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Quality and usability of free online machine translation tools in rendering legal content from English into Polish

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Abstract (English)

This master's thesis examines the quality and usability of two of the best-known free online machine translation tools, DeepL and ChatGPT, in the context of a legal text. The text is written in English and translated into Polish. The source text was split into four parts, two of which were translated by DeepL and two by ChatGPT. Each translator was given half of the text translated by DeepL and the other half by ChatGPT.

For this research, six professional translators were asked to flag errors and post-edit the text. The translators were using Matecat, where all the changes are easily accessible and visible, together with a table with the number of mistakes spotted by them, the mistakes' gravity, weight and type. There are three levels of gravity: major (weight 2), minor (weight 0,5), neutral (weight 0). The error's typology is based on the gold standard for human evaluation in MT, the MQM error typology. The types of errors analysed in this research are **Style** (readability, consistent style and tone), **Tag issues** (mismatches, whitespaces), **Translation errors** (mistranslation, additions or omissions), **Terminology and translation consistency**, and **Language quality** (grammar, punctuation, spelling). The annotation and PEMT time are also taken into consideration.

In the QR job summary the number of reviewed words is also given, along with edition's time and quality score. Afterwards, the translators were asked to complete a questionnaire designed to gather their reflections on the post-editing process, their assessment of the MT output, as well as their broader experiences with machine translation tools.

Both the quantitative and qualitative analyses indicate that the quality of the translations produced by DeepL and ChatGPT tends to be insufficient for legal texts. The greatest difficulties encountered by the translators were related to terminology, linguistics calques, and style. For example, passive constructions often needed to be changed into the active voice, which sounds more natural in Polish.

This study could be of interest for further studies focusing on other language combinations or on the paid versions of the tools.

Abstract (German)

Diese Masterarbeit untersucht die Qualität und Benutzerfreundlichkeit von zwei der bekanntesten kostenlosen Online-Maschinenübersetzungstools, DeepL und ChatGPT, in einem juristischen Kontext. Der Text ist auf Englisch verfasst und wird ins Polnische übersetzt. Der Ausgangstext wurde in vier Teile geteilt, von denen zwei mit DeepL und zwei mit ChatGPT übersetzt wurden. Jede/r Übersetzer/in erhielt eine Hälfte des von DeepL und die andere von ChatGPT übersetzten Textes.

Für diese Untersuchung wurden sechs professionelle Übersetzer/innen gebeten, Fehler zu markieren und den Text nachzubearbeiten. Die Übersetzer/innen arbeiteten im Programm Matecat, in dem alle Änderungen leicht zugänglich und sichtbar sind, und auch die Anzahl der von ihnen entdeckten Fehler, das Schweregrad, das Gewicht und die Art der Fehler in einer Tabelle dargestellt werden. Es gibt drei Schweregrade: schwerwiegend (Gewicht 2), geringfügig (Gewicht 0,5), neutral (Gewicht 0). Die Fehlertypologie basiert auf dem Goldstandard für menschliche Bewertung in der maschinellen Übersetzung, der MQM-Fehlertypologie. Die in der Forschung verwendeten Fehlerkategorien sind **Stil** (Lesbarkeit, einheitlicher Stil und Tonfall), **Tag-Probleme** (Inkongruenz, Leerzeichen), **Übersetzungsfehler** (Fehlübersetzungen, Hinzufügungen oder Auslassungen), **Terminologie und Übersetzungskonsistenz** sowie **Sprachqualität** (Grammatik, Zeichensetzung, Rechtschreibung). Anmerkungen und die PEMT-Zeit werden ebenfalls analysiert.

In der Übersicht werden auch die Anzahl der überprüften Wörter sowie die Bearbeitungszeit und die Qualitätsbewertung angegeben. Anschließend wurden die Übersetzer/innen gebeten, einen Fragebogen auszufüllen, um ihre Eindrücke vom Post-Editing, ihre Bewertung des maschinell übersetzten Textes sowie ihre allgemeinen Erfahrungen mit maschinellen Übersetzungstools zu erfassen.

Sowohl die quantitative als auch die qualitative Analyse deuten darauf hin, dass die Qualität der von DeepL und ChatGPT erstellten Übersetzungen für juristische Texte tendenziell nicht ausreichend ist. Die größten Schwierigkeiten bemerkten die Übersetzer/innen mit Terminologie, sprachlichen Entlehnungen und Stil. Beispielsweise mussten passive Konstruktionen oft in die aktive Form umgewandelt werden, da diese im Polnischen natürlicher klingt.

Diese Arbeit könnte auch für zukünftige Studien, die sich zum Beispiel auf andere Sprachkombinationen oder die kostenpflichtigen Versionen der Tools fokussieren, interessant sein.

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Introduction

The pace at which machine translation is developing is astonishing. It delivers translations instantly and for free, helping people understand texts written in languages they do not speak. However, the quality of such translations is not always satisfactory. The aim of this paper is to determine to what extent machine translation is, or can be, helpful for professional translators who work with specialised legal texts on a daily basis.

This year, there has been an AI "boom", and AI is being implemented even in messaging services such as WhatsApp and Messenger. AI is undeniably becoming a tool that more and more people use, even if they remain sceptical about it. In particular, ChatGPT has recently gained significant popularity, and its quality is generally considered to be high. For this reason, it was decided that it would be better to assess the quality of translations delivered by ChatGPT instead of Google Translate, as initially planned.

Previous research on the British legal act concerning international travel guidelines (cf. Boralewska et al. 2021: 75-93) compared a translation delivered by DeepL and Google Translate. In this research, another legal act is evaluated – this time, it is a divorce decree. The goal of this experiment was to achieve a tentative assessment of translation quality, which is possible through human-based evaluation methods. For this purpose, the MQM framework was selected, as it is considered a gold standard. This framework is very flexible and implemented in the Matecat programme, which was used by the professional translators to carry out the evaluation. They assigned errors to categories, corrected them, and commented on them.

The text used for the translation was divided into four parts. Translators T1, T2 and T5 received part one (P1) and part four (P4): P1 was translated by DeepL and P4 by ChatGPT. The other group of translators (T3, T4 and T6) revised P2, which was translated by ChatGPT, and P3, translated by DeepL. To gain deeper insight into their impressions of the translation produced partially by DeepL and partially by ChatGPT, they were afterwards asked to answer a questionnaire. The aim of the questionnaire was to learn more about their experiences with the tools, how they assessed the translation, which part they found better, and which tool they believed to have produced each part.

The following two research questions will be addressed in this thesis:

RQ1: Which types of errors occur in the free output DeepL and ChatGPT for a legal text translated from English into Polish?

RQ2: How is post-editing of the given MT output perceived by professional translators?

The thesis begins with an introduction. In the first chapter the term “translation” is defined, and the features of a professional translator are identified. Legal and business texts in the translation process are presented, followed by an overview of machine translation and then by MT typology. In the next section the online translation tools used in the thesis, ChatGPT and DeepL, are described in greater detail. A definition of quality is provided along with the chosen error typology, and the post-editing of MT is introduced. In the second chapter, the research questions, the methodology, the sample data together with a short overview of the experiment participants are presented. The set-up of my experiment is outlined in detail. Chapter three presents experiment results and discussion, that is, translated MT versions, post-editing, and questionnaire findings. It also represents the conclusions and limitations of my research. The source text, the machine translation outputs, the QR Job summaries and the questionnaires are included in the appendix section.

Chapter I Translation – general and field specific considerations

1.1 Translation – aiming at equivalence

Before looking directly into the meaning, it needs to be acknowledged that equivalence is an element or component of the translation process. As a result, it is necessary to define translation first. As explained by Munday (2008: 5), translation is a process during which verbal output formulated in one language is substituted with the verbal output formulated in another language. This new version needs to convey the same message and serve the same general function as the original for the translation process to be effective and legitimate. While translating a text, the translator makes a variety of decisions regarding the forms of expression which should be used in the target text, its form, style, and other basic characteristics which shape the way the translated version is perceived by the target audience. The translator's achievement can be measured in terms of the equivalence between the source and the target text.

Equivalence is one of the key concepts in translation studies. It can be interpreted by means of overall similarity between the two texts or correspondence between two words or blocks of text. It is also one of the crucial criteria used in the evaluation of translated texts, a well-translated text being equivalent to the original text. This can be applied to both human and machine translation, but, despite extensive studies and discussions on equivalence in the field, researchers have not reached a consensus on what equivalence actually is and how it should be perceived while analysing translated texts. One standpoint is that equivalence is an ultimate goal in each case of translation while the other posits that it is not a particularly precise concept, as it may be highly subjective). Its importance should rather be peripheral (cf. Kenny 2005: 77).

In order to consider whether or not equivalence can play a significant role in the examination of translated texts and what influence it may have on the discussion in the present thesis, some thought must be given to its nature and types. Munday (2001: 42) observes that there are different types of texts, which serve distinct functions. The function is also related to their thematic content and form. Expert knowledge is not required to observe that a poem differs from a novel and that these two texts are again different from a police report or a newspaper article. Thus, the first and very basic form of equivalence is that the translated text needs to preserve its fundamental function and form, and therefore make it belong to the same genre.

At this point, the concept of equivalence needs to be connected with the functionalist approach to translation discussed widely by Vermeer (1998: 13), who proposed Skopos Theory, indicating that each text is written for a particular purpose and that this purpose needs to be mirrored at the time of translation. This means that translated texts do not need to be exact replicas of their source texts, considering that syntactic and cultural differences are natural to appear. As long as the translated text achieves the same goal as the original text does, the translation can be considered successful; equivalence is reached, and therefore, Skopos is fulfilled. This should be taken into account in the analytical section of the thesis.

Two basic types of equivalence can be distinguished depending on the text's function, linguistic nature, and context: dynamic and formal equivalence (Nida 1964). The first one is based on the assumption that translators are relatively free to modify and reformulate the original text. Consequently, the translated version is very much independent from the original, but it still represents the same genre and serves the same purpose. For example, while translating a classic literary text, the translator can substitute all archaic forms of expression with the modern ones so that it is easier to process for modern-day readers. This results in considerable gaps between the two texts at a linguistic level, but as long as modern readers are able to understand the text, appreciate it, and respond to it similarly to the original readers, dynamic equivalence is achieved. The other type of equivalence excludes such modifications as the translated version needs to properly reflect all the characteristic features of the original. If it contains archaic forms, similar archaic forms of the target language (TL) need to be used in translation. This can make the text difficult to read and appreciate for a modern audience, which limits Skopos, but satisfies formal equivalence.

In addition to the two fundamental types of equivalence, there are also other ones described by researchers in the field. For Bassnett (2002: 32), equivalence can be reached at four basic levels. One of them is the linguistic level, which is reached when the target text is translated literally. This is possible when the source and the target language are very similar on a syntactic and semantic level. The next one is stylistic equivalence, which can be aimed at while translating a poem from one language to another. The translated version may differ in terms of the exact meaning of words or specific lines, but, as long as the translated version is equally long and preserves similar rhymes in the same spots as the original, the text shows stylistic equivalence. Pragmatic equivalence, the third type, refers to the function served by the source and target text. Thus, the translated text needs to belong to the same genre as the original, and it needs to exert a similar influence on the target audience as the original text exerts on its readers. For example, an instruction manual that is supposed to help its addressees install or run

a given device needs to be equally useful for target language users in order to display pragmatic equivalence. The last type of equivalence proposed by Bassnett (2002) is textual equivalence, which focuses on the structure of the text. Following this taxonomy, translators may strive to reach various types of equivalence at the same time, but reaching all types at once may not always be possible. For example, a translated poem may show considerable semantic alterations due to differences between the two languages, but it may still belong to the same genre, show a similar structure, and affect the target language addressees in a similar way as the original version does. Consequently, the translator would reach three out of four types of equivalence within this taxonomy.

Since equivalence will be a point of reference for examining the effectiveness and reliability of the free online translation tools employed in the analytical part of this thesis, it seems important to discuss yet another taxonomy of equivalence types. Being aware of various types of equivalence and noticing differences between them makes it possible to examine translated texts from various perspectives. Baker (1992) distinguishes the following:

- Equivalence at word level focuses on the meaning of single words. It can be reached if a given word is properly translated in terms of its literal meaning as well as style and cultural function.
- Equivalence above word level is concerned with the translation of phrases, collocations, or idioms. It is often the case that the literal meaning of the individual words of these items differs from their actual meaning as a whole and the way they are used by language speakers on a daily basis. It is important that translation tools properly recognise such frozen elements as whole units and translate them with the use of appropriate, already established target language equivalents.
- Grammatical equivalence: There are cases in which masculine nouns in the source language become feminine in the target language or the other way round. Moreover, languages differ in terms of countable and uncountable or mass nouns. Such elements need to be properly identified and accounted for in a translation to confirm that the target text is grammatically equivalent.
- Textual equivalence: During the translation process, it is important to account for the form, structure, and overall function of the text. This way, a song needs to stay a song after translation, with all its basic features. A legal document translated from another language needs to be similar to documents that were originally written in the target language, ensuring they belong to the same genre and serve a similar function. If this general criterion is met, the translator reaches textual equivalence.

- Pragmatic equivalence – is related to natural forms of expression which are used in translated texts. For example, a legal document translated needs to be written with a proper metalanguage that is associated with a particular discourse type and the nature of the text.

The various types of equivalence described in this section indicate that there are many pathways towards translation and that its evaluation can also be done according to different criteria. Therefore, the final chapter of the thesis will show which types of equivalence are commonly reached in machine translation and which ones actually pose the greatest challenge to the free online platforms applied in the study. This can be verified directly by sworn translators acting as experts in the field during the post-editing stage of the study. Both the nature and the overall number of translation errors identified in the translated samples by the participants of the study can serve as indicators of the degree of equivalence achieved and thus shed light on the usefulness and reliability of the modern machine-translation tools applied in the study.

As has been shown above, reaching equivalence (of whatever type) is an important aspect of translation. But before actually translating, the translator needs to examine the text and apply a number of translation procedures and techniques. This thesis will give a brief overview because the means by which certain types of equivalence are reached will also be of importance in the analytical section of the thesis. Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000) propose a basic taxonomy of translation procedures. The authors divide the procedures into direct and oblique ones. The former include the following:

- Borrowing – it is simply making use of the source language word in the target text. After some time, the word applied can become a regular element of the target language lexicon. This way, French items such as *rendez-vouz* or *chapeaux bas* can also be found in texts translated into English or other languages.
- Calque – it can be either lexical or structural, which means that it is either a single word or an entire phrase that is generated in the target language based on a source language concept.
- Literal translation – the last of the direct techniques is based on translating word-for-word without altering or manipulating the structure or meaning of the target language item. The application of this particular technique is mainly determined by the syntactic and semantic affinity between the source and target language. As Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000) note, this technique brings positive effects when the two languages belong to the same family, also sharing cultural backgrounds.

The latter type, i.e., the oblique translation procedures, reveals another four ways of handling source language forms. The first one is transposition, which is based on replacing one word class with another. The form of target language sentences may be affected, but without

interfering with the meaning or core message conveyed. Modulation, in turn, is a procedure that results in remodeling a given message so that it is expressed from a different point of view or perspective. This serves to make the TL version more natural and adjusted to the pragmatic norms of expression. Equivalence is the third of the oblique procedures. It is most often applied to sophisticated forms such as idioms or proverbs, which, in addition to their linguistic nature, may also carry a considerable cultural load. An equivalent TL form may, therefore, be completely different in terms of the literal meaning of the words that are present in a given utterance, but their sense and function in the target language and the cultural setting successfully mirror the sense and function of the original in the source culture. Adaptation is the final translation procedure within this taxonomy. It is applied when it comes to concepts which target language addressees are not familiar with due to cultural gaps. As a result, the translator needs to create a new situation or resort to something TL addressees are familiar with to enable them to understand the source language reference. For example, the translator could use the word *balloon* as a translation for the word *airplane* if a balloon was the only flying object the target language (and target culture) members were familiar with. Instead of explaining what an airplane is, it is much more economical and pragmatic to use the word balloon, thereby, in a way, concealing the cultural gap.

It can be seen that a single source language element, be it a word, phrase, idiom, or entire block of text, can be approached differently as each translation procedure brings a different effect. Being aware of the various solutions and the effects they bring is necessary for further discussion on the effects of translations, with a focus on selected texts and translation cases. Awareness of translation procedures makes it possible to identify which particular solutions had been applied in the samples used in this thesis.

1.2 Characteristics, skills and responsibilities of a professional translator

At this point, some thought must be given to the skills and characteristics of translators, since doing so makes it easier to comprehend the entire process of human translation. And, in order to determine what machine translation actually needs to successfully translate a variety of texts, it is necessary to keep in mind what decisions translators make and what skills or features they should display.

Pisarska and Tomaszkiewicz (1998: 67) state that a basic competence translators need is the knowledge of the source and target languages. This, combined with the ability to

recognise and analyse a variety of text genres, may constitute a basic prerequisite for rendering texts. Following this statement, one would think that one does not need much experience in translation to be able to successfully handle a variety of texts. However, as observed by Bobowska-Nastarzewska (2018: 4), the role that translators play in the translation process is much more important and complex than the knowledge of the two languages and basic skills in processing various types of texts. The author states further that, depending on the type of text, its function, linguistic characteristics, or cultural depth, translators can play different roles and make many important decisions. On one occasion, the translator may be an intermediary between the author of the original version and target language readers, while on another occasion, they may be very much an independent author of the target text. This depends on the scale of reformulations and adjustments that are implemented by the translator in order to make the text as equivalent as possible.

On the other hand, as Gutt (1991: 189f.) indicates, the existence of the translator's competence is sometimes actually questioned. This stems from the fact that individuals unfamiliar with the translation process as such diminish its importance. It is assumed, then, that any person being able to speak the two languages fluently will be competent enough to translate from one language to the other, making specific translation skills appear not particularly relevant. Such views have been denied by Harris (1977: 96-114) or Harris and Sherwood (1978: 155-170), who note that texts translated by individuals who possess a considerable level of competence in the two languages, but lack experience in translation processes, produce a variety of errors such as calques, false friends or unnatural sentence structure. Therefore, the authors hold that 'translation competence' as such is a necessary factor which determines how effective target language texts might be. At the same time, the authors point to the fact that this competence is a combination of various skills and attributes, which are difficult to separate from one another and to scrutinise in isolation. As Marchwiński (1996: 78) puts it, the overall translator's competence can be understood as that considered *sensu stricto* (that is characteristic of translators only) and that considered *sensu largo* (that can also be possessed by individuals other than translators). The author holds that only extensive and systematic practice enables translators to develop full-scale competence. The ability to communicate in the two languages is not enough, as the translator needs to properly interpret the intended meaning and, based on this interpretation, selects the most accurate translation procedures. All this is to make sure that the translated text serves the same purpose in the new language and cultural setting as the original text does. This requires an in-depth understanding of the original version (including language and culture) as well as considerable skills in reconstructing it in the new cultural environment. This does not

necessarily mean maintaining the exact linguistic form or meaning; instead, it may sometimes entail extensive reformulations, modifications, adjustments, additions, or omissions. Each of those requires an independent and subjective decision of translators. On top of that, translators also need to keep in mind the style in order to properly recognise the style of the original text and decide how it should be mirrored in the translated version.

According to Peden (1987: 9), the translator should listen to the 'voice' of the source text, and she explains it as 'the way something is communicated: the way the tale is told; the way the poem is sung', and it determines 'all choices of cadence and tone and lexicon and syntax'. This might place human translation higher than machine translation (MT), since the question is whether or not even the most advanced translation tools can account for such an aspect in translation. However, if MT could provide legitimate target language versions of texts, the question to ask might be whether or not listening to the voice of the source text is needed at all. It may only be a subjective way of approaching a text and the translation process Peden (1987: 9). Wojtasiewicz (1957/1992: 8) defines the term *competence* as follows: 'Competence' means 'a set of abilities, skills, qualities, dispositions and knowledge structures that make a professional translator, which implies that to be able to speak about translation theory, the model of an ideal translator is needed. In this sense, all the imperfect translations that are a result of the translator's inattention, lack of skills, inefficiency, or insufficient knowledge of the source or target language should not be taken into account.

Keeping in mind all the merits, skills, qualities, as well as responsibilities of translators, it seems that replacing human translation with machine translation might be highly difficult, and therefore, remains debatable. In fact, Laidi and Boudiaf (2024: 1872) state that machine translation may only be engaged in translation of pragmatic texts such as administrative memoranda, legal documentation, instruction manuals, medical textbooks, newspaper reports, business transactions, and so forth. But, when it comes to the translation of literary works, the authors state that:

> The translation of literary works should remain a human task, machines are unable to understand hidden intentions (the unsaid meaning) for linguistic subtleties of literary language, the function of these texts, and above all the stylistics or language registers, emotional and feeling values, connotations and imaginations that interferes (Laidi and Boudiaf 2024: 1873).

Based on the view above, it seems that a machine-translated legal text, like the one examined in this thesis, can fully serve its purpose and function as a successful target language equivalent. Problems with MT might occur when rendering aesthetic texts in which the meaning is based

on a number of rhetorical devices or other features that elude clear interpretation. Proper translation of such texts requires a subjective interpretation and analysis of the content as well as the aesthetic sense.

The final issue to mention at this point is the translators' experience. Al-Wasy and Moneus (2023: 1381) conducted a study on this subject matter. It was based on an interview carried out among a group of interpreters and translators who had already gained experience. The interviewees were asked to evaluate themselves as junior, inexperienced translators and interpreters. The researchers managed to notice that the knowledge of the two languages and the knowledge of translation as such were not enough for the interviewees to consider themselves fully legitimate and successful translators or interpreters. What they lacked was experience in the field that enabled them to select the most reliable solutions or translation procedures for particular elements of source texts, which they considered challenging or problematic. It was the experience that enhanced the interviewees' accuracy, concentration, intonation (in the case of interpreters), as well as self-confidence. Therefore, for MT translation to be successful and reliable, it needs to be designed and programmed in a way that it can imitate an experienced translator. Nevertheless, it cannot learn on its own, which means that all kinds of alternative solutions to each translation problem must be accounted for in advance. However, MT is designed based on the experience and assistance of experienced translators, which might be a factor in the advantage of MT in terms of usefulness and reliability of the texts it generates. This issue will be assessed and commented on by professional, experienced translators in the analytical section of the thesis.

1.3 The legal and business texts in the translation process

Skopos Theory saw equivalence as the ultimate aim of translation, focusing on the function of texts, as well as of translators – specifically – their roles and competences in the translation process. Another basic issue to consider is the text types that are translated. According to Munday (2016: 115), who follows the typology of texts originally proposed by Reiss (1971), both legal and business texts belong to the operative type, which is based on facts and information. Kubaszczyk (2013: 53) states that, in a very basic sense, texts can be divided into literary and non-literary ones. Naturally, legal and business texts belong to the second category as they do not serve any aesthetic purpose; their function is fully pragmatic. In order to be able to examine the translation of this type of texts from English into Polish, their form, structure, character, function, and other basic characteristics are described in some detail in the two subsections below.

1.3.1 Legal texts

Before looking into the specificities of legal texts as such, some thought needs to be given to legal discourse since it is not only the text that is translated, but also the specific forms of expression used within the domain of law. Haigh (2004: 32) notes that legal discourse as such is mainly associated with specific forms used by lawyers or judges in a court of law. However, as the law is applicable in various fields of life, legal discourse can also manifest in a variety of formal or official correspondence, contracts, or legislative documents. What is more, it is a highly important type of discourse because the content of legal documents does not only carry information, but it literally changes the reality. This means that all kinds of mistakes or unfortunate reformulations, omissions, and so forth may entail serious consequences not only for the translator, but for all the individuals affected by the translated text.

Kurzon (1997: 120) points out that legal texts can be divided into two basic types. The first one encompasses the language of the law that can be found in contracts, statutes, or wills. The second one is based on legal language being formal speeches, witness questioning, or judgments. This means that not every text that belongs to legal discourse actually shapes or influences reality. There are texts written in the legal register, but they only describe the law for educational or instructional purposes. In such cases, the challenge of translating such texts lies only at the level of field-specific or conventionalised expressions, but mistakes or inaccurate translations do not entail serious ramifications.

As indicated by Chromá (2016: 74), English is used as an official language in a large number of countries worldwide, which has led to the development of numerous geographical varieties of legal English. These varieties differ depending on whether they are rooted in common law systems or have evolved in former British colonies where local legal traditions have influenced their development. In addition to these regional forms, further distinctions can be observed in international legal contexts and within the legal framework of the European Union. As a result, there is no single, uniform variety of legal English, but rather a range of variants that differ in terminology, structure, and usage depending on the legal and institutional setting.

Gotti (2016: 6) emphasises that legal translation is inherently bijural, as it involves transferring meaning between two distinct legal systems. This characteristic significantly contributes to the complexity of legal translation, as translators must account not only for linguistic and cultural differences but also for divergences in legal concepts and interpretative frameworks. Consequently, achieving equivalence requires more than formal correspondence; it involves ensuring that the translated text produces a comparable legal effect within the target system

while reflecting the intent of the source text. This highlights that legal translation operates on multiple levels, extending beyond the linguistic dimension to include system-specific interpretation. Therefore, the translation of legal texts is not solely concerned with how expressions are rendered, but with how they are understood and function within the target legal context. The analytical part of this thesis examines whether such challenges can be adequately addressed in translated legal texts.

Another issue mentioned by Chromá (2007: 198f.) also highlights that legal translation may be similar to literary translation. Namely, that legal information is often vague, indefinite, or ambiguous. As a result, it must be frequently interpreted with reference to other rules or regulations in the source language, with the same process subsequently applied in the target language. Moreover, the way a legal text is translated might also depend on the purpose for which a particular text is translated. This is also highly important in light of machine translation as it poses the question of whether it is possible to successfully predefine every single factor that shapes legal translation. A translator rendering a legal text may learn something new about the text itself or the legal system in the process, which ultimately affects the decisions they make on the way. Machine translation appears to be less flexible in this respect, which raises the question of the integrity of the text and reliability as far as legal texts are concerned.

Therefore, as Driedger (1982: 63-81) explains, it is the translator's responsibility to account for all kinds of gaps between the two legal systems. This is the basis for effective and useful translation and is especially important in the case of legal documents, as they serve an important role in society. There are also seemingly small and insignificant linguistic aspects that can also have a considerable influence on the final outcome of translation. For example, while translating from Polish into English, it needs to be kept in mind that the absence of inflectional endings in English makes it necessary to manage the structure of sentences in a way that makes those references clear. This may also account for the relatively simple sentences which in English may be ambiguous, e.g., *The suspect shot a burglar with a rifle* (own example). The first meaning that comes to mind is that the suspect used a rifle to shoot the burglar, but there is the alternative meaning that the burglar had a rifle while the suspect used some other gun to shoot him. Whether or not the burglar was in possession of a rifle during the burglary may seriously change the legal consequences for the suspect.

As Biel (2006) holds, a translator of legal texts needs to know the source and target legal macroframes. This enables the translator to come up with a reliable text free of mistranslations. The author made a personal analysis of Polish English equivalents of legal and business-related terms. For example, she looked up the translations of different types of companies provided by

five dictionaries. She found more than 16 English equivalents for *spółka akcyjna – joint-stock company*, some of which were incorrect.

This shows that even though the translators resort to reference books such as dictionaries, they still need background knowledge regarding the target language's legal system and the specifics of business activities in that country, and the nature of company types. Each type of company needs to follow specific regulations regarding its activity as well as taxes. Therefore, mistakes in naming may entail serious consequences for the company and its employees. Moreover, expectations of target language addressees may also be crucial in this respect since the terms used by speakers on a daily basis (even in formal contexts) may differ from those suggested by dictionary entries. Translators need to be aware of common conventions and speaking habits in order to adjust the target text to the context in which it is about to be used (Séguinot 2000: 96).

Finally, Kierzkowska (2005: 87f.) notes that whenever the meaning of a given reference is not particularly clear, translators should provide additional comments and explanations. Nevertheless, the Code of the Sworn Translator suggests otherwise, as the translator has a right to assume that the two legal systems are not fully compatible. It is important, however, to eliminate all kinds of ambiguous or unclear references since the consequences of misinterpretations might be particularly severe within legal or business translation.

1.3.2 Business texts

According to Zaykova and Shilnikova (2019: 1), the translation of business texts can be examined and described from two basic perspectives: as a process and as a product. In terms of the former, it is viewed as a multistep complex act of communication across two languages and cultures. It also requires considerable effort on the part of the translator, since translation entails a complex, multi-stage process across different linguistic and cultural systems, which must be carefully mediated in order to produce a functionally equivalent target text. In terms of the latter, the translated text is not perceived as the same, but merely some kind of acceptable equivalent that makes it possible to understand the sense and intentions mentioned in the original version. A fully equivalent and reliable translation is unachievable due to linguistic and cultural differences. The figure below presents these two views on translation and the elements they entail:

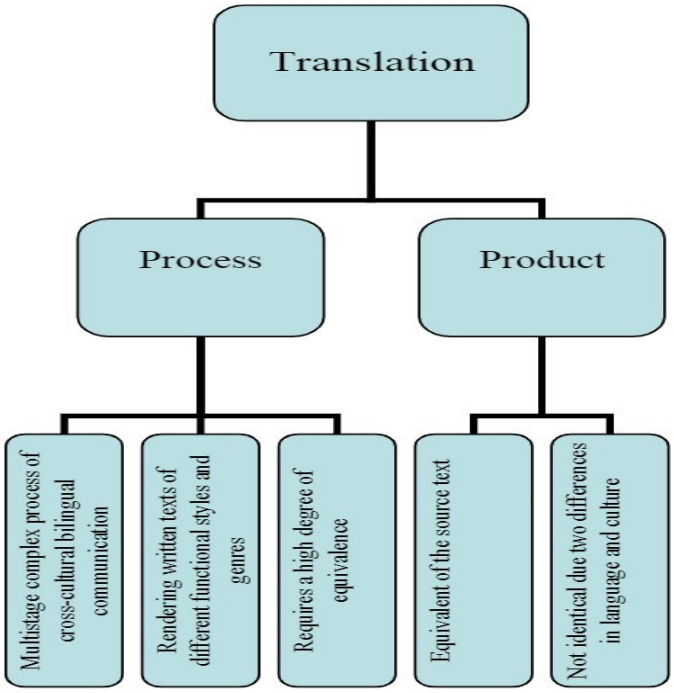


Figure 1: Adapted representation of translation as both process and product (Zaykova and Shilnikova 2019, p. 2)

As Biel and Sosoni (2017: 351-361) hold, both process and product translation are applicable to the so-called economic translation, which, as the authors assert, is a multistep complex act of cross-cultural, bilingual communication. The ultimate goal of economic translation is to provide the closest possible equivalent so that the text is not only comprehensible in the target language, but also matches the contextual aspects, i.e., it is similar in terms of style and genre to other target texts referring to business or related issues and originally generated in that language. The analysis of economic translation requires an interdisciplinary approach.

Zaykova (2017) suggests that within economic translation, a distinction can be made between commercial, business, or financial translations, each of which can also be written in different styles such as business, document, newspaper, or scientific. In most cases, though, the general label of business translation is most commonly applied as it encompasses the translation of documents such as invoices, contracts, agreements, various forms of correspondence or financial statements.

As Olteanu (2012) observes when analysing translated business texts, it is possible to pinpoint a number of common mistakes or problems. One of them is that translators do not implement a pragmatic analysis of the text before they render the text. It is important to examine the character of the participants, the purpose of the interaction or correspondence, the place and time, and other contextual factors which directly shape the character of the linguistic means

applied by the language users. An inexperienced translator may tend to perceive the text as a set of lines and paragraphs without clarifying the details being translated and the context in which the text was created, and the context in which it is supposed to function after translation. As a result, errors stem from an inappropriate conception of the motive, the genre, or the subject matter of the text. In an economic article, the motive is to inform or report on an important event that took place. The genre, in turn, shapes the structural character of the text, making it an informative text, while the subject matter is directly reflected in the title of the text. Lexical errors, in turn, concern misinterpretations of field-specific terms which stem from insufficient knowledge of the concepts or processes within business and economy. Another type of lexical or semantic errors concerns idioms and other kinds of fixed expressions, as well as metaphorical references.

1.4 The nature of machine translation

In a very basic sense, Bowker and Fisher (2010: 60) state that machine translation (MT) is executed by a computer, but may require human intervention at the level of pre- or post-editing. Sager (1994: 261) explains that, via specific software, translation is conducted automatically from the source into the target language, which results in the development of the so-called raw translation.

As Arnold et al. (2001) hold, the development of MT is supported by a number of factors. One of them refers to the social and political domain. Thus, during official cross-linguistic and cross-cultural meetings of country officials, it is often necessary to choose a common code of interaction. As a result, one of the codes of interaction might gain an advantage. Machine translation offers quick and fairly reliable translation methods, which makes it possible to keep all the languages and their representatives at the same level. The next factor is a commercial one, as MT can easily handle a great deal of commercial translation (instruction manuals, warranty information, etc.), so that customers do not need to bother whether or not the instruction manual for the device they wish to purchase is available in their native tongue. Scientific and philosophical factors are also noticeable. In terms of the former, the domain of MT is developing rapidly, exploring new perspectives and expanding possibilities. Regarding the latter, the exploration and analysis of MT allows for noting whether or not there is a boundary beyond which automated processes cannot function independently of human reasoning.

Considering the development of MT, Hutchins (2003: 131–135) notes that its very origin dates back to 1940s, which shows that it is a common misconception to perceive MT as one of the latest developments in computer technology. The very basis for MT encompassed millions

of sentences translated by humans, which made it possible to establish basic patterns in translation that could subsequently be analysed in order to account for all kinds of unconventional cases which required a different perspective and solution to be applied. As Hoi (2020: 1918–1921) holds, the quality of MT is constantly increasing in terms of compatibility, accuracy, and mobility, but it has yet to reach the level at which it could entirely replace human translation and operate fully without any human interference. It is, however, a significant alternative to human translation, especially when it comes to limiting the cost of translation. As Wang et al. (2022: 148) state, the application of MT is common in various fields of life because of its low cost, high efficiency, and high accuracy level. The authors state directly that "in China, typical human translation costs from 0.1 to 0.5 CNY per character, depending on the translator's proficiency, whereas MT systems cost about 0.00005 CNY per character".

Doherty and O'Brien (2014: 2) indicate that widely accessible online machine translation tools are also gaining popularity so that laypeople in the field apply them as remedial solutions in a variety of situations. A common purpose is to get to know what a given text is generally about and what crucial information it contains. Such tools are often used as translators during spoken or written communication. This shows that MT is particularly useful while rendering texts in everyday interaction or technical texts, i.e., manuals, descriptions, reports, etc. However, the reliability and quality of MT may be lower when it comes to translating aesthetic texts, which require subjective interpretation due to their form, style, possible ambiguity, and the like.

Following Hutchins (1999), a few basic applications for MT can be listed. The first one, and the most typical, is the translation of all kinds of texts which are used to popularise ideas and spread information. The next one is for quick and cheap translation, which generates a kind of raw version of a target text that requires the intervention of a human translator. Printing and distribution of such texts is preceded by human editing. Another application of MT is for communication focused on basic reports, posts, and correspondence, such as e-mails. Yet another one concerns information retrieval and cataloguing, as well as database creation.

At present, as indicated by Wang (2024: 96-97), there is a new era of MT which has lasted from the 1990s. The author holds that it was the introduction of the Transformer model that changed the nature of MT in general. The author states directly that "Transformer model revolutionized the field of natural language processing, becoming a cornerstone in various NLP tasks, notably achieving remarkable success in tasks like machine translation, text generation, and text classification".

1.5 Typology of MT

Before looking directly into the types of MT, it might be useful to cast an eye on different approaches that can be followed while developing MT as such. Thus, Cheragui (2012: 163-164) distinguishes the following:

- The direct approach focuses on the direct translation from the source to the target text via an analysis of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) vocabularies in order to avoid ambiguity. Thus, a string of words in the SL is deprived of morphological inflections and the base form is then translated based on dictionary equivalents. Subsequently, a morphological analysis is initiated to generate a fully comprehensible target text.
- The transfer-based approach comprises three stages. The first one is based on generating a raw version of the target text. The next one aims to generate an equivalent version while the final one derives the final version regarding the context, sense, register and the like.
- The interlingua approach, as yet another one, is the most suitable for multilingual systems. Based on this approach a piece of the SL is first analysed, and an interlingua version is created, which is an intermediary representation of the source text. Subsequently, a generation phase is initiated which results in the final form in the TL.

In addition to these approaches, specific types or formats of MT can be distinguished. In general terms, it needs to be noted that MT systems moved from rule-based to statistical MT in the 1960s and 1970s. The latter one employs algorithms to examine extensive data sets in order to identify the most likely translation, as opposed to merely depending on linguistic rules. Although statistical machine translation systems represented a step forward from the rule-based systems, they were still not without flaws.

The advent of neural machine translation in the 2010s brought real change to machine translation. Artificial neural networks are utilised in neural machine translation to enhance translation accuracy by learning from a vast amount of data. Therefore, machine translation has notably evolved, especially in languages that are markedly distinct from each other (cf. James 2023).

Bogucki (2009: 33) has added another machine translation system between the rule-based and statistical machine translations. His distinction covers three types of contemporary machine translation: (1) rule-based machine translation, RBMT, (2) corpus-based machine translation, CBMT, and (3) statistical machine translation, SMT. He does not name neural machine translation since this machine translation system was only developed in 2010. He defines those three types as follows: In the first type, the machine uses grammatical rules to analyse

sentences of the source text and convert them into the target text through the use of special software and a dictionary for a specified language pair. Unfortunately, the minus is a time-consuming analysis and the inability to process information, which is not present in a database. Corpus-based machine translation, in contrast, is based on the principle of analogy and pulls data from a translation database in the form of a (parallel) language corpus.

As Bogucki (2009: 35) writes, an appropriately linked corpus can deliver an invaluable aid to the translator by making it possible to find text fragments with their equivalents in the foreign language. The author further states that statistical machine translation consists in selecting the best, that is the most probable, version of the information given in the source language, as well as the most likely combination of words in the target language.

Statistics substitute language rules here, so there is no necessity to use complex grammar references or lexicons. Both the second and third type of machine translation are the least time-taking and most universal, because they do not require the usage of dictionaries for each language pair (cf. Kubacki and Łomzik 2018: 133).

1.6 Machine translation on the internet

The accessibility of enormous volumes of text, especially on the internet, and the improvement of computational capacities have transformed the field of machine translation. Modern machine translation systems, including both statistical and neural approaches, have developed significantly in terms of accuracy and performance. Current approaches are capable of identifying recurrent patterns in language, such as idioms, fixed expressions, compounds or other multi-word units that need to be translated as a whole, and increasingly address translation at the sentence level by taking contextual information into account. Their effectiveness can be attributed to their ability to recognise and process regular patterns and correspondences between languages, as well as recurring linguistic structures within texts, while relying on the analysis of large amounts of data to model probabilistic relationships between linguistic elements (cf. Poibeau 2017: 30-31).

Williams (2009: 17) holds that translation done with the use of widely accessible tools on the internet can be reliable only to a certain degree. However, much depends on the character and quality of the source text itself. For example, when it comes to everyday language use, especially online, it may contain numerous abbreviations, figures of speech, idiomatic expressions, informal words or references to culture-related concepts or those which are only known to individuals living within a particular region. What is more, the language used online may also be prone to modifications, which means that new forms emerge on a daily basis. All this

makes it particularly challenging to rely on tools translating texts based on scripts and databases.

As far as the available online translation tools are concerned, attention will be paid to the major ones, which are also applied directly in the analytical section of the thesis: DeepL and ChatGPT.

1. DeepL Translator

DeepL is an online translation tool that implements Artificial Intelligence (AI) and neural networks to deliver more accurate and reliable translations. The tool has as its purpose to supply translations that sound more natural than those brought by other popular translation tools. DeepL Translator works with over 13 languages. The main benefit of DeepL is its ability to consider context by using a contextualised neural machine translation (NMT) system, and for this very reason, it is possible to identify the context of a sentence while translating. Hence, the translated sentence sounds natural and is accurate. A further advantage of DeepL Translator is that it operates faster (whole documents in seconds) and is more productive compared to Google Translate (it may take a couple of minutes to translate) (cf. James 2023).

Snoch (2017) asserts that the main advantage of DeepL compared to other translation tools, for instance, is that it is much better at recognising idioms, clichés and compounds. Where other tools hesitate and seek a literal meaning, DeepL is surprisingly able to bring a nuanced and much more precise linguistic solution.

Machine translations perform better when translating the press. Snoch (2017) arrives at the conclusion that, in this aspect, the difference between the output of DeepL Translator and of other tools (such as Google Translate, for example) is not big since both translators handle translating entire sentences remarkably well. Again, DeepL sometimes does better owing to its ability to propose more accurate and a bit more nuanced translations.

Despite being evaluated highly by researchers in the field, there are still some drawbacks or disadvantages of DeepL as a translation tool. Li (2024) conducted a study comparing and contrasting DeepL with other tools such as Google Translate and Microsoft Translate. Although DeepL turned out to be the most effective of the three, the author still noticed some features which may undermine its reliability. First, the number of languages the tool supports is lower compared to other tools. Second, specialised and field-specific references may still be translated inaccurately, which lowers the professional character of such texts. Something similar still happens when it comes to the translation of culture-related references or idiomatic expressions, although, on the whole, the platform handles such references effectively. The author also noticed cases of generating output containing logical mismatches or gaps. This shows that there

are still some thematic areas within DeepL's database that need to be completed. The effectiveness of translation may sometimes depend on the specific subject area or even a particular topic. Nevertheless, it needs to be kept in mind that this area of digital technology is currently developing rapidly so modifications may be implemented on a daily basis.

2. ChatGPT

ChatGPT is the latest AI-powered language model developed by OpenAI. As a large language model (LLM) based on multilingual data, it can perform real-time translation across various languages. Basic advantages of Chat GPT as a translation tool include:

- Multilingual competence – ChatGPT has access to data in many different languages.
- Speed and accessibility – it is widely accessible for users across the globe to perform instantaneous translation at any time and place.
- Contextual understanding – ChatGPT is not a word-by-word or phrase-based engine, but it is constantly learning to focus on contextual nuances. This makes it suitable for translating informal or moderately complex texts within seconds.
- More than translation – in addition to translation as such, ChatGPT can also provide users with reports, summarisation, and explanation of translated content, terminology appearing in the text, or the way the text is related to various walks of life. This provides a deeper understanding of the content translated (Zhang 2024).

Apart from the advantages, there are also limitations or challenges that ChatGPT may encounter. For example, the level of accuracy may be lower when rendering literary texts whose interpretation requires subjective processing and sometimes sensitivity to aesthetic content. Moreover, tone, register or formality level may not always be fully reflected in the text translated. Field-specific terminology from law, medicine or engineering may not always be fully accurate either, which naturally lowers reliability of texts translated with the use of ChatGPT. In a similar fashion, taboos, politeness norms, or discourse conventions which determine human interaction on a daily basis may not be properly identified and translated either (Koh 2023).

1.7 MT quality assessment

Quality assessment constitutes an important element in the development of any process or tool, and thus, the situation is no different when it comes to machine translation. Based on various approaches and forms of assessment, it is possible to identify and examine a variety of errors and problems MT faces. Consequently, solutions to the problems and ways of correcting (or preventing) the errors can be implemented, which naturally increases the overall reliability of

MT. At this point, attention is paid to basic forms of quality assessment in this thematic area, and general types of errors are identified.

According to Rivera-Trigueros (2021: 596), MT quality assessment can be based on automated or human metrics. Regarding the former, the output of an MT system is compared with a number of other translated texts serving as a point of reference. Various metrics have been used so far, such as Word Error Rate (WER), Position-independent Word Error Rate (PER), Translation Error Rate (TER), and the currently most popular Bilingual Evaluation Understudy (BLEU). Unlike the first three, the last one is not focused exclusively on the number of words in the translated output, the number of edits, and the character of the reference text. Instead, the evaluation is based on n-grams being indivisible language units. As the author states, the metric is focused on "the maximum number of each n-gram appearance in the reference translation and applies a brevity penalty that is added to the measurement calculations" (Rivera-Trigueros 2021: 597). Human evaluation, in turn, is focused mainly on the adequacy and fluency of the translated output. The former refers to the semantic quality that is properly reflected when the message the original text conveys is properly mirrored in the translated version. This requires direct comparison of the original and the translated version. Fluency, on the other hand, is focused on the syntactic quality of the translated version, which can be assessed without comparing it to the source text. In general terms, human evaluation can be based on a number of instruments such as Likert-type scales, gap-filling tasks, or ordering various versions of translation in order to select the optimal one.

Wang (2023: 108) adds that human MT evaluation might also focus on the expressive integrity of a text and the level to which various nuances of the text are properly captured in the translated version. Nevertheless, manual methods of assessment require much time and labour. What is more, they are also subjective by nature as evaluators may have different perceptions of translation quality. Automated methods, in turn, are based on objective mathematical formulas, which might make them more reliable. The question, however, is whether or not the human understanding of language can be fully captured by algorithms and mathematical formulas. Establishing a single target language version in the course of evaluation and post-editing may result in a more reliable output compared to the one derived automatically based on stiff rules and principles without any human feeling or sense for nuances in meaning.

Considering the types of errors that can be identified while examining MT output, Popovic (2018: 132) states that those based on automatic metrics include errors regarding fluency (orthography, stylistics, grammar, punctuation), accuracy (mistranslations, omissions, additions) and errors unrecognisable by the automatic evaluation system such as those concerning

facts, logical references, pragmatics and discourse. An alternative taxonomy, not related directly to automatic evaluation, may include:

- Text-internal and text-external errors – the former include omissions, additions, or target text formatting errors, while the latter relate to the distortion of facts which may affect global understanding and perception of the translated text.
- Text-internal accuracy errors – incorrect logical connections, wrong presuppositions, inadequate choices of lexical items, etc.
- Text-internal linguistic errors – related to grammar and morphology, style, punctuation, etc.

In general terms, it can be seen that the two taxonomies very much overlap, which shows that the differences might lie in the approach and perception of the text, but it is natural that the text is composed of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic layers whose role in the final character of the translated output may vary depending on the nature of the text, its purpose, form, etc.

1.8 Post-editing MT

A basic comment regarding post-editing MT is made by Vieira (2019: 320), who states that the research regarding it is mainly about the balance between effort and quality. On the one hand, the productivity of MT is greater than human translation, which may be considered an important advantage, making MT an added value in translation. On the other hand, however, the quality of MT also needs to be high enough, otherwise post-editing may require so much time and effort that translators might just very well translate the text themselves. At the same time, the author notes that there are two basic perspectives from which post-editing MT can be discussed, i.e., source-text-exposure and editing mode. The former sees post-editing as either a monolingual or bilingual task. This depends on whether or not both the source text and the MT output are available at the time the post-editing is implemented. The latter, in turn, can be based on either static or interactive post-editing.

Sticking to the quality-effort balance in post-editing, Rico Perez (2024: 26) states that it can be accounted for in the very definition of post-editing MT itself. Thus, the author describes machine translation post-editing as the process during which the quality of MT is improve by involving as little manual labour as possible. This way, post-editing MT makes sense if it is concerned with correcting minor issues and adding a few final touches, which make the text natural and fully functional regarding the context in which it operates and the purposes it is supposed to serve.

According to Koponen (2016: 134), in order to assess the cost of post-editing and estimate the effort required for post-edition, it is necessary to establish basic guidelines regarding

the quality of the translated text and the measures that are needed to be taken in order to provide the final product. As a result, a basic distinction can be made between 'good enough' and 'publishable quality'. The former is a label for comprehensible and accurate texts. Such texts (as MT output) convey the basic meaning of the source text, although they do contain some grammatical or stylistic flaws. The latter, in turn, can be used with reference to texts which display grammatical and stylistic accuracy so that they are akin to those texts translated by human translators. The author also holds that the discussion on post-editing MT is also related to productivity and quality. In most cases, post-editing increases productivity compared to human translation. Much depends on the quality of the MT output and a variety of independent conditions affecting the translation process, but in most cases, relying on post-editing can make the translation process faster and more efficient. In terms of quality, post-editing is also at the advantage as the quality of post-edited texts is either the same or even higher than those translated by human translators (Koponen 2016: 134).

Highlighting the importance and the role of post-editing in MT, Shi (2023: 126) states that "to ensure translation accuracy and high quality in MT, an essential step is to apply post-editing to the output". Furthermore, the author distinguishes two fundamental types of MTPE, i.e. rapid and comprehensive. When performing the former, post-editors concentrate exclusively on the major and obvious errors which may affect global or local comprehensibility of the text. Texts which underwent rapid post-edition may be suitable for internal use or they can function as a reference point. When performing the latter, each spotted error is corrected in order to reach the quality of human translation.

The theoretical discussion in this chapter regarding translation as a process, the nature of MT, as well as post-edition and quality assessment all constitute a background and a starting point for a further and more in-depth examination of the subject matter, this time based on an empirical study and translation analysis. Therefore, the subsequent chapters provide background information regarding the aims of the analysis, methodology applied, tools and procedures involved, as well as the procedure of the study and results collected.

Chapter II Research questions, methodology, sample data and participants

2.1 Research questions

This chapter describes the set-up of the research in detail. The research questions of this master's thesis are as follows:

RQ1: Which types of errors occur in the free output DeepL and ChatGPT for a legal text translated from English into Polish?

RQ2: How is post-editing of the given MT output perceived by professional translators?

Both quantitative and qualitative analyses were conducted in order to assess the collected data thoroughly and to ultimately answer the research questions. The quantitative analysis demonstrates the number and type of errors identified by professional translators, as presented in the tables in Chapter III. The qualitative analysis, in turn, presents the participants' opinions on the post-editing process and sheds light on their experiences with MT tools and their perceived usefulness.

This study focuses on two of the most widely used and most rapidly evolving MT tools. A previous study also examined a legal text translated from English into Polish, but its objective was to assess the effectiveness of DeepL and Google Translate. That study was conducted in 2020, and since then, a significant change in the popularity and accessibility of artificial intelligence has been observed, which is why Google Translate was replaced with ChatGPT in this research. The goal of the first research question is to provide information on the types of errors found in a legal text translated from English into Polish using the free versions of DeepL and ChatGPT.

The second research question aims to provide further insight into how the selected tools perform when translating a specialised text and to determine whether the quality of the translation output is acceptable, as well as how much post-editing is required for such a translation to be considered adequate. Professional translators work with such texts on a daily basis, yet they remain challenging even for individuals with a good command of English and Polish. In this context, knowledge of specialised terminology and awareness of differences between the two legal systems are crucial. A single incorrectly translated term may result in serious consequences, particularly in documents such as divorce decree or wills.

During the post-editing process, the translators added comments indicating why a given term could not be accepted, why it was incorrect, and what alternative should be used instead. It is often assumed that two terms found in dictionaries or online sources can be used interchangeably. However, this is frequently not the case and may lead to misunderstandings or even a complete lack of understanding. For example, a term widely used in the United Kingdom may be uncommon in the United States, which can lead to confusion.

In a questionnaire, the translators were also asked about the language pairs they typically use with MT, the domains in which they apply MT, whether they use MT tools in their private lives and what for purposes, as well as whether they consider these tools helpful and useful.

2.2 Methodology

For the purpose of the thesis, a legal text was translated from English into Polish using two machine translation tools: DeepL and ChatGPT. The original text was then divided into four parts. Part 1 and P3 of the text were translated with DeepL and P2 and P4 with ChatGPT.

Six sworn translators were recruited to post-edit the machine-translated output. The distribution of the texts was organised as follows: T1, T2 and T5 received P1 and P4, meaning that half of their text was translated by one tool and the other half by a different tool. T3, T4 and T6 received P2 and P3, ensuring that they were also exposed to output from two distinct machine translation engines.

The reason for that was to allow a comparison of the effectiveness and usefulness of the two tools based on assessments from three different professionals for each text, and to identify similarities and differences in their evaluations.

To enable the professional translators to work on the texts, individual projects had to be created. It was therefore decided to set up the projects in the Matecat platform. Each translator was assigned their own separate project. They were instructed to use the *Revise* interface to make their edits. The procedure for working in *Revise* was explained to them, and they marked the errors they corrected directly in the interface. All edits and error annotations are visible in the segment details, which will be presented later in this chapter.

The author had previously been introduced to Matecat during the Masterkolloquium class but had not had opportunity to use it. The tool turned out to be highly user-friendly and considerably more efficient than the initially planned workflow in Word. Using Word would have been much more time-consuming, as all corrections would have had to be manually consolidated in an Excel file, Edit Distance would have required manual calculation, and the number of errors would have needed to be added up separately.

As already mentioned, the study is based on the newest version of the MQM error typology (2.0). The typology was introduced in the Masterkolloquium class, where it was referred to as the gold standard for translation quality assessment. The MQM framework is highly flexible and can be applied to a wide range of projects. The Matecat online CAT tool also relies on this error categorisation, although with slight differences.

The types of issues applied in this research include: **Style** (readability, consistent style and tone), **Tag issues** (mismatches, whitespaces), **Translation errors** (mistranslation, additions or omissions), **Terminology and translation consistency**, and **Language quality** (grammar, punctuation and spelling).

The MQM error typology contains two additional dimensions, which are not considered in this study: *Locale conventions* and *Audience appropriateness (verity in version 1).*

A comparison of the categories shows that *Style* appears in both systems under the same name; *Tag issues* (mismatches, whitespaces) in Matecat relate to *Design and markup* in MQM; *Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)* in Matecat align to *Accuracy* in MQM; the issue *Terminology and translation consistency* in Matecat corresponds to *Terminology* in MQM, and *Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)* in Matecat matches *Linguistic conventions (Fluency in version 1)* characteristic of MQM.

This relationship is presented in a tabular format to enhance the readability and comparability of the two typologies:

Table 1: Comparison of the error typology used in the study and in Matecat with the MQM classification

Matecat	MQM
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)	Style
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)	Design and markup
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	Accuracy
Terminology and translation consistency	Terminology
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)	Linguistic conventions (Fluency in version 1)
-	Locale conventions
-	Audience appropriateness

The participants were provided with links containing more information in case they were unsure how to classify an error into a specific category. The links referred to by the author are: https://themqm.org/error-types-2/typology/ and https://themqm.org/the-mqm-typology/.

The first link offers a brief description of each category, while the second provides a more detailed description of each classification. The results may nevertheless vary: even though translators correct and translate texts on a daily basis, they do not typically categorise errors, which can make the assignment more difficult. For this reason, the links were provided as helpful guides.

The participants were not informed prior to the task which part of the text had been translated by which tool. Only after completing the post-editing were they given a questionnaire asking about their impressions of the translation quality, whether the quality varied throughout the text, and, if so, why. Finally, they were asked to indicate which part they believed had been translated by which machine translation engine.

There are two categories of quality score in Matecat: *Pass* and *Fail*. The score is calculated as follows:

(total error points * 1,000) / reviewed words.

There are three levels of error severity: *Major* (Weight 2), *Minor* (Weight 0.5), and *Neutral* (Weight 0).

Post-Editing Effort (PPE) and Time to Edit (TTE) provide information on productivity and the amount of effort involved in finishing the task. The time-to-edit value is determined by summing the total amount of time the translator spends on each segment. When a translator revisits a segment multiple times (opening and closing it repeatedly), all individual editing times are combined. However, for the calculation of Post-Editing Effort, certain segments are excluded from the analysis:

- Segments with a time-to-edit exceeding 25 seconds per word,
- Segments with a time-to-edit below 0.5 seconds per word.

All data collected from each translator can be found in the QR Job summary. Below is one example from the projects created for the purposes of the research:

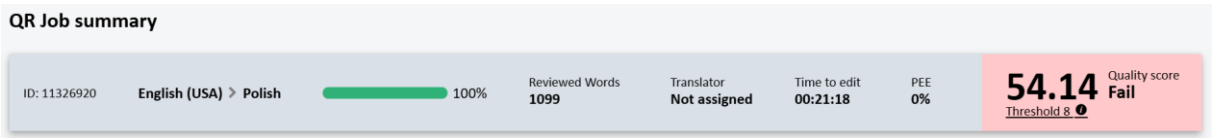


Figure 2: QR Job summary for project T5 (Matecat)

All identified issues and their severity weights and error points for each project, are listed in the issue grid:

Issues	Major	Minor	Neutral	Total Error Points 29.5
	Weight: 2	Weight: 0.5	Weight: 0	
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)	2	4	11	6
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)				0
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	9	5	11	20.5
Terminology and translation consistency	1	1	8	2.5
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)		1	8	0.5

Figure 3: Issue grid for project T5 (Matecat)

The translation and its revision can be found in the segment details:

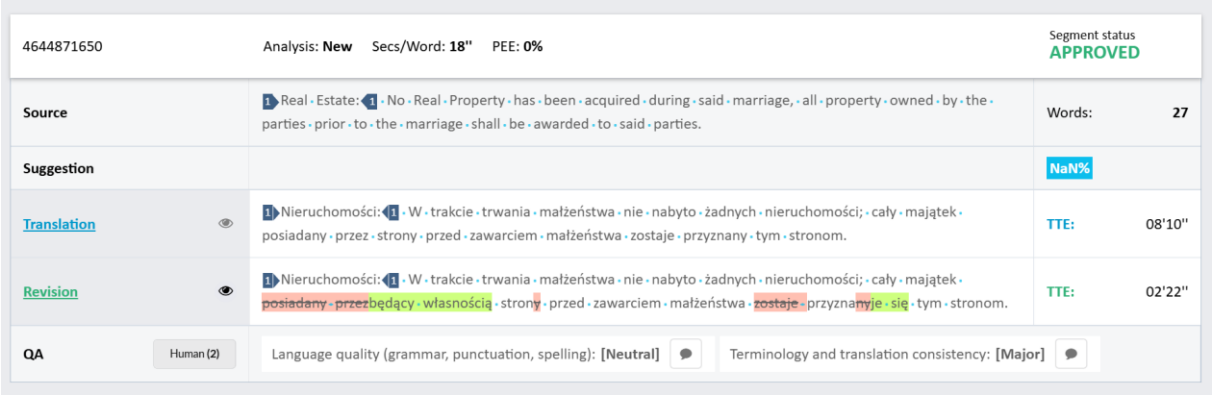


Figure 4: Segment details for project T5 (Matecat)

Beside that, the time taken per word, the post-editing effort, and the time to edit (TTE) are also available here.

Under the revision, the issues identified are listed together with their severity ratings and, where applicable, comments on the modifications.

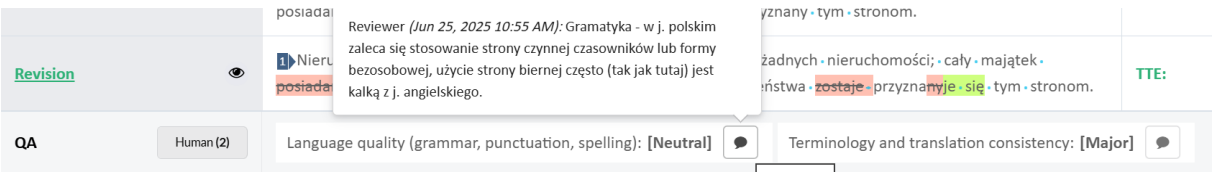


Figure 5: Segment details with comments for project T5 (Matecat)

2.3 Sample data

One of the most crucial decisions in this research was finding the right original text to be used for the study. It took many days of discussion with various professional translators, not only those who agreed to take part in the study, about what kind of text to use and what features it

should have. In this process, the author of the thesis also met many helpful translators who turned out to be very enthusiastic about the research and shared their ideas on what kind of text would serve well for the purposes of this study and what could pose problems for machine translation tools.

We agreed that a text could come from various types of legal documents, such as a divorce decree, a will, a financial report of an Anglo-Saxon company, a sales contract, or a scientific article, because these texts exhibit a specific variety of language. For instance, in a divorce decree from the United States, there are many archaic expressions, and numerous terms do not have Polish equivalents, making the risk of creating false equivalences high, even if the terms sound similar. There are many "false friends" in legal and business language. Many terms are also ambiguous, mean something different in Polish, and often need to be translated in a descriptive way. In addition, there are many abbreviations that can be problematic. Another potential difficulty arises from combinations of synonyms that traditionally occur, for example, in Anglo-Saxon wills or contracts. Moreover, differences between the legal systems make it challenging to translate institutions that do not exist in the Polish system. Furthermore, decrees, wills, and contracts are written in a very formal style with long, complex sentences. A deep understanding of the subject would be required to translate everything correctly, as it would be difficult to maintain logical relations between sections, identify contractions characteristic only of the English legal register, and know how to handle them. Machine translation systems tend to simplify or unify terminology, typically in section titles, which even professionals sometimes struggle to translate. Machine translation engines also tend to omit essential details in such texts and use terminology inconsistently or produce inaccurate equivalents, paraphrases, or pseudo-terms. In such texts, even a minor error can change the whole meaning, which may lead to serious consequences.

Bearing all that in mind, I decided not to use a scientific article, as these are usually shorter and less specialised than the other types of texts mentioned above. Eventually, there were three good texts to choose from: two divorce decrees, a notarial will from Canada. Initially, it was planned to analyse two texts in this study, one legal and one business text, but I soon realised that this would create too much material to be covered in this thesis. I finally decided to examine a divorce decree, which will be assessed in depth in the next chapter. The text also contains elements typical of business texts, so it fulfills all the requirements. Even though I have completed all classes in the Master's program, two internships, and some coaching with professional translators to further my growth, the text turned out to be very difficult to read and understand at first glance. I am aware that professional translators handle such texts every day,

which is why I decided to challenge myself, learn more about this specific type of text, and observe how translators deal with “the untranslated”.

To comment further on the source text, a readability metric was run:

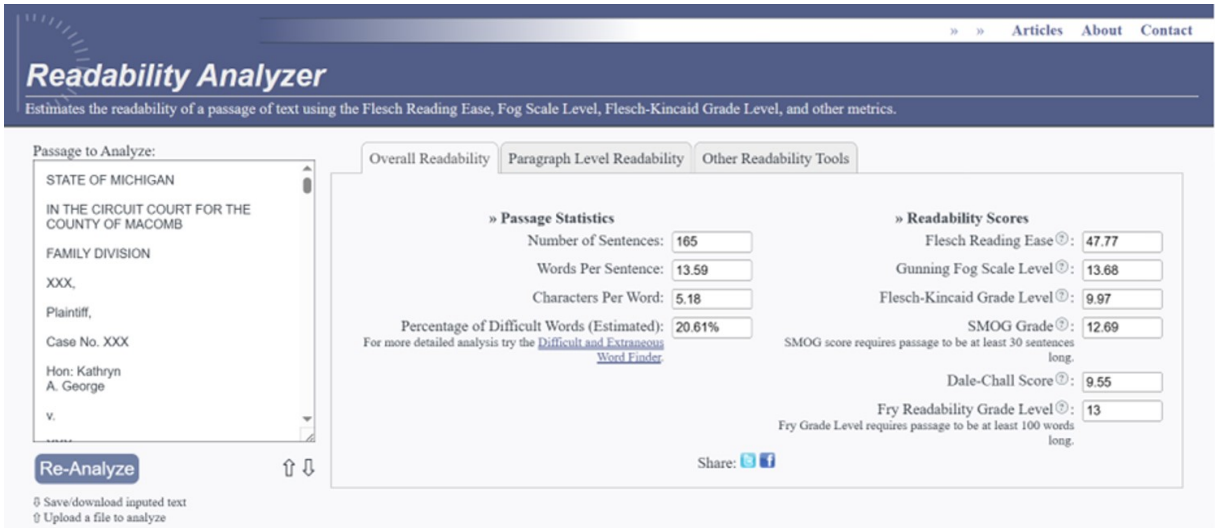


Figure 6: Readability test of the source text

The sentence length is 13.59 words, and the word length is 5.18 characters. There are 165 sentences in total. The estimated percentage of difficult words is relatively high, at 20.61%. The Flesch Reading Ease is 47.77, which means the text is difficult to read for an average reader. According to the website https://datayze.com/readability-analyzer “most states require scores from 40 to 50 for insurance documents” and that “a score between 50 and 60 corresponds to a 10th/12th grade level. Below 30 is college graduate level.” The Gunning Fog Scale Level is 13.68, which means that the text is between hard and difficult (10 is hard and 15 is difficult regarding the fog score). Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level is 9.97, suggesting that the text is understandable for a student in the 10th grade in the United States. The SMOG Grade, representing the number of years of education needed to understand the text, is 12.69, almost 13 years. The Dale-Chall Score is 9.55, and it is one of the most accurate readability metrics. This score indicates that it is at a college level of readability. The Fry Readability Grade Level is 13, meaning that the text is difficult. All the above-mentioned metrics confirm that the text is demanding and suitable for use as research material.

2.4 Participants

Six sworn translators participated in the research. It was necessary to assign sworn translators in order to ensure that the original text is understood properly, the right terminology is used when doing the revision, and all the cultural and language aspects are taken into account.

However, the prerequisite was not enough, since not all sworn translators can do all types of texts, some only do medical translations or technical translations. That is why it was of utmost importance to guarantee that the translators have experience working with legal texts. Hence, it was not easy to find sworn translators who specialize in the field and had enough spare time to take part in this broad research, but thanks to the Internet, it was possible. Five out of six sworn translators were found in a Facebook group offering their services, and they agreed to help. One person was found in the register of sworn translators near the city where the author comes from. Their task was to spot and categorize errors in the original text and annotate them. They were also asked to revise the text and edit the parts that had been incorrectly translated by machine translation. At the end, they were given a questionnaire in which they were asked about their impression of the post-editing process, which part of the text they preferred and why, which tools (if any) they use on a daily basis, and how (if at all) these tools help them in their profession. The questions and the results will be presented later in the thesis.

The sworn translators who took part in the research are referred to as T1, T2, T3, T4, T5 and T6. The original text was split into four parts (P1, P2, P3, P4) so that all the translators could work with one part translated by one machine translation tool and the other part translated by another tool. T1, T2 and T5 received P1 (DeepL) and P4 (ChatGPT), while T3, T4 and T6 received P2 (ChatGPT) and P3 (DeepL). For the purpose of the research, free versions of the tools were used, to which everyone has access.

T1 is a sworn English translator who has requested to remain anonymous. This translator specialises in legal, financial, and business texts and operates as a sole proprietor in Poland.

T2 is Aleksandra Pieczaba. Apart from her activity in the translation field, she is also an English teacher and the author of a book for preschoolers.

T3 is Piotr Tokarek, a sworn translator and a conference interpreter. He assists international companies, government institutions, universities and individuals with matters that require reliable translation and interpreting services. Additionally, Piotr is an academic tutor at the University of Wroclaw and WSB Merito. His website can be accessed at https://tokarek-translations.com/.

T4 is Agata Osińska. She specialises in legal translation; she translates notarial deeds, contracts, diplomas, certificates, vehicle documents, and many more. She cooperates with law firms, public institutions, and individuals who need a translation of personal documents. In addition, Agata offers interpreting services for business meetings, court proceedings, notarial acts, conferences, and international events. Her website is accessible via: https://agataosinska.com/.

T5 is Iwona Kuźmińska, a sworn translator since 1991. She is a graduate of English Philology at the Jagiellonian University. She provides certified, ordinary, and specialised translations (particularly in the fields of law and finance) as well as technical translations. Furthermore, Iwona offers interpreting services and English language courses. From 1986 – 2023 she was a teacher at the Cracow University of Technology. Iwona is the author of a specialised language learning textbook for Computer Science students, "Innocent Guide to Cybercrime" (2012), "English for Cybercrime" (2019), and co-author of the textbook "Selected Exercises in English Grammar" (1994). In 2023 and 2024, she held the position of a second-round judge for the evaluation of projects submitted for the QS Reimagine Education Awards. Her website can be found under: https://www.tlumacz-przysiegly.edu.pl/TRANSLATION--and--INTERPRETATION.html.

T6 is Agnieszka Szymaniak-Kurowska. She holds a Master's degree in English Philology obtained from the University of Lodz. She completed additional translation courses. Agnieszka has expertise in translating official, judicial, legal, economic, and business documents, journalistic articles, humanities, technical, medical, and other texts. She began her career as an English teacher, and since 2004, she has been running her own business as a sworn English translator. Agnieszka has worked for notary offices, government institutions, courts, and many more. More information about the translator can be found here: https://przysieglytlumacz.com/.

Chapter III Experiment results and Discussion

3.1 Translated MT versions

In this subchapter, the comparison of the translators' findings will be presented in detail. The research questions, together with the methodology, sample data, and participants, were already described in the second chapter. As was previously noted, six sworn translators took part in the experiment and were divided into two groups. Group 1 consisted of T1, T2 and T5, each of whom received a text comprising two parts: P1, translated by DeepL and P4, translated by ChatGPT. Group 2 consisted of T3, T4 and T6, each of whom received P2, produced by ChatGPT, and P3, produced by DeepL. Consequently, each translator worked on a text in which one half had been generated by DeepL and the other one by ChatGPT.

The presentation of the results will begin with a table showing all the errors identified by the translators in group 1 (T1, T2 and T5). Both text parts were analysed together: for the first group, these were P1 and P4, and for the second group - P2 and P3, thus the reported total number of error points refers to the two parts combined. This will be followed by a detailed discussion of each translator's observations and a comparative analysis of their proposed solutions, so the identified similarities and differences will be specified. The quality score for each post-edited text will then be presented, accompanied by annotation and PEMT time, and the number of reviewed words. Once the examination of group 1 is complete, the same procedure will be applied to group 2 (T3, T4 and T6).

The following table is a comparative analysis of the errors identified by T1, T2 and T5:

Table 2: Comparative analysis of errors identified by T1, T2 and T5

	T1				T2				T5			
	Major (Weight: 2)	Minor (Weight: 0.5)	Neutral (Weight: 0)	Error points	Major	Minor	Neutral	Errors points	Major	Minor	Neutral	Error points
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)		2	2	1		1	39	0.5	7	1	10	14.5
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)		2	3	1				0	3		1	6

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	8	7	6	19.5	13	1		26.5	5	1	4	10.5
Terminology and translation consistency			2	0	8	2		17	10		19	20
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)		1		0.5			10	0	4	1	1	8.5
				Total Error Points for T1: 22.5				Total Error Points for T2: 44				Total Error Points for T5: 59.5

Major issues have been assigned a weight of 2, minor issues a weight of 0.5, and neutral issues a weight of 0. Consequently, in T1's table under *Style*, the total error points are listed as 1. Only two issues are counted, each multiplied by 0.5, since neutral issues carry a weight of 0. Therefore, the final score is 1. T1 marked also 2 minor and 3 neutral issues in the *Tag issues* category, which, when added up, resulted in 1 error point. There were many issues categorised as *Translation errors*: 8 were classified as major, 7 as minor, and 6 as neutral, which resulted in 19.5 error points. There are two issues marked as neutral in *Terminology and translation consistency*, which do not count as any errors, so the total is 0 error points, as the weight of neutral mistakes is 0. There is also one minor issue under *Language quality*, which adds 0.5 error points. The Total Error Points for T1 are 22.5.

T2 observed a total of 39 neutral errors and one minor problem in the *Style* category, resulting in 0.5 error points. No issues were detected by the translator in the next category, *Tag issues*. However, T2 identified as many as 13 major issues and one minor issue in the *Translation errors* category, which amounted to 26.5 error points. The translator flagged 8 major and 2 minor errors in the *Terminology and translation consistency* category, giving a total of 17 error points. Finally, 10 neutral issues were recorded in the *Language quality* category, which has been assigned a weight of 0, so it contributed 0 error points. The number of Total Error Points for T2 is 44.

The last member of the first group is T5. This translator noted several mistakes in the first category, *Style*: 7 major issues, 1 minor, and 10 neutral issues, amounting to 14.5 error points. Then, 3 major errors and 1 neutral issue were found and allocated to the *Tag issues* table with 6 error points. Numerous issues were also observed in the next category, *Translation errors*. They included 5 major errors, 1 minor, and 4 neutral issues, for a total of 10.5 error points. The largest number of issues was recorded in the *Terminology and translation consistency* category: 10 major and 19 neutral issues, with a total of 20 error points. In the last category, *Language quality*, there are 4 major issues, 1 minor issue, and 1 neutral issue identified, which results in 8.5 error points. The total number of error points for T5 was 59.5.

In the next step, the individual results for each translator will be analysed, accompanied by a discussion of the similarities and differences found within each group. First, the post-edition work done by group 1 (T1, T2 and T5) will be examined. The number of reviewed words in this group is 1,099.

T1 needed 52:47 minutes to edit the text translated from English into Polish. This time encompasses both PEMT and annotation time, as Matecat counts them together. The default quality threshold for most projects in Matecat is 8, which also applied to T1's project. The threshold means that the total number of error points for a project must be lower than or equal to this value to pass the evaluation. Matecat calculates the score as follows: (Total Error Points * 1,000) / reviewed words. For T1, this results in (22.5 * 1,000) / 1,099 = 20.473157416, rounded off to 20.47. The text post-edited by T1 scored 20.47 points and therefore did not pass the quality evaluation.

The post-editing performed by T2 required 22 minutes and 10 seconds. The quality threshold remained at 8, and the text received 40.04 points, calculated as (44 * 1,000) / 1,099 = 40.036396724 ~ 40.04. This result indicates that the text failed the quality evaluation.

The post-editing conducted by T5 lasted 21 minutes and 18 seconds. The quality threshold was also 8, and the text received 54.14 points, calculated according to the formula presented above: (59.5 * 1,000) / 1,099 = 54.140127389 ~ 54.14. This result explains why the text did not pass the quality evaluation.

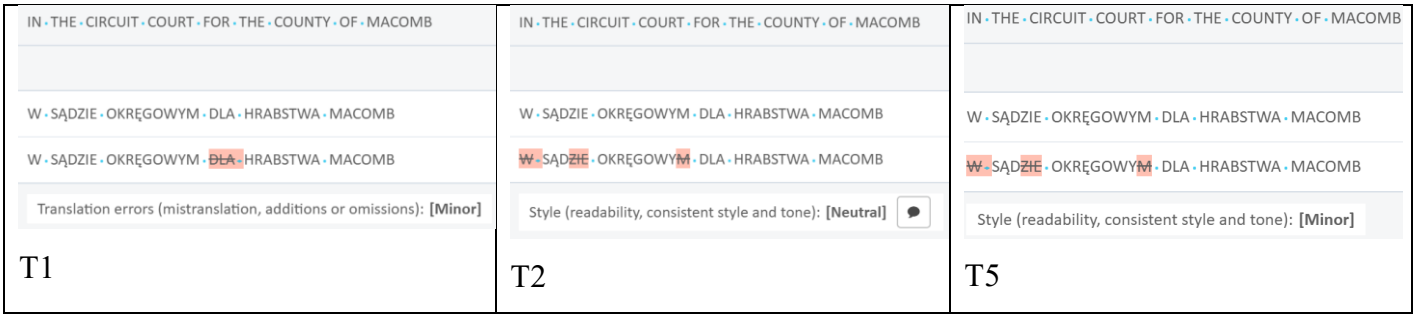


Figure 7: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

Interestingly, T1 classified this error as a minor *Translation error*, whereas T2 and T5 classified it as a *Style* issue, T2 as a neutral one, and T5 as a minor one. T2's comment on the issue was that it was a word-for-word translation that had to be changed. Indeed, Polish legal texts begin with the name of an institution without the "w", which can be translated as "in".

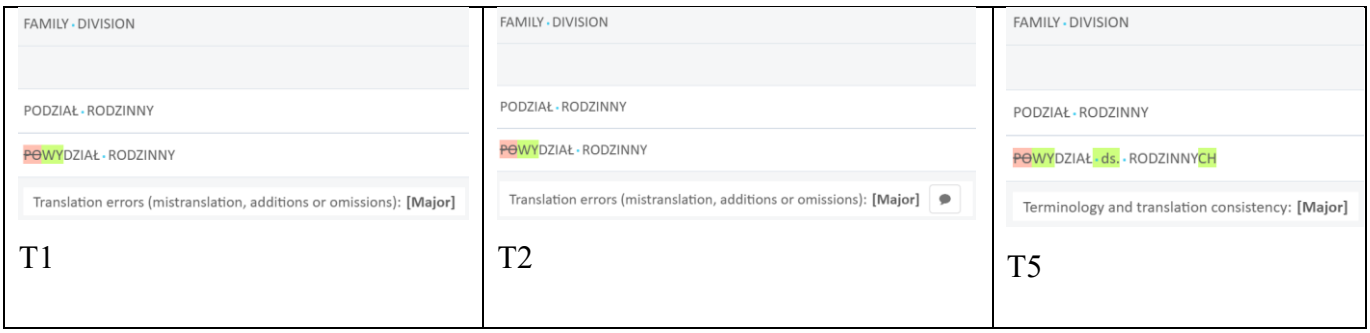


Figure 8: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

In this example, all the translators agreed that "podział rodzinny" was incorrect, because "podział" means dividing something into parts, and the only correct translation is "wydział rodzinny" or "wydział ds. rodzinnych", as T5 proposed. In courts, the only correct form is "wydział". All the translators classified this error as a major one, with T1 and T2 under *Translation errors*, and T5 as *Terminology and translation consistency*.

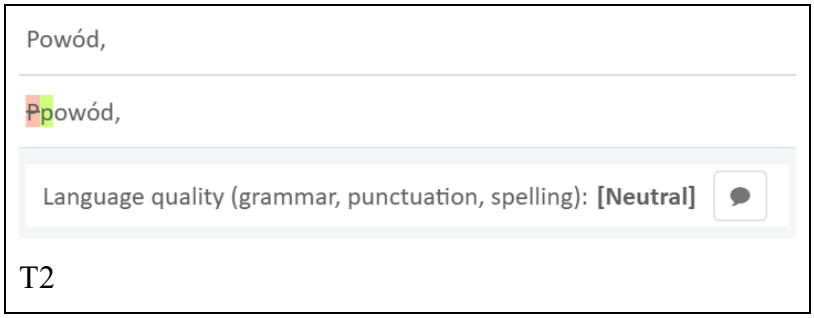


Figure 9: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

T1 and T5 made no changes in this segment, but T2 marked it as a minor error in *Language quality* and commented "capitalization", which leads to the conclusion that it should be written in lower case. Also, T5 added a comment that it was necessary to check if the grammatical gender was correct, i.e., whether *Powód* (Polish (masculine) for plaintiff) was a female or a male.

Case No. Sprawa nr Sprawa nr T1	Sprawa nr ~~Sprawa nr~~ygn. akt Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T2	Sprawa nr ~~Sprawa nr~~ygn. akt Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T5

Figure 10: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

Here, T2 and T5 noted that there was an error and marked it respectively: T2 as a major one in the *Terminology and translation consistency* category, and T5 as a neutral one in the same category. T2 also noted that the problem was terminology and that it was a mistranslation.

Hon: Kathryn A. George Hon: Kathryn A. George ~~Hon~~Sędzia: Kathryn A. George Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]** T1	Hon: Kathryn A. George Hon: Kathryn A. George ~~Hon~~Sędzia: Kathryn A. George Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T2	Hon: Kathryn A. George Hon: Kathryn A. George ~~Hon:~~SSO Kathryn A. George Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]** T5

Figure 11: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

T2 added a comment saying that "Hon" was left in English, which does not function in Polish and needs to be changed. All the translators agreed that this was a major error, but discrepancies in the categories can be observed. T1 and T5 marked it as *Translation errors*, while T2 chose the *Terminology and translation consistency* category. T1 and T2 revised it as "Sędzia", however, T5 was more specific and translated it with a Polish abbreviation "SSO", which means "circuit court judge."

v. przeciwko przeciwko T1	v. ~~v.~~przeciwko Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]** T2	v. ~~v.~~przeciw Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T5

Figure 12: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

In this table, all the translators noticed the mistake that "v." had been left untranslated and that it had to be changed. T1 changed it in the translation editor by mistake, so that the original and the post-edited version look the same. T2 and T5 also edited it as "przeciwko" (T2) or "przeciw" (T5). T5 also commented that the abbreviation was not used in the Polish nomenclature. However, there is a difference between the category classification: T2 classified it as *Translation errors*, and T5 as *Terminology and translation consistency*, both marked the error as a major one.

1 Pozwany 1 Pozwany T1	1 Pozwany 1 ~~P~~pozwany Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]** T2	1 Pozwany 1 Pozwany Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T5

Figure 13: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

This table shows a similar issue presented in *Figure 10*. T2 adds that it can also be a female "pozwana" (plaintiff), depending on the gender. As previously, capitalisation was an issue. T5 also noted that the grammatical gender should be checked. The difference between those two lies in the categories – T2 classified the issue in the *Language quality category*, whereas T5 as *Terminology and translation consistency*.

ADWOKAT BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC ADWOKAT BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC T1	ADWOKAT BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC ~~ADWOKAT~~KANCELARIA BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]** T2	ADWOKAT BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC ~~ADWOKAT~~ BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, ~~PLLC~~ADWOKACI Sp. z o.o. Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T5

Figure 14: Comparison of the post-edited versions of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

Examples found in this figure show two solutions: T2 changed “adwokat” to “kancelaria”, which is “law firm”, because there are two people mentioned. T5 changed “adwokat” to the plural form “adwokaci Sp. z o.o.” and added “Sp. z o.o.”. T5 noted also that “PLLC” could be left as in the original. “BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC” could be left as it is, since the names of company types are not translated in this context. There are differences in the categories. T2 assigned the error to the *Style* category, while T5 assigned it to the *Terminology and translation consistency* category.

T5 also observed errors categorised as *Tag issues* and marked them mostly as major ones. The following table shows an example:

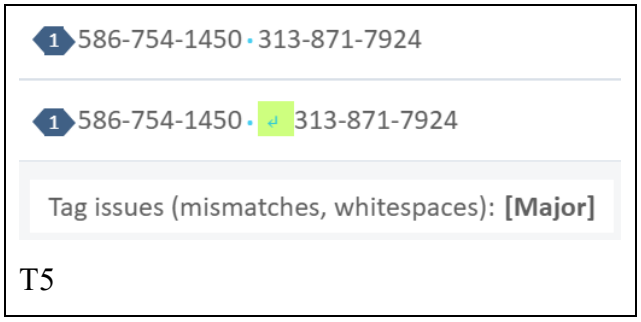


Figure 15: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

T5 post-edited “WYROK ROZWODOWY” and wrote “ORZECZENIE O ROZWIĄZANIU MAŁŻEŃSTWA PRZEZ ROZWÓD” instead, by arguing that “WYROK ROZWODOWY” is a colloquial expression. It can be seen in the table below:

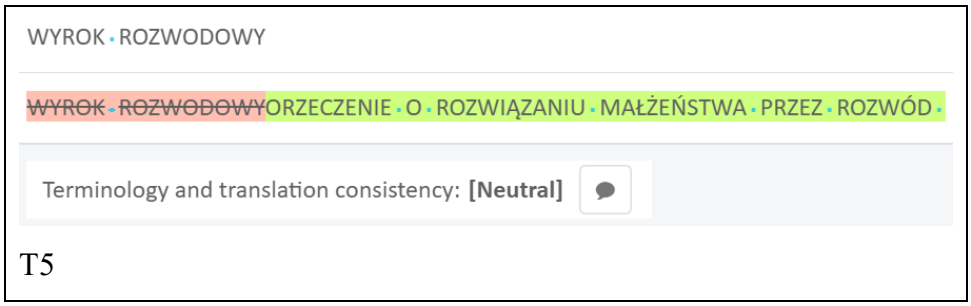


Figure 16: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

There are also fragments where the major part of the text had to be changed in the revision process. The following tables show three versions of the same segment edited by three different translators: T1, T2 and T5:

Niniejsza sprawa została rozpatrzona na podstawie pozwu o rozwód złożonego w niniejszej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotne fakty zarzucane w pozwie są prawdziwe oraz że nastąpił rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany;

Niniejsza sprawa została rozpatrzona na podstawie pozwu o rozwód złożonego w ~~niniejszej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotn~~tutejszym Sądzie. Dowody przedstawione podczas rozprawy sądowej w sposób zadowalający dla Sądu potwierdzają, że fakty za~~rzucan~~warte w pozwie są prawdziwe oraz że ~~nastąpił~~doszło do rozkładu pożycia małżeńskiego w ~~takim~~ stopniu~~, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany;~~ uniemożliwiającym dalsze trwanie małżeństwa i nie ma uzasadnionej możliwości jego przywrócenia.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T1

Figure 17: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Niniejsza sprawa została rozpatrzona na podstawie pozwu o rozwód złożonego w niniejszej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotne fakty zarzucane w pozwie są prawdziwe oraz że nastąpił rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany;

TTE:

Niniejsza sprawa została rozp~~atrzoo~~znana na podstawie pozwu o rozwód złożonego w niniejsz~~ej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotne fakty zarzuca~~ym postępowaniu, a po przeprowadzeniu dowodów na jawnym posiedzeniu sądu udowodniono przed sądem, że istotne okoliczności faktyczne przytoczo~~ne w pozwie są prawdziwe oraz że nastąpił rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że p~~rzedmiot~~odstawy małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać ~~zachow~~utrzymany~~;~~.

TTE:

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

T2

Figure 18: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

Niniejsza sprawa została rozpatrzona na podstawie pozwu o rozwód złożonego w niniejszej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotne fakty zarzucane w pozwie są prawdziwe oraz że nastąpił rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany;	TTE:
Niniejsza sprawa została rozpatrzona na podstawie wniesionego pozwu o rozwód ~~złożonego w niniejszej sprawie; a dowody zostały przeprowadzone przed Sądem, z których w sposób zadowalający wynika, że istotne~~; postępowanie dowodowe przeprowadzone przed Sądem wykazało w sposób wystarczający, że okoliczności faktyczne zarzucane w pozwie są prawdziwe, oraz że nastąpił ~~rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany;~~zupełny i trwały rozpad małżeństwa, co w sposób uzasadniony wskazuje na brak możliwości utrzymania tego związku.	TTE:
Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**	Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Minor]**

T5

Figure 19: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

Comments added by the translators will help to follow the changes in this fragment. T2 delivered a broad explanation of the modifications applied. “W niniejszej sprawie” is a literal translation and sounds stylistically odd, since the sentence also begins with “niniejsza sprawa.” In the same sentence, the word “rozpatrzona” was changed to “rozpoznana”, because the former term is not conventionally used in this context. Another issue was the use in the Polish translation of a semicolon instead of a comma or a dot at the end of the sentence. The semicolon is not very common in Polish, especially not in such formal texts. Interestingly, T2 identified “przed Sądem” as a mistake, stating that it should be written in lower case. On the other hand, T1 and T5 typed the word in upper case. T2 states also that “że istotne fakty zarzucane w pozwie są prawdziwe” and “że nastąpił rozkład pożycia małżeńskiego w takim stopniu, że przedmioty małżeństwa zostały zniszczone i nie ma uzasadnionego prawdopodobieństwa, że związek małżeński może zostać zachowany” are awkward literal translations. In addition, in the translation of the English “open Court”, “open” is missing, which was added by T2 in the revision process and translated as “na jawnym posiedzeniu.” However, this term does not exist. The correct form is “na posiedzeniu jawnym”.

T5 comments on this segment that a calque can be observed here and that the syntax typical of English was implemented directly in the Polish translation, which made it difficult to be understood in Polish. What is more, incorrect idiomatic expressions were used, and the translation lacks legal terminology. Attention should be drawn to the fact that T5 used addition by introducing the adjectives “zupełny i trwały” in “zupełny i trwały rozpad małżeństwa”, when post-editing the English phrase “there has been a breakdown in the marriage relationship”. The

original only states that there was a breakdown in the marriage relationship, without any specification of irretrievability.

NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻE: NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻE: T1	NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻE: NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻCO · NASTĘPUJE: Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** T2	NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻE: ~~NINIEJSZYM · ZARZĄDZA · SIĘ · I · ORZEKA, · ŻE~~w · związku · z · powyższym · Sąd · orzeka: Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T5

Figure 20: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

Both T2 and T5 noticed that "że" was not a good choice in Polish, as it was a literal translation of "that" from the English language.

WSPARCIE · DLA · MAŁŻONKA WSPARCIE · DLA · MAŁŻONKA T1	WSPARCIE · DLA · MAŁŻONKA ~~WSPARCIE · DLA~~ · OBOWIĄZEK · ALIMENTACYJNY · WOBEC · BYŁEGO · MAŁŻONKA Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T2	WSPARCIE · DLA · MAŁŻONKA ~~WSPARCIE · DLA · MAŁŻONKA~~OBOWIĄZEK · ALIMENTACYJNY · Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T5

Figure 21: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

T2 and T5 agreed that the error refers to *Terminology and translation consistency*, and both assigned a major weight to it. The denotational scope of "Wsparcie dla małżonka" in the Polish language is broad. These three words may refer, for example, to assistance with routine household tasks. Therefore, it had to be expressed differently to clearly indicate that it refers to the spousal maintenance obligation.

Strony · rezygnują · z · ustawowego · prawa · do · złożenia · wniosku · do · sądu · o · modyfikację · i · zgadzają · się, · że · postanowienie · dotyczące · alimentów · na · rzecz · małżonka · jest · ostateczne, · wiążące · i · nie · podlega · modyfikacji.

Strony · ~~rezygnują · z~~zrzekają · się · ustawowego · prawa · do · ~~złożenia · wniosku · do · sądu · o · modyfikację · i · zgadzają · się~~wystąpienia · do · sądu · o · zmianę · niniejszego · postanowienia · i · uznają, · że · postanowienie · dotyczące · alimentów · ma · ~~rzecz · małżonka · jest~~charakter · ostateczney, · wiążącey · i · nie · podlega · ~~modyfikacji~~jący · zmianie.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T1

Figure 22: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Strony rezygnują z ustawowego prawa do złożenia wniosku do sądu o modyfikację i zgadzają się, że postanowienie dotyczące alimentów na rzecz małżonka jest ostateczne, wiążące i nie podlega modyfikacji.

Strony ~~rezygnują z ustawowego prawa do złoż~~zrzekają się przysługującego im na mocy prawa uprawnienia do wystąpienia z wniosk~~u do sądu o modyfikację i zgadzają się, że postanowienie dotyczą~~ciem o zmianę postanowienia sądu w zakresie alimentów na rzecz byłego małżonka oraz uzgadniają, iż postanowienie to jest ostateczne, wiążące i nie podlega ~~modyfikacji~~zmianie.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

T2

Figure 23: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

Strony rezygnują z ustawowego prawa do złożenia wniosku do sądu o modyfikację i zgadzają się, że postanowienie dotyczące alimentów na rzecz małżonka jest ostateczne, wiążące i nie podlega modyfikacji.

Strony ~~rezygnują z~~zrzekają się swojego ustawowego prawa do ~~złożenia wniosku do sądu o modyfikację i zgadzają się, że postanowienie dotyczące alimentów na rzecz małżonka jest ostateczne, wiążące i nie podlega modyfikacji~~wniesienia do sądu wniosku o zmianę orzeczenia w tym zakresie, co niniejszym czyni decyzję sądu w tej kwestii prawomocną z chwilą jej wydania.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 24: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

T2 noticed a readability issue in this segment, whereas T5 pointed out that English frequently uses so-called triplets, as in the example “the spousal support provision is final, binding, and non-modifiable”, to add emphasis. Such a structure is not used in Polish.

The next problematic fragment can be found below:

Z wyjątkiem przypadków przewidzianych inaczej w niniejszym wyroku, każda ze stron zachowuje jako swoje wyłączne i odrębne mienie wszelkie prawa, tytuły prawne i udziały w odpowiednich planach emerytalnych, planach udziału w zyskach, planach akcji, świadczeniach emerytalnych, umowach ubezpieczenia na życie, funduszach żelaznych lub rentowych, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych programach emerytalnych pracowników (SEP) lub świadczeniach z odroczonego wynagrodzenia, dostępnych w związku z dotychczasowym, obecnym lub przyszłym zatrudnieniem, które nie zostały inaczej uregulowane w niniejszym wyroku, wolnych od jakichkolwiek roszczeń drugiej strony.

. . . . . Z wyjątkiem przypadków przewidzianych inaczej w niniejszym wyroku, każda ze stron zachowuje jako swoje wyłączne i odrębne mienie wszelkie prawa, tytuły prawne i udziały w odpowiednich planach emerytalnych, planach udziału w zyskach, planach akcji, świadczeniach emerytalnych, umowach ubezpieczenia na życie, funduszach żelaznych lub rentowych, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych programach emerytalnych pracowników (SEP) lub świadczeniach z odroczonego wynagrodzenia, dostępnych w związku z dotychczasowym, obecnym lub przyszłym zatrudnieniem, które nie zostały inaczej uregulowane w niniejszym wyroku, wolnych od jakichkolwiek roszczeń drugiej strony.

Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces): **[Neutral]**

T1

Figure 25: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

O ile niniejszy Wyrok nie stanowi inaczej, obie strony zachowują jako swoją wyłączną i odrębną własność wszelkie prawa, tytuły i udziały w ich odpowiednich planach emerytalnych, planach podziału zysków, planach akcyjnych, ubezpieczeniach emerytalnych, umowach na życie, ubezpieczeniach dożywotnich, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych pracowniczych programach emerytalnych (SEP) lub świadczeniach z tytułu odroczonej rekompensaty, dostępnych z tytułu ich przeszłego, obecnego lub przyszłego zatrudnienia, nieprzewidzianych w niniejszym Wyroku, wolnych od wszelkich roszczeń drugiej strony.	TTE:
O ile niniejszy ~~W~~wyrok nie stanowi inaczej, obie strony zachowują jako swoją wyłączną i odrębną własność wszelkie prawa, tytuły i udziały w ich odpowiednich planach emerytalnych, planach podziału zysków, planach akcyjnych, ubezpieczeniach emerytalnych, umowach ubezpieczenia na życie, ubezpieczeniach ~~dożywotnin~~a życie z funduszem kapitałowym, ubezpieczeniach rentowych, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych pracowniczych programach emerytalnych (SEP) lub świadczeniach z tytułu odroczone~~j~~ ~~rekompensaty~~ych dochodów, dostępnych z tytułu ich przeszłego, obecnego lub przyszłego zatrudnienia, ~~nieprzewidzianych~~które nie zostały inaczej uregulowane w niniejszym ~~W~~wyroku, ~~wolnych od wszelkich~~bez jakichkolwiek roszczeń drugiej strony.	TTE:

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T2

Figure 26: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

O ile niniejszy Wyrok nie stanowi inaczej, obie strony zachowują jako swoją wyłączną i odrębną własność wszelkie prawa, tytuły i udziały w ich odpowiednich planach emerytalnych, planach podziału zysków, planach akcyjnych, ubezpieczeniach emerytalnych, umowach na życie, ubezpieczeniach dożywotnich, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych pracowniczych programach emerytalnych (SEP) lub świadczeniach z tytułu odroczonej rekompensaty, dostępnych z tytułu ich przeszłego, obecnego lub przyszłego zatrudnienia, nieprzewidzianych w niniejszym Wyroku, wolnych od wszelkich roszczeń drugiej strony.

TTE: 04'

O ile niniejszy Wyrok nie stanowi inaczej, obie strony zachowują, jako swoją wyłączną i odrębną własność - wolną od jakichkolwiek roszczeń strony drugiej - wszelkie prawa, tytuły i udziały w ~~ich odpowiedn~~swoich planach: emerytalnych, ~~planach~~ podziału zysków~~, planach~~ i akcyjnych, ubezpieczeniach emerytalnych, umowach na życie, ubezpieczeniach dożywotnich, indywidualnych kontach emerytalnych (IRA), uproszczonych pracowniczych programach emerytalnych (SEP) lub świadczeniach z tytułu odroczonej rekompensaty, ~~dostępnych~~przynależnym im z tytułu ich przeszłego, obecnego lub przyszłego zatrudnienia, nieprzewidzianych w niniejszym Wyroku~~, wolnych od wszelkich roszczeń drugiej strony~~.

TTE: 10'

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T5

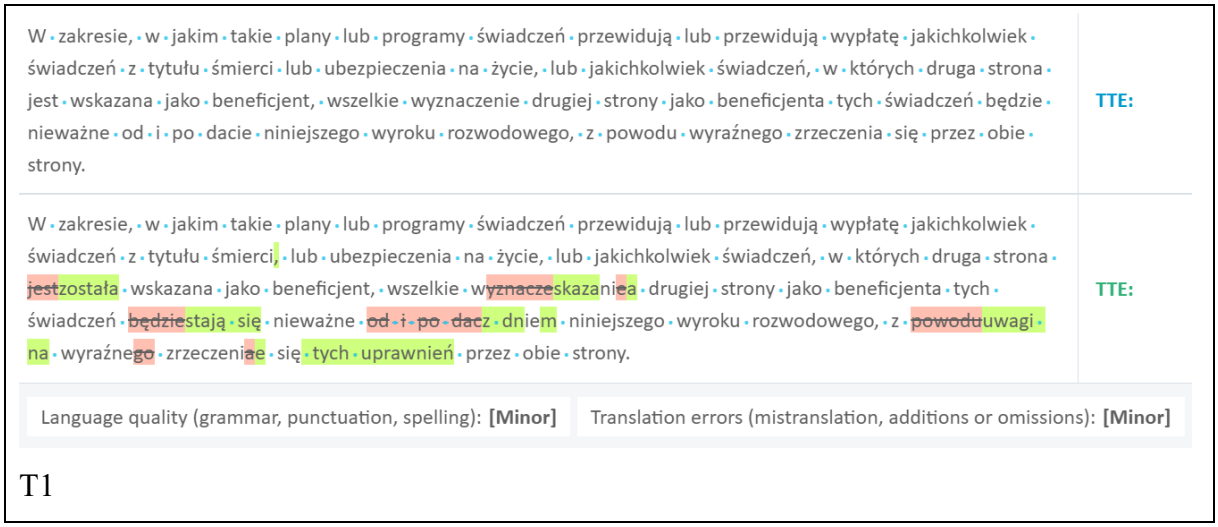
Figure 27: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this section, T1 decided to rephrase the whole fragment completely and deleted the translated version by mistake, which is why the same version appears in both fields. The first observable difference is in the phrase suggested by T1: “planach udziału w zyskach” and its other translation done by T2 and T5: “planach podziału zysków”. The first translation is more formal, while the second one is more frequently found in legal texts and is understandable to a broader audience. “Planach podziału zysków” more clearly conveys the notion of dividing assets or monetary gains, while “planach udziału w zyskach” can be less immediately transparent in this context. Both T1 and T2 corrected “umowach na życie” into “umowach ubezpieczenia na życie”, which would be a literal translation according to T2. On the other hand, T5 did not modify it, and therefore, the fragment is a bit confusing.

Another interesting point here is the English phrase “deferred compensation benefits” translated as “świadczeniach z tytułu odroczonej rekompensaty”, which T2 considered as a literal translation, which cannot be accepted. T5 did not consider it a mistake and left it unaltered. Instead, T2 translated it as “świadczeniach odroczonych dochodów” and T1 as “świadczeniach z odroczonego wynagrodzenia”, which mean the same thing.

T2 commented on “wolny od wszelkich roszczeń” and considered it to be a word-for-word translation and post-edited it to “bez jakichkolwiek roszczeń”. T1 wrote “wolnych od jakichkolwiek roszczeń drugiej strony”, which sounds very good in Polish, and means fuller and more natural. T5 offered another solution and put it at the beginning of the fragment and separated it with a hyphen. Thanks to this, the text became coherent, and it improved its readability. T5 also applied a colon, and instead of repeating the word “plany” several times, the

translator simply decided to enumerate the plans and wrote “w swoich planach: emerytalnych, podziału zysków i akcyjnych”, which looks much better, and it avoids repetition in the text, making it more fluent. The original phrase “nieprzewidzianych w niniejszym Wyroku” sounds awkward in Polish: the term “nieprzewidzianych” is inappropriate here due to a register mismatch and terminological imprecision. Legal language requires more formal and more specific expressions, whereas “nieprzewidzianych” sounds too general and non-technical. A more suitable legal formulation would be “które nie zostały inaczej uregulowane”, as proposed by T1 and T2. Surprisingly, T5 left the fragment “nieprzewidzianych w niniejszym Wyroku” unchanged and did not change “Wyroku” to the lower case form “wyroku”, which would be the appropriate spelling in this context. It is noteworthy that in Figure 16, “wyrok” was changed to “orzeczenie” by the same translator, but here this change was not applied. T5 commented on this segment generally that the syntax in the translation makes it difficult to understand a crucial part of the judgment, or the omission of certain expressions. T5 adds that such an error in legal texts can lead to serious consequences.



T1

Figure 28: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

W zakresie, w jakim takie plany lub programy świadczeń przewidują lub przewidują wypłatę jakichkolwiek świadczeń z tytułu śmierci lub ubezpieczenia na życie, lub jakichkolwiek świadczeń, w których druga strona jest wskazana jako beneficjent, wszelkie wyznaczenie drugiej strony jako beneficjenta tych świadczeń będzie nieważne od i po dacie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, z powodu wyraźnego zrzeczenia się przez obie strony. TTE:

W zakresie, w jakim takie plany lub programy świadczeń przewidują lub ~~przewidu~~umożliwiają wypłatę ~~jakichkolwiek~~ świadczeń z tytułu śmierci lub ubezpieczenia na życie, lub jakichkolwiek świadczeń, w których druga strona jest wskazana jako beneficjent, ~~wszelkie wyznacze~~każde wskazanie drugiej strony jako beneficjenta tych świadczeń ~~będzie~~staje się nieważne ~~od i po dacie~~z dniem wydania niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, ~~z powodu~~na mocy wyraźnego zrzeczenia się tego prawa przez obie strony. TTE:

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

T2

Figure 29: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

W zakresie, w jakim takie plany lub programy świadczeń przewidują lub przewidują wypłatę jakichkolwiek świadczeń z tytułu śmierci lub ubezpieczenia na życie, lub jakichkolwiek świadczeń, w których druga strona jest wskazana jako beneficjent, wszelkie wyznaczenie drugiej strony jako beneficjenta tych świadczeń będzie nieważne od i po dacie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, z powodu wyraźnego zrzeczenia się przez obie strony. TTE:

W zakresie, w jakim takie plany lub programy świadczeń ~~przewidu~~zapewniają, lub przewidują wypłatę ~~jakichkolwiek~~ świadczeń z tytułu śmierci ~~lub~~albo ubezpieczenia na życie, lub jakichkolwiek świadczeń, w których druga strona jest wskazana jako beneficjent, ~~wszelkie~~ wyznaczenie ~~drugiej strony~~jej jako beneficjenta tych świadczeń ~~będzie nieważne od i po dacie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, z powodu wyraźnego zrzeczenia się~~, od momentu wydania niniejszego orzeczenia o rozwiązaniu małżeństwa będzie nieważne w świetle prawa, w związku z wolą zrzeczenia się tego prawa wyrażoną przez obie strony. TTE:

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Major]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Major]**

T5

Figure 30: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this passage, a repetition of “przewidują lub przewidują” can be observed, which was expressed in the original as “provide or make allowance”. T1 left it unchanged, whereas T1 and T5 identified the error and corrected it accordingly: “przewidują lub umożliwiają wypłatę” (T2) and “zapewniają, lub przewidują wypłatę” (T5), the latter sounding the most natural. Additionally, the English phrase “from and after the date of this Judgment of Divorce” was translated literally as “od i po dacie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego”, which may be unclear to a Polish reader and therefore required modification. T1 rendered it as “z dniem niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego”, T2 expanded it to “z dniem wydania niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego”, and T5 translated it as “od momentu wydania niniejszego orzeczenia o rozwiązaniu małżeństwa”, replacing the word “day” with “moment”. T2 notes that “z powodu wyraźnego zrzeczenia się”

is a literal translation of “by reason of both parties’ express waiver” and was corrected by all the translators, interestingly, in three different ways.

ZACHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCIE

ZACHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCIE

T1

Figure 31: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

ZACHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCIE

ZA~~CHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCIE~~STRZEŻENIE · WŁAŚCIWOŚCI · SĄDU · I · DATA · UPRAWOMOCNIENIA · SIĘ

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

T2

Figure 32: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

ZACHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCIE

ZA~~CHOWANIE · JURYSDYKCJI · I · DATA · WEJŚCIA · W · ŻYCI~~STRZEŻENIE · WŁAŚCIWOŚCI · SĄDU · I · DATA, · Z · KTÓRĄ · ORZECZENIE · STAJE · SIĘ · PRAWOMOCNE

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 33: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this segment, T2 remarks that both “zachowanie jurysdykcji” and “data wejścia w życie” are literal translations, and T5 adds that “jurysdykcja” can be unclear to the reader.

UZNAWANIE · POSTANOWIEŃ

UZNAWANIE · POSTANOWIEŃ

T1 and T2

UZNAWANIE · POSTANOWIEŃ

~~UZNAWANIE · POSTANOWIEŃ~~OŚWIADCZENIE · O · WYRAŻENIU · ZGODY

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 34: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

In the example, T5 observes that this phrase is difficult to translate, as Polish law does not provide for the possibility of refusing to accept a court judgment.

Strony, podpisując niniejszy wyrok, potwierdzają, że postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku obejmują wszelkie składniki majątkowe – zarówno nieruchome, ruchome, materialne, niematerialne, jak i roszczenia – do których którakolwiek ze stron może mieć prawa, przy czym wszystkie te składniki zostały w pełni i rzetelnie ujawnione.

~~Strony, podpisując niniejszy wyrok, potwierdzają, że postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku obejmują wszelkie składniki majątkowe – zarówno~~Poprzez wykonanie niniejszego orzeczenia strony oświadczają, że postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku, zawarte w niniejszym dokumencie, obejmują wszelkie mienie, bez względu na jego rodzaj — nieruchome, ruchome, materialne~~,~~ lub niematerialne, ~~jak i roszczenia – do których którakolwiek ze~~a także wierzytelności, do których strony możegą mieć ~~prawa, przy czym wszystkie te składniki~~roszczenia, które zostały w pełni i rzetelnie ujawnione.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T1

Figure 35: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Strony, podpisując niniejszy wyrok, potwierdzają, że postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku obejmują wszelkie składniki majątkowe – zarówno nieruchome, ruchome, materialne, niematerialne, jak i roszczenia – do których którakolwiek ze stron może mieć prawa, przy czym wszystkie te składniki zostały w pełni i rzetelnie ujawnione.	TTE:	
~~Strony, podpisując niniejszy wyrok,~~Przyjmując niniejsze orzeczenie, strony potwierdzają, że postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku obejmujące wszelkie części składnikiowe majątkowe ~~– zarówno nieruchome, ruchome,~~u – nieruchomości, majątek osobisty, dobra materialne, niematerialne, jak i roszczenia – do ~~których którakolwiek ze~~wniesienia których strona może ~~mieć prawgłaby~~ być upoważniona, przy czym wszystkie te składniki zostały w pełni i rzetelnie ujawnione.	TTE:	16

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 36: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this example, the same mistake as previously can be observed. The Polish version “Strony, podpisując niniejszy wyrok” implies an element of consent, as if the legal consequences depended on the parties’ decision to sign the judgment. However, in the Polish legal system, a judgment is issued by the court and produces legal effects irrespective of the parties’ approval. The phrase, therefore, introduces an unintended suggestion of discretion. T2 left this segment unchanged.

Niniejszy wyrok rozwodowy stanowi podstawę do zabezpieczenia interesów majątkowych wynikających z jego postanowień oraz do dokonania pełnego i natychmiastowego przeniesienia wszelkich praw, tytułów, interesów i roszczeń między stronami zgodnie z postanowieniami dotyczącymi podziału majątku. W przypadku niewykonania obowiązku podpisania stosownych dokumentów przez którąkolwiek ze stron, kopia niniejszego wyroku może zostać zarejestrowana w odpowiednich urzędach stanowych, federalnych lub zagranicznych, zgodnie z obowiązującym prawem i traktatami międzynarodowymi, i będzie wywoływać taki sam skutek jak oryginalne dokumenty podpisane przez strony.

Raw machine translation output

Figure 37: Raw machine translation output of a segment post-edited below by T1, T2 and T5

Niniejszy wyrok rozwodowy stanowi podstawę do zabezpieczenia ~~interesów majątkow~~wszelkich praw przewidzianych wy nikających z jego postanowień oraz do dokonania pełnegoniejszym orzeczeniu oraz skutkuje pełnym, prawidłowym i natychmiastowegoym przeniesieniaem na każdą ze stron wszelkich praw, tytułów, interesudziałów i roszczeń między stronami zgodnie z postanowieniami dotyczącymidrugiej strony do majątku wskazanego w postanowieniach o podziałule majątku: W przypadku zawartych w niniejszym wyroku. W przypadku, gdy którakolwiek ze stron nie wykonania obowiązku podpisania stosownych dokumentów przez którąkolwiek ze stron, kopia niniejszego wyroku może zostać zarejestrowana w odpowiednich urzędachdostarczenia wymaganych dokumentów, tytułów własności lub aktów, lub jeśli któraś ze stron tego zażąda, kopia niniejszego wyroku może zostać zarejestrowana w odpowiednim Biurze Rejestru Aktów Własności właściwym dla danego hrabstwa, organie lokalnym, stanowychowym, federalnychm lub zagranicznychu właściwych władz obcego państwa, zgodnie z obowiązującymi prawem zepisami tpraktatwa i umowami międzynarodowymi, i będzie wywoływać taki sam skutek jak oryginalne dokumenty podpisane przez stronyw celu publicznego powiadomienia o przeniesieniu i zabezpieczeniu praw, z mocą równoważną dokonaniu odpowiednich wpisów i rejestracji.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T1

Figure 38: Post-edited version of the segment, as provided by T1

Niniejszy wyrok rozwodowy stanowi podstawę do zabezpieczenia interesów majątkowych wynikających z jego postanowień oraz do dokonania pełnego i natychmiastowego przeniesienia wszelkich praw, tytułów, interesudziałów i roszczeń między stronami zgodnie z postanowieniami dotyczącymi podziału majątku. W przypadku zaniechania lub niewykonania obowiązku podpisania i dostarczenia stosownych dokumentów, tytułów lub aktów notarialnych przez którąkolwiek ze stron, kodpias niniejszego wyroku może zostać zarejestrowana w odpowiednich urzędachy w rejestrze aktów prawnych lub w oddziale odpowiedniego przedsiębiorstwa, urzędzie lokalnym, stanowychm, federalnych lub zagranicznych, zgodnie z obowiązującym prawem i traktatami międzynarodowymi, i będzie wywoływaćm lub rejestrze aktów prawnych odpowiedniego hrabstwa w stanie Michigan i/lub innym oraz odpowiednich organów zagranicznych, zgodnie z obowiązującym prawem i traktatami międzynarodowymi, w celu powszechnego ogłoszenia dokonanego przeniesienia własności, przeniesienia praw oraz zabezpieczeń z takim samym skutek jak oryginalne dokumenty podpisane przez stronykiem prawnym, jak gdyby stosowne dokumenty, tytuły własności lub akty notarialne zostały rzeczywiście sporządzone, doręczone i zarejestrowane.

TTE:

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T2

Figure 39: Post-edited version of the segment, as provided by T2

Niniejszy wyrok rozwodowye orzeczenie o rozwiązaniu małżeństwa stanowi podstawę do zabezpieczenia interesów majątkowych wynikających z jego postanowień oraz do dokonania pełnego i natychmiastowego przeniesienia wszelkich praw, tytułów, interesówkorzyści i roszczeń między stronami zgodnie z wyżej opisanymi postanowieniami dotyczącymi podziału majątku. W przypadku niewykonania przez którąkolwiek ze stron obowiązku podpisania i dostarczenia stosownych dokumentów przez którąkolwiek, tytułów własności lub aktów notarialnych nakazanych niniejszym orzeczeniem lub wymaganych przez stronę drugą, kopia niniejszego wyrokuorzeczenia może zostać zarejestrowana w odpowiednich urzędachRejestrze Aktów Notarialnych lub w biurze odpowiedniego przedsiębiorstwa, w urzędzie lokalnym, stanowychm, federalnych lubm lub Rejestrze Aktów Notarialnych jakiegokolwiek hrabstwa w stanie Michigan lub innym, i/lub odpowiednich władz zagranicznych, zgodnie z obowiązującym prawem i tTraktatami międzynarodowymi, i będzie wywoływać taki sam skutek prawny jak oryginalne dokumenty podpisane przez strony.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T5

Figure 40: Post-edited version of the segment, as provided by T5

This fragment reveals numerous omissions as well as the fact that the text is unclear and difficult to comprehend. The translators had to exercise great attention in order to identify the many errors, particularly the numerous omissions from the text. The specified places where the judgment may be registered have been omitted, for example, “Register of Deeds in any other appropriate County of the State of Michigan or any other State and/or with the appropriate authorities

or Office of the Register of Deeds. Office of the appropriate company, Local" was also left untranslated. "Titles of deeds" were also omitted. T2 was the only translator to notice that the fragment "for the purpose of giving notice to the world of such transfer, conveyance and security interests" had not been translated and provided a translation in the post-editing process. T2 also pays attention to the word "kopia" and comments that this is a wrong term. Indeed, in this sort of text, the word "odpis" is much more appropriate.

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ODKRYWANIA · DOWODÓW

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ~~ODKRY~~POSTĘPOWANIA · DOWOD~~ÓW~~OWEGO

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T1

Figure 41: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ODKRYWANIA · DOWODÓW

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ~~ODKRYWANIA · DOWOD~~UJAWNIANIA · FAKTÓW

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

T2

Figure 42: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ODKRYWANIA · DOWODÓW

ZRZECZENIE · SIĘ · PRAWA · DO · ~~ODKRY~~PRZEPROWADZENIA · POSTĘPOWANIA · DOWOD~~ÓW~~OWEGO

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 43: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

All the translators noticed that the legal term "waiver of discovery" was translated incorrectly as "zrzeczenie się prawa do odkrywania dowodów". This is a literal translation. In Polish, "odkrywanie" can be used, when referring to discovering the truth, a secret, fraud, or betrayal, but not in the legal context. That is why all the translators opted for a different translation equivalent of this term. However, another sworn translator, Dawid Mnich, agreed to consult with me on the three proposed translations and assessed that all three translations are incorrect. He argued that the original translation was indeed correct, as "discovery" is a formal, mandatory phase in litigation where parties exchange information, evidence, and witness details to prevent surprises

at trial and promote settlement. He also provided his translation of the term “waiver of discovery”, which is “zrzeczenie się prawa do pozasądowego ujawniania dowodów”.

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do odpowiedzi na pytania.

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do ~~odpowiedzi na pyt~~udzielania odpowiedzi pod przysięgą na pisemne pytania skierowane przez drugą stronę postępowania.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T1

Figure 44: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do składania zapytań (interrogatories).

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do ~~składania zapytań (interrogatories).~~odpowiedzi na pytania zawarte w pismach procesowych

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T2

Figure 45: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do składania zapytań (interrogatories).

Obie strony zrzekają się prawa do ~~składania zapytań (interrogatories)~~przeprowadzenia postępowania dowodowego.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T5

Figure 46: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this example, T1 mistakenly changed the generated translation and continued the post-editing in the field provided for this purpose. T2 observed the omission of the word “answers” in the Polish translation and the addition in the Polish translation of the English word “interrogatories” in brackets in the Polish translation.

OPŁATY · ADWOKACKIE ~~OPŁATY~~HONORARIUM · ADWOKACKIE · / · RADCY · PRAWNEGO Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]** T1	OPŁATY · ADWOKACKIE ~~OPŁATY · ADWOKACKIE~~KOSZTY · ZASTĘPSTWA · PROSCESOWEGO Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** T2	OPŁATY · ADWOKACKIE ~~OPŁATY · ADWOKACKIE~~KOSZTY · PEŁNOMOCNICTWA Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T5

Figure 47: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

In the above table, three different corrected versions of the translated text can be seen. “Opłaty adwokackie” is a literal translation and does not convey what the term exactly means. Instead, it should be “opłaty za czynności adwokackie”, where the word “czynności” can be translated as “services”, “activities”, or “representation”. Also, all three variants presented above are understandable and appropriate.

Powódka · ponosi · odpowiedzialność · za · zapłatę · 500,00 · USD · tytułem · kosztów · zastępstwa · procesowego · pozwanego, · z · obowiązkiem · uiszczenia · tej · kwoty · w · ciągu · 10 · dni · od · daty · wydania · niniejszego · wyroku.

· · · · · Powód~~ka~~ · ponosi · odpowiedzialność · za · ~~zapłatę~~pokrycie · kwoty · 500,00 · USD · tytułem · ~~kosztów · zastępstwa · procesowego~~wynagrodzenia · pełnomocnika · pozwanego~~,~~ · i · z · obowiązkiem · ~~uiszczenia · tej · kwoty · w · ciągu~~any · jest · dokonać · zapłaty · w · terminie · 10 · dni · od · daty · wydania · niniejszego · wyroku.

Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces): **[Neutral]** Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T1

Figure 48: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Powódka · ponosi · odpowiedzialność · za · zapłatę · 500,00 · USD · tytułem · kosztów · zastępstwa · procesowego · pozwanego, · z · obowiązkiem · uiszczenia · tej · kwoty · w · ciągu · 10 · dni · od · daty · wydania · niniejszego · wyroku.	**TTE:**
Powód~~ka · ponosi · odpowiedzialność · za · zapłatę · 500,00 · USD · tytułem~~ · jest · zobowiązany · do · pokrycia · kosztów · zastępstwa · procesowego · pozwanego · w · wysokości · 500,00, · z · obowiązkiem · uiszczenia · tej · kwoty · w · ciągu · 10 · dni · od · daty · wydania · niniejszego · wyroku.	**TTE:**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

T2

Figure 49: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

Powódka ponosi odpowiedzialność za zapłatę 500,00 USD tytułem kosztów zastępstwa procesowego pozwanego, z obowiązkiem uiszczenia tej kwoty w ciągu 10 dni od daty wydania niniejszego wyroku. TTE:

Powódka -/ponosi odpowiedzialność zawód zobowiązany jest do zapłatęy 500,00 USD tytułem kosztów zastępstwa procesowego pozwanego; z obowiązkiem uiszczenia tej kwoty w ciągu/pozwanej, w terminie 10 dni od daty wydania niniejszego wyrokuorzeczenia. TTE:

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T5

Figure 50: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

T2 observed that the word "powód" should be used consistently within the text, based on the gender of the person. "Powód" would be the word for a man, and "powódka" the choice for a woman. The original version is "shall be responsible for" and it was translated literally as "ponosi odpowiedzialność za", which does not convey the content of the judgment regarding costs. The best solution is proposed by T2 with "jest zobowiązany do pokrycia kosztów", because "zapłaty" is mainly associated with paying for something that we buy, for instance, a new car.

Wszelkie prawa stron wynikające z art. 700.2806 Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC) do majątku i własności drugiej strony zostają niniejszym z mocy podziału majątku, zawartych w niniejszym postanowieniu, zniesione; a wszelkie korzyści, które w przeciwnym razie przysługiwałyby którejkolwiek ze stron z tytułu dziedziczenia ustawowego lub na podstawie postanowień jakiegokolwiek testamentu sporządzonego przed niniejszym rozwodem, zostają niniejszym przez każdą ze stron zniesione i trwale wygaszone.

Wszelkie prawa stron wynikające z art. 700.2806 Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC) do majątku i własności drugiej strony zostają niniejszym z mocy podziału majątku, zawartych w niniejszym postanowieniu, zniesione; a wszelkie korzyści, które w przeciwnym razie przysługiwałyby którejkolwiek ze stron z tytułu dziedziczenia ustawowego lub na podstawie postanowień jakiegokolwiek testamentu sporządzonego przed niniejszym rozwodem, zostają niniejszym przez każdą ze stron zniesione i trwale wygaszone.

T1

Figure 51: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Wszelkie prawa stron wynikające z art. 700.2806 Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC) do majątku i spadku drugiej strony zostają niniejszym zniesione i uchylone. Wszelkie korzyści, które w innym wypadku przypadłyby stronie na podstawie dziedziczenia ustawowego lub testamentów sporządzonych przed rozwodem, zostają zniesione i uchylone na zawsze. TTE: 01'0

Wszelkie prawa stron wynikające z art. 700.2806 ~~Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób~~MCLA Estates and Protected Individuals Code (EPIC) do majątku i spadku drugiej strony zostają niniejszym zunieważnione i uchylone na mocy postanowień porozumienia majątkowego zawartego w niniejszym wyroku. Wszelkie korzyści, które w innym wypadku przypadłyby stronie ~~na podstawi~~w drodze dziedziczenia ustawowego lub testamentów sporządzonych przed rozwodem, zostają zniesione i u~~chylone na zawsz~~nieważnione. TTE: 01'1

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T2

Figure 52: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

Wszelkie prawa stron wynikające z art. 700.2806 Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC) do majątku i spadku drugiej strony zostają niniejszym zniesione i uchylone. Wszelkie korzyści, które w innym wypadku przypadłyby stronie na podstawie dziedziczenia ustawowego lub testamentów sporządzonych przed rozwodem, zostają zniesione i uchylone na zawsze.

Wszelkie prawa stron do majątku i dziedziczenia po drugiej strony wynikające z art. 700.2806 Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC) ~~do majątku i spadku drugiej strony~~obowiązującego w stanie Michigan (MCLA) zostają niniejszym zunie~~sione i uchylone. W~~ważnione, w tym także wszelkie korzyści, które w innym wypadku przypadłyby stronie na podstawie dziedziczenia ustawowego lub testamentów sporządzonych przed rozwodem~~, zostają zniesione i uchylone na zawsze~~.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

T5

Figure 53: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

T1 mistakenly edited the machine-translated version in the field designated for the unedited text, making the changes visible in both fields. The fragments present a very interesting case in which each translator adopted a different approach to the name “MCLA 700.2806 of the Estates and Protected Individuals Code (EPIC)”. T1 left the Polish translation “Kodeksu Spadkowego i Ochrony Osób (EPIC)” unedited. T2 commented that it would be better to leave it in English. T5, however, noted that the meaning of the acronym should be explained and added that the Code was in force in the State of Michigan and was referred to there as MCLA. This seems to be the most reasonable strategy. On top of that, T2 remarked that “uchylone” is a literal translation of “extinguished” and wrote “unieważnione”. The same word was chosen by T5. In the English version, it was “forever extinguished”, whereas T2 and T5 deleted the translation of “forever” in the Polish version. A different solution was applied by T1, who wrote “trwale

wygaszone", which could be translated as "permanently extinguished". T1 and T5 also observed that "by virtue of the property settlement ordered herein" was omitted in the Polish translation, and they translated it accordingly.

ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWNE ~~ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWN~~FIDUCJARNE · PRAWO · POWIERNICZE Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T1	ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWNE ~~ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWNE~~POWIERNICTWO · Z · MOCY · PRAWA Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T2	ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWNE ~~ZAUFANIE · KONSTRUKTYWNE~~BEZPODSTAWNIE · UZYSKANA · KORZYŚĆ Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T5

Figure 54: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

The English term "constructive trust" proved to be very problematic to translate. The initial translation was rendered incorrectly, but all the translators addressed the problem by correcting the term. The first solution proposed by T1 is more typical in civil or property law and rather presents a situation in which one person holds a right or property of someone for the benefit of another person. The parties agree on this arrangement and determine its purpose in advance. T2 revised it most accurately, thanks to the clarification "z mocy prawa", which could be translated as "by operation of law", as it arises from a court decision. T5, however, post-edited it as "bezpodstawnie uzyskana korzyść", which is not entirely accurate, as it means "unjust enrichment", i.e., a benefit obtained without a legal basis. "Constructive trust", on the other hand, serves as a legal remedy that a court may impose to prevent unjust enrichment.

Strony · zamierzają, · aby · postanowienie · to · było · wiążące · dla · ich · spadkobierców, · dziedziców · i · następców · prawnych.	**TTE:**
Strony · ~~zamier~~oświadczają, · ~~aby~~że · postanowienie ~~· to · było · wiążące · dla · ich · spadkobierców, · dziedziców~~ · ia · niniejszej · klauzuli · będą · wiążące · dla · ich · mas · spadkowych, · spadkobierców · oraz · prawnych · następców ~~· prawnych~~.	**TTE:**
Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**	Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T1

Figure 55: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1

Strony zamierzają, aby postanowienie to było wiążące dla ich spadkobierców, dziedziców i następców prawnych.

Strony zamierzają, aby postanowienie to było wiążące ~~dla ich spadkobierców, dziedziców i następców prawnych~~osób sprawujących zarząd majątkiem masy spadkowej, spadkobierców i cesjonariuszy.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T2

Figure 56: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T2

-Wydał: XXX, referent sądowy Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]** T1	-XXX, protokolant sądowy Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]** T2	-sporządził xxx sekretarz sądowy Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]** T5

Figure 57: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T1, T2 and T5

This phrase was left untranslated in the target text, and each of the three translators proposed a different translation. The English version is more general, it uses only the term "By: XXX Court Clerk", where "XXX" refers to the name of the person, whereas the Polish translation specifies a more precise job title of the person signing the document.

Strony zamierzają, aby postanowienie to było wiążące dla ich spadkobierców, dziedziców i następców prawnych. **TTE:**

Strony ~~zamierzają, aby~~wyrażają wolę, aby niniejsze postanowienie ~~to~~ było wiążące dla ich spadkobierców~~, dziedziców~~ i następców prawnych. **TTE:**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T5

Figure 58: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T5

In this example, it can be seen that the terms "estates, heirs, and assigns" were translated incorrectly. "Spadkobiercy" (heirs) and "dziedzice" (legatees) are often used interchangeably; however, there is a distinction between them in Polish legal terminology. Every legatee is an heir, but not every heir is a legatee in the testamentary sense. In the English text, legatees were not mentioned, so this is an incorrect translation. "Estates" should be translated as "masy spadkowe", and heirs as "spadkobiercy", since estates are the assets, while heirs are the persons who acquire them. Two translations of the English term "assigns" can be observed: T1 and T5 opted

for “następcy prawni”, while T2 wrote “cesjonariusze”, which is a narrower term. “Cesjonariusze” do not cover all situations included in the term “następcy prawni”, so it is better to retain the latter version. T5 forgot to translate “estates”.

The analysis of Group 1 is now complete. A comparative analysis of the errors identified by T3, T4 and T6 will be presented below.

Table 3: Comparative analysis of errors identified by T3, T4 and T6

	T3				T4				T6			
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Error points	Major	Minor	Neutral	Error points	Major	Minor	Neutral	Error points
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)	1	3	2	3.5	2	4	11	6	2	24	6	16
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)			3	0				0				0
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	1	4	6	4	9	5	11	20.5	13	3	1	27.5
Terminology and translation consistency	12		2	24	1	1	8	2.5	17	19	3	43.5
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)				0		1	8	0.5		8	1	4
				Total Error Points for T3: 31.5				Total Error Points for T4: 29.5				Total Error Points for T6: 91

Major issues in this group have, again, been assigned weight of 2, minor issues a weight of 0.5, and neutral issues a weight of 0. The first translator in the second group is T3. The translator observed 1 major issue in the *Style* category, 3 minor issues in the same category, and 2 neutral ones, resulting in 3.5 error points. The next category is *Tag issues*, where 3 neutral errors were noticed. As all errors in this category have a weight of 0, the category contributed 0 error points. The majority of mistakes were assigned to the *Translation errors* category: 1 major issue, 4 minor issue and 6 neutral errors, resulting in 4 error points. The next category is *Terminology and translation consistency*, where 12 major issues, together with 2 neutral ones, were found,

resulting in 24 error points. No errors were placed in the category *Language quality*. Finally, T3's Total Error Points amount to 31.5.

The next translator, T4, noted many issues in the first category, *Style*: 2 were classified as major, 4 as minor, and 11 as neutral, leading to 6 error points. T4 reported no issues in the *Tag issues* category. Most issues were marked in the *Translation errors* category: 9 major, 5 minor, and 11 neutral, which gave a total of 20.5 error points. In the next category, *Terminology and translation consistency*, there was 1 major issue, 1 minor issue, and 8 neutral issues, resulting in 2.5 error points. T4 identified 1 minor and 8 neutral issues in the final category, *Language quality*, with a total of 0.5 error points. In sum, T4 received 29.5 Total Error Points.

The last translator, T6, detected as many as 2 major, 24 minor, and 6 neutral issues in the first category, *Style*, which amounted to 16 error points. In contrast, T6 did not find any errors in the next category, *Tag issues*, so the error points were 0. A number of issues were identified in the category *Translation errors*, with 13 major, 3 minor, and 1 neutral issue, resulting in 27.5 error points. Most issues were allocated to the category *Terminology and translation consistency* with 17 major, 19 minor, and 3 neutral issues, leading to 43.5 error points. Last but not least, T6 observed 8 minor issues and 1 neutral issue in the last category, *Language quality* which amounted to 4 error points. The number of Total Error Points for T6 is 91.

In the following part of this thesis, an analysis of the individual results of each translator in group 2 (T3, T4 and T6) will be provided, with their similarities and differences discussed, as already done for group 1. All the translators in the group reviewed a total of 1,156 words.

T3's post-editing of the text translated from English into Polish took 10 minutes and 27 seconds. In group 2, the time also includes PEMT and annotation time, as in the first group. The quality threshold for T3 was 8 (as in the majority of projects in Matecat). The score is calculated as previously, using the same formula: (Total Error Points * 1,000) / reviewed words. The text scored 27.25 points: (31.5 * 1,000) / 1,156 = 27.249134948, rounded to 27.25. Thus, the text failed the quality evaluation.

T4 needed 33 minutes and 1 second to post-edit the text. The quality threshold remained at 8, and the text got 25.52 points, which was calculated as follows: (29.5 * 1,000) / 1,156 = 25.519031142 ~ 25.52. This number indicates that the text did not pass the quality evaluation.

The post-editing performed by T6 lasted 13 minutes and 34 seconds. The quality threshold was also 8. The text received 78.72 points. It was calculated as: (91 * 1,000) / 1,156 = 78.719723183 ~ 78.72. Hence, the text did not pass the quality evaluation.

PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU ~~PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU~~UGODA · MAŁŻEŃSKA/ROZWODOWA Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T3	PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU T4	PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU PODZIAŁ · MAJĄTKU T6

Figure 59: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3, T4 and T6

In this example, the translated term was modified by T3 to "ugoda małżeńska/rozwodowa", which means "marital/divorce settlement agreement". However, it should be emphasised that the text under analysis is a court judgment, and thus the decision is authoritative in nature. The use of the term "ugoda" is therefore unjustified, as it suggests a consensual agreement between the parties, which is not present in the analysed case.

1 Nieruchomości: 1 · W · trakcie · trwania · małżeństwa · nie · nabyto · żadnych · nieruchomości; · cały · majątek · posiadany · przez · strony · przed · zawarciem · małżeństwa · zostaje · przyznany · tym · stronom.	TTE:
1 Nieruchomości: 1 · W · trakcie · trwania · małżeństwa · nie · nabyto · żadnych · nieruchomości; · cały · majątek · ~~posiadany · przez~~będący · własnością · stron~~y~~ · przed · zawarciem · małżeństwa · ~~zostaje~~ · przyzna~~ny~~je · się · tym · stronom.	TTE:

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]** Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T4

Figure 60: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

T4 noted that there was an issue with the terminology. There is a crucial distinction between ownership and possession. One can possess a borrowed car, but the owner is a different person who holds the right to exclude others from using it and has the right to dispose of it. In this context, this distinction is highly significant. In the present case, the property is owned by a person before marriage and is subsequently awarded to that person. This is why the phrase had to be changed from "posiadany przez" to "będący własnością". The same translator also commented that the use of passive voice in the Polish translation is often a calque from English, which is evident in the analysed example. In Polish, the active voice is generally preferred. T6 adds that "tym stronom" is grammatically correct, but stylistically stiff and less precise than "odpowiednio każdej ze stron".

1 Pojazdy: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swój samochód i ponosi odpowiedzialność za spłatę kredytu lub opłaty leasingowej, zwalniając drugą stronę z jakiejkolwiek odpowiedzialności z tego tytułu. TTE: 54'

1 Pojazdy: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swój samochód i ~~ponosi odpowiedzialność~~odpowiada za spłatę za niego kredytu lub opłaty leasingowej, zwalniając drugą stronę z jakiejkolwiek odpowiedzialności z tego tytułu. TTE: 05'50'

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T4

Figure 61: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

1 Pojazdy: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swój samochód i ponosi odpowiedzialność za spłatę kredytu lub opłaty leasingowej, zwalniając drugą stronę z jakiejkolwiek odpowiedzialności z tego tytułu.

1 Pojazdy: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swój samochód i ponosi odpowiedzialność za spłatę kredytu lub ~~opłaty leasingowej, zwalniając~~zobowiązań z tytułu leasingu, zobowiązując się jednocześnie do całkowitego zwolnienia drugąiej stronęy z jakiejkolwiek odpowiedzialności z tego tytułu.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 62: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

As demonstrated above, in this context, the simpler form “odpowiada” sounds better than “ponosi odpowiedzialność”. In addition, it is active, which is more natural in the Polish language. Furthermore, in the original version, it was not specified what the charges refer to, although this is included in the original. T6 argues that the changes improved the original. The phrase „zobowiązując się jednocześnie do całkowitego zwolnienia” enhances clarity and legal tone.

1 Rachunki bankowe, rachunki w kasach kredytowych, rachunki inwestycyjne: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swoje rachunki jako wyłączną własność.

1 Rachunki bankowe, rachunki w kasach ~~kredytow~~spółdzielczych, rachunki inwestycyjne: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swoje rachunki jako wyłączną własność.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T4

Figure 63: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

1 Rachunki bankowe, rachunki w kasach kredytowych, rachunki inwestycyjne: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swoje rachunki jako wyłączną własność.

1 Rachunki bankowe, rachunki w ~~kasach~~ spółdzielczych kasach oszczędnościowo-kredytowych, rachunki inwestycyjne: 1 Każda ze stron zachowuje swoje rachunki jako wyłączną własność.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T6

Figure 64: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

"Credit union" has a precise legal equivalent in Polish. Using an imprecise term may lead to misinterpretation in official or legal use. T3, as well as T6, translated it as "spółdzielczych kasach oszczędnościowo-kredytowych", while T4 opted for a shorter version and translated it as "w kasach spółdzielczych". The expression used is a direct translation from English and is not necessarily clear to Polish recipients; for this reason, it was modified.

Ruchomości osobiste: ~~Ruchomości osobiste~~Osobisty majątek ruchomy: Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]** T4	Ruchomości osobiste: ~~Ruchomości osobiste~~Pozostały majątek ruchomy: Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]** Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]** T6

Figure 65: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4 and T6

In the presented example, T4 points out that the phrase used does not sound natural in the translation. According to T6, there is no outright mistranslation, but "Miscellaneous" implies a variety or non-categorised items, not necessarily "remaining" ones. A more literal and neutral equivalent would be "Różne ruchomości osobiste" or "Ruchomości osobiste (pozostałe)" if the context so requires. The revised version improves the legal clarity by using "majątek ruchomy", which is more formal and appropriate in sworn or legal contexts. The addition of "Pozostały" (*Remaining*) adds interpretive nuance not strictly present in the source phrase "Miscellaneous Personal Property". It can be justified if contextually accurate, but caution is advised if the original intent was broader.

Każdej ze stron przyznaje się wszelkie inne ruchomości znajdujące się w jej posiadaniu.

Każdeja ze stron ~~przyznaje się~~zachowuje wszelkie inney majątek ruchomościy znajdującey się w jej posiadaniu.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 66: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

The only translator who noticed an issue with "przyznaje się" is T6. The phrase implies a formal award by a third party, which may be stylistically too strong or too legalistic in this context. The corrected version "zachowuje" better matches the nuance of retaining possession of property already held. Additionally, the phrase "wszelkie inne ruchomości" is technically correct, but "wszelki inny majątek ruchomy" sounds more natural and stylistically consistent in legal texts. It also mirrors the established usage in Polish civil law.

NAKAZUJE SIĘ NADTO, że strony mają podpisać wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do wykonania niniejszego podziału majątku, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu itp.

NAKAZUJE SIĘ NADTO, że strony niniejszej ugody mają podpisać wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do ~~wykon~~sfinalizowania niniejszego ~~podziału majątku~~j ugody małżeńskiej/rozwodowej, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu itp.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T3

Figure 67: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

NAKAZUJE SIĘ NADTO, że strony mają podpisać wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do wykonania niniejszego podziału majątku, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu itp.

~~NAKAZUJE~~ORZEKA SIĘ NADTO, żeaby strony ~~mają~~ podpisaćły wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do wykonania niniejszego podziału majątku, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu itpd.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Style (readability, consistent style and

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

T4

Figure 68: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

NAKAZUJE SIĘ NADTO, że strony mają podpisać wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do wykonania niniejszego podziału majątku, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu itp. T

~~NAKAZUJE SIĘ NADTO, że strony mają podpisać~~POSTANAWIA SIĘ nadto, że strony sporządzą wszelkie dokumenty niezbędne do wykonania niniejszego podziału majątku, w tym akty własności, świadectwa tytułu prawnego itp. T

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 69: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

"Nakazuje się nadto" was replaced by T4 with "orzeka się nadto", and by T6 with "postanawia się nadto", as these are more neutral and consistent with formal legal documents and divorce decrees. T4 remarked that, as the text is likely a court judgment, the term should be rendered in a manner appropriate to the context. T3 continuously edited it as if it were a settlement agreement and added "niniejszej ugody", which makes the sentence fuller in Polish and more natural-sounding, even though it is not a settlement agreement, but a court judgment. T6 observed that "mają podpisać" suggests only a signature, whereas "execute" includes the full legal action (drafting, signing, submitting, etc.), so "sporządzą" accurately captures the broader legal intent of "execute" in this context. The argumentation is not fully right, as "sporządzać" means to draft something, but it does not include signing. "Execution" refers to the entering into of a contract or settlement in written form, so maybe "zawrzeć" (conclude by signing and doing all other things for the document to be fully binding) would be a better option. T6 also drew attention to the fact that the omission of "prawnego" in "świadectwa tytułu prawnego" makes the term vague and less accurate as a legal term. The translator corrected it to "świadectwa tytułu prawnego" for this reason, to better reflect the formal term "Certificates of Title". However, "tytuł prawny" is a wider term than "własność" (ownership), and "właśność" expresses the meaning of "Certificates of Title" more accurately. T4 also indicated that "etc." means "i tak dalej" (and so on), not "i tym podobne" (and the like).

ZOBOWIĄZANIA MAŁŻEŃSKIE

ZOBOWIĄZANIA MA~~ŁŻEŃSKIE~~JĄTKOWE MAŁŻONKÓW

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T3

Figure 70: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

ZOBOWIĄZANIA · MAŁŻEŃSKIE

MAŁŻEŃSKIE · ZOBOWIĄZANIA · ~~MAŁŻEŃSKI~~FINANSOWE

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T4

Figure 71: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

ZOBOWIĄZANIA · MAŁŻEŃSKIE

ZOBOWIĄZANIA · FINANSOWE · POWSTAŁE · W · TRAKCIE · TRWANIA · MAŁŻEŃS~~KIE~~TWA

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

Terminology and trai

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T6

Figure 72: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

In this instance, all the translators decided that an intervention was necessary. “Zobowiązania” (obligations) is, as such, a concept broader than debts (i.e., financial obligations). The original “zobowiązania małżeńskie” could misleadingly suggest duties beyond financial ones (e.g., moral or emotional), which is avoided in the post-edited versions. T6 further adds that the corrected version is more descriptive and natural in legal Polish, avoiding an overly literal translation. “Zobowiązania finansowe powstałe w trakcie trwania małżeństwa” more clearly captures the scope of “marital debts” in a legal-financial context. T3 changed “zobowiązania małżeńskie” to “zobowiązania majątkowe małżonków”. “Zobowiązania majątkowe” (property obligations), however, and “zobowiązania finansowe” are not equivalent under Polish law. The concept of “zobowiązania majątkowe” is broader, as it includes all obligations related to the spouses’ property, not only monetary ones, but also obligations concerning assets, property rights, and other proprietary interests. By contrast, “zobowiązania finansowe” refers more narrowly to monetary liabilities, such as debts, loans, or payment obligations. Therefore, while all financial obligations may be classified as property obligations, not all property obligations are purely financial in nature. Also, T6 further notes that “zobowiązania finansowe” is a better choice than “zobowiązania majątkowe,” as it aligns with the context of debts and obligations.

UZNAWANIE · UPADŁOŚCI UZNA~~WA~~NIE · UPADŁOŚCI Language quality (grammar, T4	UZNAWANIE · UPADŁOŚCI ~~UZNAWANI~~OŚWIADCZENIE · DOTYCZĄCE · UPADŁOŚCI Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]** T6

Figure 73: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4 and T6

"Uznawanie" refers to an ongoing process of acknowledging bankruptcy, which is not appropriate in this context. Instead, what is required is a completed legal action, i.e., the formal recognition of bankruptcy, which led T4 to post-edit the verb into its perfective form. T6 argues, on the other hand, that the original "uznawanie upadłości" was misleading, as it implies a continuous process rather than a completed legal act of recognition or validation of bankruptcy. The translator adds that the initial version misrepresents the function of the clause. "Acknowledgement" refers to a declaration, not a legal act of acceptance.

Chociaż · warunki · podziału · majątku · zawarte · w · niniejszym · dokumencie · nie · podlegają · generalnie · umorzeniu · w · postępowaniu · upadłościowym, · niektóre · płatności · z · tytułu · podziału · majątku · mogą · zostać · umorzone · w · ramach · niektórych · planów · upadłościowych · zgodnie · z · Rozdziałem · 13.

Chociaż · warunki · podziału · majątku · zawarte · w · niniejszym · dokumencie · nie · podlegają · generalnie · umorzeniu · w · postępowaniu · upadłościowym, · niektóre · płatności · z · tytułu · podziału · majątku · mogą · zostać · umorzone · w · ramach · niektórych · planów · upadłościowych · zgodnie · z · Rozdziałem · 13 · dot. · Planów · Upadłościowych.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T3

Figure 74: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

Chociaż warunki podziału majątku zawarte w niniejszym dokumencie nie podlegają generalnie umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym, niektóre płatności z tytułu podziału majątku mogą zostać umorzone w rama niektórych planów upadłościowych zgodnie z Rozdziałem 13.

Chociaż warunki podziału majątku ~~zawart~~określone w niniejszym dokumencie zasadniczo nie podlegają ~~generalnie~~ umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym, niektóre ~~płatności~~świadczenia z tytułu tego podziału ~~majątku~~ mogą zostać umorzone w ramach niektórych planów upadłościowych opracowanych zgodnie z Rozdziałem 13 Kodeksu Upadłościowego Stanów Zjednoczonych.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling):

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 75: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Both T3 and T6 agreed that the phrase “Rozdział 13” should be expanded to “Rozdział 13 Kodeksu Upadłościowego Stanów Zjednoczonych”, “Rozdział 13 dot. Planów Upadłościowych”, or left in English as “Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Plans”, for clarity. The first option sounds best, as it also reflects the applicability of this code in the United States.

Wszelkie kwoty, które każda ze stron może być winna drugiej stronie na podstawie niniejszego podziału majątku oraz postanowień o zwolnieniu z odpowiedzialności, nie podlegają umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym. **TTE:**

Wszelkie kwoty, które każda ze stron może być winna drugiej stronie na podstawie niniejszego podziału majątku oraz postanowień o zwolnieniu z odpowiedzialności zawartych w niniejszym wyroku rozwodowym, nie podlegają umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym. **TTE:**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T3

Figure 76: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

Wszelkie kwoty, które każda ze stron może być winna drugiej stronie na podstawie niniejszego podziału majątku oraz postanowień o zwolnieniu z odpowiedzialności, nie podlegają umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym.

Wszelkie kwoty, które każda ze stron może być winna drugiej stronie na podstawie ~~niniejszego~~ podziału majątku oraz postanowień ~~o~~niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego dotyczących zwolnieniu~~a~~ z odpowiedzialności, nie podlegają umorzeniu w postępowaniu upadłościowym.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 77: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

“Judgment of Divorce” was not explicitly rendered as “wyrok rozwodowy” in the original version, which affects formal clarity in a sworn context. For this reason, T3 and T6 added it to the appropriate sentence.

Jeśli · którakolwiek · ze · stron · ogłosi · upadłość · i · zostanie · ustalone, · że · zobowiązania · wobec · drugiej · strony · wynikające · z · niniejszego · podziału · majątku · i · postanowień · o · zwolnieniu · z · odpowiedzialności · mogą · zostać · umorzone, · wówczas · te · zobowiązania · zostaną · automatycznie · przekształcone · w · niepodlegające · umorzeniu · świadczenia · alimentacyjne · na · rzecz · drugiej · strony.

Jeśli · którakolwiek · ze · stron · ogłosi · upadłość · i · zostanie · ustalone, · że · ~~zobowiązania~~ · ~~wobec~~kwoty · należne · drugiej · stron~~y~~ie · – · wynikające · z · niniejszego · podziału · majątku · ~~i~~oraz · postanowień · ~~o~~dotyczących · zwolnieni~~u~~a · z · odpowiedzialności · – · mogą · zostać · umorzone · w · postępowaniu · upadłościowym, · wówczas · te · ~~zobowiązania~~kwoty · zosta~~n~~ją · automatycznie · przekształcone · w · niepodlegające · umorzeniu · świadczenia · alimentacyjne, · na · ~~rzecz~~leżne · drugiej · stron~~y~~ie.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions):

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 78: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

In this fragment, T6 drew attention to the phrase “monies owed”. It was initially rendered as “zobowiązania” (obligations), which is more vague. The corrected version uses „kwoty należne”, ensuring precision. The translator also noted that the omission of “to the full extent owed” weakened the meaning. The corrected version restores the full scope of the obligation. Furthermore, clarity and register were improved by changing “zostaną” to “zostają”, as the latter fits better in conditional legal phrasing. T4 also observed such an inaccuracy and corrected “zostać umorzone” to “podlegać umorzeniu”. An active verb form here ensures correctness and consistency with the rest of the text. Interestingly, T3 added to the very last sentence “na rzecz drugiej strony, czyli byłego małżonka”. The translator found it appropriate to specify who the other party is, even though it was not clarified in the original.

Postanowienie to jest niezależne od postanowień dotyczących alimentów zawartych wcześniej w wyroku rozwodowym.

Postanowienie to jest niezależne od postanowieńnia dotyczącychego alimentów zawartychego wcześniej w wyroku rozwodowym, nie jest przez nie ograniczone ani nie ma ono na nie wpływu.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T4

Figure 79: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Postanowienie to jest niezależne od postanowień dotyczących alimentów zawartych wcześniej w wyroku rozwodowym.

Postanowienie to jest niezależne od postanowień dotyczących alimentów zawartych wcześniej w wyroku rozwodowym; i nie ogranicza ich ani nie wpływa na ich treść.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consist

T6

Figure 80: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

The phrase “and not limited or affected by” was omitted in the original translation, which alters the legal clarity of the sentence. T4 and T6 noticed this and added versions that are clear and appropriate. T4 additionally changed the plural form to the singular to ensure consistency with the source text.

OBOWIĄZKOWE POSTANOWIENIE DOTYCZĄCE UBEZPIECZENIA

~~OBOWIĄZKOWE~~ POSTANOWIENIE DOTYCZĄCE OBOWIĄZKOWEGO UBEZPIECZENIA

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T4

Figure 81: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

OBOWIĄZKOWE · POSTANOWIENIE · DOTYCZĄCE · UBEZPIECZENIA

~~OBOWIĄZKOWE~~ · POSTANOWIENIE · DOTYCZĄCE · UBEZPIECZENIA · WYMAGANE · PRZEZ · PRZEPISY · PRAWA

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone):

T6

Figure 82: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

The altered meaning of the source expression was corrected by both T4 and T6. T6 commented that the term "statutory" was mistranslated in the original version as "obowiązkowe", which conveys a general sense of obligation but not the legal nuance of "statutory" (i.e., required or established by law). The corrected version properly reflects this by using "wymagane przez przepisy prawa". The corrected version is more precise and better aligned with standard legal terminology used in certified translations.

Wszelkie · prawa · stron · do · polis · lub · umów · ubezpieczeniowych · drugiej · strony · zostają · niniejszym · wygaszone, · a · strony · będą · w · przyszłości · posiadać · takie · polisy · wolne · od · jakichkolwiek · praw · drugiej · strony, · niezależnie · od · statusu · beneficjenta · lub · innego · tytułu.

Wszelkie · prawa · stron · do · polis · lub · umów · ubezpieczeniowych · drugiej · strony · ~~zostają~~ · niniejszym · wygas~~zone~~ają, · a · strony · ~~będą~~mają · obowiązek · posiadać · w · przyszłości · ~~posiadać~~ · takie · polisy · wolne · od · jakichkolwiek · praw · drugiej · strony, · niezależnie · od · statusu · beneficjenta · lub · innego · tytułu.

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

T4

Figure 83: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Wszelkie prawa stron do polis lub umów ubezpieczeniowych drugiej strony zostają niniejszym wygaszone, a strony będą w przyszłości posiadać takie polisy wolne od jakichkolwiek praw drugiej strony, niezależnie od statusu beneficjenta lub innego tytułu.

Wszelkie prawa ~~stron do~~lub udziały, jakie strony mogły posiadać względem polis lub umów ubezpieczeniowych drugiej strony, zostają niniejszym wygaszone~~, a s~~. Strony będą w przyszłości posiadać takie polisy w~~olne od~~ sposób wolny i nieobciążony jaki~~ch~~mikolwiek praw ~~drugiej strony, niezależnie od~~ami lub roszczeniami drugiej strony, które istniały wcześniej, istnieją obecnie lub wynikały ze statusu beneficjenta ~~lub~~bądź innego tytułu.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Style (readability, consistent style and t

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Minor]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Min**

T6

Figure 84: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Above, again, the passive voice in “zostają wygaszone” was changed to the active voice “wygaszają” by T4. Another issue addressed by T4 was that it is a verry common error to translate “shall” as a marker of future tense, whereas it expresses obligation (in the present tense). T6, in turn, highlights that “prawa” is not incorrect, but pairing it with “udziały” gives a fuller legal meaning. “Free and clear” was too weakly rendered as “wolne od”, instead of the more precise “wolny i nieobciążony”. T6 also pointed out that the original version omitted key elements such as “any right or interest the other may now have therein, or thereof by virtue of being the beneficiary or otherwise.” The phrase “independent of status of beneficiary or otherwise” was undertranslated as simply “niezależnie od statusu beneficjenta”, omitting the scope of legal entitlement. T6 adds that the original sentence is compressed into one, affecting clarity and flow. The corrected version separates the clauses and mirrors the legal tone of the original. T6 goes further and notes that the original is grammatically correct but lacks precision and legal clarity.

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że pomimo zapisów niniejszej klauzuli została poinformowana przez swojego prawnika, iż zgodnie z ERISA (Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników z 1974 r.) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że pomimo zapisów niniejszej klauzuli została poinformowana przez swojego prawnika, iż zgodnie z ~~ERISA (~~Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników z 1974 r. (ang. ERISA – Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T3

Figure 85: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że pomimo zapisów niniejszej klauzuli została poinformowana przez swojego prawnika, iż zgodnie z ERISA (Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników z 1974 r.) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że ~~pomimo~~niezależnie od zapisów niniejszej klauzuli, została po~~informowa~~uczona przez swojego prawnika, iż zgodnie z ERISA (Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników z 1974 r.) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

T4

Figure 86: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że pomimo zapisów niniejszej klauzuli została poinformowana przez swojego prawnika, iż zgodnie z ERISA (Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników z 1974 r.) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Każda ze stron przyznaje, że ~~pomimo zapisów~~niezależnie od treści niniejszej klauzuli, została poinformowana przez swojego p~~raw~~ełnomocnika, iż zgodnie z ~~ERISA (Ustawą o Zabezpieczeniu Emerytalnym Pracowników~~ustawą ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act z 1974 r.) administrator planu może wypłacić świadczenia wskazanemu w dokumentach planu beneficjentowi.

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Ne**

T6

Figure 87: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

The use of "pomimo" was corrected to the appropriate term "niezależnie od" by T4 and T6. "Pomimo" expresses contrast (e.g., despite repeated reminders, something was not done

properly), whereas the intended meaning here is neutrality, which can be expressed by “irrespective of” or “regardless of”. Therefore, “niezależnie od” is more appropriate in this context. “Pomimo” would correspond to “despite” or “although”, which is not intended here. T4 also post-edited “poinformowana” (informed) as “pouczona” (advised or instructed – in a legal context) by arguing that it implies that the counsel has provided legal guidance and explained the consequences of a given action. In contrast, “poinformowana” indicates that information has been communicated without implying any advisory or legal guidance. In legal texts, “advised” is thus more precise and appropriate as it reflects the advisory role of counsel. Another interesting case here is that T3 and T4 decided not to change the original translation of “counsel” as “prawnik”. However, T6 corrected it to “pełnomocnik” to better reflect its legal function in this context. While “prawnik” is a general term referring to a legal professional, “pełnomocnik” more precisely means a legal representative acting on behalf of a party. In legal English, “counsel” typically refers to a lawyer in their capacity as a representative or advisor to a party in legal proceedings. Therefore, the revised version by T6 ensures greater terminological accuracy and aligns more closely with the functional meaning of the original term “counsel” https://radcaprawny.kirp.pl/archiwum/praktyka/legal-counsel-czy-legal-adviser/. The last instance in this segment that I would like to note is that all the translators changed the word order of the sentence with ERISA, and some other solutions can be observed. T3 wrote “zgodnie z Ustawą... (ang. ERISA - Employee...)”, which means “in accordance with the Act”, and then extended it with the English name of the act in brackets. This is the safest solution, as it provides both the Polish translation and the English name of the Act, if needed. T4 left the translated version unchanged, and T6 wrote “zgodnie z ustawą ERISA”, which clarifies that this is an act, and then continued with the English name of the Act in brackets.

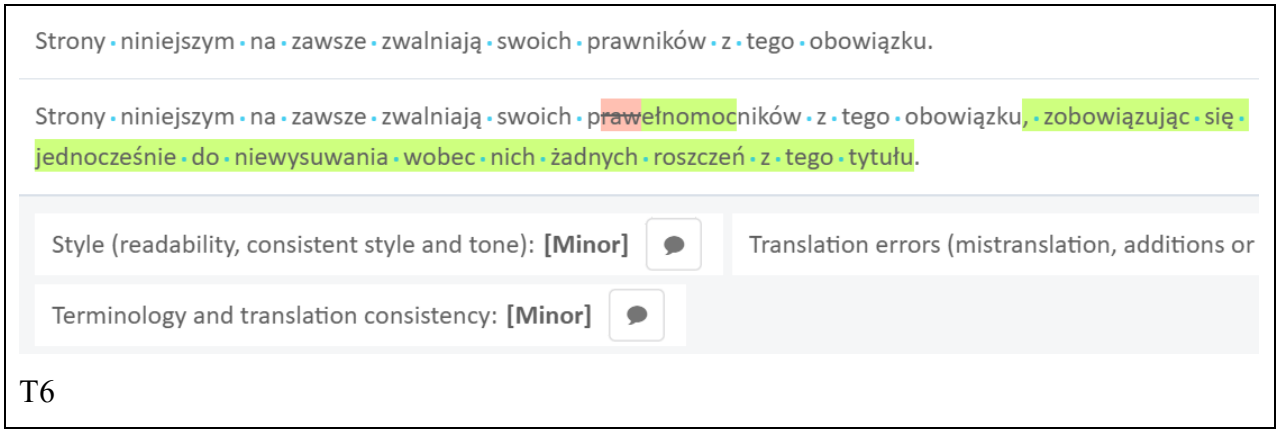


Figure 88: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

This sentence was revised only by T6, and the translator remarked that the original translation was syntactically correct but oversimplified. The revised version adds formality and better

reflects the legal tone of the source text. However, the machine-translated version omits two key components: “discharge” (“rozładowanie odpowiedzialności” or “prawne oczyszczenie”) and “hold harmless” (zobowiązanie się do niewysuwania roszczeń), which were edited by T6. Again, T6 decided that the term “pełnomocnik” was preferred over “prawnik” for consistency with legal Polish terminology in divorce and civil cases.

PRAWA · WDOWIE PRAW~~A · WDOWIE~~O · DO · ZACHÓWKU · PO · WSPÓŁMAŁŻONKU Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T3	PRAWA · WDOWIE ~~PRAWA · WDOWIE~~USTAWOWE · PRAWO · DO · UDZIAŁU · W · MAJĄTKU · NIERUCHOMYM · MAŁŻONKA Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]** T4

Figure 89: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3 and T4

T4 comments that the original translation does not convey the meaning of the source term and may be misleading, as it evokes associations with a widow’s pension. However, T4 herself is not entirely sure how to translate this term. She mentions that a descriptive term would probably be needed here to convey the meaning of “dower rights”. Yet, it is the best translation among the three. It may be the most challenging term encountered by the translators. T3, on the other hand, rendered it as “prawo do zachówku po współmałżonku”, which has a spelling mistake – it should be “prawo do zachowku po współmałżonku”. However, this translation must be considered incorrect, as its meaning is closer to the English “forced heirship”, which is a right to receive money from the estate. It applies when a spouse is excluded from the will or receives less than they are legally entitled to, allowing them to claim a financial portion of the estate. By contrast, “dower rights” are rights to use a specific property belonging to a spouse. They apply to a specific real estate and involve a right to use it, not a claim for money, and are traditionally granted to a widow. Hence, the translation could mislead the reader about the nature of the right involved. T6, on the other hand, did not edit the translation and left it as “prawa wdowie” (widow’s rights), which lacks precision and does not convey the key element, which is immovable property. The expression “prawa wdowie” may refer to a wide range of entitlements and therefore cannot be considered an adequate translation. I was still unsure about the proposed translations and their discrepancies, and I decided to reach out to the person who helped me find the right text for the analysis. The person’s name is Anna-Pasikowska-Frenkiel, and she is also a sworn English translator. Anna translated the same text, and she rendered “dower rights” as “prawa do dożywocia”. Anna wrote that all the proposed translations make sense to her, and there is probably no single correct English equivalent in this case. She adds that some translators even leave the term untranslated. She also sent me a book “Brytyjskie systemy ochrony osób

bliskich spadkodawcy a prawo Polskie" (Partyk 2020: 53f.) there is an explanation of "dożywocie", which was a specific institution of Old Polish law. Under this system, upon the death of one spouse, the other retained the use of all or part of the deceased spouse's estate. It served a very significant function, as Polish law did not provide for inheritance from a spouse. English common law developed its own autonomous institutions to protect the interests of widows and widowers, known as dower and curtesy. Dower was intended to safeguard the financial interests of a newlywed wife. It established the wife's authority over specific properties belonging to the husband in the event of widowhood. Given the explanation above, it can be seen that the two terms correspond, and this translation can also be applied. She admits she was not completely certain either, but this translation was accepted without any remarks.

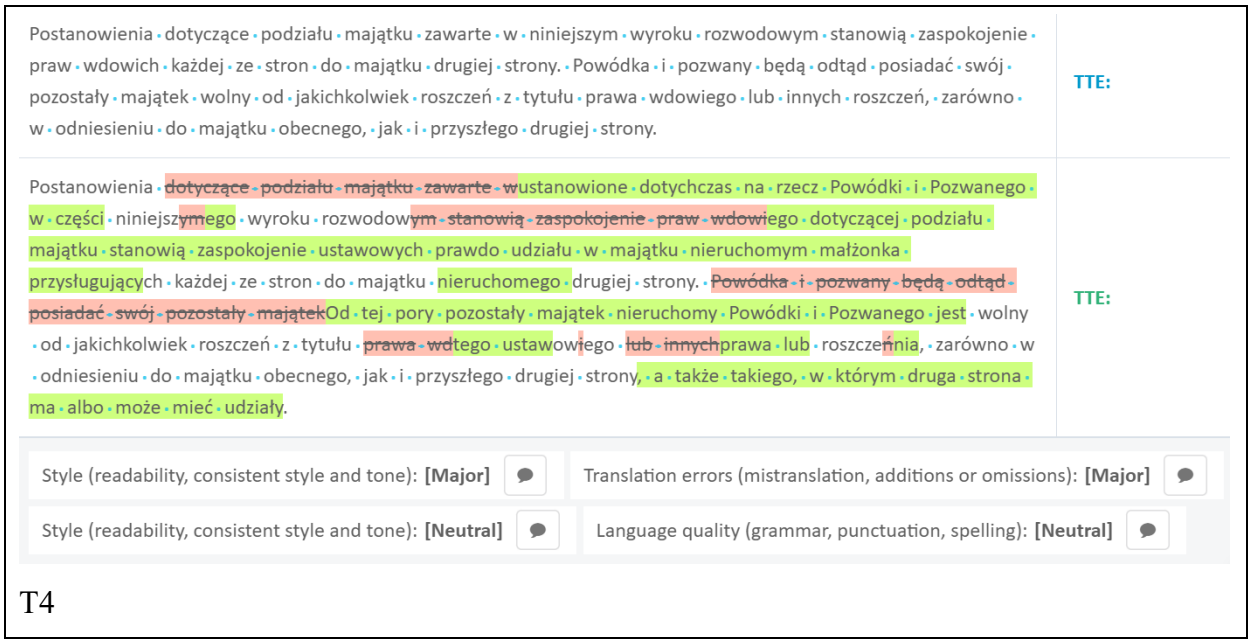


Figure 90: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku zawarte w niniejszym wyroku rozwodowym stanowią zaspokojenie praw wdowich każdej ze stron do majątku drugiej strony. Powódka i pozwany będą odtąd posiadać swój pozostały majątek wolny od jakichkolwiek roszczeń z tytułu prawa wdowiego lub innych roszczeń, zarówno w odniesieniu do majątku obecnego, jak i przyszłego drugiej strony.

Postanowienia dotyczące podziału majątku zawarte w niniejszym wyroku rozwodowym stanowią zaspokojenie praw ~~wdowich każdej ze stron do majątku drugiej strony. Powódka i pozwany będą odtąd posiadać swój pozostały majątek~~z tytułu prawa wdowiego przysługujących każdej ze stron względem nieruchomości drugiej strony. Powódka i pozwany będą odtąd właścicielami swoich pozostałych nieruchomości wolnych od jakichkolwiek praw lub roszczeń z ~~tytułu prawa wdowiego lub innych roszczeń, zarówno w odniesieniu do majątku obecnego, jak i przyszłego drugiej strony~~ego tytułu. Postanowienia te stanowią również pełne zaspokojenie wszelkich roszczeń, jakie którakolwiek ze stron może mieć względem majątku drugiej strony, zarówno obecnego, jak i przyszłego, lub w którym posiadała bądź mogłaby posiadać jakiekolwiek prawa.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 91: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

In this segment, T4 changed the word order to improve readability and make the Polish version sound more natural, rather than like a literal translation from English. The parties' names were capitalised, and the last clause that was omitted before "…or in which they have or may have had any interest" has now been reintroduced to reflect the full scope of claims. T6 noted that the phrase "shall be in lieu of dower in the lands of each other" was insufficiently rendered as "zaspokojenie praw wdowich […] do majątku drugiej strony." T6 added "zaspokojenie praw z tytułu prawa wdowiego" for legal clarity. T6 states that "dower" must be rendered precisely as "prawo wdowie" (singular), and the original use of "majątek" instead of "nieruchomości" (lands) weakened legal specificity. Another improvement was made, and T6 wrote "właścicielami" instead of "posiadać" to better match the legal ownership context. Also, consistency was restored by keeping a formal legal register throughout. T6 also added the missing fragment at the end of the segment.

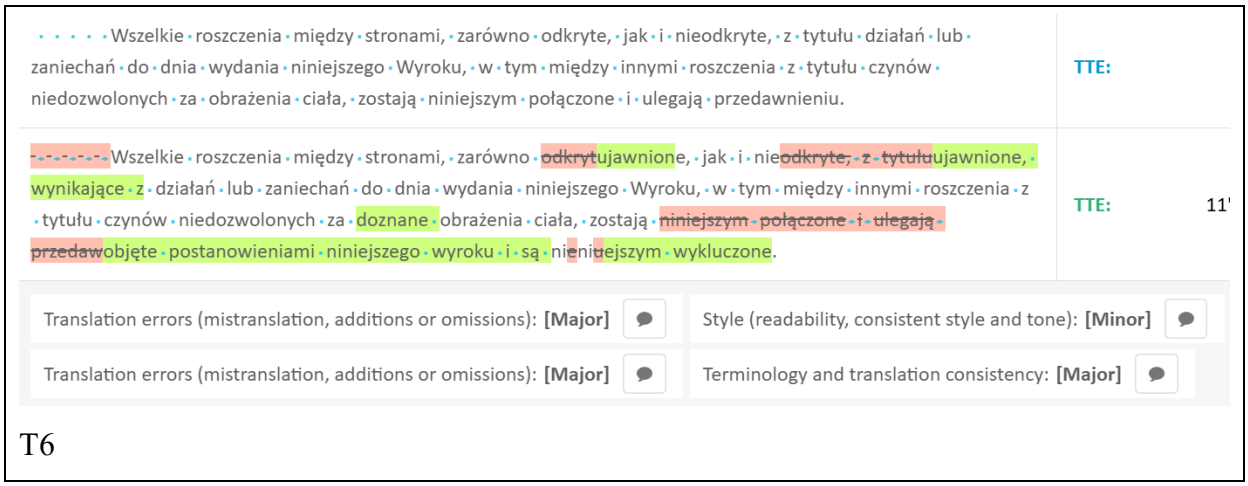


Figure 92: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

The phrase "shall be and hereby are merged herein" was mistranslated as "zostają połączone i ulegają przedawnieniu". This distorted the meaning significantly. "Merged" in this context refers to being absorbed into the judgment, not simply combined, as suggested by "połączone". "Włączone do wyroku" or, even better, "objęte postanowieniami wyroku" would be a more appropriate translation. "Barred hereby" does not mean "przedawnione" – it means they are legally excluded or blocked, not time-barred. "Przedawnione" corresponds to "time-barred". As a result, T6 post-edited it as "wykluczone", which fully conveys the meaning of "barred hereby". The revised version preserves a formal legal tone appropriate for certified translation.

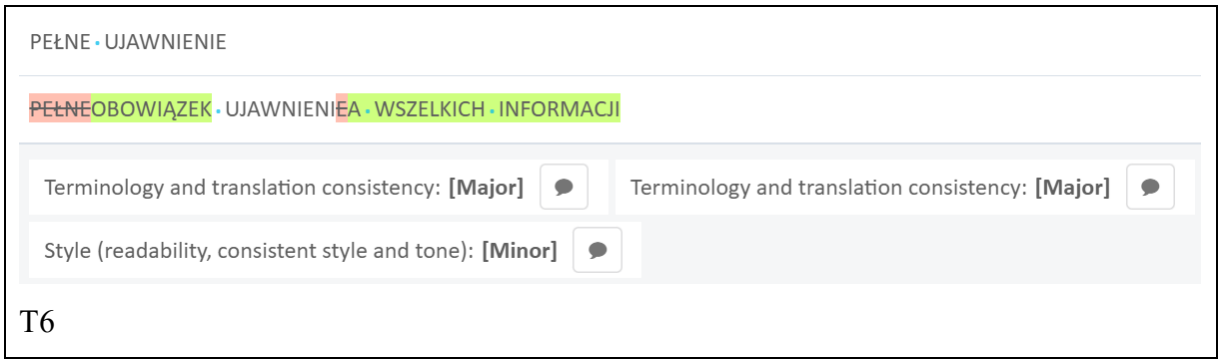


Figure 93: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Among the three translators, only T6 decided to change the term. The phrase "pełne ujawnienie" does not fully convey the formal and binding obligatory nature of the term "full disclosure" in a legal context. "Full disclosure" is not just a description of what occurred, but a formal obligation imposed on the parties. The corrected version clearly reflects this as "obowiązek". The revised version uses a neutral and formal tone better suited for legal documents (especially divorce decrees).

· · · · · Strony · niniejszego · postępowania · dokonały · pełnego · i · kompletnego · ujawnienia · aktywów · i · pasywów · nabytych · przez · każdą · z · nich · i · zatrzymanych · przez · każdą · z · nich · oraz · będących · w · posiadaniu · każdej · ze · stron · w · momencie · wejścia · w · życie · wyroku · rozwodowego. ·	TTE: 37'
· · · · · Strony · niniejszego · postępowania · dokonały · pełnego · ~~i · kompletnego ·~~ ujawnienia · aktywów · i · pasywów · nabytych · przez · każdą · z · nich · i · zatrzymanych · przez · każdą · z · nich · oraz · będących · w · posiadaniu · każdej · ze · stron · w · momencie · ~~wejścia · w · życie~~uprawomocnienia · się · wyroku · rozwodowego. ·	TTE: 08'30'

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Neutral]**

T4

Figure 94: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

· · · · · Strony · niniejszego · postępowania · dokonały · pełnego · i · kompletnego · ujawnienia · aktywów · i · pasywów · nabytych · przez · każdą · z · nich · i · zatrzymanych · przez · każdą · z · nich · oraz · będących · w · posiadaniu · każdej · ze · stron · w · momencie · wejścia · w · życie · wyroku · rozwodowego. ·	TTE:
~~· · · · · ·~~Strony · niniejszego · postępowania · dokonały · pełnego · i · kompletnego · ujawnienia · ~~aktywów · i · pasywów · nabytych · przez · każdą · z · nich · i · zatrzymanych · przez · każdą · z · nich · oraz · będących · w · posiadaniu · każdej · ze · stron · w · momencie · wejścia · w · życie~~składników · majątkowych · i · zobowiązań, · nabytych · i · zatrzymanych · przez · każdą · z · nich · oraz · znajdujących · się · w · ich · posiadaniu · na · dzień · wydania · niniejszego · wyroku · rozwodowego. ·	TTE:

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Minor]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

T6

Figure 95: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Both T4 and T6 commented on “w momencie wejścia w życie”. T4 argues that the term “uprawomocnienie” is preferable to “wejście w życie” in the context of the judgment, which, although generally correct, is not suitable in this context. T6 opts for “na dzień wydania” rather than “w momencie wejścia w życie”, as Polish legal language favours the former construction. T6 additionally changed the translation of assets and liabilities from “aktywa i pasywa” and rendered it as “składniki majątkowe i zobowiązania”, arguing that this is the correct legal phrasing in divorce-related documents and avoids overly financial terms like “aktywa i pasywa”.

Jeżeli zostanie ustalone, że którakolwiek ze stron nie dokonała pełnego ujawnienia majątku, strona ta może zostać ukarana przez sąd poprzez przyznanie 1 100% 1 udziału w nieujawnionym majątku stronie niewinnej i/lub 2 100% 2 odpowiedzialności za nieujawniony dług stronie niewinnej. TTE:

Jeżeli ~~zostanie~~sąd ustal~~one~~i, że którakolwiek ze stron nie dokonała pełnego ujawnienia majątku, ~~strona ta może zostać ukarana przez sąd~~może ją ukarać poprzez przyznanie 1 100% 1 udziału w nieujawnionym majątku stronie niewinnej ~~/~~lub 2 100% 2 odpowiedzialności za nieujawniony dług stronie niewinnej. TTE:

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Neutral]**

T4

Figure 96: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Jeżeli zostanie ustalone, że którakolwiek ze stron nie dokonała pełnego ujawnienia majątku, strona ta może zostać ukarana przez sąd poprzez przyznanie 1 100% 1 udziału w nieujawnionym majątku stronie niewinnej i/lub 2 100% 2 odpowiedzialności za nieujawniony dług stronie niewinnej. TTE:

Jeżeli zostanie ustalone, że którakolwiek ze stron nie dokonała pełnego ujawnienia ~~majątku, strona ta może zostać ukarana przez sąd poprzez~~składników majątkowych, sąd może nałożyć na tę stronę karę w postaci przyznani~~e~~a 1 100% 1 udziału w nieujawnionym składniku majątk~~u~~owym stronie niewinnej i/lub 2 100% 2 odpowiedzialności za nieujawnion~~y~~ ~~dług~~e zobowiązanie stronie ~~nie~~winnej. TTE:

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]**

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 97: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Both T4 and T6 corrected the passive voice to the active voice. T4 pointed out that the word "lub" in Polish indicates an inclusive alternative, i.e., it conveys the meaning of the English expression "and/or", and does not require a calqued translation. T6 remarked that the original version used "majątku" instead of "składników majątkowych" for the English word "assets", which can obscure the meaning, and, for this reason, edited it. "Majątek" refers to the estate as a whole, and "składniki majątkowe" specifies the individual components of the estate that are subject to disclosure and potential division. T6 further noted that "debt" translated as "zobowiązania" was more precise than the general terms "majątek" or "dług". The translator also observed that "non-innocent party" should be rendered as "strona winna" instead of the literal "strona niewinna" (wrong target). T3 also identified the same issue.

WZAJEMNE ZWOLNIENIE WZAJEMNE ZWOLNIENIE Z ROSZCZEŃ Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T3	WZAJEMNE ZWOLNIENIE WZAJEMNE Z~~WOLNIENIE~~RZECZENIE SIĘ ROSZCZEŃ Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T6

Figure 98: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3 and T6

T6 notes the fact that the phrase "wzajemne zwolnienie" is a false friend of "mutual release" and is incorrect in legal Polish. It suggests a discharge from duty, not a waiver of claims. Therefore, T6 translated it as "wzajemne zrzeczenie się roszczeń". T3 left "zwolnienie" unchanged and added "z roszczeń". Interestingly, the first group also received a fragment that was translated as "zrzeczenie się" (in that case, "prawa do odkrywania dowodów; see *Figure 43*), which in English was "waiver of discovery". The same meaning is needed in the English "mutual release", that is, "waiver of", which T6 correctly observed.

Strony w pełni zwalniają i uwalniają siebie nawzajem, swoich spadkobierców i osobistych przedstawicieli od wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z nich ma lub może mieć wobec drugiej strony, wynikających ze związku małżeńskiego, z wyjątkiem przypadków określonych w niniejszym wyroku oraz z wyjątkiem wszelkich roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym powództwem.

Strony w pełni zwalniają ~~i uwalniają~~ siebie nawzajem, swoich spadkobierców i osobistych przedstawicieli od wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z nich ma lub może mieć wobec drugiej strony, wynikających ze związku małżeńskiego, z wyjątkiem przypadków określonych w niniejszym wyroku oraz z wyjątkiem wszelkich roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym powództwem.

Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Minor]**

T3

Figure 99: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T3

Strony w pełni zwalniają i uwalniają siebie nawzajem, swoich spadkobierców i osobistych przedstawicieli od wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z nich ma lub może mieć wobec drugiej strony, wynikających ze związku małżeńskiego, z wyjątkiem przypadków określonych w niniejszym wyroku oraz z wyjątkiem wszelkich roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym powództwem.

Strony w pełni zwalniają ~~i uwalniają~~ siebie nawzajem, swoich spadkobierców i ~~osobistych~~ przedstawicieli od wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z nich ma lub może mieć wobec drugiej strony, wynikających ze związku małżeńskiego, z wyjątkiem przypadków określonych w niniejszym wyroku oraz z wyjątkiem wszelkich roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym powództwem.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Minor]**

Style (readability, consistent style an

T4

Figure 100: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Strony w pełni zwalniają i uwalniają siebie nawzajem, swoich spadkobierców i osobistych przedstawicieli od wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z nich ma lub może mieć wobec drugiej strony, wynikających ze związku małżeńskiego, z wyjątkiem przypadków określonych w niniejszym wyroku oraz z wyjątkiem wszelkich roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym powództwem.

Strony ~~w pełni zwalniają i uwalniają siebie nawzajem,~~niniejszym w pełni zrzekają się wobec siebie nawzajem – a także wobec swoich spadkobierców i ~~osobistych~~ przedstawicieli ~~od~~ustawowych – wszelkich roszczeń, które którakolwiek z ~~niche~~ stron ma lub możegłaby mieć w~~obec~~względem drugiej strony~~,~~ w~~ynikających ze związku~~ związku z zawartym małżeńs~~kiego~~twem, z wyjątkiem przypadków ~~określo~~przewidzianych w niniejszym wyroku oraz ~~z wyjątkiem wszelkich~~ roszczeń wynikających z oszustwa popełnionego w związku z niniejszym po~~wództw~~stępowaniem.

Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions): **[Major]**

Terminology and translation consistenc

Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling): **[Minor]**

T6

Figure 101: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

In the examples presented above, all three translators agreed that “release and discharge” was too literally rendered as “zwalniają i uwalniają siebie nawzajem”. This is a calque from English, where synonyms are often used in legal texts. In Polish, however, this is unnecessary and reduces the clarity of the text. Therefore, T3 and T4 decided to delete “i uwalniają” from the translation. T6 notes that the legal meaning here is “zrzeczenie się roszczeń”, not a physical release. The translator adds that the revised version improves clarity and legal register by introducing a clearer sentence structure and formal syntax suitable for legal documents. T4 also observes that the term “osobisty przedstawiciel” is a calque, and that “przedstawiciel” alone is

sufficient. T6 argues that “personal representatives” should be translated as “przedstawiciele ustawowi”, not “osobistych przedstawicieli”, which is a literal but legally inaccurate rendering.

PORADA · RADCY · PRAWNEGO ~~P~~DORAD~~A · RADCY~~ZTWO · PRAWNE~~GO~~ Style (readability, consistent style and tone): **[Neutral]** T4	PORADA · RADCY · PRAWNEGO PORADA · ~~RADCY~~ · PRAWNE~~GO~~A Terminology and translation consistency: **[Major]** T6

Figure 102: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4 and T6

T4 commented that the translation constituted a calque from the source and revised it to a more natural-sounding expression. T6 remarks that “advice of counsel” refers broadly to legal advice from a lawyer. The term “radca prawny” is too narrow in Polish and excludes “adwokaci”. The phrase should not specify the legal profession.

· · · · · · Każda · ze · stron · przyjmuje · do · wiadomości, · że · w · trakcie · postępowania · sądowego · korzystała · z · porady · radcy · prawnego, · że · niniejszy · wyrok · rozwodowy · został · wydany · z · jej · lub · jego · winy · oraz · że · na · mocy · niniejszej · ugody · strony · uniknęły · dalszych · kosztów · adwokackich, · dalszego · postępowania · sądowego, · a · ostatecznie · procesu, · który · mógłby · przynieść · znacznie · inny · wynik, · korzystny · lub · niekorzystny, · niż · ustalono · w · ugodzie. ·

· · · · · · Każda · ze · stron · p~~rzyjmuje · do · wiadomości~~otwierdza, · że · w · trakcie · postępowania · sądowego · korzystała · z · porady · ~~radcy~~ · prawn~~ego~~ika, · że · niniejszy · ~~w~~Wyrok · rozwodowy · został · wydany · z · jej · lub · jego · winy · oraz · że · na · mocy · niniejszej · ~~ugody~~go · podziału · majątku · strony · uniknęły · dalszych · kosztów · ~~adwokacki~~prawnych, · dalszego · postępowania · ~~sądow~~prawnego, · a · ostatecznie · procesu, · który · mógłby · przynieść · wynik · znacznie · ~~inny · wynik~~różniący · się, · korzystn~~y~~ie · lub · niekorzystn~~y, · niż · ustalon~~ie, · od · tego · ustanowionego · w · u~~godz~~mowie. ·

T4

Figure 103: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Każda ze stron przyjmuje do wiadomości, że w trakcie postępowania sądowego korzystała z porady radcy prawnego, że niniejszy wyrok rozwodowy został wydany z jej lub jego winy oraz że na mocy niniejszej ugody strony uniknęły dalszych kosztów adwokackich, dalszego postępowania sądowego, a ostatecznie procesu, który mógłby przynieść znacznie inny wynik, korzystny lub niekorzystny, niż ustalono w ugodzie.

~~Każda~~ ze stron ~~przyjmuje do wiadomości, że w trakcie postępowania sądowego~~ otwierdza, że miała możliwość skorzystałnia z porady ~~radcy prawnego~~prawnej w toku niniejszego postępowania, że niniejszy wyrok rozwodowy został ~~wydany z jej lub jego winy~~przez nią zaakceptowany dobrowolnie, oraz że na mocy ~~niniejsz~~zawartej ugody strony uniknęły dalszych kosztów ~~adwokackich~~wynagrodzenia pełnomocników, dalszego postępowania sądowego, a ~~ostateczni~~także procesu, który mógłby ~~przynieść~~zakończyć się wynikiem znacz~~nie~~ąco inny ~~wynik,~~m – korzystnym lub niekorzystny~~, niż ustalono w~~m – od postanowień niniejszej ugod~~zie~~y.

T6

Figure 104: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

This fragment was heavily edited by T4 and T6. Both agreed that the original version lacked a consistent legal register. Phrases such as “przyjmuje do wiadomości” were adequate, but “potwierdza” is stronger and better aligned with formal legal acknowledgments. The term “Wyrok” was capitalised by T4, as it is used as a defined term throughout the judgment. Furthermore, the translation was corrected from “ugoda” to “podział majątku” in line with the previously agreed terminology. The translator also replaced the term “koszty adwokackie” (attorney fees) with “koszty prawne” (legal costs), which is a more natural-sounding expression and not a calque. “Postępowanie sądowe” was changed to “postępowanie prawne”, as there is a clear distinction here between pre-trial proceedings and the court process. The English term was “legal proceedings”. T6 further notes that “advice of legal counsel” was narrowly rendered as “porada radcy prawnego.” While not strictly incorrect, it is better to generalise as “porada prawna” or “porada prawna pełnomocnika” to avoid limiting the role to a specific legal title. This solution seems to be more cautious than the version proposed by T4 “z porady prawnika”, instead of the original “z porady radcy prawnego”. The translator herself indicates that the general term “counsel” does not make it possible to determine the exact profession when rendered into Polish. T6 points out that the phrase “this Judgment of Divorce is entered into of his or her own volition” was mistranslated as “z jej lub jego winy” (“through his or her fault”), which reverses the intended meaning. It should reflect voluntary agreement, not blame. The translator further elaborates that the reason for entering into the judgment (to avoid future costs and trial outcomes) was poorly expressed and lacked the nuanced “could produce a significantly different result, favorable or unfavorable.” Consequently, it was corrected for balance and clarity. T6 also improved word

order and sentence structure for clarity and cohesion in Polish (e.g., breaking down into a clear sequence of acknowledgments rather than one long sentence).

Pełnomocnicy odpowiednich stron są zwolnieni z funkcji pełnomocników w postępowaniach po wydaniu wyroku, chyba że dany klient został specjalnie wyznaczony do takich działań po wydaniu wyroku.

Pełnomocnicyków odpowiednich stron są zwoalnienia się z funkcji pełnomocników w postępowaniachu po wydaniu wWyroku, chyba że dany klient zostwyraźnie utrzymał specjalnie wyznaczonyłnomocnika do takich działań po wydaniu wWyroku.

T4

Figure 105: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Pełnomocnicy odpowiednich stron są zwolnieni z funkcji pełnomocników w postępowaniach po wydaniu wyroku, chyba że dany klient został specjalnie wyznaczony do takich działań po wydaniu wyroku.

Pełnomocnicy odpowiednich stron szostają zwolnieni z funkcji pełnomocników procesowych w postępowaniach następujących po wydaniu wyroku, chyba że dany klient został specjalnie wyznaczony do takich działań po wydaniu wyrokuzostali oni wyraźnie zatrudnieni przez danego klienta do prowadzenia takiego postępowania.

T6

Figure 106: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

Both T4 and T6 observed that the machine translation inverted the sentence structure. The original version incorrectly stated: “klient został specjalnie wyznaczony”, which reverses the subject and changes the logic. The attorney is retained, not the client. The English term “proceedings” is rendered in Polish in the singular form; using the plural form is a calque, and for this reason, T4 changed it accordingly. Moreover, the passive voice in “został wyznaczony” was changed to active voice “utrzymał pełnomocnika”. T6 rightly noted that “retained by the respective client” would be better rendered as “zatrudniony przez odpowiedniego klienta”, which reflects the engagement of a lawyer by a client.

Pełnomocnicy pPowoda i pPozwanego są ponadto zwolnieni z wszelkiej odpowiedzialności lub obowiązku reprezentowania klienta w zakresie przeglądu, wprowadzenia, przedłożenia itp. jakiegokolwiek odroczonego nakazu podziału, np. kwalifikowanego nakazu dotyczącego stosunków domowych, nakazu dotyczącego stosunków domowych, kwalifikującego się nakazu dotyczącego stosunków domowychnakazu w przedmiocie kwalifikowanego obowiązku alimentacyjnego, nakazu w przedmiocie obowiązku alimentacyjnego, kwalifikującego się nakazu w przedmiocie obowiązku alimentacyjnego, nakazu sądowego dopuszczalnego do rozpatrzenia itpd. dotyczącego podziału wszelkich emerytur, planów emerytalnych i innych odroczonych planów kompensacyjnych przewidzianych w niniejszym wWyroku, chyba że dany klient zostanie wyraźnie zautrzymanyl pełnomocnika do wspomnianej sprawy po wydaniu wWyroku poprzez zawarcie oddzielnej umowy zlecenia.

T4

Figure 107: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Pełnomocnicy powoda i pozwanego są ponadto zwolnieni z wszelkiej odpowiedzialności lub obowiązku reprezentowania klienta w zakresie przeglądu, wprowasporządzenia, przedzłożenia itp. jakiegokolwiek odroczonego nakazuorzeczenia o podziałule, np. kKwalifikowanego nakazuOrzeczenia dotyczącego sStosunków domowych, nakazuRodzinnych (QDRO), Orzeczenia dotyczącego sStosunków domowych, kwalifikującego się nakazuRodzinnych, Dopuszczalnego Orzeczenia dotyczącego sStosunków domowRodzinnych, nNakazu sSądowego dDopuszczalnego do rRozpatrzenia itp., dotyczącego podziału wszelkich emerytur, planów emerytalnych ilub innych odroczonych planów kompensacyjnych przewidzianych w niniejszym wyroku; – chyba że klient zostanie wyraźnie zatrzymany do wspomnianej sprawy po wydaniu wyroku poprzez zawarcie oddzielnejudni pełnomocnika do prowadzenia takiej sprawy po wydaniu wyroku, zawierając odrębną umowyę zlecenia.

T6

Figure 108: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

T4 correctly observed that the machine translation of the names of court orders is not accurate, and that a more descriptive translation might be necessary to convey the essence of the institution without causing confusion, given the lack of equivalents in the Polish legal system. However, T4 incorrectly rendered QDRO as “nakaz w przedmiocie kwalifikowanego obowiązku alimentacyjnego”, which does not reflect its actual meaning, as QDRO refers to a court order concerning the division of retirement benefits during a divorce without triggering taxes or penalties, and not alimony obligations. It allows one spouse to receive a portion of the other spouse’s retirement benefits. T6, on the other hand, argues that terms such as QDRO and its equivalents are rendered as formal “Kwalifikowane Orzeczenie dotyczące Stosunków Rodzinnych”, keeping legal formality while adding the acronym in brackets. It seems to be a better choice, as it covers the broader context of family law and is more neutral, as well as better reflects the fact that it concerns financial and property relations within the family following divorce. The spelling of key terms was changed to upper-case letters by T4. The translator pointed out that “etc.” had been wrongly translated as “itp.” and corrected it to “itd.” T6

highlights that her post-edited version improved the structure for fluency, especially in long enumerations (plans, orders, liabilities). The sentence preserves legal precision while remaining readable. The original phrase “unless specifically retained by the client” is now correctly reflected as “chyba że klient wyraźnie zatrudni pełnomocnika [...]”, which captures the agency properly. Furthermore, the replacement of “nakaz” with “orzeczenie” in the phrase “orzeczenia o podziale” provides more formal, court-appropriate terminology.

Powód, z dniem wejścia w życie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, niniejszym zwalnia adwokata Waltera J. Czechowskiego i potwierdza, że jest w pełni usatysfakcjonowany wszystkimi usługami prawnymi świadczonymi przez adwokata w tej sprawie, a wszystkie naliczone opłaty i koszty były uczciwe, sprawiedliwe i uzasadnione.

Powód, z dniem ~~wejścia w życie~~uprawomocnienia się niniejszego ~~w~~Wyroku rozwodowego, niniejszym zwalnia ~~adwokat~~pełnomocnika Waltera J. Czechowskiego i potwierdza, że jest w pełni usatysfakcjonowany wszystkimi usługami prawnymi świadczonymi przez ~~adwokat~~prawnika w tej sprawie, a wszystkie naliczone opłaty i koszty były uczciwe, sprawiedliwe i uzasadnione.

T4

Figure 109: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T4

Powód, z dniem wejścia w życie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, niniejszym zwalnia adwokata Waltera J. Czechowskiego i potwierdza, że jest w pełni usatysfakcjonowany wszystkimi usługami prawnymi świadczonymi przez adwokata w tej sprawie, a wszystkie naliczone opłaty i koszty były uczciwe, sprawiedliwe i uzasadnione.

Powód, z dniem w~~ejścia w życie~~ydania niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego, niniejszym zwalnia z pełnomocnictwa adwokata Waltera J. Czechowskiego i potwierdza, że jest w pełni usatysfakcjonowany wszystkimi usługami prawnymi świadczonymi przez ~~adwokat~~pełnomocnika w tej sprawie, a wszystkie naliczone opłaty i koszty były uczciwe, zasadne i sprawiedliwe~~ i uzasadnione~~.

T6

Figure 110: Post-edited version of a segment, as provided by T6

T4 notes that in a court judgment, the term “uprawomocnienie niniejszego Wyroku rozwodowego” (finality of this Judgment of Divorce) is used instead of “wchodzić w życie”, whereas T6 opted for “wydanie niniejszego wyroku rozwodowego” (issuance of this Judgment of Divorce). T6 also emphasised that the phrase “discharge” in this legal context does not mean general release, but revocation of authority (i.e., ending the attorney-client relationship). That is why she changed “zwalnia” to “zwalnia z pełnomocnictwa”. This is the correct legal phrasing in Polish for revoking legal representation. Without this clarification, the phrase lacks legal accuracy. T4 decided to use a certain translation, and instead of keeping the term “adwokat”, she changed it to “pełnomocnik”. “Attorney” can denote various legal professions, and the post-

edited version better reflects the legal role of the person whose authority is being revoked. In both cases, a formal, legal tone appropriate for a court judgment was maintained.

3.2 Post-editing findings

In this section, the errors identified by each translator will be counted, presented and organised in tables in order to show which ones were attributed to DeepL and which ones to ChatGPT, making it easy to see where more errors appeared. Based on these findings, it is possible for each translator to determine whether DeepL or ChatGPT performed better. Subsequently, a summary table displaying the total number of errors assigned to DeepL and ChatGPT will be provided. The comparative overview will allow for a clear assessment of which tool delivered better overall results, particularly with regard to the number and severity of major errors.

Group 1:

Table 4: Errors and their severity identified by T1 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T1	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)					2	2
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)			1		2	2
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	3	5	1	5	2	5
Terminology and translation consistency						2
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)		1				
	3	**6**	**1**	**5**	**6**	**11**
Total errors	**10**			**22**		

Table 5: Errors and their severity identified by T2 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T2	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)		1	16			23
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)						
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	3			10	1	
Terminology and translation consistency	4	1		4	1	
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)			8			2
	7	**2**	**24**	**14**	**2**	**25**
Total errors	**33**			**41**		

Table 6: Errors and their severity identified by T5 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T5	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)	4	1	3	3		7
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)	3		1			
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	3		1	2	1	3
Terminology and translation consistency	5		8	5		11
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)	1	1	1	3		
	16	**2**	**14**	**13**	**1**	**21**
Total errors	**32**			**35**		

Group 2:

Table 7: Errors and their severity identified by T3 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T3	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)		1		1	2	
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)						
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)		1		1	3	
Terminology and translation consistency	2			10		
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)						
	2	**2**	**0**	**12**	**5**	**0**
Total errors	**4**			**17**		

Table 8: Errors and their severity identified by T4 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T4	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)		1	5	2	3	6
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)						
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	1	2	8	8	3	3
Terminology and translation consistency			7	1	1	1
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)			4		1	4
	1	**3**	**24**	**11**	**8**	**14**
Total errors	**28**			**33**		

Table 9: Errors and their severity identified by T6 and attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT

T6	**DeepL**			**ChatGPT**		
	Major	Minor	Neutral	Major	Minor	Neutral
Style (readability, consistent style and tone)	1	12	4	1	12	2
Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)						
Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)	6			7	3	1
Terminology and translation consistency	12	7	2	5	12	1
Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)		3			5	1
	19	**22**	**6**	**13**	**32**	**5**
Total errors	**47**			**50**		

Table 10: Summary table of errors attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT for both groups

	DeepL	**ChatGPT**
Total errors for Group 1	75	98
Total errors for Group 2	79	100
Total errors for Both Groups	**154**	**198**

As can be seen in the tables created above, there are fewer errors that were attributed to DeepL, and more that were attributed to ChatGPT. This outcome is surprisingly the same for all the translators in both groups. There is not a single person who found the translation of ChatGPT better. In the next subchapter, it will be compared with the answers given by all the participants in the questionnaires. T1 in the first group identified 3 major errors in the segment translated by DeepL, 6 minor, and 1 neutral error. It gives a total of 10 errors. In the part translated by ChatGPT, there can be seen 5 major errors, 6 minor, and 11 neutral errors, which result in 22 errors tracked back to ChatGPT. T2 found 33 errors originating from DeepL (7 major, 2 minor, and 24 neutral ones). The translator marked as many as 41 errors produced by ChatGPT (14 major, 2 minor, and 25 neutral ones). T5 marked 32 errors in the DeepL-translated segment (16 major errors, 2 minor, and 14 neutral errors), and 35 errors ascribed to ChatGPT (13 major, 1

minor, and 21 neutral errors). In the second group, the results are as follows: T3 identified 4 errors found to be produced by DeepL (2 major, 2 minor, and 0 neutral ones), and 17 linked to ChatGPT (12 major, 5 minor, 0 neutral errors). T4 detected 28 errors assigned to DeepL (1 major, 3 minor, and 24 neutral), and 33 to ChatGPT (11 major ones, 8 minor, and 14 neutral errors). The last translator, T6, flagged a total of 47 errors generated by DeepL (19 major, 22 minor, and 6 neutral ones). The translator also identified 50 errors ascribed to ChatGPT (13 major, 32 minor, 5 neutral errors). After summing everything up, 154 errors were attributed to DeepL: 75 by Group 1, and 79 by Group 2. ChatGPT, however, accounted for 198 errors: 98 identified by Group 1, and 100 by Group 2. Based on the presented results, it is clear that the DeepL engine performed better in rendering this challenging text. This conclusion is supported by the quantitative analysis of errors identified by the translators, which shows that a significantly higher number of errors were detected in the segments translated by ChatGPT.

3.3 Questionnaire findings

In this subchapter, the responses in the questionnaires will be analysed. This will allow for a comparison between the error-based analysis and the translators' subjective evaluations, in order to assess whether the number of errors they attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT corresponds to the quality ratings they provided in the survey, or whether discrepancies can be observed. Some of the questions asked in the surveys, together with the answers given by all the translators, can be visualised more effectively in the form of charts. The first figure shows answers to the question of whether the participants use MT themselves.

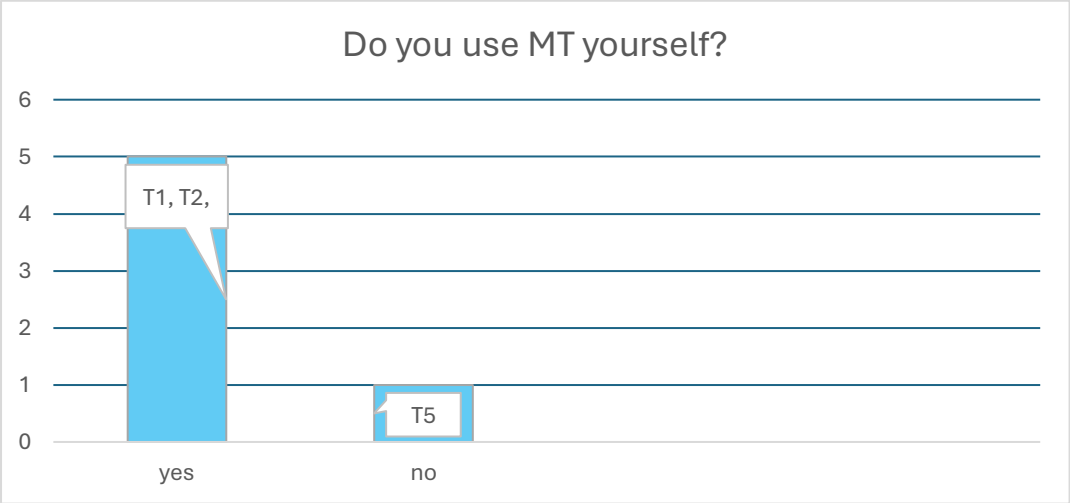


Figure 111: Responses to the question "Do you use MT yourself?" by T1-T6 (yes/no)

It can be observed from the figure that the vast majority of translators use MT in some way. T1 uses it sometimes to translate texts in languages unknown to the participant that come up at

work or in private life. T2 uses it rather rarely and mainly as a tool to help explain terms in different contexts. T3 states that the use of MT makes the work faster, but only if used correctly. For instance, he uses ChatGPT primarily for research and gaining a general overview of a topic to better understand a specific issue. T4 notes that it can be helpful when someone does not have their own translation memories, as it provides access to a vast database of terminology. One can also use its "knowledge" of a given field, commonly used phrases, but it is also important to stress that the information must always be verified. T5 does not use MT, sometimes only to check synonyms or look up the meaning of a term. T6 uses MT for rapid drafting, phrase suggestions, terminology consistency checks, and comparing alternatives. However, she never treats it as a final certified output; it requires careful editing.

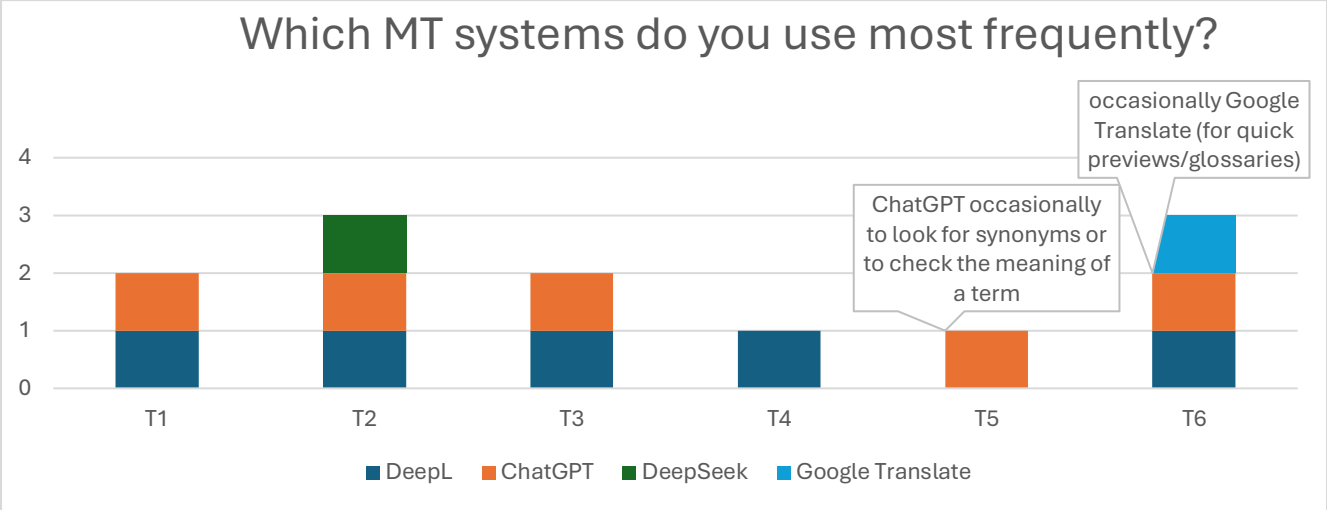


Figure 112: Responses to the question "Which MT systems do you use most frequently?" by T1-T6

T1 uses DeepL and ChatGPT from time to time. T2 uses the same tools and DeepSeek. T3 also uses DeepL and ChatGPT. T5 uses DeepL the most. T5, on the other hand, only uses ChatGPT for the reasons specified above. The last translator, T6, uses DeepL, ChatGPT, and occasionally Google Translate for quick previews or glossaries.

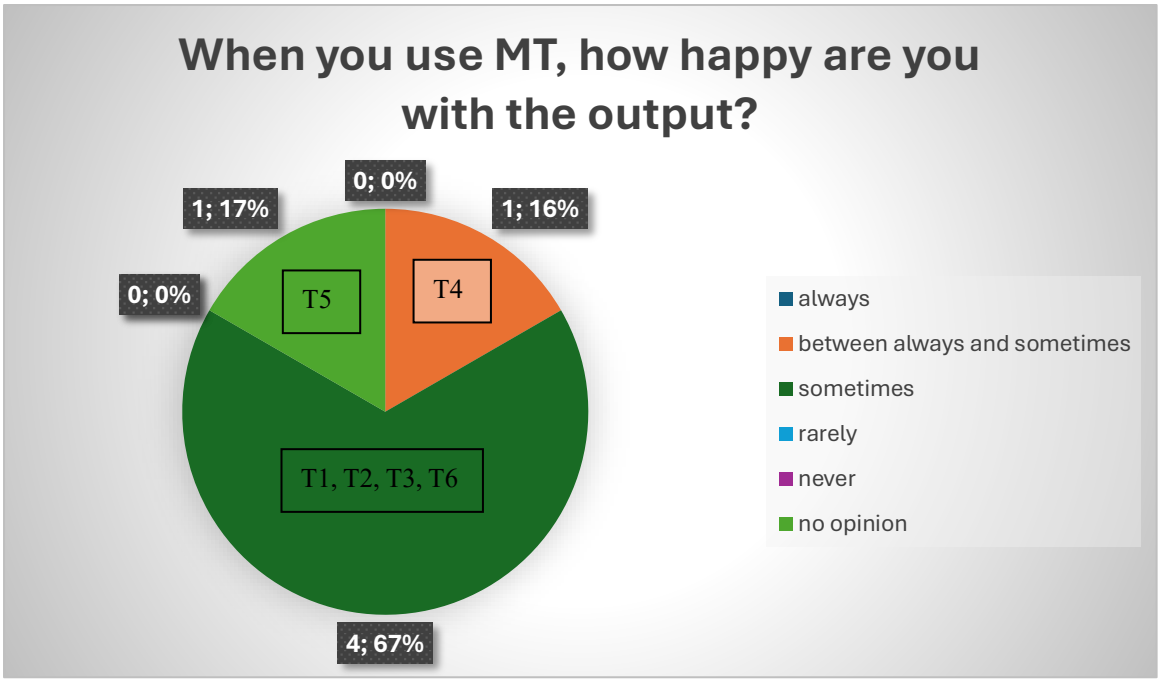


Figure 113: Responses to the question "When you use MT, how happy are you with the output?" by T1-T6

Subsequently, the participants were asked about their impressions of the quality of the output when they use MT. 4 translators (T1, T2, T3 and T6) are sometimes satisfied with the output they receive. T1 considers MT as a helpful tool for grasping the general context in a foreign language. Nonetheless it remains unconvinced of its value when it comes to translating specialised texts, which is the translator's daily task. T3 answered that he is sometimes happy with the quality, though only to a certain degree. T6 chose the "sometimes" option, but she noted that it is often helpful, but needs thorough editing. As T5 does not use MT for translational purposes, the participant does not have an opinion on that topic. T4 is somewhere between always and sometimes. She added that she is generally happy; however, she always proofreads and verifies the output, as there are bound to be mistakes, there always are.

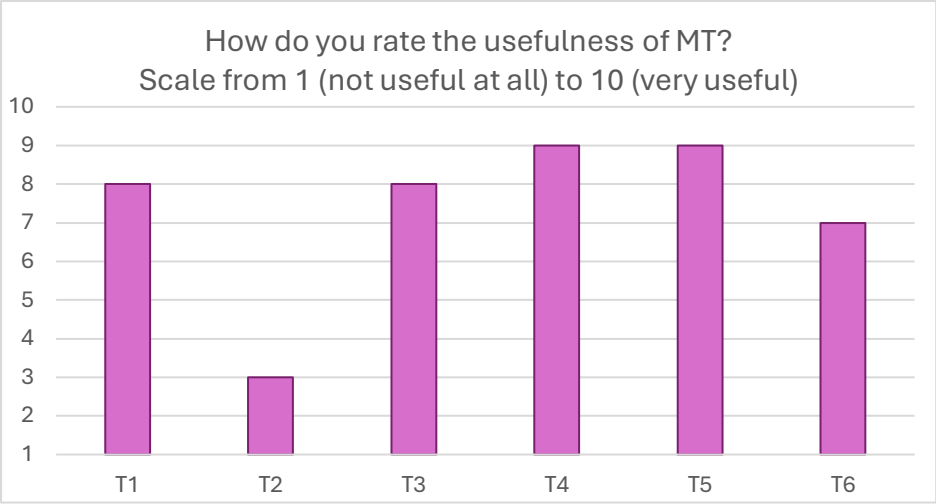


Figure 114: MT usefulness ratings provided by T1-T6 (1-10 scale)

The figure above displays the MT usefulness rating provided by the translators from both groups, and the majority find MT useful. Only T2 gave it only 3 points on the scale, since she does not use it very often and prefers to use AI tools to help provide some explanations of terms in different contexts. To better understand the outcomes presented in the chart, some further clarifications given by translators will be provided. T5 does not use MT, but for her purposes, she rates ChatGPT 9/10. Nevertheless, she added in the questionnaire that it depended on the version of the model. Sometimes the older version works better in her opinion. She only uses ChatGPT occasionally to look for synonyms or to check the meaning of a term. T1 finds MT useful for understanding the general context in a foreign language and, for this very reason, gives it 8 out of 10 points. However, the person does not consider it helpful for translating specialised texts, which is what the translator does on a daily basis. T3 rates the usefulness rather high (8/10 points) as it makes the work faster, but he emphasises that this applies only if it is used correctly. He adds that in his view, DeepL is a better machine translation engine because it is more accurate and does not "make things up". He notes that there are naturally occasional errors in terminology, overly literal translations, etc., but overall, he believes it is currently the best machine translation tool available on the market. ChatGPT, on the other hand, is for him mainly a tool for research and for getting an initial overview of a topic when he needs to broaden his knowledge on a particular issue. From his perspective, it is not bad as a strictly translation-focused tool, but it tends to overinterpret and mistranslate when the text is too long or too complex. T4 is convinced that MT is really useful in most situations, where you can use its vast database of terminology and "knowledge" of a given field, language, widely used phrases, and even whole segments, when you do not have your own translation memories. Moreover, you do not have to type everything yourself, so it saves time. These arguments

clearly illustrate why she rated the usefulness of MT at 9 out of 10 points. However, it always needs verification, as it might get confused or hallucinate, or not know the specifics of a given, very niche domain or institution. In T4's experience, DeepL tries to find appropriate translations in its memories and parallel texts it has access to, which works very well in most cases; however, it might result in some awkward phrasing, translations that do not fit in context, or are totally out of place. On the other hand, ChatGPT might be more able to create more coherent translations, taking into account the context and relations between parts of a text; it also might be wrong about terminology, especially as tricky as legalese. The last translator, T6, regards MT as very helpful for drafts and wording options, but legal texts still require expert post-editing and fact- or register-checks, in her opinion. That is why she rated the usefulness of MT at 7 out of 10 points.

T1 stated that the quality is below average. The translator believes that the quality is slightly better in the first part of the text, but poorer in the second part of the text, since there are more mistakes. She gave two examples of the terms translated incorrectly, i.e., "zrzeczenie się prawa do odkrywania dowodów" and "zaufanie konstruktywne". The translator was right, stating that the first part was translated by DeepL, and the second one by ChatGPT. This conclusion is reflected in the table, which presents the errors attributed to DeepL and ChatGPT along with their severity. The translator identified 10 errors later attributed to DeepL and 22 belonging to ChatGPT. The biggest challenge for those tools was posed by *Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)*. 9 of them were attributed to DeepL (3 major, 5 minor, 1 neutral), and 12 to ChatGPT (5 major, 2 minor, 5 neutral). The translator added that the other (worse) part could be generated by ChatGPT if it has not received a specific and well-formulated prompt. It must be added that, to my mind, ChatGPT needs some directions and information about the goal of the translation, and I instructed it as follows: "Could you please translate this legal text into Polish? Please note that the document originates from the United States, and there are significant differences between the U.S. and Polish legal systems. Be extremely careful and consistent in your use of specialised legal terminology. Please, send me the translation in a Word document." Even though the tool received clear instructions, it has not managed sufficiently to translate the text properly. The biggest challenge for it may have been that the original text was long, and ChatGPT's free version does not have enough capacity to handle it.

T2 further commented in an e-mail to me that the translations of both parts were of low quality, and it is difficult to say whether either of them was better. T2 wrote that the first part was translated by DeepL and the second one by ChatGPT, which is true. This translator gave one instance of an incorrectly translated term: "podział" instead of "wydział" (family division).

She also notes that the context was not taken into account and that it is a word-for-word translation. It seems to her that in the second part, generated by ChatGPT, the legal context was taken into consideration, at least to a minimal extent. The translator observed 33 issues associated with DeepL in total and 41 with ChatGPT. 16 neutral and 1 minor issues can be found in the category *Style (readability, consistent style and tone)*, identified in DeepL, and 23 neutral ones in ChatGPT. Many mistakes can also be seen in the categories: *Translation errors* (mistranslation, additions or omissions) – 3 major ones generated by DeepL and 11 (10 major and 1 minor) to ChatGPT. Also, in the *Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)* category, there are many issues – 8 neutral ones attributed to DeepL, and 2 neutral ones to ChatGPT.

T5, which was also in the first group, argues that the very beginning was acceptable, but the translation of the segment "JUDGMENT OF DIVORCE" was incorrect. There was a calque and English-specific syntax, which cannot be directly applied in Polish without making the text awkward and unclear. The problems also included the use of incorrect collocations and the lack of appropriate legal terminology. Later on, the translation was reasonably accurate, with one important term translated incorrectly, which is SPOUSAL SUPPORT, as "WSPARCIE DLA MAŁŻONKA" – "wsparcie" has a wide range of meanings in Polish and it needs to be changed into "OBOWIĄZEK ALIMENTACYJNY" (maintenance obligation), and one calque: "jeśli ma to zastosowanie" at the end of the phrase, which is a literal translation from English ("if applicable") and does not conform to Polish syntax. In her opinion, the translation was worse in the part "STATUTORY PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN RIGHTS PROVISION", and it got better in the segment: "EXTINGUISHMENT OF PRIOR WILL". There were some major problems, such as the omission of certain expressions, and sentence structure hindering the comprehension of a key part of the judgment. Furthermore, omitting commas or placing them incorrectly altered the meaning of the phrase, and the text was often unclear, hard to understand, and some parts of the original text were missing, for example, the omission of the specified places where the judgment can be registered. As T5 does not use MT, it was impossible for her to state which system translated which part. This translator identified the most issues under *Terminology and translation consistency*, with 13 errors attributed to DeepL (5 major and 8 neutral) and 16 to ChatGPT (5 major and 11 neutral). There were also many issues in the *Style (readability, consistent style and tone)* category: 8 that can be traced back to DeepL (4 major, 1 minor, 3 neutral) and 10 to ChatGPT (3 major, 7 neutral). The translator identified as many as 32 issues in total, that were linked to DeepL, and 35 to ChatGPT.

T3 from the second group admits that the quality varies throughout the text. According to him, the first part was better and more precise in terms of terminology. He is of the opinion

that the reason some parts are better than others is that AI sometimes struggles to "understand" the context, which results in overly literal translations. The main problem was the incorrect selection of terminology. T3 notes that the differences in the quality of the MT were rather subtle to him, but in his view, the first part was translated using DeepL, and the second one by ChatGPT, which is not the case. In fact, it was the other way round. What is also interesting, the translator believes that the first part is better (generated by ChatGPT), but he found much more issues there, in total 17, and only 4 that can be associated with DeepL. The majority of the issues he noted fall into the *Terminology and translation consistency category*: 10 major ones linked to ChatGPT and 2 to DeepL. The reason for that may be in the personal preferences of the translator. He believes that DeepL is a better machine translation engine because it is more accurate and does not "make things up". In his opinion, it is currently the best machine translation tool available on the market, whereas ChatGPT is for him mainly a tool for research and for getting an initial overview of a topic when he needs to broaden his knowledge on a particular issue. As a strictly translation-focused tool, it is not bad, but it tends to overinterpret and mistranslate when the text is too long or too complex. Taking this perspective into consideration, it is easier to understand why the translator thought that the first part (the better one in his opinion) was done by DeepL. He does not use ChatGPT for this purposes that often.

T4, surprisingly, noted that the first half of the text might be a bit worse in terms of meaning, as it needs more refinement and verification, since more phrases are translated literally, which can be misleading in some places and redundant in others. She thinks in general that there are more corrections in the first half: the use of passive voice, some calques from the source text, and some awkward phrases that would not be used in real life and might even not be understood, e.g. all property owned by the parties – "cały majątek posiadany przez strony"; domestic obligations – "zobowiązania domowe"; hereby is extinguished – "zostają niniejszym wygaszone". However, the differences are not glaring in her opinion, it is difficult for her to clearly state which MT did which part, but she thinks that the first half might be the work of DeepL and the second – ChatGPT. The reason is that, in her experience, which is not vast as far as working with AI translations is concerned, DeepL tries to find appropriate translations in its memories and parallel texts it has access to, which works very well in most cases, however might result in some awkward phrasing, translations that do not fit in context, or are totally out of place. On the other hand, ChatGPT might be more able to create more coherent translations, taking into account the context and relations between parts of a text, however it also might be wrong about terminology, especially as tricky as legalese. This translator is also mistaken about which tool was used to translate which part of the text. The first part was translated by ChatGPT,

and the second one by DeepL. In this case, this assessment is supported by the number of errors identified during the post-editing process, as more issues were found in the ChatGPT version (33) than in the DeepL version (28), which confirms her statement that the first part was of lower quality. Most issues were assigned to *Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)* category, with 11 errors attributed to DeepL (1 major, 2 minor, 8 neutral), and 14 to ChatGPT (8 major, 3 minor and 3 neutral). Another category, where many issues can be found is *Style (readability, consistent style and tone)* with 6 issues associated with DeepL (1 minor and 5 neutral), and 11 with ChatGPT (2 major, 3 minor, 6 neutral ones.)

T6 identified the most issues of all the translators. The translator detected as many as 47 total errors that came out from DeepL output and 50 that originated from ChatGPT. The category with the highest number of errors is *Terminology and translation consistency* – 21 can be linked to DeepL (12 major, 7 minor, 2 neutral), and 18 to ChatGPT (5 major, 12 minor, and 1 neutral). Another category with many errors was *Style (readability, consistent style and tone)*, with 17 issues linked to DeepL (1 major, 12 minor, and 4 neutral) and 15 to ChatGPT (1 major, 12 minor, and 2 neutral). There are instances where only T6 decided to intervene and correct something. The translator very often observed that something was simplified and needed further explanation. T6 paid attention to the fact that a formal legal tone is preserved, and improved legal clarity many times. The translator also observed in many segments that something was omitted in the original version, for example, key elements such as "any right or interest the other may now have therein, or thereof by virtue of being the beneficiary or otherwise." No information was provided by the translator regarding which part was translated by DeepL and which by ChatGPT.

3.4 Conclusions

This paper examined a legal text translated from English to Polish by machine translation tools with error analyses, using the Matecat tool. In contrast with previous research (cf. Boralewska et al. 2021: 75-93), ChatGPT was used instead of Google Translate, and a divorce decree as a type of legal text not yet investigated in this kind of study. As the adoption of ChatGPT and the development of AI continue to grow, I decided to use the tool in my research. In previous research, it was recommended that future research also examine a text in another variety, such as American English. It was also mentioned that analysing a legal text on a different topic could be useful for a broader perspective, and that is why I decided to examine a divorce decree from the United States.

The first part of the experiment focused on the error typology. A significant discrepancy can be observed among the translators regarding error points. In the first group of translators, the total error points vary from 22.5 to 59.5, in the second group from 29.5 to 91. This is, in part, because some translators identify more errors than others, and also because their opinions vary in terms of error severity. For example, T1 only found 8 major errors, but 12 minor ones, while T5 found 29 major ones and only 3 minor ones. The same error is sometimes given a different severity level by different translators.

Another difference can be noticed when looking at the error categories. An error classified by one translator into one category is sometimes classified into another category by a second translator. So, to sum up, sometimes the translators agree on the error type, but perceive the severity level differently, or they agree on the error severity, but classify the errors differently.

Even though big differences can be observed between the translators, there are also some tendencies. The categories that got the most error points overall are *Translation errors* and *Terminology and translation consistency*. *Style* received far fewer error points, and *Tag issues* and *Language quality* received the fewest.

Another aim of this thesis was the comparison between DeepL and ChatGPT. Taking a look at the total errors, all translators found fewer errors in the texts translated by DeepL than in the ones translated by ChatGPT (154 vs 198). Yet, when only looking at the major errors, two translators attributed more errors to DeepL than to ChatGPT. The personal perception of the translators is not always reflected in the errors they found. One translator perceived the ChatGPT text overall as better than the DeepL one, yet he found more issues in the ChatGPT text. It was not possible for all the translators to perceive which part of the text was translated by which tool; some perceived it the other way round.

As to the translators' perception of machine translation in general, five of the six translators rated the usefulness of MT 7 to 9 points out of ten; only one rated it low (3 points). The quality of the translated text of this experiment was perceived as low by the translators. This is also confirmed by the quality assessment in Matecat: not a single text post-edited by sworn translators passed the assessment.

To sum up, the text itself was very demanding and not easy to translate. Even though only certified translators took part in the study, it was not obvious which translation was the most adequate, and there were many discrepancies between their versions. To complete the task,

the translators had to know the differences between the legal system in Poland and in the U.S., and also know the terminology used in these specialised texts. A holistic approach to the text was vital, understanding its context of use, which means adapting it to the target audience. The translators had to understand the text fully and have a "good eye" to spot errors, and, to be able to do that, they needed extensive experience in the field. On top of that, the participants needed to have experience with MT tools, domain-specific expertise, as well as post-editing competence, i.e., the ability to identify errors originating from MT. Taking all this into consideration, it is easy to conclude that there are not many people who fulfil these criteria. That is, this profession will still be irreplaceable. Certified translators must adapt and be familiar with MT tools and AI, such as mentioned ChatGPT for fast inquiries, but one should not be concerned that it will replace us, at least not in the near future. The profession of the translator is changing, but is not yet obsolete. Translators will probably do post-edition more often, but the tools will work rather as support for their work to work faster (they do not need to type everything by themselves). The fast development of MT tools, AI may eliminate translators who are average, but the ones who know and are specialised in a field such as law should not be concerned about their future. Sworn translators will also still be needed for official translations. Translators may specialise in fields like law, which are still difficult for machine translation. Completing law studies is recommended for a better understanding of the domain.

3.5 Limitations of the study

The study also had limitations, which will be listed in this subchapter. The first problematic aspect was that participants were working in isolation. Therefore, it could not be properly supervised if they worked only in the Matecat program or if they were also doing some editing elsewhere, as this matters for post-editing time. Moreover, they did not have the opportunity to discuss problematic fragments or determine together the appropriate category for assigning a specific error. Such a discussion could facilitate agreement on a single category applicable across all cases.

Another problematic point was that not all the translators had similar expertise in machine translation tools and post-edition competencies, which could also affect the results of the study. The competences affecting MT encompass the knowledge of errors and risks associated with MT, while post-editing competences entail the ability to identify errors produced by MT. The next crucial competence, which is not easy to guarantee, is the verification competence, i.e. the ability to evaluate and correct a machine-generated translation, and above all to quickly identify semantic errors in often fluent translations and eliminate them.

It was very challenging to find participants who are certified translators, competent in this field, and eager to take part in such a vast study. They should also have cultural competencies, i.e., know the differences between legal systems, etc., in the U.S. and Great Britain. Some do not specialise in legal translations, and it was necessary to look further. Fortunately, the community of certified translators on Facebook is very friendly and helpful, and I managed to find even three participants for each group (at first, two per group were planned.)

Last but not least, Matecat was raising concerns at first among the participants, because they have never used the tool before. Some wanted to complete the experiment tasks in Word, but after a thorough clarification on how the tool works, they agreed to do their annotations and corrections in Matecat. They noticed soon that the tool is very similar to the ones they use on a daily basis. Nevertheless, technology can be hindering for some translators, and one certified translator who initially agreed to take part in the research had to resign eventually, as she translates or corrects documents manually or only in Word. It would be beneficial for further research to extend the analysis to other domains, for example, technical texts, and also to explore additional translation directions and language combinations, given that the quality of MT output differs depending on language direction and domain. Another relevant direction for future research would be to investigate how the paid versions of ChatGPT and DeepL handle specialised translations and whether they lead to measurable improvements in output quality.

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Appendices

Appendix I Source text

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MACOMB

FAMILY DIVISION

XXX,

Plaintiff,

Case No. XXX

Hon: Kathryn A. George

v.

XXX,

Defendant

Walter J Czechowski (P26362)	Jolanta Dziadowicz Urbaniak (P48073)
BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC	**ATTORNEY AT LAW**
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586-754-1450	313-871-7924

JUDGMENT OF DIVORCE

This cause having come on to be heard upon the Complaint for Divorce filed herein; and proofs having been taken in open Court from which it satisfactorily appears to this Court that the material facts alleged in the Complaint are true, and that there has been a breakdown in the marriage relationship to the extent that the objects of matrimony have been destroyed and there remains no reasonable likelihood that the marriage relationship can be preserved;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDICATED THAT:

DIVORCE

The marriage between the Plaintiff and Defendant be, and the same hereby is dissolved, and a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between the parties is also adjudged.

SPOUSAL SUPPORT

Neither party to this action shall be entitled to receive spousal support from the other party, and the same is hereby forever barred. The parties forego their statutory right to petition

the court for modification and agree that the spousal support provision is final, binding, and non-modifiable.

HEALTH INSURANCE (COBRA)

Each party shall have the right pursuant to the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), to continue any current health insurance coverage for himself or herself at the other party's place of employment, if applicable. Each party shall cooperate to the extent necessary to facilitate obtaining this coverage and shall forthwith provide a copy of this Judgment to his/her respective employer.

PENSION

STATUTORY PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN RIGHTS PROVISION

Except as provided otherwise in this Judgment, both parties shall retain as their sole and separate property, all right, title, and interest to their respective pension plan, profit sharing plan, stock plan, retirement, contract of life, endowment or annuity insurance, individual retirement accounts (IRA), simplified employee pension program (SEP), or deferred compensation benefits, available through their past, present, or future employment, not otherwise provided for in this Judgment, free and clear of any claim of the other. To the extent that such plans or benefit programs provide or make allowance for the payment of any death benefits or life insurance, or any benefit in which the other is named as beneficiary, any designation of the other as beneficiary to these benefits shall be null and void from and after the date of this Judgment of Divorce, by reason of both parties' express waiver.

PROPERTY SETTLEMENT

Real Estate: No Real Property has been acquired during said marriage, all property owned by the parties prior to the marriage shall be awarded to said parties.

Vehicles: Each party shall receive their automobile, and be responsible for the loan or lease payment thereon, holding the other party harmless therefrom.

Bank Accounts, Credit Union Accounts, Stock Accounts: Each party shall retain their accounts as their sole property.

Miscellaneous Personal Property:

Each party shall be awarded all other personal property in his or her possession.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties hereto shall execute whatever documents are required to effectuate the within property settlement, including Deeds, Certificates of Title, etc.

MARITAL DEBTS

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each of the parties hereto shall be responsible for their own respective debts indemnifying and holding the other party harmless from any further liability

thereon, including any costs, interest, attorney fees, and credit repair to enforce said debt obligations.

BANKRUPTCY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Plaintiff and Defendant acknowledge that assuming their individual share of the marital debts, that they have under the Property Settlement, assumed all domestic obligations which are not dischargeable under the Bankruptcy Code 11 USC 1328(B)(5).

Although the Property Settlement terms contained herein may not be generally dischargeable in Bankruptcy, property settlement terms/payments may be dischargeable under certain Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Plans.

All monies each respective party may owe the other pursuant to the property settlement and the hold harmless provisions in this Judgment of Divorce shall be non-dischargeable in bankruptcy.

Should either party herein file bankruptcy and it is determined that the monies said bankruptcy debtor may owe to the other party herein, pursuant to the within property settlement and hold harmless obligations, is dischargeable in bankruptcy, then said monies to the full extend owed the other party shall be automatically converted to non-dischargeable spousal support payable to the other party.

This provision is independent of, and not limited or affected by, the spousal support provision previously set forth in the Judgment of Divorce.

STATUTORY INSURANCE PROVISION

Any interest which the parties may have had in any of the insurance policies or contracts of the other party shall be and hereby is extinguished, and the parties shall, in the future, hold all such insurance free and clear from any right or interest which the other may have had heretofore, or may now have therein, or thereof by virtue of being the beneficiary or otherwise.

Each party acknowledges that, notwithstanding the language of this clause, they have been advised by their respective counsel that under ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) the plan administrator may pay benefits to the designated beneficiary in the plan documents.

Therefore, it shall be the responsibility of the parties, and not the attorneys, to affirmatively submit necessary documentation to the plan administrator to change beneficiaries to effectuate the intent of the Judgment. The parties hereby forever release, discharge and hold harmless their respective attorneys from such undertaking.

DOWER RIGHTS

The provisions heretofore made for the Plaintiff and Defendant in the Property Settlement portion of this Judgment of Divorce shall be in lieu of dower in the lands of each other, and Plaintiff and Defendant shall hereafter hold their remaining lands free and discharged from any such dower right or claim, and said provisions shall also be in full satisfaction of all claims that they may have in any property which the other now owns, or may hereinafter own, or in which they have or may have had any interest.

MERGER OF CLAIMS AND BAN ON FURTHER SUITS

Any and all claims between the parties, whether discovered or undiscovered, for actions or omissions up to the date of the entry of this Judgment, including but not limited to tort claims for personal injuries, shall be and hereby are merged herein, and are barred hereby.

FULL DISCLOSURE

The parties hereto have made a full and complete disclosure of the assets and liabilities acquired by each of them and retained by each of them and in each of the parties' possession at the time of the entry of the Judgment of Divorce. If it is determined that either party failed to make a complete disclosure of the assets, that party may be penalized by the court awarding a **100%** interest in the non-disclosed asset to the innocent party and/or **100%** liability of the non-disclosed debt to the non-innocent party.

MUTUAL RELEASE

The parties hereto fully release and discharge each other, their heirs and personal representatives from any and all claims which either has or may have against the other growing out of the marriage relationship except as provided in this Judgment, and except any claim resulting from an act of fraud perpetrated in connection with this action.

ADVICE OF COUNSEL

Each party acknowledges that while they have had access to advice of legal counsel during the course of these legal proceedings, that this Judgment of Divorce is entered into of his or her own violation, and that by virtue of this settlement, the parties have avoided further attorney fees, further legal proceedings, and ultimately a trail which could produce a significantly different result, favorable or unfavorable, than the agreement set forth. The parties likewise acknowledge, through their signatures, their satisfaction with this Judgment and that, except for issues within the continuing jurisdiction of this Court, that this is a full, final and binding Judgment.

TAX ADVICE

The parties understand that they may incur certain tax liabilities associated with the division of material assets contained herein. The counsel for both parties have indicated to each

party that they are not tax specialists and each party should consult their own tax advisor regarding any/all tax implications associated with the division of marital assets herein.

RELEASE OF ATTORNEYS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RELATIVE TO NOT TAX & BANKRUPTCY ADVICE

The attorneys for the respective parties are released as attorneys of record in post-Judgment proceedings, unless specifically retained by the respective client for such post-Judgment action.

Plaintiff's and Defendant's attorneys are further released from any responsibility or obligation to represent the client in the review, entry, submission, etc. of any deferred division order, e.g. Qualified Domestic Relations Order, Domestic Relations Order, Eligible Domestic Relations Order, Court Order Acceptable for Processing, etc., concerning the division of any pensions, retirement plans, and other deferred compensation plans as provided for in this Judgment unless specifically retained by the client for said post-judgment matter by execution of a separate Engagement Agreement.

Each party acknowledges by signing his/her name approving this Judgment that he/she has not received accounting, bankruptcy or tax advice from BIEBER & CZECHOWSKI, PLLC and its associates.

The Plaintiff, upon date of entry of this Judgment of Divorce, does hereby discharge Walter J. Czechowski attorney, and acknowledges that he is fully and completely satisfied with all legal services rendered by counsel concerning this matter, and all fees and costs charged were fair, just and reasonable.

RETENTION OF JURISDICTION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

This Court shall retain jurisdiction for the purpose of enforcing all the terms and conditions of this Judgment, until all of the provisions of this Judgment have been satisfied. This Judgment of Divorce shall be in effect as of the date of its entry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By execution of this Judgment by the parties, the parties acknowledge and affirm that the terms of the Property Settlement incorporated herein do include any and all property of whatsoever kind, real, personal, tangible or intangible, or chooses in action in which these parties may have a claim, all of which has been fully and fairly disclosed.

RECORDING OF DOCUMENTS

This Judgment of Divorce shall and does hereby serve and act to perfect any security interests provided for in this Judgment and to effect a full, perfect and immediate transfer and conveyance to each of the parties respectively, of any and all right, title, interest and claim of

the opposite party in and to the property hereinbefore described in the Property Settlement provisions of this Judgment as awarded to each of said parties respectively; and, in the event that either of said parties shall neglect and fail to execute and deliver appropriate documents, titles or deeds as ordered by this Judgment or if either party so desires, a copy of this Judgment may be recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds in or the office of the appropriate company, Local, State and/or Federal agency and/or Register of Deeds in any other appropriate County of the State of Michigan or any other State and/or with the appropriate authorities of any Foreign Government, as may be provided for by applicable laws and Treaties, for the purpose of giving notice to the world of such transfer, conveyance and security interests with like effect as if such document, titles or deeds had, in fact, been so executed, delivered and records.

WAIVER OF DISCOVERY

Both parties waive their right to answers to interrogatories. Each party requests counsel to proceed in this matter without discovery.

PAYMENT OF ATTORNEY FEES

Plaintiff shall be responsible for $500.00 of Defendant's attorney fees, and shall make payment within 10 days from the entry of this Judgment.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF PRIOR WILL

All the rights of the parties as defined in MCLA 700.2806 of the Estates and Protected Individuals Code (EPIC) in and to the estate and property of the other party is hereby extinguished and waived, by virtue of the property settlement ordered herein; and that all benefits which would otherwise pass to either party by intestate succession or by virtue of the provisions of any Will executed prior to this divorce are hereby abolished, waived by each party, and forever extinguished.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST

If, due to omission or commission by either party, or the death or disability of either party prior to implementation and satisfaction of the entire terms of this Judgment, the other party does not receive any asset or other benefit that he or she was intended to receive under the terms of this Judgment, the person or entity that receives or holds that asset or benefit shall do so in a constructive trust for the benefit of the party who was the intended recipient of that asset or benefit under this Judgment. The parties intend that this clause be binding on their estates, heirs and assigns.

RESOLUTION OF LAST CLAIM

As of this date, this Judgment disposes of the last pending claim between the parties and closes the case

KATHRYN A. GEORGE

CIRCUIT JUDGE

_____

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

CONSENT TO ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

BY: XXX Court Clerk

The parties, as evidenced by their respective signatures affixed hereto, do hereby consent to the entry of the above Consent Judgment of Divorce.

_____	_____
XXX	XXX
Plaintiff	Defendant

Approved as to Form:

_____	_____
Walter J. Czechowski (P26362)	Jolanta Dziadowicz Urbaniak (P48073)
Attorney for Plaintiff	Attorney for Defendant

Appendix II Machine translation outputs

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1S9tFVBzb1WH2hYtVxGkEcT13iTVpWMpy

Appendix III QR Job summaries

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1usIdbP8vx4v5OP3qN41tb5saBTW9oS6j

Appendix IV Questionnaires

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18QRWiRHMt7ag7RrD_RtCstJHDCkvFO46