B 12)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated when preceded by antecedent implying motion.

(B pp. 7, 11) catching him on knee-cap
wymierzając celne uderzenie w jedno kolano
(Ex.409)

(B pp. 59, 72) wiped his glass on the table cloth
wylał szklanke w obrus (Ex.410)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head which is day of week or other expression of time.

(B pp. 5, 10) on a biting mid June morning
w dotkliwie zimny czerwcowy poranek (Ex.411)

11. o N⁴ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

Correlation between equivalent and verbal prefix of antecedent.

(B pp. 69, 82) leant on the taffrail
oparty o poręcz (Ex.413)

12. za N⁴ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(A pp. 184, 188) traction on a limb
wyciąg za kończyne (Ex.414)

13. w N⁵ (A 3, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

Location indicated.

(B pp. 7, 11) on the foot of the bed
w nogach (Ex.415)

(B pp. 38, 47) ran on all sides
biegali w roznych kierunkach (Ex.416)

Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 192, 198) on operating days
w dniach operacyjnych (Ex.417)

14. na N⁵ (A 25, B 61)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 8 and Cl. 78 in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

(B pp. 51, 61) swastika on a white ground
swastyka na białym tle (Ex.418)

(A pp. 188, 193) operations on bones and joints
operacja na kościach i stawach (Ex.419)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 32, 40) he insists on your going
bardzo mu na pana współpracy zależy (Ex.420)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 56, 68) I have so much on my hands
mam za dużo na głowie (Ex.421)

(B pp. 12, 17) he was on diet
był na diecie (Ex.422)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 100, 90) on the basis of the radiographic examination
of scaphoid bone
na podstawie zdjęć radiologicznych kości
łódkowatej (Ex.423)

15. przy N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 175, 180) on these occasions
przy tej okazji (Ex.424)

16. po N⁵ (A 4, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2, Aj 1 and Cl. 6 in
English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and
head.

Succession indicated.

(A pp. 73, 69) layer upon layer
warstwa po warstwie (Ex.425)

Location on surface indicated. Usually with antecedents
expressing motion.

(B pp. 41, 49) drumming on an upholstered predieu
bebnienie po aksamicie klecznika (Ex.426)

(B pp. 71, 85) was bouncing on the face of the sea
 rwac po powierzchni morza (Ex.427)

Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 111, 107) which disappears on novocaine infiltration
 of the lumbar sympathetic
 występuje po nastrzyknieciu nowokaina
 zwojow sympatycznych (Ex.428)

(B pp. 34, 42) payable upon publication
 płatnych po wydrukowaniu (Ex.429)

on the death of its previous holder
 po śmierci proboszcza (Ex.430)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Location
 indicated.

(A pp. 172, 178) on the concave side of the angle
 po wklęsłej stronie przemieszczenia
 katowego (Ex.431)

17. o N⁵ (A O, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 1 in English and
 Polish.

(B pp. 21, 27) dissertation on watervoles
 rozprawę o szczurach wodnych (Ex.432)

(B pp. 59, 71) commented on the heat
 wymieniając uwagi o upale (Ex.433)

II. r n N² (A O, B 3)

1. na punkcie N² (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
 English and Polish.

Equivalent "na punkcie" determined collocationally by
 antecedent.

(B pp. 16, 22) is nuts on rural England
 ma bzika na punkcie rolnictwa (Ex.434)

2. w sprawie N² (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
 English and Polish. Meaning of "in connection with".

(B pp. 69, 93) you're taking our special service on this
Ishmaelian story
Bestia będzie korzystać z naszych usług w
sprawie bojów izymaelskich (Ex.435)

5. w ciągu N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
English and Polish.

Duration of time indicated.

(B pp. 29, 36) to get it written and painted and corrected
and everything on the same day
musicie mieć wszystko napisane wydrukowane
skorygowane i co tam jeszcze w ciągu
jednego dnia (Ex.436)

III. N^(2, 4, 5) (A 5, B 12)

1. N² (A 3, B 4)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 4 and
Cl. 2 in English and Polish. In one case equivalent is C in
Polish.

Aspect of location obliterated in Polish.

(B pp. 26, 32) resorts on the East Coast
miejscowości nadmorskie wschodniego
wybrzeża (Ex.437)

(A pp. 184, 198) strap on the opposite side
pas strony przeciwległej (Ex.438)

Adverbial expression of time.

(B pp. 52, 63) on the following afternoon
następnego dnia (Ex.439)

2. N⁴ (A 1, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equiva-
lent is C in Polish.

Preposition not required.

(B pp. 19, 25) waited upon the household
obsługiwało dom (Ex.440)

3. N⁵ (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equiva-

lent is C in Polish. Preposition not required. Relationship between action and means of performing it indicated (Ex.441).

(A pp. 193, 199) dried on a sterile towel
wyciera sie jalowym recznikiem (Ex.441)

(B pp. 48, 58) intent on her business
pochlonieta jakas troska (Ex.442)

IV. b (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 53, 65) was bayed on all sides
osaczyła zewszad (Ex.443)

(A pp. 73, 69) on the other hand
natomiast (Ex.444)

V. pk (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb form from English phrase.

(B pp. 31, 38) on finding no one qualified to make them ...
nie znajdując nikogo kto by je umiał
przyrzadzić (Ex.445)

VI. c S.Cl. (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent clause determined by grammatical change in head from noun to verb, in translation from English into Polish. Preposition has conjunction equivalent in Polish.

(B pp. 76, 92) on the foundation of the League of Nations..
kiedy stworzono Lige Narodow (Ex.446)

VII. o (A 6, B 12)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from context.

(A pp. 116, 110) on the other hand
..... (Ex.447)

(B pp. 12, 17) to question his literary secretary on the
subject
zapytał swego kierownika literackiego
(Ex.448)

VIII. ≠ (A 1, B 19)

Lexical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 9, 13) sharp on time
po dwudziestu minutach (Ex.449)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 35, 43) Mr. Salter is on the line
Pan Salter chce mowic (Ex.450)

At N (A 55, B 148)

I. r N (A 34, B 109)

1. do N² (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Cl. in
Polish. Aspect of motion indicated in Polish.

(B pp. 14, 18) was summoned to dinner at his chief's
country seat
został wezwany na obiad do wiejskiej
rezydencji swego szefa (Ex.451)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 192, 202) aims at excluding infection
zmierza do wykluczenia zakazenia (Ex.452)

2. u N² (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 2 in English and
Polish. Location indicated.

(B pp. 17, 23) leaves at their extremities
liscie u koncow galezi (Ex.453)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 49, 48) at the foot of the steps
u stop schodkow (Ex.454)

3. z N² (A O, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 23, 29) attempted to get in at the offside
 spróbował skoczyć z drugiej strony (Ex.455)

(B pp. 12, 24) at Lady Metroland's orders
 z polecenia Lady Metroland (Ex.456)

4. kolo N² (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 20, 26) to return at tea time
 powracały kolo podwieczorku (Ex.457)

5. obok N² (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent translates English preposition and part of head.

(B pp. 69, 73) at William's side
 stojącego obok Williama (Ex.458)

6. na N⁴ (A O, B 15)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 32, 40) he looked at his watch
 popatrzył na zegarek (Ex.459)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 61, 74) at first sight
 na pierwszy rzut oka (Ex.460)

7. za N⁴ (A O, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 15, 21) get him at any reasonable price
 zdobyć za każdą cenę zgodną ze zdrowym
 rozsądkiem (Ex.461)

8. przez N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
 Relationship between action and its instrument indicated in
 Polish. Aspect of location obliterated in Polish.

(A pp. 172, 177) friction at the upper and lower margins of
 the cast
 ocieranie się skóry przez górny i dolny
 brzeg opatrunku (Ex.462)

9. pod N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
 Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 193, 201) at the end of an operation
 pod koniec operacji (Ex.463)

10. w N⁵ (A 18, B 41)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 7, Cl. 52 in English and
 Polish.

Location indicated.

(B pp. 86, 94) interpreter at the British Legation
 tłumacz w poselstwie brytyjskim (Ex.464)

(B pp. 18, 24) to live at Boot Magna
 mieszkać w Boot Magna (Ex.465)

Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 53, 64) at that moment
 w jednej chwili (Ex.466)

(A pp. 81, 81) at two monthly intervals
 w odstępach dwu miesięcznych (Ex.467)

11. na N⁵ (A 8, B 8)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 7 and Cl. 9 in English and
 Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 21, 27) championship at Cricklewood Stadium
 szampionatem na stadionie w Cricklewood (Ex.468)

(A pp. 76, 74) fractures at this level
 złamania na tym poziomie (Ex.469)

(A pp. 111, 106) at the site of fracture
na wysokosci zlamania (Ex.470)

Equivalent fixed to antecedent.

(B pp. 63, 76) I'm surprised at you
zawiodla sie na tobie (Ex.471)

12. przy N⁵ (A 3, B 21)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location or presence at event indicated (Ex.473, 474).

(B pp. 29, 37) pretty busy at the office
duzo roboty przy dzienniku (Ex.472)

(B pp. 71, 85) was not at the gangway
nie byly przy wyjsci (Ex.473)

(A pp. 180, 184) at the first sign of irritation
przy pierwszych objawach podraznienia
(Ex.474)

13. z N⁵ (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 2 in English and Polish.

(B pp. 15, 21) contract at five thousand a year
kontrakt z pensja pieciu tysiecy rocznie
(Ex.475)

Equivalent determined collocationally by verbal antecedent.

(A pp. 176, 181) special care is necessary at joint levels...
nalezy obchodzic sie ostroznie z okolica
stawow (Ex.476)

14. pod N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 46, 60) tobacconist at N 1626
trafika pod numerem 1626 (Ex.477)

(A pp. 200, 205) at right angles to the plane of the fracture
pod katem prostym do plaszczyny zlamania
(Ex.478)

15. nad N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 7, 11) she had been hard at it
pracowała nad nią z przejęciem (Ex.479)

16. przed N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 30, 37) boggles at the vanity
cofa się przed ogromem pychy (Ex.480)

17. o N⁵ (A 0, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Exact time indicated.

(B pp. 24, 30) at ten o'clock
o dziesiątej wieczor (Ex.481)

(B pp. 37, 45) at dawn
o świcie (Ex.482)

II. Pr n N² (A 9, B 0)1. w czasie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 109, 105) at the operation
w czasie operacji (Ex.483)

2. w okolicy N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Approximate location indicated.

(A pp. 108, 103) was severed at the ankle joint
została uszkodzona w okolicy stawu
skokowego (Ex.484)

3. w miejscu N² (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Location indicated.

(A pp. 112, 109) obstruction at the bifurcation into
auxiliary and profunda branches
zaczipowanie w miejscu rozdzielenia na
tetrnice pachowa i gleboka przedramienia
(Ex.485)

III. N(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 1, B 14)

1. N¹ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is S in Polish.

(B pp. 54, 66) there and at Gare de Lyon he spent vast
sums
komora celna i Gare de Lyon pochlonely
bajonskie sumy (Ex.486)

2. N² (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Aspect of location obliterated in Polish.

(B pp. 21, 27) the powers at the Beast
wladze Bestii (Ex.487)

(A pp. 112, 109) obstruction at the bifurcation of the
aorta
zaczipowania rozdowjenia tetrnicy glownej
(Ex.488)

3. N³ (A 0, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required after given antecedent.

(B pp. 61, 73) looked sadly at this fish
obrzucil rybe smetnym spojrzaniem (Ex.489)

4. N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required after given antecedent.

(B pp. 59, 71) vexed at such unreasonable rapacity
rozdraznilony tak nierozumna zachlanonscia
(Ex.490)

IV. a (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English.
Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(B pp. 22, 29) was at work
był zajety (Ex.491)

V. b (A 7, B 5)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
English and Polish. Adverb is the only lexical equivalent.

(B pp. 47, 57) moved at the double
poruszali się sprawnie (Ex.492)

(A pp. 193, 199) at all times
stałe (Ex.493)

VI. S.Cl. (A 1, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
English and Polish. Equivalent determined by change of non-
finite verb form from English phrase into finite verb form in
Polish.

(B pp. 55, 67) you are surprised at my addressing you
dziwił pana że zacząłem rozmowę (Ex.494)

Equivalent determined by grammatical change of head from
noun to verb in translation from English into Polish.

(B pp. 21, 28) resentment at the interruption of his
elevenes
gniewna uraza, bo przeszkadzano mu w drugim
śniadaniu (Ex.495)

VII. 0 (A 3, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not
translated in Polish. Often with pronoun as head, in final
position in clause.

(B pp. 63, 76) clumsy eaters at that
jedzący niezadarnie (Ex.496)

(A pp. 170, 181) pointed at it
wskazał (Ex.497)

VIII. ≠ (A 0, B 9)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 49, 59) man at the door
 ktos przyszedl (Ex.498)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 11, 16) I shouldn't think they would jump at it
 mysla, ze im w to graj (Ex.499)

From N (A 70, B 101)I. r n (A 50, B 66)1. od N² (A 19, B 25)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix of antecedent.

(B pp. 22, 20) had been called from the table
 odwolane od stolu (Ex.500)

(A pp. 869,1067) it must not divert the patient from his
 task
 nie mozna odrywac uwagi chorego od jego
 zadan (Ex.501)

Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 62, 74) from the moment of his appearance
 od pierwszy chwili (Ex.502)

2. z N² (A 20, B 37)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 12 and Cl. 45 in English and Polish. Aspect of location indicated.

(B pp. 55, 67) liquid from the water-bottle
 plyn z karawki (Ex.503)

Causative relationship indicated.

(A pp. 180, 186) death from uraemia
 smierc z mocznicy (Ex.504)

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix of antecedent.

(B pp. 6, 10) emerged from the left sleeve
wydobywajacego sie z lewego rekawa (Ex.505)

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 43, 52) from your point of view
z pana punktu widzenia (Ex.506)

3. kolo N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by lexical change of antecedent in translation from English into Polish.

(B pp. 35, 43) a few inches from his ear
umieszczone tuż kolo ucha (Ex.507)

4. spod N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and head.

(A pp. 179, 183) he must be removed from the influence of
over-indulgent relatives
trzeba go usunac spod uplywu nadmiernie
poblazliwych krewnych (Ex.508)

5. na N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent is determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 197, 204) suffer from boils
cierpi na czyracznosc (Ex.509)

6. w N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Change of aspect of location in translation.

(A pp. 109, 106) arising from the damaged region of the
artery
powstajace w uszkodzonej okolicy tetnicy
(Ex.510)

7. z N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 11, 16) from the moment of her entrance
z chwila gdy weszła (Ex.511)

8. przed N⁵ (A 3, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 192, 198) to protect an animal from bleeding to
death
uchronic zwierze przed niebezpiecznym
krwawieniem (Ex.512)

(B pp. 37, 45) had been hidden from him
ukryl sie przed jego wzrokiem (Ex.513)

9. pomiedzy N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 19, 25) they could spare very little time from the
five meals
niewiele pozostalo im czasu pomiedzy pieciu
miesnymi posilkami (Ex.514)

10. na N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 184, 190) suspended from the pulleys
zawieszono na bloczku (Ex.515)

11. wskutek N³ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Causative relationship between two actions indicated.

(A pp. 178, 182) develop from the localised pressure of
splints
powstaja wskutek miejscowego ucisku szyn
(Ex.516)

12. po N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Relationship in time between two actions indicated in Polish.

(A pp. 109, 106) has occurred from the pressure of an
Esmarck rubber tourniquet
zaobserwowano po działaniu opaski Esmarcka
(Ex.517)

13. nad N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by lexical change in head in translation
from English into Polish.

(A pp. 184, 190) suspended from an overhead beam
zawieszony nad lozkiem (Ex.518)

II. n⁵ N² (A 1, B 0)1. droga N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English
and Polish. Manner of occurrence of event indicated.

(A pp. 197, 202) infection from dust and air
zakazenie droga powietrza i kurzu (Ex.519)

III. N(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) (A 11, B 7)1. N¹ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent
is S in Polish. S determined by change of voice of antecedent
from passive into active.

(A pp. 112, 109) this was recognised from the experience
1914-18
potwierdziły to obserwacje wojenne (Ex.520)

2. N² (A 5, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 3 and Cl. 7 in English.
Its equivalent qualifies N 3 in Polish. In other cases it is C.
Aspect of location obliterated in Polish.

(B pp. 65, 78) reports from three or four agencies
sprawozdanie dwóch czy trzech agencji
(Ex.521)

Equivalent determined by grammatical change from verb into noun in antecedent.

(B pp. 23, 30) descended from Ethelread Unready
potomek Ethelreada Niegotowego (Ex.522)

Verbal antecedent does not require use of preposition.

(A pp. 192, 198) stop from walking in
zabrania wstepu (Ex.523)

(B pp. 50, 61) he was not suffering from any contagious or
outrageous disease
nie przechodzil zadnej choroby zakaznej
ani wstydlivej (Ex.524)

3. N³ (A 2, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(A pp. 184, 189) prevented from moving in the opposite
direction
zapobiega przesuwaniu jej w przeciwnym
kierunku (Ex.525)

Relationship between action and person affected expressed.

(B pp. 66, 79) wrung from hysterical suspects
wyrwanych historykom podejrzanym o
zbrodnie (Ex.526)

4. N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Use of preposition not required.

(B pp. 18, 24) prevented him from prosecuting a claim
uniemozliwia mu dochodzenie praw (Ex.527)

5. N⁵ (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Change of voice of antecedent from active to passive involved. Use of preposition not required.

(A pp. 77, 75) may result from a single acute injury
moze byc spowodowane pojedynczym urazem
(Ex.528)

IV. a (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. 1 and A 1 in English.

In Polish, its equivalent modifies N 1 and is C 1.

(B pp. 13, 18) covering the war from every angle
dadza im wszechstronny obraz wojny (Ex.529)

Equivalent translates English prepositional phrase and antecedent.

(A pp. 109, 106) not immune from the danger
nie sa bezpieczne (Ex.530)

V. ext. N⁵ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Causative relationship indicated.

(B pp. 35, 43) death from rat poisoning
smierc spowodowana trutka na szczury (Ex.531)

VI. 0 (A 2, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 24, 30) would not keep him from it
nie powstrzyma go (Ex.532)

VII. ≠ (A 5, B 21)

Lexical non-equivalence of antecedents and prepositional phrases.

(B pp. 49, 59) a little flag was flying from the area
railings
malenka flaga przyczepiona do balustrady
(Ex.533)

After N (A 44, B 11)I. r N (A 38, B 10)1. za N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by antecedent. Location indicated.

(B pp. 40, 48) I drove down after him
zjechala za nim (Ex.534)

2. po N⁵ (A 37, B 9)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 10 and Cl. 36 in English and Polish. Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 104, 95) but follow-up examination after several
years
badanie po kilku latach (Ex.535)

(B pp. 13, 18) after an acrimonious dispute
po ostrej wymianie zdan (Ex.536)

(A pp. 81, 81) after fracture
po zlamaniu (Ex.537)

3. z N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 185, 191) after long delay
z duzym opoznieniem (Ex.538)

II. a (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and N in Polish.

(A pp. 197, 202) after use
raz uzyte (Ex.539)

III. pk (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by nonfinite verb form from English phrase. Aspect of time not indicated.

(A pp. 108, 103) after studying the contraction of the
muscular coat of arteries
badajac kurcz miesniowki (Ex.540)

IV. S.Cl. (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by grammatical change from noun to finite verb form in head.

- (A pp. 75, 70) after the resumption of functional activity
 kiedy konczyzna rozpoczela spowrotem wykonywac swoje czynnosci (Ex.541)
- (B pp. 46, 56) after several successive failures
 gdy kilka prob pod rzad nie przynioslo jej wygranej (Ex.542)

V. ≠ (A 3, B 0)

Non-equivalence of prepositions.

- (A pp. 104, 94) after three or four weeks
 w 3 lub 4 tygodnie (Ex.543)

Into N (A 20, B 31)

I. r N (A 20, B 26)

1. do N² (A 9, B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 14 in English and Polish. Correlation between verbal prefix denoting motion and preposition denoting direction. Motion into internal space indicated.

- (B pp. 42, 51) a colourful entry into the capital
 tryumfalny wjazd do stolicy (Ex.544)
- (A pp. 143, 141) jerks back into its groove
 wpada do swego rowka (Ex.545)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

- (B pp. 77, 93) called into being
 powolal do zycia (Ex.546)

2. w N⁴ (A 5, B 9)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Correlation between verbal prefix of antecedent and preposition. Prefix carries notion of motion, preposition carries notion of location.

- (B pp. 9, 14) rubbed some grit into his eye
 wpadl w oko (Ex.547)

(A pp. 713, 793) may displace the loose fragment into the condylar region
 moze przeniesc wolny jej fragment w okolicy miedzylokciowa (Ex.548)

3. na N⁴ (A 5, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
 Verbal antecedent denotes motion. Preposition expresses location.

(A pp. 512, 582) before the fragments slide into accurate position
 zanim fragmenty zeslizgna sie na wlasciwe miejsce (Ex.549)

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 10, 15) she's driven three men into the bin
 wiem o trzech ludziach, ktorzych zdarla na strzepy (Ex.550)

4. za N⁴ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
 Equivalent determined by lexical change in head. Aspect of motion carried by verbal prefix.

(B pp. 67, 81) to dive his hand into his bosom
 wsuwac reke za koszule (Ex.551)

5. pomiedzy N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
 Equivalent determined by antecedent.

(B pp. 66, 79) steamed into the ochre hills
 zapuscil sie pomiedzy wzgorza koloru ugru (Ex.552)

6. w N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Notion of motion carried by antecedent. Location in time or place indicated.

(B pp. 12, 17) Mrs. Stitch brought him into
conversation
Pani Stitch nie wymieniła jego nazwiska w
toku konwersacji (Ex.553)

(A pp. 702, 780) effusion into the joint
wysieki w stawie (Ex.554)

7. na N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Notion of motion carried by antecedent. Preposition indicates
location on external surface.

(B pp. 34, 42) he had been tossed into the editorial
chair
posadzono go na fotelu redaktora (Ex.555)

II. pv-V (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Preposition translated by verbal prefix. Aspect of motion
carried by prefix. Aspect of location obliterated where can be
inferred from context (i.e. head is pronoun).

(B pp. 59, 72) put ice into it
wlozyl lod (Ex.556)

III. ≠ (A 0, B 4)

Lexical non-equivalence of antecedents and prepositional
phrases.

(B pp. 61, 74) it had resolved into an alternation of
wrinkles
marszczylo sie jak harmonijka (Ex.557)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 63, 75) I might run into you
ze sie spotkamy (Ex.558)

About N (A 0, B 48)

I. r N (A 0, B 25)

1. co do N² (B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 15, 20) he was wrong about the Battle of Hastings...
pomylił się co do bitwy pod Hastings (Ex.559)

(B pp. 17, 11) about the Lion's head for the
centurion's breastplate
co do lwiej głowy (Ex.560)

2. wokolo N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Location indicated.

(B pp. 59, 71) arranged his napkin about his open
throat
udrapował serwetę wokolo obnażonej szyji (Ex.561)

3. u N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Location indicated.

(B pp. 60, 72) capered about her feet
figlował u jej stóp (Ex.562)

4. wzdłuż N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by preceding adverb and by head. Aspect of location specified.

(B pp. 61, 73) spread symmetrically about its glazed
back
ulożone symetrycznie wzdłuż polysku
rybiego grzbietu (Ex.563)

5. po N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Purpose indicated.

(B pp. 50, 61) I came about a visa
przyszędłem po wizę (Ex.564)

6. o N⁴ (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and N 1 and B 1 in Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 65, 78) something about a libel action
proces o znieslawienie (Ex.565)

(B pp. 39, 47) don't bother about your hat
mniejsza o kapelusz (Ex.566)

7. po N⁵ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Location indicated.

(B pp. 19, 25) about the house reposed
rozrzuconych po domu (Ex.567)

8. o N⁵ (B 11)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 4 and Cl. 7 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 28, 34) to talk about the Great Crested Grebe
mowic o perkozie (Ex.568)

(B pp. 68, 80) a thousand word story about barricades
sprawozdanie o barykadach (Ex.569)

Relationship in time indicated. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 28, 35) about this time
o tej porze (Ex.570)

9. w N⁵ (B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Feature indicated.

(B pp. 29, 35) one of the things I like about those
absurd cars
co mi sie podoba w tych smiesznych
samochodzikach (Ex.571)

Relationship in time indicated. Point of time specified exactly.

(B pp. 42, 51) about the middle of June
w polowie lipca

(Ex.572)

II. r n N² (B 3)

1. w kwestii (w sprawie) N² (B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. "r n" determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 68, 81) to consult him about a radiograph
by zasiagnac rady w kwestii radiogramu

(Ex.573)

2. na temat N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. "r n" determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 13, 18) dispute about the date of the Battle
wymiana zdan na temat bitwy

(Ex.574)

III. N^(2, 5) (B 2)

1. N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Preposition not required.

(B pp. 45, 54) anxiety about time
obawa spoznienia sie

(Ex.575)

2. N⁵ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Lexical change of antecedent. Preposition not required.

(B pp. 31, 38) when I start writing about sand storms and
lions
gdz je wypelnie wichrem pustynnym i
lwami

(Ex.576)

IV. b (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Preposition has adverb equivalent. Head not translated.

Location indicated.

(B pp. 45, 55) oblivious to all about him
obojetny na wszystko dokola (Ex.577)

V. pv (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Notion carried by prepositional phrase contained in verb itself.

Verbal prefix equivalent of English preposition.

(B pp. 41, 50) he looked about him
rozejrzal sie (Ex.578)

VI. o (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 40, 48) he behaved beautifully about it
zachowal sie bardzo grzecznie (Ex.579)

VII. ≠ (B 14)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 66, 79) bull's eyes about nothing
z igly widly (Ex.580)

(B pp. 28, 35) how about some zider
napilby sie pan jablecznika (Ex.581)

As N (A15, B 28)

I. p N (A 3, B 3)

1. z N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 85, 105) as a rule
z reguly (Ex.582)

2. za N⁴ (A 2, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 56, 68) I tried to let those things slip out of my
mind as one of the evanescent delights of
travel
uwaza je za radosci podrozy (Ex.583)

(A pp. 199, 204) is to be regarded as a splint for the bone..
nalezy uwazac za szynowanie kosci (Ex.584)

3. pod N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated in Polish.

(B pp. 33, 41) put them down as Information.....
zapisuje na wydatkach pod Informacja (Ex.585)

II. c N (A 9, B 16)1. jak N¹ (A 1, B 7)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Aj 7 and
Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Similitude relationship between
two items indicated.

(B pp. 28, 35) fleshless as a mummy
wyschniety jak mumia (Ex.586)

(A pp. 192, 198) it must be acquired as a habit
musi byc przyswojone jak nawyk (Ex.587)

2. niczym N (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Aj in
English and Polish. Relationship of similitude indicated.
Equivalent mainly used in literary language as contrasted with
technical language.

(B pp. 19, 14) glossy as a midget's funeral hearse
lsniacy niczym karawan dla komara (Ex.588)

3. jako N (A 8, B 8)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 1 and Cl. 15 in English and Polish. Relationship of identification indicated.

(B pp. 20, 26) his job as author of Lush Places
po smierci jego poprzednika jako autora
Krain Obfitosci (Ex.589)

(B pp. 11, 15) don't you go as a war correspondent!
a czemu bys nie pojechal jako korespondent
wojenny (Ex.590)

(A pp. 185, 190) may be applied as a part of the manoeuvre
of manipulative reduction of a fracture
stosowanym jako obwodowa czescia recznego
nastawienia zlamania (Ex.591)

III. N^(2, 4, 5) (A 0, B 8)1. N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N and Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 18, 24) a hundred as pocket money
sto funtow osobistych dochodow (Ex.592)

(B pp. 44, 53) dressed up as missionary
w przebraniu misjonarza (Ex.593)

2. N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. The equivalent is determined by lexical change in antecedent.

(B pp. 12, 18) gave it as his opinion
wyrazil opinie (Ex.594)

3. N⁵ (A 0, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(B pp. 75, 90) was put in as the First Minister
mianowano pierwszym prezydentem (Ex.595)

IV. S.Cl. (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of finite verb form where inferred from the context. Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 29, 37) since I was sick as a small boy
odkad wymiotowałem gdy byłem małym
chłopcem (Ex.596)

V. r n N² (A 1, B O)1. w celu N² (A 1, B O)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Purpose indicated.

(A pp. 191, 196) as a time saving measure
w celu zaoszczędzenia czasu (Ex.597)

VI. O (A 1, B O)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 179, 183) as a rule
..... (Ex.598)

VII. ≠ (A 1, B O)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

(A pp. 167, 173) as a rule
dlatego (Ex.599)

Between N (A 19, B 20)I. r N (A 17, B 15)1. od N² (A 1, B O)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Correlation between prefix of antecedent and preposition in Polish

(A pp. 73, 69) differentiation between dead and living bone
odroznienie kości żywej od martwej (Ex.600)

2. wsrod N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 48, 58) swerving between the lovers
przeslizgiwal sie wsrod par zakochanych
(Ex.601)

3. pomiedzy N⁴ (A 4, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Antecedent denotes motion. Relationship between motion and location indicated.

(B pp. 16, 20) sandwiched between Pip and Pop
wtloczony pomiedzy Pipa i Popa (Ex.602)

(A pp. 178, 192) put between the plaster and the limb
wlozyc pomiedzy opatrunek gipsowy a
konczyne (Ex.603)

4. pomiedzy N⁵ (A 12, B 12)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 7 and Cl. 17 in English and Polish.

(B pp. 43, 52) a war between Russia and Germany
wojna pomiedzy Rosja a Niemcami (Ex.604)

(A pp. 200, 205) between onlay and inlay grafts
pomiedzy zewnetrznym i wewnetrznym
przeszczepem (Ex.605)

(B pp. 20, 26) between eleven and midday
pomiedzy jedenasta a dwunasta (Ex.606)

5. w N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally both by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 6, 10) he was holding a folded copy of the morning
paper between his teeth
majac w zebach najnowszy numer gazety
(Ex.607)

II. ≠ (A 2, B 5)

Lexical non-equivalence.

(A pp. 174, 179) between the two
w ustawieniu posrednim (Ex.608)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

- (B pp. 66, 80) trapped by the foot between lift and
landing
przyskrzynila sobie noge wychodzac z
windy (Ex.609)

Through N (A 15, B 15)I. r N (A 15, B 8)1. z N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by specific use in medical literature.

- (A pp. 77, 75) extra-articular technique through an
incision over trochanter
technika pozastawowa z ciecia nad
kretarzem (Ex.610)

2. od N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by preceding preposition,

"od" in Polish.

- (A pp. 90, 87) passed through the fragmented stage to the
stage of completely uniform
calcification
przechodzi od stanu fragmentacji do stanu
calkowitej i jednolitej ossyfikacji (Ex.611)

3. wskutek N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Causative relationship between two events indicated in Polish.

- (A pp. 72, 68) may be lost through metabolism
moze ustac wskutek zamknienia (Ex.612)

4. dzięki N³ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by the clause which follows it. Positive

outcome of action indicated.

(B pp. 66, 68) it was through that story I got sent there.
The boss promised me the first big chance
that turned up
dzięki tej historii wysłano mnie tam.
Szef obiecał mi pierwszą dobrą okazję,
jaka się nadarzy (Ex.613)

5. przez N⁴ (A 9, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1, Aj 1 and Cl. 13 in
English and Polish. Location indicated.

(B pp. 18, 24) journeys through the village
podroże przez wieś (Ex.613a)

Relationship between action and instrument indicated.

(A pp. 197, 204) carried through the patient's blood
przeniesionymi przez krew (Ex.614)

Duration of time indicated.

(B pp. 21, 27) all through the weekend
przez następne dni (Ex.615)

6. w N⁵ (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by antecedent.

(A pp. 81, 81) ploughing of the nail through the head
pluzenie gwoździa w głowie (Ex.616)

7. po N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Ante-
cedent denotes motion.

(B pp. 44, 54) led him through the departments
oprowadzała go po różnych oddziałach (Ex.617)

II. pv (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. English
preposition has verbal prefix equivalent in Polish. Head
becomes C in Polish.

(B pp. 46, 56) loomed through the haze
przenikała jego senność (Ex.618)

III. O (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 53, 65) slipped through the throng
wymknęli się (Ex.619)

IV. ≠ (A 0, B 2)

Non-equivalence of prepositions and antecedents.

(B pp. 66, 79) steamed through the Straits
wypłynął z cieśniny (Ex.620)

Over N (A 22, B 9)I. r N (A 18, B 9)1. do N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 18, 23) rights over the flower garden
prawo do ogrodu kwiatowego (Ex.621)

Equivalent determined by correlation with verbal prefix of antecedent.

(A pp. 169, 175) fitted over the plaster
dopasowany do opatrunku gipsowego (Ex.622)

2. wokol N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent translates English preposition and part of head. Location indicated.

(A pp. 167, 173) over the site of fracture
wokół złamania (Ex.623)

3. zza N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent translates English preposition and part of head.

(B pp. 24, 30) he looked over the top of his paper
wyjrzał zza gazety (Ex.624)

4. poprzez N⁴ (A 2, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(B pp. 9, 14) tossed it over her shoulder
przerzuciła poprzez ramie (Ex.625)

(A pp. 184, 190) hung over a pulley
przewiesza się przez bloczek (Ex.626)

5. ponad N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies B in English and Polish.
Motion above indicated.

(B pp. 46, 56) high over the chimneys
wzwyż ponad kominy (Ex.627)

6. na N⁴ (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Location indicated. Antecedent implies motion.

(A pp. 178, 182) pressure over a bony prominence
ucisk na występy kostne (Ex.628)

Correlation between verbal prefix and equivalent.

(A pp. 172, 177) put over a layer of stockinet
nakłada na pojedynczą warstwę trykotu (Ex.629)

7. na N⁵ (A 4, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 8 in English and Polish. Location on surface indicated.

(A pp. 190, 195) the dimpling of the skin over the inner
side of the knee
zaglebienia skóry na przysrodkowej
powierzchni stawu (Ex.630)

(B pp. 54, 65) spread over the counter
rozkładane na kontuarach (Ex.631)

(A pp. 176, 181) over these areas
na tych odcinkach (Ex.632)

8. z N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 185, 191) over a period of days or weeks
z upływem dni i tygodni (Ex.633)

9. nad N⁵ (A 6, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

(A pp. 178, 182) flattened over bony prominences
spłaszczona nad występami kostnymi (Ex.634)

(A pp. 78, 76) over the margin of the acetabular fossa
nad brzegiem panewki (Ex.635)

II. Extratextual item N (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and N in Polish. Insertion of extratextual item (past participial) where inferred from context.

(A pp. 168, 174) a plaster slab is applied over half or two-thirds of the circumference of the limb
należy zastosować longetę, obejmującą
więcej niż połowę do $\frac{2}{3}$ obwodu kończyny
(Ex.636)

III. O (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish.

(A pp. 180, 184) dusted over them
odkurzane (Ex.637)

Without N (A 17, B 12)I. r N (A 13, B 6)1. bez N² (A 13, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 18 in English and Polish.

- (A pp. 175, 180) an ordinary plaster without a sorbo
rubber heel
zwyklym opaprunkiem gipsowym bez niego (Ex.638)
- (B pp. 54, 66) passed without question
przepuscili ja bez trudnosci (Ex.639)
- (A pp. 91, 87) without fixation of such a nail
bez wprowadzenia takiego gwozdzia (Ex.640)

II. a (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent qualifies N in Polish.

- (B pp. 39, 48) can't think how she did it, not without
hurting herself
nie rozumiem jak tego dokonala
nieuszkodzona w dodatku (Ex.641)

III. b (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish.

- (A pp. 104, 94) is performed without delay
jest przeprowadzona bezzwlocznie (Ex.642)

IV. neg. pk (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of non-finite verb form in Polish. Negator carries meaning of English preposition.

- (A pp. 90, 87) without discomfort or fatigue
nie odczuwajac niewygody lub zmeczenia (Ex.643)

V. neg. M.Cl. (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by change of non-finite verb form to finite verb form in translation from English into Polish. Negation carried by English preposition translated by negator in Polish.

(B pp. 55, 67) I have drunk quantities of it in my time
without ever being seriously affected
pijałem ja zawsze i nigdy mi poważnie
nie zaszkodziła (Ex.644)

VI. 0 (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase not translated in Polish.

(B pp. 59, 71) without that
..... (Ex.645)

VII. ≠ (A 0, B 1)

Grammatical and lexical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 70, 84) Corker passed without difficulty
paszportowi Corkera nie nie zarzucono
(Ex.646)

Within N (A 27, B 1)

I. r N (A 8, B 1)

1. w N⁴ (A 3, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by antecedent. Correlation between verbal
prefix and equivalent. Notion of motion carried by English
preposition contained in verbal prefix in Polish. Location
indicated by preposition.

(B pp. 61, 73) lay just within the circle
wciskaly sie w jasny krag (Ex.647)

Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 182, 187) within a few hours of injury
w kilka godzin po wypadku (Ex.648)

2. w N⁵ (A 5, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 4 in English and
Polish. Location in space or time indicated.

(A pp. 78, 76) the vessels within the ligament
naczynia w wiezadle (Ex.649)

(A pp. 107, 102) within the short period of two years
w stosunkowo krótkim okresie dwóch lat
(Ex.650)

II. P N (A 18, B 1)

1. w ciągu N² (A 18, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
English and Polish. Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 189, 194) within a few days of injury
w ciągu kilku dni po wypadku (Ex.651)

III. ≠ (A 1, B 0)

Lexical non-equivalence.

(A pp. 114, 110) within reach
na ślepo (Ex.652)

Than N (A 8, B 12)

I. P N (A 1, B 1)

1. od N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Aj in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined colligationally by antecedent in compara-
tive degree. Comparative relationship indicated.

(A pp. 176, 181) better than the other
lepszy od drugiego (Ex.653)

(B pp. 9, 13) older than me
starszy ode mnie (Ex.654)

II. c N (A 6, B 4)

1. niz N^(1, 2, 4) (A 6, B 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Aj 5 and B 4
in English and Polish. Equivalent determined colligationally by
adjective or adverb in comparative degree.

(B pp. 30, 38) no more ardent admirer than Lord Copper
gorętszego wielbiciela niz Lord Copper
(Ex.655)

(B pp. 171, 176) no more than one slab may be used
nie należy uzyc wiecej niz jednej longety
(Ex.656)

(A pp. 177, 181) more tightly than the lower
scislej niz dolne (Ex.657)

2. jak N¹ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Aj in English and Polish. Equivalent determined colligationally by adjectival antecedent in positive degree. Similarity between two items indicated.

(B pp. 41, 49) no more sounds than the drumming of a bishop's fingertips
o klawiszach cichych jak bebnienie palcow biskupa (Ex.658)

III. N (A 1, B O)

1. N² (A 1, B O)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify B in English and Polish.

(A pp. 185, 190) lower than his feet
nizej stopy (Ex.659)

IV. c S.Cl. (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of finite verb form. c equivalent of English preposition.

(B pp. 66, 79) but the papers can't use your reports any earlier than ours
nie moga wykorzystac reportarzy zanim nasze dostana (Ex.660)

V. ≠ (A O, B 6)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 55, 67) the soil is rather less delicate than mine..
moje tereny sa chyba lepsze (Ex.661)

Under N (A 11, B 11)I. r N (A 9, B 4)1. pod N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated. Verbal antecedent implies motion.

(A pp. 180, 184) blown under the margins of the plaster
wdmuchiwac pod brzegi gipsu (Ex.662)

2. pod N⁵ (A 4, B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 4 and Cl. 4 in English and Polish. Location indicated.

(A pp. 75, 70) crushing under the pressure of weight
bearing
zgiecenie pod wpływem obciążenia (Ex.663)

(A pp. 193, 201) rubber glove under pressure
gumowa rękawiczka pod ciśnieniem (Ex.664)

(B pp. 25, 32) under his immediate care
pod jego bezpośrednim nadzorem (Ex.665)

3. w N⁵ (A 4, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 2 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 78, 76) forcible correction under anaesthesia
forsownej korekcji w narkozie (Ex.666)

(A pp. 186, 191) under no circumstances
w żadnym wypadku (Ex.667)

II. r n N² (A 1, B 0)1. za pomocą N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Means of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 166, 172) prevented under radiographic control
zapobiec za pomocą kontroli
radiologicznej (Ex.668)

III. N (A 0, B 1)1. N³ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish.

(B pp. 74, 89) put to school under European masters
 dac na przeszkolenie europejskim
 mistrzom (Ex.669)

IV. Extratextual item N (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N and Cl. 1 in English and N 2 in Polish. Extratextual item is participial form. Insertion necessary for completing meaning of antecedent.

(B pp. 6, 10) an umbrella under his left arm
 parasol podtrzymywany lewym ramieniem (Ex.670)

(B pp. 45, 54) he left under the baleful stare
 wyszedł odprowadzony złowieszczym
 spojrzeniem (Ex.671)

V. ≠ (A 1, B 4)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 26, 33) was under orders
 miał nakaz (Ex.672)

Non-equivalence of expression non-existent in Polish.

(B pp. 62, 75) that is not the question under discussion..
 ale nie o to chodzi (Ex.673)

Before N (A 8, B 11)

I. r N (A 7, B 7)

1. do N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and B in Polish. Equivalent determined by lexical change in antecedent. Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 35, 43) there were still some hours to go before
 daylight
 daleko do switu (Ex.674)

2. przed N⁵ (A 7, B 6)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location in time or space indicated.

(A pp. 197, 202) before use
przed uzyciem

(Ex.675)

(B pp. 10, 14) diving before her
popychane przed soba

(Ex.676)

II. c S.Cl. (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by grammatical change in head, from noun to verb, in translation from English into Polish. Conjunction equivalent of English preposition.

Relationship in time indicated.

(A pp. 75, 70) before the onset of these sequelae
zanim wystapia opisane objawy

(Ex.677)

III. o (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 30, 37) took palpable and grotesque shape before
him
przybieral namacalna i groteskowa forme

(Ex.678)

IV. ≠ (A 0, B 2)

Non-equivalence of preposition.

(B pp. 9, 14) get back before luncheon
wrocic na lunch

(Ex.679)

Above N (A 6, B 11)I. r N (A 6, B 8)1. powyzej N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Position on surface indicated.

(A pp. 175, 179) above the back of the ankle
 powyzej stawu skokowego (Ex.680)

2. (po)nad N⁴ (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies B 2 and Cl. 1 in English
 and Polish. Motion above indicated.

(B pp. 5, 9) changed hands at a shilling or two above
 their original price
 osiagaly dwa szylingi ponad normalna cene (Ex.681)

(B pp. 46, 86) high above the most ecstatic skylark
 wzwyż ponad smigle skowronki (Ex.682)

3. (po)nad N⁵ (A 4, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 8 in English and
 Polish. Position in space indicated.

(B pp. 57, 68) the rack above him
 siatki nad glowa (Ex.683)

(B pp. 53, 65) hung above the Channel
 znieruchomiała nad Kanalem (Ex.684)

(A pp. 76, 74) above every capsular attachment to the
 head
 ponad przyszczepem torebki do glowy (Ex.685)

II. ≠ (A 0, B 3)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence ...

(B pp. 51, 61) that rang high above the sound
 gluszac (Ex.686)

Like N (A 0, B 15)

I. r n N² (A 0, B 1)

1. w rodzaju N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English
 and Polish. Similitude relationship between two items indicated.

(B pp. 13, 18) someone like Boot
 kogos w rodzaju Boota (Ex.687)

II. c N (B 9)1. niczym N (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Relationship of similitude indicated. Equivalent used mainly in literary text.

(B pp. 25, 32) he sat like a fish
siedział niczym ryba (Ex.688)

2. jak N (B 8)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Relationship of similitude indicated.

(B pp. 41, 50) like a coil of rope
jak kawał powrozu (Ex.689)

III. Extratextual item N² (B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Extratextual item inferred from context.

(B pp. 47, 57) men like gym instructors
ludzi robiących wrażenie instruktorów
wychowania fizycznego (Ex.690)

IV. ≠ (B 5)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 28, 35) you feel like a drop of zider
lubi z pewnością popijać jablecznik (Ex.691)

Due to (A 15, B 0)I. r N (A 4)1. wskutek N² (A 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Causative relationship between actions indicated.

(A pp. 190, 194) may be due to displacement of fragments
 moze sie udac wskutek przemieszczenia
 odlamow (Ex.692)

II. r n N² (A 4)

1. w następiwie N² (A 3)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
 English and Polish. Result of action indicated.

(A pp. 180, 184) are due to traumatic oedema of the enticle..
 powstaja w następiwie pourazowego
 obrzeku naskorka (Ex.693)

2. na tle N² (A 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English
 and Polish. Causative relationship indicated.

(A pp. 79, 77) degenerative arthritis due to avascular
 necrosis
 zniekształcającego zapalenia na tle
 martwicy z niedokrwawienia (Ex.694)

III. n⁵ N² (A 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in
 English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Resultative relation-
 ship between two actions indicated.

(A pp. 79, 77) may be due to obvious causes of fracture
 or dislocation
 mogą być następstwem zwykłych złamań (Ex.695)

IV. e N⁵ (A 6)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English
 and Polish. Causative relationship between two events indicated.

(A pp. 90, 87) reduction of space due to erosion of
 articular cartilage
 zwichenie szpary stawowej spowodowane
 nadżerką chrząstki stawowej (Ex.696)

Against N (A 7, B 6)I. r N (A 6, B 4)1. do N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(A pp. 109, 104) is contused against the neck of the
fibula
przyciska sie do szyjki strzalki (Ex.697)

2. przeciwko N³ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by antecedent.

(B pp. 53, 64) was fastened high against the blast
zapietym wysoko w obronie przeciwko
wichurze (Ex.698)

3. o N⁴ (A 2, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 2 in English and Polish. Antecedent denotes motion. Correlation between prefix and preposition (Ex.699).

(A pp. 178, 182) friction of the skin against the broken
margin
ocieranie sie skory o nadlamany
opatrunek (Ex.699)

(B pp. 45, 55) canoe rolled against astrolabe
kajak uderzal o astrolab (Ex.700)

4. na N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Antecedent implies motion.

(A pp. 184, 190) firmly pressed against the pelvis
mocno uciskajacym na miednice (Ex.701)

5. z N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 76, 91) use against the heir
walki ze spadkobiercami (Ex.702)

(A pp. 184, 188) they must pull against another equally strong team
 staje do współzawodnictwa z innym równie silnym zespołem (Ex.703)

II. N (A 1, B 0)

1. N³ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required.

(A pp. 108, 103) protects against rapid and complete exsanguination after severe wounds
 zapobiega szybkiemu i zupełnemu wykrwawieniu po poważnych zranieniach (Ex.704)

III. b (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 43, 52) they are all against one another
 zwalczają się wzajemnie (Ex.705)

IV. ≠ (A 0, B 1)

Lexical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 23, 29) William's word against a few cantankerous correspondents
 słowo Williama z jednej strony, kilku szukających zaczepki z drugiej (Ex.706)

Round N (A 6, B 7)

I. r N (A 6, B 4)

1. wokol N² (A 4, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Location indicated.

(A pp. 172, 176) firmly moulded round the bony prominences...
 modeluje mocno wokół występów kostnych (Ex.707)

2. naokolo N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

(B pp. 69, 83) lay round it
leżącym naokolo okretu (Ex.708)

3. na N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(A pp. 191, 195) buttonholed round the metacarpal head
nadzieje sie na glowe kosci sredrecza (Ex.709)

4. po N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 77, 92) were conducted round the town
oprowadzano po miescie (Ex.710)

II. r n N² (A 1, B 0)1. na przestrzeni N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Aspect of location not specified.

(A pp. 172, 179) round two-thirds of the plaster
na przestrzeni $\frac{2}{3}$ jego obwodu (Ex.711)

III. N (A 0, B 3)1. N⁴ (A 0, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is G in Polish. Preposition not required.

(B pp. 52, 64) wrapped a rug round William's feet
otulil nogi pledem (Ex.712)

IV. O (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish.

(B pp. 73, 88) to wear round my neck
 (Ex.713)

V. ≠ (A 0, B 1)

Non-equivalence of the prepositions.

(B pp. 61, 74) ran his napkin round the back of his
 collar
 przejechał serweta pomiędzy kołnierzem
 a karkiem (Ex.714)

During (A 8, B 4)

I. r N (A 5, B 1)

1. podczas N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Period of duration indicated.

(A pp. 168, 175) during the first two months
 podczas pierwszych dwóch miesięcy (Ex.715)

2. w N⁵ (A 2, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 19, 24) during the flat racing season
 w sezonie wyścigowym (Ex.716)

3. po N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent conditioned by lexical change in head.

(A pp. 168, 174) during the second or third weeks
 po 10 lub 14 dniach (Ex.717)

II. r n N² (A 3, B 3)

1. w ciągu N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in

English and Polish. Duration of time indicated.

(B pp. 71, 86) during his few hours
 w ciągu kilku godzin (Ex.718)

2. w okresie N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Preposition equivalent determined collocationally by head. Period of time indicated.

(B pp. 77, 92) during Christmas week
w okresie Bozego Narodzenia (Ex.719)

3. w czasie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N 2 and Cl.1 in English and Polish. Relationship in time between two events indicated.

(A pp. 178, 182) movement of a joint during the setting of
a plaster
ruchy stawu w czasie nakladania
opatrunku (Ex.720)

(A pp. 181, 187) inhaled during anaesthesia
wdychane w czasie narkozy (Ex.721)

Out of (A 3, B 13)I. r N (A 3, B 9)1. od N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 78, 93) had kept Ishmaelia out of the Great War
powstrzymal Iszmaelie od udzialu w
wojnie (Ex.722)

2. z N² (A 1, B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 5 in English and Polish.

(B pp. 21, 27) something out of the poets
cytat z poetow (Ex.723)

Part of meaning carried by English preposition contained in verbal prefix denoting detachment. Other part pointing to

location translated by preposition. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(B pp. 30, 37) you propose to ship me out of the country...
chce mnie pan wysiedlic z kraju (Ex.724)

(A pp. 828, 812) the tallus falls out of the wound
kosc skokowa wypada czasem z rany (Ex.725)

3. na N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent conditioned by numeral in head. Partitive aspect indicated.

(A pp. 193, 201) out of 4,549 consecutive operations
na 4,549 nastepujacych po sobie operacji (Ex.726)

4. poza N⁵ (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Location outside place indicated.

(A pp. 169, 175) for walking out of doors
do chodzenia poza domem (Ex.727)

(B pp. 63, 76) never been out of England
nie bylem poza Anglia (Ex.728)

5. za N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Location outside place indicated.

(B pp. 64, 77) out of town
za miastem (Ex.729)

6. przez N⁴ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent and head.

(B pp. 17, 20) gazing out of the morning room window
wygladajac przez okno (Ex.730)

II. ≠ (A 0, B 4)

Non-equivalence of idiomatic expressions.

(B pp. 33, 41) that's out of question
o tym nie ma mowy (Ex.731)

(B pp. 28, 35) he was out of hearing
oddalil sie (Ex.732)

Among N (A O, B 11)

I. r N (A O, B 10)

1. wsrod N² (B 7)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 3 and Cl. 4 in English and Polish. Location within one group of items indicated.

(B pp. 76, 91) prestige among the rare foreign visitors....
prestiz wsrod nielicznych zagranicznych
gosci (Ex.733)

(B pp. 17, 23) hidden among the reeds
ukryte wsrod szuwarow (Ex.734)

2. pomiedzy N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies B in English and Polish. Antecedent implies motion. Location between two groups of items indicated.

(B pp. 46, 56) high among the clouds and rainbow
wzwyz pomiedzy chmury i teczce (Ex.735)

3. w N⁵ (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by head which is in singular in Polish and is collective noun in English (can be singular or plural).

(B pp. 77, 93) quarrels among the ruling family
klotnie w rodzie panujacym (Ex.736)

II. O (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish.

(B pp. 70, 84) among them was a plump, dapper figure
.....
(Ex.737)

Despite N (A 10, B 0)I. r N (A 10)1. (po)mimo N² (A 10)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 1 and Cl. 9 in English and Polish.

(A pp. 81, 81) slow union of the fracture despite the complete immobilisation of a well placed nail
powolny zrost zlamania pomimo calkowitego unieruchomienia dobrze umieszczonym gwozdzem (Ex.738)

(A pp. 104, 95) despite firm union of the fracture
pomimo mocnego zrostu zlamania (Ex.739)

Behind N (A 0, B 6)I. r N (A 0, B 4)1. za N⁵ (B 4)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Location indicated.

(B pp. 6, 10) held it behind his master
stanal za panem (Ex.740)

II. 0 (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is not translated in Polish.

(B pp. 71, 85) some uncertainty at the official table behind him
lekke zaklopotanie (Ex.741)

III. ≠ (B 1)

Non-equivalence of prepositions determined by non-equivalence of antecedents.

(B pp. 39, 48) closed in behind him
naciskaly na niego (Ex.742)

Throughout N (A 8, B 2)I. r N (A 1, B 0)1. u N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by lexical change in head. Presence in person indicated.

(A pp. 75, 74) throughout adult life
u doroslych

(Ex.743)

II. r a N^(4, 5) (A 3, B 0)1. przez(caly N⁴) (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Part of meaning carried by English preposition translated by preposition, and part by adjective in Polish. Duration of action indicated

(A pp. 80, 78) throughout this time
przez ten caly czas

(Ex.744)

2. na(caly N⁵) (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Part of meaning carried by English preposition translated by preposition, and part by adjective modifying head in Polish. Location on surface indicated.

(A pp. 100, 92) which are situated throughout the length
of the ligamentous ridge
rozdzielaja sie rownomiernie na calej
dlugosci grzbietu wiezadlowego kosci

(Ex.745)

3. po(caly N⁵) (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Preposition equivalent determined collo-cationally by antecedent. Antecedent implying motion. Part of meaning carried by English preposition translated by adjective modifying head in Polish. Location indicated.

(A pp. 187, 181) scattered throughout the body
rozsiarne po calym organizmie (Ex.746)

II. r n N² (A 4, B 0)

1. w czasie N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 197, 202) throughout the operation
w czasie operacji (Ex.747)

2. w ciagu N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Duration of time indicated.

(A pp. 80, 78) throughout the great part of this time
w ciagu tego czasu (Ex.748)

III. N (A 0, B 1)

1. N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish. Aspect of location obliterated in Polish. Change determined collocationally.

(B pp. 50, 60) proletariat throughout the world
prolelariusze calej kuli ziemskiej (Ex.749)

IV. S.Cl. (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined by insertion of finite verb form. Grammatical change of head from noun into adjective involved.

(B pp. 18, 24) throughout William's minority
gdz William byl maloletni (Ex.750)

Across N (A 0, B 7)I. r N (A 0, B 4)1. (po)przez N⁴ (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 42, 51) he leant across his desk
pochylił sie poprzez biurko (Ex.751)

2. po N⁵ (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

(B pp. 48, 58) bowling across the grass
ktory toczył sie po trawnikach (Ex.752)

II. r n N² (B 2)1. po drugiej stronie N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. "r n" determined collocationally by head. Location indicated.

(B pp. 9, 14) across the street
po drugiej stronie ulicy (Ex.753)

2. w kierunku N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Direction indicated.

(B pp. 57, 69) nodded across the restaurant car
skinal w kierunku dalszego stolika (Ex.754)

III. b (B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 25, 32) go across the street
pojdzie naprzeciwko (Ex.755)

Off N (A 2, B 3)I. r N (A 2, B 1)1. od N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(A pp. 711, 719) the flap was dissected off the tibia
 plát zostaje odpreparowany od kosci
 puszczelowej (Ex.756)

2. z N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(B pp. 75, 90) it was ruled off the maps
 wykreslono z map (Ex.757)

II. a (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish.

(B pp. 62, 75) it was a spot off colour
 dosc bezbarwna (Ex.758)

III. ≠ (B 1)

Non-equivalence due to mistranslation of verbal antecedent.

(B pp. 69, 82) they arrived off Steamer Point
 ujrzeli Steamer Point (Ex.759)

Beneath N (A 5, B 1)I. r N (A 5, B 1)1. z N² (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent inserted from

the context. Correlation between verbal prefix of antecedent and preposition. Motion out of internal space indicated.

(B pp. 50, 60) hands beneath the violet cuffs
rece wydobywajace sie z fioletowych
mankietow (Ex.760)

2. pod N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined by antecedent. Location indicated.

(A pp. 176, 181) is inserted beneath the plaster
drazace pod opatrunek gipsowy (Ex.761)

3. pod N⁵ (A 4, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

(A pp. 180, 184) beneath an encircling plaster
pod okrecznym opatrunkiem gipsowym (Ex.762)

Past N (A 1, B 6)

I. r N (A 1, B 4)

1. do N² (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and B in Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent.

Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 7, 11) half-past seven
w pol do osmej (Ex.763)

2. o N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by antecedent. Correlation between verbal prefix and preposition.

(A pp. 193, 201) brushed past an instrument tray
otrzec sie o stolik z instrumentami (Ex.764)

3. po N⁵ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 51, 62) it was already past one
bylo juz po pierwszej (Ex.765)

4. przy N⁵ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined by antecedent.

(B pp. 58, 70) slip past the barrier
przesunela sie przy kontroli celnej (Ex.766)

II. N (A O, B 1)1. N¹ (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. It is S in Polish. Change determined by verbal antecedent which translates both English antecedent and preposition.

(B pp. 6, 11) it was past eleven o'clock
minela jedenasta (Ex.767)

III. O (A O, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Final position in clause, head is pronoun. It is not translated in Polish where it can be inferred from the context.

(B pp. 38, 47) bustling past him
trzaskaly (Ex.768)

Onto N (A 3, B 6)I. r N (A 3, B 4)1. do N² (A 2, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Motion towards something indicated.

(A pp. 594, 670) is guided onto the finger
przymocowuje sie do palca (Ex.769)

2. na N⁴ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Location of directed action indicated.

(A pp. 585, 662) by rolling movement onto the dorsum of the hand

przykrecenie jej na powierzchnie
grzbietowa

(Ex.770)

3. na N⁵ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent conditioned by change of dynamic verbal antecedent in English into static verbal antecedent in Polish.

(B pp. 59, 71) lifted a child onto either knee

usadowil po jednym dziecku na kazdym
kolanie

(Ex.771)

II. N (A 0, B 2)1. N³ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required. Relationship between action and person affected indicated.

(B pp. 69, 83) passed it onto William

podal Williamowi

(Ex.772)

Below N (A 4, B 2)I. r N (A 4, B 2)1. ponizej N² (A 3, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Position on surface indicated.

(A pp. 108, 103) amputation below the knee

amputacja ponizej kolana

(Ex.773)

(B pp. 76, 74) lie below the site of entry of capsular vessels

leza ponizej miejsca wnikania naczyn
torebkowych

(Ex.774)

2. pod N⁵ (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N 2 and Cl. 1 in English and Polish. Location in space indicated.

(B pp. 67, 80) deserted roadway below his window
opuszczona jezdnia pod jego oknem (Ex.775)

(A pp. 177, 181) is below the knee
jest pod kolanem (Ex.776)

Up to N (A 0, B 5)I. r N (B 5)1. w N⁵ (B 5)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by head.

(B pp. 41, 50) up to a point
w pewnej mierze (Ex.777)

Beyond N (A 3, B 4)I. r N (A 2, B 2)1. ponizej N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Position on surface indicated. Equivalent determined by change
of verbal antecedent from dynamic into static.

(A pp. 175, 180) projecting beyond the heel
umieszcza sie ponizej piety (Ex.778)

2. poza N⁵ (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 76, 92) beyond the reach
poza zasiegiem (Ex.779)

II. b (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent is the only possibility of rendering prepositional phrase in Polish.

(A pp. 188, 193) have proved beyond question
niewatpliwie udowodnił on (Ex.780)

III. ≠ (A 0, B 1)

Non-equivalence of preposition determined by lexical change in antecedent.

(B pp. 67, 81) took little part beyond an occasional
expression
ograniczał się do sporadycznego
wyrażania (Ex.781)

Near N (A 3, B 4)I. r n N² (A 3, B 4)1. w poblizu N² (A 2, B 3)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(A pp. 178, 182) is near the end of the plaster
jest w poblizu zakonczenia gipsu (Ex.782)

2. w okolicy N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. 1 and N 1 in English and Polish.

(B pp. 7, 11) home near Salisbury
dom w okolicy Salisbury (Ex.783)

Until N (A 1, B 4)I. r N (A 1, B 2)1. do N² (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Relationship in time indicated.

(B pp. 14, 18) worked until nine o'clock
pracował do dziewiatej (Ex.784)

(A pp. 114, 110) until death of the animal
do smierci zwierzecia (Ex.785)

II. b r N⁴ (A 0, B 2)

1. b w N⁴ (A 0, B 2)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Preposition translated by adverb and preposition in Polish. Equivalent determined by negation contained in antecedent or head in English.

(B pp. 20, 26) it was not until Saturday morning
dopiero w sobote rano (Ex.786)

(B pp. 77, 92) until a few months no one knew
jeszcze w pare miesiecy nikt nie wiedzial (Ex.787)

By means of N (A 5, B 2)

I. r n N² (A 2, B 0)

1. za pomoca N² (A 2, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Means of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 169, 175) immobilised by means of linen stiffened
with gum or plaster
unieruchomione za pomoca plotna
usztywnionego guma lub gipsem (Ex.788)

II. N (A 3, B 2)

1. N⁵ (A 3, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Way of performing action indicated.

(A pp. 200, 205) can be dealt with by means of a single
screw
zespala sie pojedyncza sruba (Ex.789)

(B pp. 11, 16) return by means of the underground railway.
wrocic kolejka podziemna (Ex.790)

Opposite N (A 1, B 3)

I. r N (A 1, B 2)

1. naprzeciw(ko) N² (A 1, B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 27, 34) sat opposite one another
siedzieli naprzeciwko siebie (Ex.791)

(A pp. 174, 179) opposite the angle
naprzeciw kata (Ex.792)

II. b (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish.

(B pp. 24, 30) the man opposite him
pasazer naprzeciwko (Ex.793)

Except N (A 0, B 3)

I. b N (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English. Its equivalent is S in Polish. Adverb is equivalent of English preposition and negative antecedent.

(B pp. 46, 56) no one except Nanny Bloggs
jedynie Niania Bloggs (Ex.794)

(B pp. 39, 48) nothing except more heads
tylko dalsze glowy (Ex.795)

II. ≠ (B 1)

Non-equivalence of prepositions and heads.

- (B pp. 69, 83) motionless, undisturbed except for an Arab rowboat peddling elephants of synthetic ivory
 hustaly sie tylko lekko w zasięgu wiosel arabskiej lodzi, ktora wiozla do statku na sprzedaz slonie z syntetycznej kosci sloniowej (Ex.796)

Down N (A 0, B 3)

I. r N (B 2)

1. na N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Verbal antecedent denotes motion. Preposition indicates location.

- (B pp. 31, 38) they took a taxi cab down Fleet Street
 pojechali taksowka na Fleet Street (Ex.797)

2. poprzez N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Motion downwards rendered lexically by verbal antecedent. Prepositional equivalent does not specify character of motion.

- (B pp. 6, 10) from high overhead down the majestic curves came
 z wysoka poprzez majestatyczne wycienie splywal (Ex.798)

II. N (B 1)

1. N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Preposition not required.

- (B pp. 23, 30) spilled it down his tie
 pokapal krawatke (Ex.799)

In front of N (A 0, B 2)I. r N (B 2)1. przed N⁵ (B 2)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

(B pp. 46, 56) on the concrete court in front of the
station
na betonowym placu przed stacja (Ex.800)

Ahead of N (A 0, B 2)I. N (B 1)1. N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English. Its equivalent is C in Polish. Meaning carried by English preposition and verb translated by verbal antecedent in Polish.

(B pp. 47, 57) will be ahead of us
wypredzi nas (Ex.801)

II. ≠ (B 1)

Non-equivalence of prepositions due to lexical change in antecedent and head.

(B pp. 58, 70) slipped past the barrier ahead of the
valet
przemknal sie przez komore celna za nia
sluzacy (Ex.802)

Along N (A 1, B 2)I. r N (A 1, B 2)1. wzdłuż N² (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location indicated.

(A pp. 178, 182) along the Haversian canals
wzdłuż kanalików Haversa

(Ex.803)

2. na N⁴ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Location on surface indicated. Aspect of location not specified
as opposed to English preposition. Relationship between motion
(expressed by antecedent) and location (expressed by preposition)
indicated.

(B pp. 9, 14) bowled rapidly along the pavement
dostała się na chodnik

(Ex.804)

3. na N⁵ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Location on
surface indicated. Specified position expressed by English
preposition obliterated in Polish.

(B pp. 50, 60) along the bookshelves
na półkach

(Ex.805)

Beside N (A 0, B 2)I. r N (B 1)1. przy N⁵ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.
Location indicated.

(B pp. 55, 67) beside his plate
przy talerzu

(Ex.806)

II. ≠ (B 1)

Non-equivalence of prepositions.

(B pp. 60, 73) and turning his attention to the dish
beside him
po czym skupiał uwagę na stojącym przed
nim półmisku

(Ex.807)

Instead of N (A 2, B 1)I. b Vⁱ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Change of preposition into adverb determined by grammatical change in head.

(B pp. 40, 48) instead of standing there
zamiast stac (Ex.808)

II. neg. a (A 1, B 0)

Meaning carried by preposition translated by negator in Polish. Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify N in English and Polish.

(A pp. 178, 182) instead of being wet and sloppy
nie wolnej i miekkiej (Ex.809)

III. neg. S.Cl. (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Meaning carried by preposition translated by negator. Clause determined by nonfinite verb form in English head.

(A pp. 199, 204) instead of hindering repair
a nie uposiedza go (Ex.810)

Up N (A 1, B 1)I. r N (A 0, B 1)1. na N⁵ (A 0, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Location indicated but aspect of position not specified where it can be inferred from context.

(B pp. 48, 58) was up a tree
schronil sie na jednym z drzew (Ex.811)

II. r n r N (A 1, B 0)1. do gory po N⁵ (A 1, B 0)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in English and Polish. Adverb indicates aspect of location. Preposition "po" determined collocationally by head.

(A pp. 172, 176) up the other side
do gory po drugiej stronie (Ex.812)

Since N (A 1, B 1)I. r N (A 1, B 1)1. od N² (A 1, B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish. Starting point of period of time indicated.

(A pp. 191, 195) since injury
od wypadku (Ex.813)

(B pp. 7, 11) since half-past seven
od wpol do osmej (Ex.814)

Inside N (A 1, B 0)I. r N (A 1, B 0)1. wewnatrz N² (A 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(A pp. 193, 201) inside a rubber glove
wewnatrz gumowej rekawiczki (Ex.815)

Owing to N (A 1, B 0)I. r n N² (A 1)1. z powodu N² (A 1)

Prepositional phrase and its equivalent qualify Cl. in

English and Polish. Causative relationship indicated.

(A pp. 180, 185) owing to a heavy plaster cast
z powodu unieruchomienia w ciezkim
opatrunku gipsowym (Ex.816)

Apart from N (A 1, B 0)

I. r N (A 1)

1. niezaleznie od N² (A 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Concession relationship indicated.

(A pp. 188, 193) apart from the possibility of injection
niezaleznie od mozliwosci zakazenia (Ex.817)

Next to N (A 0, B 1)

I. r N (B 1)

1. obok N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies N in English and Polish.

Aspect of proximity indicated.

(B pp. 61, 74) the chair next to William's
krzesle obok Williama (Ex.818)

With regard to N (A 0, B 1)

I. r N (B 1)

1. co do N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

(B pp. 42, 50) with regard to policy
co do polityki (Ex.819)

Amid N (A O, B 1)I. r N (B 1)1. posrod N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Location among items of one group indicated.

(B pp. 44, 53) amid the trappings
posrod symboli

(Ex.820)

Out N (A O, B 1)I. r N (B 1)1. na N⁵ (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Equivalent determined collocationally by head. Location indicated.

(B pp. 65, 79) to pick up some pretty things out East
dorobic sie wielu ciekawych przedmiotow
na Wschodzie

(Ex.821)

Because of N (A O, B 1)I. ≠ (B 1)

Lexical and grammatical non-equivalence.

(B pp. 43, 52) because of their racial pride
lecz duma rasowa sprawia

(Ex.822)

According to N (A O, B 1)I. r N (B 1)1. zaleznie od N² (B 1)

Prepositional phrase qualifies Cl. in English and Polish.

Concession relationship indicated.

(B pp. 74, 90) according to local usage and the
calendar
zależnie od obyczajów miejscowych i dat
kalendarza (Ex. 823)

VII. DISCUSSION ON THE POLISH EQUIVALENTS,
AS SEEN IN TABLES XIV AND XV

1. Polish contextual equivalents of the English prepositional phrases based on frequency of occurrence

On the basis of frequency of occurrence, the following correspondences between the English prepositions and their most frequent equivalents were obtained.

TABLE XVI

	<u>English</u>		<u>Polish</u>
1.	of	N	N ² , z N ² , a, o N ⁵
2.	in	N	w N ⁵ , na N ⁵ , w N ⁴ , b
3.	to	N	do N ² , na N ⁴ , N ³
4.	with	N	z N ⁵ , N ⁵
5.	by	N	N ⁵ , przez N ⁴ , wskutek N ² , za pomocą N ² droga N ²
6.	for	N	do N ² , dla N ²
7.	on	N	na N ⁵ , na N ⁴ , w N ⁴
8.	at	N	w N ⁵ , przy N ⁵ , na N ⁵ , na N ⁴
9.	from	N	z N ² , od N ²
10.	after	N	po N ⁵
11.	into	N	do N ² , w N ⁴ , na N ⁴
12.	about	N	o N ⁵
13.	as	N	jak N, jako N
14.	between	N	pomiedzy N ⁵ , pomiedzy N ⁴
15.	through	N	przez N ⁴
16.	over	N	na N ⁵ , nad N ⁵ , na N ⁴ , poprzez N ⁴
17.	without	N	bez N ²
18.	within	N	w ciągu N ² , w N ⁵ , w N ⁴
19.	than	N	niz N
20.	under	N	pod N ⁵ , w N ⁵

21.	before	N	przed N ⁵
22.	above	N	ponad N ⁵ , ponad N ⁴ , powyżej N ²
23.	like	N	jak N
24.	due to	N	spowodowane N ⁵ , wskutek N ²
25.	against	N	o N ⁴ , przeciwko N ³ w następstwie N ²
26.	round	N	wokół N ²
27.	during	N	w N ⁵ , w czasie N ² , w ciągu N ² , podczas N ²
28.	out of	N	z N ²
29.	among	N	wśród N ²
30.	despite	N	pomimo N ²
31.	behind	N	za N ⁵
32.	throughout	N	w czasie N ² , przez cały N ⁴ , na całym N ⁵ , po całym N ⁵
33.	across	N	przez N ⁴ , po N ⁵
34.	off	N	od N ²
35.	beneath	N	pod N ⁵
36.	past	N	do N ²
37.	onto	N	do N ² , na N ⁵
38.	below	N	ponizej N ² , pod N ⁵
39.	up to	N	w N ⁵
40.	beyond	N	poza N ⁵
41.	near	N	w pobliżu N ² , w okolicy N ²
42.	until	N	do N ²
43.	by means of	N	N ⁵ , za pomocą N ²
44.	opposite	N	naprzeciw(ko) N ²
45.	in front of	N	przed N ⁵
46.	along	N	wzdłuż N ²
47.	beside	N	przy N ⁵
48.	up	N	do góry po N ⁵
49.	since	N	od N ²

50. inside	N	wewnatrz N ²
51. owing to	N	z powodu N ²
52. apart from	N	niezaleznie od N ²
53. next to	N	obok N ²
54. with regard to	N	co do N ²
55. amid	N	posrod N ²
56. out	N	na N ⁵
57. according to	N	zaleznie od N ²
58. instead of	N	zamiast N ²

NOTE:

Equivalents of the prepositions "except", "ahead of", "because of" have not been stated owing to lack of sufficient textual evidence.

2. General statement of the semantic correspondence between the English prepositions and their Polish equivalents

On the basis of the comparative study of the English prepositions and their Polish equivalents, the following classification of semantic correspondence between them can be made.

NOTE:

The Polish equivalents should not be read as corresponding to the individual English prepositional phrases.

(1) Position indicated

	<u>English</u>		<u>Polish</u>			
in	N	ahead of	N	wkolo	N ² przed	N ⁵
at	"	below	"	u	" w okolicy	N ²
on	"	along	"	posrod	" na miejsce	"
by	"	throughout	"	obok	" na przestrzeni	"
about	"	beside	"	naprzeciw(ko)	" w poblizu	"
between	"	next to	"	ponizej	" po drugiej stronie	"

before	N	beneath	N	powyzej	N ²	na calej	N ⁵
among	"	amid	"	wewnatrz	"	do gory po	"
above	"	up	"	wzdluz	"		
under	"	down	"	w	N ⁵		
over	"	within	"	na	"		
round	"	inside	"	za	"		
behind	"	out of	"	poza	"		
beyond	"	past	"	(po)nad	"		
near	"	across	"	pod	"		
opposite	"	out	"	pomiedzy	"		
in front of	"			przy	"		

(2) Motion indicated(a) Motion to and from space

<u>English</u>		<u>Polish</u>	
to	N	do	N ²
from	N	ku	N ³
off	N	od	N ²
		w kierunku	"

(b) Motion into, onto, or out of space

into	N	verbal prefix w -	do	N ²
onto	"	" " w -		
out of	"	verbal prefix przy -	do	N ²
		" " "	na	N ⁴
		" " "	do	N ²
		" " wy -	z	"
		" " wy -	spod	"
		" " wy -	zsa	"
		" " w -	za	N ⁴
		" " w -	w	"

(c) Motion in space

Antecedent denoting motion		Prefixed or unprefixd antecedent denoting motion	
in	N	pomiedzy	N ⁴
on	N	w	"
between	N	na	"
across	N	przez	"
through	N	o	"

round	N	ponad	N ⁴
over	N	pod	"
throughout	N	po	N ⁵
against	N	po dalej	"
past	N	przez cale	N ⁴
under	N		
above	N		
about	N		

(3) Relationship of time indicated

during	N	podczas	N ²
since	N	do	"
until	N	od	"
past	N	przez	N ⁴
after	N	kolo	N ²
in	N	na	N ⁴
at	N	za	"
on	N	w	"
within	N	przed	N ⁵
throughout	N	po	"
for	N	o	"
before	N	w ciagu	N ²
by	N	w czasie	"
about	N	w okresie	"
from	N	do czasu	"
through	N	dopiero w	N ⁴
between	N and N	jeszcze w	"
		zanim	S.Cl.
		kiedy	"

(4) Relationship of similitude or identification indicated

like	N	jak	N
as	N	niczym	N
		jako	N
		w rodzaju	N ²

(5) Relationship of comparison indicated

than	N	od	N ²
		niz	"

(6) Relationship between action and its performer or instrument indicated

by	N	przez	N ⁴
by means of	N	przy pomocy	N ²
with	N	za pomocą	"
		droga	N ²
			N ⁵

(7) Causative relationship indicated

due to	N	wskutek	N ²
of	N	dzięki	N ³
owing to	N	z	N ²
by	N	wobec	"
through	N	spowodowana	N ⁵
with	N	następstwem	N ²
from	N	w następstwie	"
		w wyniku	"
		z powodu	"

(8) Relationship of accompaniment or association indicated

with	N	z	N ⁵
in	N	przy	"
at	N		
of	"		

(9) Characteristics of an item indicated

of	N	z	N ²
with	N	bez	"
without	N	odnosnie	"
about	N	co do	"
on	N	na punkcie	"
		w kwestii	"
		w sprawie	"
		na temat	"
		na tle	"
		o	N ⁵

(10) Exchange, compensation, or retaliation relationship indicated

at	N	za	N ⁴
for	N	zamiast	N ²
instead of	N		

(11) Succession or extremities relationship indicated

from	N	to	N	od	N ²	do	N ²
	N	by	N		N	po	N ⁵
	N	after	N				

(12) Partitive relationship indicated

of	N	z	N ²
out	N	na	N ⁴

(13) Action or attitude directed towards a person indicated

for	N	dla	N ²
to	N	do	N ²

(14) Purpose relationship indicated

for	N	do	N ²
		na	N ⁴
		po	"

(15) Concession relationship indicated

apart from	N	niezależnie od	N ²
according to	N	zależnie od	"

3. Tendency towards specification of the relationships shown by preposition equivalents in Polish

The wide range of the Polish equivalents of a given English preposition can be accounted for by greater specification of relationships indicated by the preposition equivalents in Polish.

The grammatical function of a preposition is to show a relationship between lexical items.

One and the same preposition can refer to a wide range of various relationships of time, location, cause, result, etc.

The semantic difference is not always marked formally, i.e. by a choice of a preposition, but contextually, i.e. by the items which the preposition relates.

It will be useful now to look at the contextual restriction in the choice of preposition equivalent of a particular English preposition, in Polish.

Let us now consider the equivalents of the preposition "over".

<u>over</u> the site of fracture	
<u>wokol</u> zlamania (Ex.623)	"wokol" - "round"
high <u>over</u> the chimneys	
wzwyż <u>ponad</u> kominy (Ex.627)	"ponad" - "above"
flattened <u>over</u> bony prominences	
splaszczone <u>nad</u> wystepami kostnymi (Ex.634)	"nad" - "over"
<u>over</u> those areas	
<u>na</u> tych odcinkach (Ex.632)	"na" - "on"
she tossed it <u>over</u> her shoulder	
przerzucila <u>poprzez</u> ramie (Ex.625)	"poprzez" - "across"

These five equivalents show five different aspects of location according to the contextual restrictions.

Let us now consider the equivalents of the preposition "throughout".

<u>throughout</u> this time	
<u>przez</u> ten <u>caly</u> czas (Ex.744)	"przez caly" - during the whole..
which are situated <u>throughout</u> the length of the ligamentous ridge	
rozdzielaja sie rownomiernie <u>na</u> <u>calej</u> dlugosci grzbietu wiazadlowego kosci (Ex.745)	"na calej" - over the whole ...
<u>throughout</u> the operation	
<u>w czasie</u> operacji (Ex.747)	"throughout" - in the time of ..

These three equivalents show an aspect of location and two different aspects of time.

Let us now consider the equivalents of the preposition
"across".

bowling across the grass
toczył sie po trawnikach (Ex.752) "po" - on, over
(restriction put by the
verbal antecedent)

across the street
po drugiej stronie ulicy (Ex.753) "po drugiej stronie" -
on the other side

nodded across the restaurant car
skinal w kierunku dalszego stolika "w kierunku" - in the
(Ex.754) direction of

If we consider the preposition at the word rank, we cannot tell the semantic difference, we must take it in its contextual environment at the phrase, or even clause rank. In the Polish translation, the relationship shown by the equivalent can be made explicit, not only by the context, but by the choice of a particular equivalent. In other words, we can talk about a given English preposition as being only contextually marked, but formally unmarked, while quite a number of its equivalents in Polish are formally and contextually marked. A contextual relationship finds its reflection in a choice of a particular item indicating a relationship between the two items which it relates. The relationship, then, is specified or doubly marked, formally and contextually.

What is implicit from the English text is made explicit in the Polish translation. The fact can be seen quite clearly when we examine "r n N²", "ext. N", "n⁵ N" equivalent structures and all the cases with lexical insertion in the Polish translation.

The main reason for the existence of these groups can be explained by the tendency towards specification of the relationships expressed by a given preposition in English. That tendency is more conspicuous in translation of text A, where the

demand for accuracy and unambiguous statement is much greater than in text B, and the question of proper rendering of the relationships expressed by the English prepositions is of vital importance.

Examples illustrating the tendency for specification of the relationships shown by the English preposition

This section of the discussion on the equivalents will be devoted to the examples showing the tendency towards specifying and restricting the relationships expressed by the English prepositions in the process of translating them into Polish.

(1) Relationship in time indicated

"was relieved by cervical sympathectomy"
ustapil po sympatektomii szyjnej (Ex.302)

"has occurred from the pressure of an Esmarck rubber tourniquet"
zaobserwowano po działaniu opaski Esmarka (Ex.517)

"complications of fractures"
komplikacje po złamaniach (Ex.33)

"was achieved with the initial plaster"
uniknieto w czasie pierwszego nastawiania (Ex.263)

"have been contaminated by tying"
ktore byly dotykane w czasie wiazania (Ex.313)

"within a few days of injury"
w ciągu kilku dni po wypadku (Ex.651)

(2) Relationship in place indicated

"spread symmetrically about its glared back"
ulozone symetrycznie wzdłuż polysku rybiego grzbietu (Ex.563)

"losing them in the bedclothes"
zarzuca je wśród poscieli (Ex.100)

"have been lost with flowers"
zagubiony wśród kwiatow (Ex.340)

"over the gallery of the dining saloon"
na galerii nad jadalnia (Ex.42)

"obstruction at the bifurcation into auxiliary and profunda branches"
 zaczopowanie w miejscu rozdzielenia na tetnice pachowa i gleboka przedramienia (Ex.485)

(3) Presence at action or event indicated

"unsafe for operations"
 niebezpieczne przy operacji (Ex.366)

"pain of cutting down the plaster"
 bol przy przecinaniu opatrunku gipsowego (Ex.29)

(4) Presence in animate object indicated

"in children"
 u dzieci (Ex.92)

(5) Causative relationship indicated

"died of streptococcal throat infection"
 zmarl wskutek paciorkowego zapalenia gardla (Ex.23)

"may be displaced by retraction of the quadriceps muscles"
 moga ulec przemieszczeniu wskutek pociagania przez miesien czworoglowy (Ex.306)

"the ligation of a large artery for injury"
 podwiazanie duzej tetnicy z powodu uszkodzenia (Ex.370)

"degenerative arthritis due to avascular necrosis"
 zniekształcające zapalenie na tle martwicy z niedokrwawienia (Ex.694)

"develop from the localised pressure of splints"
 powstaje wskutek ucisku szyn (Ex.516)

"may be lost through metabolism"
 moze ustac wskutek zamknienia (Ex.612)

"death from rat poisoning"
 smierc spowodowana trutka na szczury (Ex.531)

"is reduced by increased fluid intake"
 zostaje zmniejszona w wyniku zwiększonego przyjmowania plynów (Ex.312)

(6) Positive outcome of action indicated

"It was through that story I got sent there. The boss promised me the first big chance that turned up"
dzięki tej historii jestem tutaj. Szef obiecal mi pierwsza dobra okazje jaka sie nadarzy (Ex.613)

"the replacement may be traced radiographically by decalcification which accompanied revascularisation"
 proces ten mozna sledzic na radiogramie dzięki
 odwapnieniu towarzyszącemu rewaskularyzacji (Ex.293)

(7) Relationship between action and its performer

"may be displaced by retraction of the quadriceps muscles"
 mogą ulec przemieszczeniu wskutek pociągania przez
 mięsień czworogłowy (Ex.24)

(8) Relationship between action and the way of performing it

"infection from dust and air"
 zakażenie drogą powietrza i kurzu (Ex.519)

"cannot be improved by excision of the fragment"
 nie można poprawiać drogą wycięcia odłamu (Ex.307)

"have been confirmed by later clinical experience"
 potwierdzono na podstawie doświadczenia klinicznego (Ex.311)

(9) Relationship between action and the means of performing it

"treatment of immobilisation alone"
 leczenie za pomocą samego unieruchomienia (Ex.48)

"the operation of reconstructing the upper lip of the acetabulum by the insertion of a bone graft"
 operacja rekonstrukcji górnego brzegu panewki, za pomocą
 wstawienia przeszczepu kostnego (Ex.308)

"by this creeping substitution"
przy pomocy tej powolnej przemiany (Ex.310)

(10) Relationship between items of one group

"a few of them"
 nieliczni spośród nich (Ex.20)

(11) Restricting relationship by lexical insertion

"He left under the baleful stare"
 wyszedł odprowadzony złowieszczym spojrzeniem (Ex.671)

"words of blood and thunder"
 telegramy nabrzmiałe krwią i mordem (Ex.52)

"a plaster is applied over half or two-thirds of the circumference of the limb"
 należy zastosować longietę obejmującą więcej niż połowę
 do $\frac{2}{3}$ obwodu kończyny (Ex.636)

"scooped the world with an eye witness story"
 pobili wszelkie rekordy świata podając sprawozdanie
 naoczego świadka (Ex.279)

4. Factors determining differences in the distribution of the equivalents in texts A and B

It would be useful to compare translation equivalents occurring in texts A and B, and to see which of these equivalent groups do not appear in either one of the texts. Here we must take into consideration the factors determining the differences in the occurrences.

From the point of view of translation, we are not directly concerned with the differences conditioned by the distribution of the prepositions in either of the English texts, which can be accounted for by the characteristics of a particular style of writing, as our primary concern is to examine the differences between the rendering of the same prepositions in the Polish texts. However, in order to get a better insight into the problem, it is worth noting the difference in the occurrence of prepositions in the English texts.

The distribution of prepositions in text B is much wider than in text A. The absence of a given preposition in one of the texts is sometimes a question of sheer chance, which cannot be stated in terms of characteristic differences, unless we tested a satisfactorily large textural sample.

However, absence of the preposition "due to" (A 15) in text B is indicative of one point of difference. The same applies to the absence of the prepositions "like" and "about" in the sample of over 2,000 prepositions in text A. The higher occurrence of the preposition "by" in text A (A 186, B 80) is determined by the wider use of passives with which it is usually colligated, and this is one of the features of technical literature.

Now, let us examine the differences between the equivalent groups in Polish determined by the above differences between the English texts.

- (1) The higher occurrence of "c N" group in text B is determined by the occurrence of the preposition "like", which has a conjunction equivalent in Polish.
- (2) Absence of group "e N⁵" in text B, the group being an equivalent of the preposition "due to", occurring in text A only.
- (3) Higher occurrence of "N⁵" group as an equivalent of the preposition "by" (A 35, B 12) determined by wider usage of passives in the medical literature.
- (4) Higher occurrence of "N" group in text A (A 76, B 59) determined by larger number of passives in text A which, when changed into active in the Polish text, involves the syntactic change of prepositional phrase into nominal group, which operates as subject in the structure of a clause.
- (5) Higher occurrence of "w ciagu" N in text A, conditioned by higher occurrence of preposition "within" (A 26, B 3) in text A.
- (6) Absence of the equivalent "co do" N² in text A, conditioned by absence of the preposition "about".
- (7) Absence of conjunction equivalent "niczym" N (used mainly in literary style) in text A.
- (8) Higher occurrence of non-equivalence in text B (A 38, B 285) determined by larger proportion of idiomatic and colloquial expressions.

5. Differences in rendering the same English preposition in texts A and B.

We shall next consider the problem of differences in occurrence of the equivalent groups determined by different ways of rendering the same prepositions in texts A and B.

(1) The preposition "above" in text B has only one equivalent, "ponad", which indicates only one aspect of location "above, in space".

In text A, the same preposition has two equivalents, "nad", indicating location in space, and "powyzej", indicating position at a higher point on the same surface, for example -

"high above the most ecstatic skylark"
wzwyz ponad smigle skowronki (Ex.682)

"above the back of the ankle"
powyzej stawu skokowego (Ex.680)

(2) The preposition "below" in text A has two equivalents, "pod" and "ponizej", while it has only one equivalent, "pod", in text B. "Pod" indicates location "below in space" and "ponizej" indicates position at a lower point on the same surface, for example -

"amputation below the knee"
amputacja ponizej kolana (Ex.773)

"deserted roadway below his window"
opuszczona jezdnia pod jego oknem (Ex.775)

(3) The preposition "by" in text B does not have any "r n" equivalents, and in text A it has the largest number of equivalents of that group, for example -

"is reduced by increased fluid intake"
zostaje zmniejszona w wyniku zwiekszonego
przyjmowania plynow (Ex.312)

(4) The preposition "in" has a high occurrence of "u" equivalent in text A (24), while only one occurrence in text B. The difference is accounted for by a special usage in text A, for example -

"in children"
u dzieci

(Ex.92)

(5) "Of" phrase has a relatively high occurrence of "N²" equivalent in text A (486 out of 623) in comparison with text B (279 out of 538), which is conditioned by the scientific character of the medical literature.

On the other hand, there is a higher occurrence of the "a" equivalent group of "of" phrase (31) in text B, as opposed to text A (21). The adjectival qualifier is a feature of colloquial usage.

(6) There is an interesting point of difference in the equivalent group "po" N⁵, which in text A out of the total number of occurrences (61), only in 2 cases shows relationship between motion and location on a surface, and in 59 cases indicates relationship in time. In text B, the same equivalent group, out of the total number of 25 occurrences, in 12 cases indicates relationship in time, in the other 12 cases relationship between motion and location, and in one case is determined collocationally.

In text A, relationship in time is rendered by the prepositions "of", "with", "for", "from", "during", which do not have any equivalents in "po" N⁵ group in text B. In text B, relationship between motion and location on a surface is shown by "po" N⁵ equivalent of the prepositions "in", "on", "through" and "round", which is not expressed by the same preposition in text A.

(7) The preposition "in" has 5 "r n" equivalents, "w ciagu", "w czasie", showing relationship in time in text A, and only one "r n" equivalent, "w okresie", indicating the same relationship in text B. Relationship in time in text B is shown by a prepositional equivalent.

- (8) The preposition "with" has 5 "r n" equivalents, showing relationship between action and the means of performing it in text A, and none in text B.
- (9) The preposition "for" has 7 "r n" equivalents, showing relationship in time in text A, and none in text B.
- (10) The preposition "by" has 14 "wskutek" equivalents, showing causative relationship, in text A. The equivalent does not occur at all in text B.
- (11) The preposition "throughout" has 3 "r a" equivalents in text B, and none in text A.

6. Determination of translation equivalents by (a) English preposition, or (b) by the Polish internal features

The main criterion for considering all translation equivalents is based on the ability to state their determining factors.

Our study is, by and large, concerned with the problem of determining translation equivalents with special reference to the source and the target language, in this case English and Polish. Translation equivalents can be determined on the following basis:

- (1) Translation equivalents determined by the external linguistic features (features of the source language).
- (2) Translation equivalents determined by the internal linguistic features (features of the target language).

The theory of translation is concerned to a great extent with making quantitative statements of these externally and internally determined equivalents.

From the point of view of translation, the whole group of the internally determined equivalents does not contribute in any way to elaborating the comparative statements between the source and the target languages.

Let us first consider the externally determined equivalents. To begin with, we shall explain what is meant by the external determination. Here, as a testing device, we can use the principle of commutation which shows that if an English preposition " r^1 " has an equivalent " r^1 " in Polish, then the change of the preposition " r^1 " to " r^2 " will involve at the same time the change of its equivalent from " r^1 " to " r^2 ". The prepositions " r^1 " and " r^2 " and their Polish equivalents, then, are compatible and are externally determined. Let us illustrate this with an example -

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
"journeys through the village"	"podroze przez wies"
"journeys to the village"	"podroze do wsi"

If we change the preposition "through" to the preposition "to", the change will involve an alteration in Polish.

Sometimes we can have a series of compatible prepositions in the English phrase, but whatever the choice is in English, no consequential change is involved in Polish. In that case we can say that the occurrence of the prepositional equivalent is internally determined. Here is an example to illustrate this point -

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
"wrote of the fracture of the neck of the femur"	"pisal o zlamaniu szyjki kosci udowej"
"wrote about his trip"	"pisal o swej podrozy"

The further procedure, after stating the internal dependence, is investigating the factor determining the occurrence of the equivalent in Polish. Here again we can apply the commutation method.

- (1) Change the nominal and see if it affects the change of the preposition. If not -
- (2) Change the antecedent.

In the above case, the change of the antecedent provides the answer to the question, as the preposition "o" is determined collocationally by the verbal antecedent "pisac".

The group of internally determined prepositions can be divided under the following headings -

- (a) Prepositions which are uncommutable, being fixed to antecedent or head and cannot be substituted.
- (b) Prepositions which are uncommutable or cannot be substituted in certain structures.
- (c) Prepositions which can be substituted but without commutation, i.e. their substitution involves no change in the Polish equivalents.

In group (a) we are mainly concerned with listing all those prepositions attached to their antecedents, which, both in English and in Polish, do not commute with any other preposition. In this way, a direct correspondence between the items under discussion can be obtained formally.

In group (b) the restriction of the choice of preposition is placed by the structure, and thus the preposition is uncommutable. The prepositions "of" and "by" have the highest occurrence in that group. The preposition "of", in most cases, joins two nominals in a qualifying relationship. The preposition "by" follows a passive verb, and shows a relationship between the action and its performer or the way of performing the action. The preposition "than" follows an adjective or an adverb in the comparative degree, and points to a comparative

relationship. As we see, the above prepositions occur in particular structures, and are determined colligationally in both languages.

In other cases in group (b), we deal with idiomatic expressions where the correspondence is considered at the phrase rank in a given contextual equivalent, for example -

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
"bull's eyes about nothing"	"z igly widly"

Then, finally, in certain structures, a given lexical content serves only the purpose of contextual reference, and can be used in translation as the material for further analogy.

Here is an illustration of the above point -

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
"you gave no instructions to the contrary"	"Nie dal pan odmiennych polecen"

Translation reference: "to the contrary" - "odmienny" if preceded by a nominal.

"suitable for children"	"odpowiedni dla dzieci"
-------------------------	-------------------------

Translation reference: "suitable for" - "odpowiedni dla", when followed by an inanimate object.

"say in English"	"przemow po angielsku"
------------------	------------------------

Translation reference: "in English" - "po angielsku", when preceded by a verb denoting some mental ability, and followed by a name of a language.

In group (c), the substitution of the preposition in English does not affect the Polish translation, as the preposition associated with a given antecedent is uncommutable. It can be either collocated with a given antecedent, or, as in the following example, determined by a correlation between the verbal prefix and the preposition that follows.

EnglishPolish

"is fitted to the plaster"
 "is fitted over the plaster"

"dopasowany do opatrunku
 gipsowego"

And now, after considering the externally and internally determined prepositions, it would be useful to examine the difference in their occurrence in texts A and B.

In text B, out of a sample of 200 prepositions, 125 are externally determined, and 75 internally determined. Of these 75 prepositions, 16 do not commute with any other, 53 are not commutable when restricted to a structure, and the commutation of 6 does not involve any change in the Polish translation.

In text A, the occurrence of the externally determined prepositions is much smaller than in text B, 106 out of the sample of 200, while there are 94 internally determined. Of these 94, 4 belong to group (a), 88 to group (b), and 2 to group (c).

The higher occurrence of the internally determined prepositions can be accounted for by the higher occurrence of the prepositions "of" and "by" (when preceded by a passive verb) in text A.

And now let us see what is the contribution of the above division into externally and internally determined prepositions to the statement of the correspondences between the two languages in our study of prepositions.

We stated the correspondences of the uncommutable prepositions in English and Polish. Nevertheless, we still face the problem of stating in the most general terms the correspondences between the externally determined prepositions.

Let us take, for example, the preposition "in". In the great majority of cases, it is externally determined, but even

so, each time we translate it, we have to make a choice from 32 possible equivalents (as seen from Tables XIV and XV). In order to be able to do it, we have to provide some contextual references. First we must state its most frequent correspondent, showing the relationship in place, the preposition "w". We can now regard this as a norm, and state the conditions under which alternative is chosen.

Location or presence in an animate object, expressed by the preposition "u", should have a contextual reference: "in + an animate object - 'u'".

"In" + a nominal expressing presence at an action, has an equivalent "przy". "In" + an expression of time has an adverbial equivalent, "w czasie", "w ciagu", "w okresie".

Phrases having adverbial or adjectival equivalents should be treated at the phrase rank and listed as such, for example "in the morning" - "rano", "in the former days" - "dawniej".

When a prepositional phrase contains a participial form, or the accusative and infinitive structure, and the phrase is untranslatable at the same rank, the following reference should be given -

"change nonfinite verb form into finite verb form, and transform the phrase into a clause".

The main collocational differences between the two languages should be considered and listed, for example

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
"in the Far East"	"na Dalekim Wschodzie"
"in the course of the years"	"na przestrzeni wiekow"

On combining all this information with that obtained from the correspondences between the internally determined prepositions, we get a fairly accurate study of the equivalents

of the prepositions. Of course, we have to ignore all the equivalents with a too detailed specification, or those resulting from the changes occurring outside the phrase, such as grammatical change of the antecedent, or any syntactical change. In the same way as in the case of the preposition "w", we could examine the equivalents of all the other prepositions, and after a necessary selection between the items which can be ignored as incidental, and those which are regarded as essential for translation purposes, we arrive at the final statement of contextual correspondence between the English prepositions and the Polish equivalents.

Examples illustrating the problems referred to in Section 6

(1) Externally determined prepositions

<u>English</u>	<u>Polish</u>
losing them in the bed clothes ...	zarzuca je wsrod poscieli ...
with his coffee he swallowed ...	przy czarnej kawie polknal ...
for the first time ...	po raz pierwszy ...
bald on the top ...	lysa u szczytu ...
from the moment of her entrance ...	z chwila gdy weszla ...
after fracture ...	po zlamaniu ...
effusion into the joint ...	wysieki w stawie ...
capered about her feet ...	figlowal u jej stop ...
as a rule ...	z reguly ...
a war between Russia and Germany ..	wojna pomiedzy Rosja a Niemcami ...
it was through that story ...	dzięki tej historii ...
out of town ...	za miastem ...
prestige among the rare foreign visitors ...	prestiz wsrod nielicznych zagranicznych gosci ...
someone like Boot ...	kogos w rodzaju Boota ...
above the back of the ankle ...	powyzej stawu skokowego ...
performed without delay ...	przeprowadzona bezzwlocznie ..
over a period of days or weeks ...	z uplywem dni i tygodni ...
bowling across the grass ...	toczyl sie po trawnikach ...

beneath an encircling plaster ...	pod okreznym opatrunkiem gipsowym ...
slipped past the barrier ...	przesunela sie przy kontroli celnej ...
up to a point ...	w pewnej mierze ...
beyond the reach ...	poza zasięgiem ...
home near Salisbury ...	dom w okolicy Salisbury ...
worked until nine o'clock	pracował do dziewiatej ...
beside his plate ...	przy talerzu ...
since injury ...	od wypadku ...

(2) Internally determined equivalents

Group (a) No commutation

<u>English</u>		<u>Polish</u>			
		<u>r N^{2, 4, 5}</u>			
depend	on	N	zalezyc	od	N ²
long	for	N	tesknic	za	N ⁵
limit	to	N	ograniczyc	do	N ²
belong	to	N	nalezec	do	N ²
turn attention	to	N	zwrocic uwage	na	N ⁴
pay attention	to	N	" "	"	"
commit	to	N	uzaleznic	od	N ²
look forward	to	N	cieszyc sie	na	N ⁴
aim	at	N	zmierzac	do	N ²
conduce	to	N	wprawiac	w	N ⁴
team	with	N	roic sie	od	N ²
interfere	with	N	przeszkadzac	w	N ⁵
furnish	with	N	zaopatrzyć	w	N ⁴
be satisfied	with	N	byc zadowolonym	z	N ²
access	to	N	dostep	do	N ²
boggle	at	N	cofac sie	przed	N ⁵
association	with	N	skojarzenie	z	N ⁵
capable	of	N	zdolny	do	N ²
proximal	to	N	doglowowo	od	N ²
distal	to	N	odlegly	od	N ²
surprise	at	N	zawiesc sie	na	N ⁵
ode	to	N	oda	do	N ²
base	on	N	opierac sie	na	N ⁵
be accustomed	to	N	byc przyzwyczajonym	do	N ²
in exchange	for	N	wzamian	za	N ⁴
claim	to	N	prawo	do	N ²
exception	to	N	wyjatek	od	N

equal	to	N	<u>c N</u> taki sam	jak	N ¹
nuts	on	N	<u>r n N²</u> bzik	na punkcie	N ²
			<u>Preposition not required</u>		
deprive	of	N	pozbawic		N ²
to be interested	in	N	interesowac sie		N ⁵
aware	of	N	swiadomy		N ²
attributable	to	N	uwarunkowane		N ⁵
			przypisywane		N ³

Group (b) No commutation in the structure

			<u>r N(2, 4, 5)</u>		
call into being			powolal do zycia		
speak in English			mowic po angielsku		
treated by expert surgeons			leczone przez doswiadczonych-	chirurgow	
come to rescue			przyjsc na pomoc		
I rejoice in the Cote d'Azur			przepadam za Rywiera		
was speaking to the air			mowil w proznie		
half past seven			wpol do osmej		
be impressed on him			wymoc na nim		
responsible for a fracture			odpowiedzialny za przebieg	gojenia	
divided into two parts			podzielony na dwie czesci		
dressed in black and brown			ubrany na czarno i brazowo		
passed without question			przepuscili bez trudnosci		
regarded as a splint for the bone			uwazac za szynowanie kosci		
suffer from boils			cierpi na czyracznosc		
exposed to direct injury			narazone na bezposrednie urazy		
divert the patient from his task			odrywac uwage chorego od jego zadan		
entry into the capital			wjazd do stolicy		
concluding with Waste of Time			konczac na Stracie Czasu		
Battle of Hastings			bitwa pod Hastings		
receipt for a camera			pokwitowanie za aparat fotografi-	czny	
go easy on expenses			nie rob skrupolow co do kosztow		
bent on the destruction			zmierzajacy do zniszczenia		

bargained for the largest of these toys	targował się o największe zabawki
consist of the fat of blood spasm	powstają z tłuszczu osocza
harmful to the healing fracture	szkodliwy dla gojącego się złamania
suitable for children	odpowiedni dla dzieci
incorporated <u>in</u> the plaster cast	włącza się <u>w</u> opatrunek gipsowy
to compete <u>with</u> it	wspolzawodniczyć <u>z</u> usztynieniem
connected <u>with</u> the Beast	związanego <u>z</u> Bestią
	<u>c N</u>
fleshless <u>as</u> a mummy	wyschnięty <u>jak</u> mumia
	<u>r n N²</u>
bravery <u>on</u> the patriotic side	odwaga ze <u>strony</u> patriotów
are tied <u>with</u> forceps	wiązać za <u>pomocą</u> pincety
substituting <u>for</u> badger	podstawiając <u>na miejsce</u> borsuka
	<u>Preposition not required</u>
Miss Barton will see <u>to</u> you	panna Barton zajmie się panem
he had been introduced <u>to</u> the Managing Editor	przedstawiono go redaktorowi naczelnemu
stands <u>for</u> strong situation	popiera silne rządy
stop <u>from</u> walking in	zabraniać wstępu
his acquaintance <u>with</u> offices	jego znajomość urzędów
journeys <u>by</u> electric train	podróże koleją elektryczną

Group (c) Commutation in English: No commutation in Polish

protect from	against N	zabezpieczac	przed	N ⁵
lean on	against N	opierać się	o	N ⁴
make of	from N	zrobić	z	N ³
speak of	about N	mówić	o	N ⁵
begin with	from N	zaczynać	od	N ³
enthusiasm for	about N	zapalać	do	N ³
right to	over N	prawa	do	N ³
change to	into N	przekształcać się	w	N ⁴
defend against	from N	zabezpieczac	przed	N ⁵
complain of	about N	skarżyć się	na	N ³

clot in	into	N	scinac sie	w	N ⁴
fit to	over	N	dopasowac	do	N ²
sail to	for	N	wyjechac	do	N ²
apply to	into	N	stosowac	do	N ²
parallel with	to	N	rownolegle	do	N ²

Preposition not required

occupy with	in	N	zajmowac sie		N ⁵
-------------	----	---	--------------	--	----------------

Prepositions determined collocationally by head

as a rule	z reguly
at right angle	pod katem prostym
at the first possible movement	przy pierwszej mozliwej sposobnosci
at that time	w tym czasie
at three weekly intervals	w odstepach miesiecznych
at the end of an operation	pod koniec operacji
on the concave side	po wkleslej stronie
on these occasions	przy sposobnosci
on operating days	w dniach operacyjnych
on the other hand	z drugiej strony
by the clock	wedlug zegarka
for this reason	z tej przyczyny
in a sling	na temblaku
in the course of time	z biegiem czasu
in no circumstances	pod zadnym pozorem
in Figs. 22, 62, 28	na rycinach 22, 62, 28
to the surgeon's surprise	ku zdziwienie chirurga
to a lesser or greater degree	w mniejszym lub wiekszym stopniu
in adults	u doroslych
in the Far East	na Dalekim Wschodzie
tobacconist at N 1626	trafika pod numerem 1626
at dinner	przy obiedzie
at the foot	u stop
at midday	o dwunastej
at the first sight	na pierwszy rzut oka
in the country (as opposed to town)	na wsi
in the war	na wojnie

on account of	z powodu
on Thursday	we wtorek
by descent	z pochodzenia
by the constitution	według konstytucji
for the first time	po raz pierwszy
for instance	na przykład

Prepositional phrases which have adjectival equivalents
determined collocationally in Polish

patches of necrosis	pola nekrotyczne
every detail of technique	kazdy szczegol techniczny
a state of emergency	stan wyjątkowy
gulf of Suez	zatoka Suezka
the waters of his home	rodzinne potoki
difficulty of communication	trudności komunikacyjne
the method of defiance	nastroj bojowy
the craft of journalism	rzemioslo dziennikarskie
instructions to the contrary	odmienne polecenia
a visa for Ishmaelia	wiza iszmaelska
the boy of seven	siedmioletni chlopiec
the capsule of joint	torebka stawowa

Prepositional phrases which have adverbial equivalents
as the only possibility in Polish

in the morning	rano
at times	czasami
three pounds to the good	trzy funty na czysto
moved at the double	poruszali sie sprawnie
is performed without delay	jest przeprowadzona bezzwlocznie
beyond question	niewatpliwie

Prepositional phrases which have clause equivalents
as the only possibility in Polish

advantage of being absorbed in the process	ma ta wielka przewage ze ulega obsorbceji
on the foundation of the League of Nations	kiedy stworzono Lige Narodow
without ever being seriously affected	nigdy mi powaznie nie zaszko dzila

Prepositional phrases whose equivalents have to be
reinforced by lexical insertion which is
determined collocationally

wearing uniform of high rank
ktorego uniform zdradzał wysoka range

words of blood and thunder
telegramy nabrzmiałe krwia i mordem

someone with a name
kogos majacego wyrobione imie

complication of plaster immobilisation
komplikacje wywołane unieruchomieniem gipsowym

death from rat poisoning
smierc spowodowana trutka na szczury

he left under baleful stare
wyszedł odprowadzony złowieszczym spojrzeniem

men like gym instructors
ludzi robiących wrażenie instruktorow wychowania fizycznego

was fastened high against the blast
zapietym wysoko w obronie przeciwko wichurze

VIII. PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO TRANSLATION OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

1. Factors determining the choice of translation equivalents

Translation is a linguistic activity which enters into a field of comparative descriptive linguistics. One of the criteria of comparative study is evidence from large samples of the source and target languages. Through relating the descriptions of the two languages and a systematic study of translation material, we arrive at translation equivalents. As we have already said, there are two kinds of translation equivalents: formal equivalents and contextual equivalents. We arrive at formal equivalents by relating the lexical items at the word rank only. They can be quite useful in stating a lexical correspondence between two given words taken out of their linguistic context. These are the equivalents which very often are given by the dictionaries when only the formal meaning of a lexical item is indicated. Contextual equivalents are obtained by relating two lexical items in higher units, namely at the phrase or clause ranks, and sometimes even within the paragraph. Here, we come to the main principle of translation process: "translating items in context into items in context" which is of special importance in rendering the closed system items which out of context could be treated as lexically "empty words".

The prepositions with which we are concerned, which come into the above category of lexically empty words, show various relationships between the items they relate. One and the same preposition can express various relationships determined by the context in which it stands. The question is how far in the context we have to look to find it. Here are the contextual restrictions determining the choice of the equivalent.

(1) No contextual restrictions in the choice of equivalents.

We shall begin with the simplest case when a given preposition expresses only one relationship, and has only one equivalent. In that case the linguistic context is not relevant and the equivalent is a formal equivalent established merely by relating the preposition in the source and target languages at the word rank. Here we can give an example of the preposition "despite" which has the equivalent "pomimo" no matter in what context it stands.

Slow union of the fracture despite complete
immobilisation of a well placed nail
Powolny zrost zlamania pomimo calkowitego
unieruchomienia dobrze umieszczonym gwozdzem (Ex.738)

(2) Contextual restriction of the choice of the equivalent determined by the head

(a) The same relationship in time is expressed by two different equivalents of the same preposition. The choice of the equivalent is determined collocationally by the head.

throughout the operation
w czasie operacji (Ex.747)

throughout the great part of this time
w ciagu tego czasu (Ex.748)

(b) The equivalents of the same preposition show different relationships. The choice of the equivalent is determined collocationally by the head.

at the foot of the steps
u stop schodow (Ex.754)

at ten o'clock
o dziesiatej wieczor (Ex.481)

(c) The same equivalent of different prepositions. The choice of the equivalent is determined collocationally by the head.

in the Far East
na Dalekim Wschodzie (Ex.116)

- out East
na Wschodzie (Ex.821)
- (d) Different equivalent of the same preposition and the same head. The choice of the equivalent is determined collocationally by the head which has different lexical equivalents in each of the cases.
- (A pp. 80, 78) in the course of time
z biegiem czasu (Ex.824)
- in the course of the years
na przestrzeni wiekow (Ex.118)
- (e) The equivalent is determined grammatically by the head which, as opposed to its English correspondent, has no plural concord.
- quarrels among the ruling family
klotnie w rodzie panujacym (Ex.736)
- (f) The equivalent is determined by the preposition and the head, as it carries the meaning of both the items.
- in the presence of a free blood supply
przy niezaburzonym doplywie krwi (Ex.119)
- with the possible exception of the Prime Minister
poza premierem (Ex.259)
- over the site of fracture
wokol zlamania (Ex.623)
- (g) The equivalent is determined by a lexical and grammatical change in the prepositional phrase.
- throughout adult life
u doroslych (Ex.743)
- during the second or third week
po 10 lub 14 dniach (Ex.717)
- before the onset of these sequelae
zanim wystapia opisane objawy (Ex.677)

(3) Contextual restriction of the choice of the equivalent determined by the antecedent

- (a) Restriction is put by the tense of the English ante-

cedent which, being in the past perfect tense, and followed by a temporal expression, implies duration of time up to the given moment.

had been secluded for a long time
byly zamkniete od dluzszego czasu (Ex.337)

The following example gives another equivalent of the same preposition indicating duration of time when there is no external restriction.

for several weeks
przez kilka lat (Ex.353)

(b) Grammatical restriction is put by the Polish antecedent to which the preposition is fixed.

I rejoice in Cote d'Azur
przepadam za Rywiera (Ex.132)

(c) Grammatical restriction is put by the verbal prefix in Polish which correlates with the following preposition.

hang over a pulley
przewiesza sie przez bloczek (Ex.626)

Part of the meaning carried by the English preposition (motion) passes to the verbal prefix in the antecedent, while the other part expressing location goes to the preposition, correlating with the prefix.

jerks back into its groove
wpada do swego rowka (Ex.545)

(d) Collocational restriction placed by the Polish antecedent which, though in both cases in English has different antecedents and prepositions, has the same lexical antecedent and the same prepositional equivalent determined collocationally by it in Polish.

were conducted round the town
oprowadzano po miescie (Ex.710)

let him through the department
oprowadzano go po roznych oddzialach (Ex.617)

(e) The equivalent is determined by the English antecedent and the preposition as it carries the meaning of both the items.

kept close to his nose
trzymal pod nosem (Ex.207)

nothing except more heads
tylko dalsze glowy (Ex.795)

(f) The equivalent is determined by the Polish verbal antecedent which carries the meaning of both the English verbal antecedent and the preposition.

will be ahead of us
wyprzedzi nas (Ex.801)

it was past eleven o'clock
minela jedenasta (Ex.767)

(g) The notion carried by the entire English prepositional phrase and the antecedent is contained in the Polish prefixed verbal form.

he looked about him
rozejrzal sie (Ex.578)

(h) The equivalent is determined by lexical change of the antecedent in Polish.

is sometimes delayed for several years
pojawia sie czasami po kilku latach (Ex.368)

he thought sadly of those carefree days
wracal mysla do dni beztroskich (Ex.3)

projecting beyond the heel
umieszcza sie ponizej piety (Ex.778)

(j) The equivalent is determined by the change of the grammatical class of the antecedent.

(i) Change of the noun into an adjective.

pressure of the metal
uciskajacy metal (Ex.59)

(ii) Change of the noun into a verb.

the failure of manipulative reduction
nastawienie operacyjne moze sie nie udac (Ex.61)

(iii) Change of the verb into an adverb.

accompanied by his valet
razem z nieodstepnym sluzacym (Ex.305)

(iv) Change of the past participle into a noun.

dressed up as missionary
w przebraniu misjonarza (Ex.593)

(v) Change of the passive verb into an active verb.

is substituted by living bone
zastepuje zywa kosc (Ex.314)

(vi) Change of the clause antecedent into an adverb.

there were still some hours to go before daylight
daleko do switu (Ex.674)

(vii) The antecedent not translated in Polish.

William's command of French
Francuszczyzna Williama (Ex.58)

swabs of dry gauze
suche gaziki (Ex.57)

the solution to the problem
problem (Ex.214)

(viii) The antecedent in Polish does not require the use
of preposition.

stands for strong situation
popiera silne rzady (Ex.382)

waited upon the household
obslugiwalo dom (Ex.440)

(4) Collocational restriction of the choice of the equivalent
determined both by the antecedent and the head

Collocational determination

gave in mistake
dal przez pomylke (Ex.111)

grandson in the female line
wnuk po kadzieli (Ex.122)

(5) Contextual restriction of the choice of the equivalent determined by the preceding clause

the replacement may be traced radiographically by decalcification which accompanies revascularisation
 proces ten mozna sledzic na radiogramie dzieki odwapnieniu
 towarzyszacemu rewaskularyzacji (Ex.295)

(6) Contextual restriction of the choice of the equivalent determined by the following sentence

it was through that story I got sent there. The boss
 promised me the first big chance that turned up
 dzieki tej historii jestem tutaj. SzeF obiecal mi
 pierwsza dobra okazje jaka sie nadarzy (Ex.613)

(7) Other factors (already discussed) determining the choice of the equivalents

(a) Equivalents of the prepositions which have to be reinforced by lexical insertion.

(b) Adjectival, verbal, adverbial equivalents as the only possibility of rendering the prepositional phrase in Polish (absence of certain grammatical structures in Polish).

(c) Zero equivalents of the prepositional phrase determined by its position in a sentence and the lexical contents of the phrase which can be inferred from the context.

(d) Translation equivalents determined by the tendency towards specification displayed by the target language.

(e) Restrictions put by the text.

(f) Translator's attitude towards translation process, his abilities, limitations and subjectivity.

All the above examples illustrate the factors determining the translation from the point of view of restrictions (external and internal) occurring in the source and target languages.

2. Translation procedure

At the close of this chapter, we shall try to demonstrate the steps in technical procedure of selecting the right equivalent on the contextual basis. This is determined by the contextual restriction of the linguistic environment.

Steps of the procedure

- (1) Selection of the formal equivalents by translating at the word rank the antecedent, preposition and head, following the lexical restriction put by the source language text.
- (2) Elimination of the prepositional equivalents by the antecedent, the preposition and the head following the contextual restrictions put by them in the given text.
- (3) Final selection of a contextual equivalent.

Let us illustrate the procedure with the following examples:-

<u>Example 1</u>		
<u>Antecedent</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Head</u>
treated	by	expert surgeons
leczonech	przez	doswiadczonech chirurgow
traktowanech	za pomoca	doswiadczonech chirurgow
	dzięki	doswiadczonym chirurgom
	na podstawie	doswiadczonech chirurgow
	-	doswiadczonymi chirurgami

(1) Formally possible equivalents

- Antecedent - leczonech, traktowanech
- Preposition - przez, za pomoca, dzięki, na podstawie
no preposition

Head - doswiadczonych chirurgow, doswiadczonym chirurgom, doswiadczonych chirurgow, doswiadczonymi chirurgami.

(2) Elimination:

(a) done by the head

za pomoca, dzieki, na podstawie.

The head is an animate object which cannot be preceded by those prepositions in this context.

(b) Elimination of the antecedent "traktowanych" by the collocation between the head and the antecedent in the text (medical matter).

(3) The final selection

The final selection of the contextual prepositional equivalent "przez" is determined colligationally by the passive voice of the antecedent and the head (animate object), when the relationship between the action and its performer is indicated. The determination is internal, as it is conditioned by the internal features of the target language.

Example 2

<u>Antecedent</u>	<u>Preposition</u>	<u>Head</u>
depends	on	individual preferences
zalezy	od	indywidualnych upodoban
	na	indywidualnych upodobaniach
	w	" "

(1) Formally possible equivalents

Antecedent - zalezy

Preposition - od, na, w

Head - indywidualnych upodoban, indywidualnych upodobaniach

(2) Elimination of the prepositions "na" and "w" done by the antecedent in the source language

(3) The final selection

The final selection is determined internally by the antecedent to which the preposition is fixed both in English and Polish.

3. Mistranslations caused by not taking into consideration the contextual restrictions in the translation process

After discussing the above points, we shall consider a few examples of mistranslation due to the fact of not observing the restrictions put by the context or by the form of the source language. In each case the fault lies in ignoring one of the contextual restrictions mentioned above.

(1) Correlation between the verbal prefix and the preposition in Polish is ignored. The preposition is a formal but not contextual equivalent.

(A pp. 582, 656) separating a triangular fragment from the inner side
oddzielic trojkatny odlam z przysrodkowej powierzchni kosci
("z" should be "od") (Ex.825)

(2) Collocation between the verbal antecedent and the preposition in Polish is ignored.

(A pp. 199, 204) be regarded as a suture of bone
uwazac jako szew kostny
("jako" should be "za") (Ex.826)

he leant across his desk
pochylil sie poprzez biurko
("poprzez" should be "nad") (Ex.751)

(3) Lexical non-equivalence between the English and the Polish prepositions and the heads.

(B pp. 72, 86) was coaling for a cruise in the Persian Gulf ...
nabierajac wegiel w drodze do Zatoki Perskiej
(Ex.827)

ran his napkin round the back of his collar
 przejechał serwetą pomiędzy kołnierzem a
 karkiem (Ex.714)

turning his attention to the dish beside him
 po czym skupiał uwagę na stojącym przed nim
 polmisku (Ex.807)

(4) Lexical non-equivalence between the English and Polish
 antecedents.

they arrived off Steamer Point
 ujrzeli Steamer Point (Ex.759)

In closing, we would like to emphasise that we do not claim to give an orderly and complete presentation of all the problems concerning translation equivalents. No attempt has been made to solve all the difficulties which crop up in the process of translation and to attempt to include everything would have been impossible in this restricted study. However, those who will find this work useful will have enough knowledge to find the answers to the questions themselves.

Perhaps the greatest problem here has been to decide what sort of difficulties do arise in the translation process and to raise the point for further investigation.

In this work, we classified the uses of prepositions under categories based on principles of more or less scope, from the commonest, or standard translation, to limited uses, sometimes in connection with a single "key word". Unless a specific statement is made to the effect, it should be assumed that the preposition given in an example is always the only correct one. It must be remembered that nothing in language is more variable than the use of prepositions. Even if we supplemented this work with all the

grammars and dictionaries ever published, many prepositional difficulties would be left unsolved. No amount of rules and examples can provide against all sorts of contingencies and guard against all sorts of pitfalls in translation and, of course, this is particularly true of prepositions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Allen, W. S. Relationship in Comparative Linguistics,
Transactions of Philological Society, 1953
- Allen, W. S. The Linguistic Study of Language (Inaugural Lecture)
Cambridge, University Press, 1956
- Bissel, C. H. Prepositions in French and English, Richard R. Smith
New York, 1947
- Bloomfield, L. Language, Holt, N.Y., 1933
- Booth, A. D., Brandwood, L. and Cleave, T. Mechanical Resolution
of Linguistic Problem, Butterworths, London, 1958
- Catford, J. C. Exponents of Part of Speech Membership,
Working Paper: For internal circulation only
- Chavarría Aguilar, O.L. Lectures in Linguistics, Poona, 1954
- Chomsky, N. Syntactic Structures, Mouton, The Hague, 1957
- Curme, G. O. Parts of Speech and Accidence, D. C. Heath and
Company, Boston, 1935
- Delavenay, E. An Introduction to Machine Translation, Thames and
Hudson, London, 1960
- De Saussure, Course in General Linguistics, Peter Owen Limited,
London, 1960
- Ellis, G. On Comparative Descriptive Linguistics, Bulgarian
Academy of Sciences, Sophia, 1957
- Ellis, G. General Linguistics and Comparative Philology,
Lingua, Vol. XII, 2nd March, 1958, North-Holland
Publishing Company, Amsterdam
- Firth, J. R. Papers in Linguistics, London, Oxford University
Press, 1957
- Firth, J. R. Linguistic Analysis and Translation, Reprint from
Roman Jakobson, 1956
- Fries, C. C. The Structure of English, Harcourt Brace, N.Y., 1952
- Garvin, P. L. Some Linguistic Problems in M.T.
In: For Roman Jakobson (Difference between
translation analysis and linguistic analysis),
Mouton, The Hague, 1956
- Garvin, P. L. Machine Translation, In: Reports of International
Congress of Linguistics, Oslo, 1957

- Georgetown University, Occasional Papers on Machine Translation
No. 25, September 1959
- Rules for Translation of Serbocroatian
Prepositions into English by Mellen, M.
No. 23, July 1959
- Coding and Transfer of Czech Prepositional
Structures by Chaloupka, B.
- Gleason, H. A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics
Holt, New York
- Halliday, M. A. K. The Language of the Chinese Secret History of
the Mongols
Publications of the Philological Society XVII,
Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1959
- Halliday, M. A. K. Linguistics and Machine Translation, Working Paper
- Halliday, M. A. K. Some Aspects of Systematic Description and
Comparison in Grammatical Analysis
Studies in Linguistic Analysis (Special Volume
of the Philological Society), Oxford, Blackwell
1957
- Halliday, M. A. K. Categories of the Theory of Grammar
Working Paper: For internal circulation only.
- Harris, Zellig S. Methods in Structural Linguistics,
University of Chicago Press, 1951
- Harris, Zellig S. Transfer Grammar In: International Journal
of American Linguistics, 20 (4) October, 1954.
- Harris, Zellig S. Co-occurrence and Transformation in Linguistic
Structure In: Language 33, 1957
- Hill, A. A. Introduction to Linguistic Structures; from
Sound to Sentence in English, New York, 1958
- Hjelmslev, L. Prolegomena to a Theory of Language, Memoir 7,
Indiana Publications in Anthropology and
Linguistics, (Baltimore, 1953)
- Jespersen, O. Analytic Syntax, Levin and Munksgaard,
Copenhagen, 1937
- Jespersen, O. Essentials of English Grammar, George Allen and
Unwin Ltd., London, 1956
- Jespersen, O. A Modern English Grammar, George Allen and
Unwin Ltd., London, 1954
- Kruisinga, E. and Eroses, P. A. An English Grammar,
P. Noordhoff, N.W. 1950, Groningen

- Lees, R. B. The Grammar of English Nominalization, Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore and Linguistics, 1960
- Lehr-Splawinski, T. i Kubinski, R. Gramatyka Jezyka Polskiego, Warszawa, 1957, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe
- Long, R. B. A Grammar of American English, Austin, Texas, 1957
- Machine Translation of Languages, edited by Locke, W.N. and Booth, A.D., M.I.T., 1955
- Monograph, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, 1960
- Nida, E. A. Outline of Descriptive Syntax, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Glendale, California, 1951
- Oettinger, A. G. Automatic Language Translation, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1960
- Picket, V. Study of Grammatical Structure, Glendale, Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1956
- Szober, S. Gramatyka Jezyka Polskiego, Warszawa, 1957, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe
- Zandvoort, R. W. A Handbook of English Grammar, Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1958