

**The English Word *One* and its Finnish Equivalent
– A Contrastive Study**

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TEISALA, SINI: The English Word *One* and its Finnish Equivalent – A Contrastive Study

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Tässä pro gradu -tutkielmassa tutkitaan englanninkielen sanaa *one* ja sen suomenkielisiä vastineita. Tutkielman tarkoituksena on selvittää, mitä eri merkityksiä sanalla *one* on ja minkälaisia suomenkielisiä vastineita sen eri merkitykset saavat. Kyseessä on korpusaineistoon perustuva kontrastiivinen tutkimus, jossa tarkastellaan millaisissa ympäristöissä sanaa *one* ja sen vastineita käytetään. Päällimmäisenä tarkoituksena on löytää syntaktisia vihjeitä, joiden avulla jokin käännösohjelma osaisi valita sanan *one* oikean suomenkielisen vastineen.

Tutkielman ensimmäisessä osassa esitellään tutkimuksessa käytetyt sanakirjat, kieliopit ja korpus, sekä selostetaan tutkimusmetodi. Myös tutkimuksen taustalla vaikuttavat kielitieteen haarat, kontrastiivinen lingvistiikka, korpuslingvistiikka, konekääntäminen ja kollokaatio, käydään läpi. Tämän jälkeen tarkastellaan englanninkielisen sanan *one* eri käyttötapoja ja merkityksiä ja selvitetään sen mahdolliset suomenkieliset vastineet yksi- ja kaksikielisten sanakirjojen ja kielioppiteosten avulla.

Tutkielman empiirinen osa koostuu korpusaineiston analyysistä. Korpusaineisto on peräisin Tampereen yliopiston kaksikielisestä käännöskorpuksesta *Tampere Bilingual Corpus of Finnish and English (TamBiC)*, joka koostuu suomen- ja englanninkielisistä kauno- ja tietokirjallisista teksteistä ja niiden englannin- ja suomenkielisistä käännöksistä.

Sanakirja- ja kielioppianalyysin perusteella sanalle *one* löytyi kolme pääasiallista käyttötapaa, ja näille yhteensä kuusi eri rakennetta tai merkitystä. Suomenkielisiä vastineita löytyi kaiken kaikkiaan 13. Osa vastineista on keskenään vaihtokelpoisia, eli yhdelle sanan *one* merkitykselle on kaksi tai useampia suomenkielisiä vastineita. Sanaa *one* käytetään itsenäisenä pronomininä (*one*₁), joka voidaan tietyissä tilanteissa luokitella myös numeraaliksi, determinanttina (*one*₂) ja epämääräisenä subjektina (*one*₃). Useimmiten *one*₁ esiintyy yksin tai prepositiorakenteessa *one of + substantiivilauseke*. Näiden suomenkielisiä vastineita ovat muun muassa *yksi*, *eräs*, *sellainen*, \emptyset eli nollavastine ja *toinen*. Determinanttia (*one*₂) käytetään, kun halutaan painottaa pääsanaa tai merkityksessä 'tietty'. Näiden suomenkielisiä vastineita ovat muun muassa *yksi*, *eräs* ja *toinen*. Epämääräinen subjekti *one*₃ viittaa ihmisiin yleensä, mutta sillä voidaan viitata myös puhujaan itseensä. Epämääräisen subjektin suomenkielinen yleisin vastine oli nollapersoona.

Korpusaineistosta löytyi edellä mainittujen vastineiden lisäksi useita muita vastineita, mutta monissa tapauksissa aineiston määrä jäi liian vähäiseksi, eikä näin ollen täyttä varmuutta niiden yleisyydestä saatu. Muutamissa tapauksissa korpusaineiston analysointi auttoi löytämään eroja vastineiden välillä. Lisäksi korpusanalyysi paljasti useita idiomeja tai fraaseja, joille löytyi myös suomenkieliset idiomaattiset vastineet. Toisaalta käännöskoneen kykyä erottaa *one*₁ ja *one*₃ toisistaan on mahdotonta selvittää, sillä ne voivat esiintyä hyvinkin samankaltaisissa rakenteissa, mutta vaativat täysin erilaiset suomenkieliset vastineet.

Avainsanat: korpuslingvistiikka, kontrastiivinen lingvistiikka, konekääntäminen, käännösvastineet

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1. Introduction

As early as in 1966, Angus McIntosh was interested in designing a computer program which would translate texts from one language to another (McIntosh and Halliday, 1966). To illustrate his method, he designed a theoretical program for translating the English word *know* into its French equivalents *savoir* and *connaître* in D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The idea was to use the different syntactical contexts occurring with *know* to determine which of the two French verbs would be more appropriate. This thesis adopts the same approach, but with a different language pair - English and Finnish – and the word under investigation is the English word *one*.

Following the principles for contrastive analysis established by Robert Lado (1957, 66-74), the study will begin with a survey of monolingual English dictionaries and grammars to see what different uses and meanings the word *one* has. Then, with the help of a bilingual dictionary, a list of all the possible Finnish equivalents of *one* will be drawn up, and the equivalents will be analysed in more detail with the help of Finnish dictionaries and grammars.

The next step in the analysis is to see if any of the patterns which emerge from this theoretical overview would help a computer to translate *one* correctly into Finnish.

In the practical part of the thesis, a set of data taken from a bilingual corpus will be analysed to find further structural patterns that would help a program choose the correct Finnish alternative for each instance of the English word *one*.

The English dictionaries used are *the Cambridge International Dictionary of English* (1995), *Collins Cobuild English Dictionary* (1995) and *the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2009). The Finnish dictionaries are *Kielitoimiston sanakirja* (2006) and *Nyky-suomen sanakirja* (1980). The corpus data is taken from the Tampere Bilingual Corpus of Finnish and English (TamBiC).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Dictionaries used

The dictionary analysis of this thesis was conducted with the help of both English and Finnish monolingual dictionaries and one bilingual dictionary. The English dictionaries used were *the Cambridge International Dictionary of English* (1995), *Collins Dictionary* (2011) and *the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2009), referred to hereafter as the CIDE, Collins and the LDCE, respectively. The Finnish dictionaries used were *Kielitoimiston sanakirja* (2006) and *Nykysuomen sanakirja* (1980), referred to respectively as KTSK and NSS. The bilingual dictionary consulted for the equivalents of *one* was *Englanti-suomi-suursanakirja* by Hurme et al. (2003). This particular bilingual dictionary was chosen, because it was the largest one available, and it was assumed that a larger dictionary would provide the most comprehensive list of equivalents, whereas as a smaller one would only list the most frequent ones.

2.2 Grammars used

The dictionary analysis was further improved with the help of grammars, as they provide more information of the uses of the words. The English grammars used were *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* by Huddleston and Pullum (2002) and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Quirk et al. (1985).

For the discussion of the Finnish equivalents *Iso Suomen Kielioppi* by Hakulinen et al. (2004) was the only grammar consulted. *Kielenhuollon käsikirja* by Iisa et al. (2006) was also used, but it is more of a guide to language usage rather than an actual grammar.

2.3 Corpus used

The corpus used in this study is the Tampere Bilingual Corpus of Finnish and English (TamBiC). It is a two-million-word corpus, which consists of two subcorpora: English texts with Finnish translations and Finnish texts with English translations. The original texts and their translations

have been aligned, so that the search results always include both the original sentence and its translation. The corpus includes both fiction and non-fiction, the latter of which consists of news texts, magazine articles and scientific dissertation abstracts, among others. The corpus is not tagged, which made the sorting of the data rather tedious, as much manual labour was needed.

It needs to be noted that using translated texts could be an issue because, as Barlow (2008, 102) notes translated texts have features which are not present in texts written originally in that language. According to Baker (1996, 176) translations include such features as simplification and explicitation. Translators might present the information given in the original text in a more simple way, or use more simple language (simplification), or they might add information, which is not present in the original text (explicitation; Baker 1996, 167). However, as Barlow (2008, 102) points out, “the use of large corpora should help to ‘wash out’ the influence of particular translations so that reliable equivalence data can be obtained.” In addition, the reliability of the data used for this study is further improved by the fact that the TamBiC includes texts which are originally written in Finnish, and therefore the English translation could not have affected the choice of the Finnish equivalent of *one*.

2.4 Method

The study follows the principles for contrastive analysis established by Robert Lado (1957, 66-74), which consist of three steps:

1. Locate the best structural description of the languages involved.
2. Summarize in compact outline form all the structures.
3. Actual comparison of the two languages structures, pattern by pattern.

As the current study focuses on a single word rather than a structure, the process needs to be altered to fit the current purposes. During the first step, the form, meaning and distribution of the structure need to be described (Lado 1957, 67). The form means “[t]he sounds and their arrangement and the units which they constitute” (Lado 1961, 5), which is not of issue here, since the current study is only focusing on one word only (*one*), and more specifically on one form of the word, omitting any

inflected forms such as the plural. Meaning should be self-explanatory and different meanings of the word are certainly discussed. Distribution means “the permitted environments in which each form appears” (Lado 1961, 5), which in the current study means all the structures where the word *one* is used. The second step means listing all the findings of the first step in written form, therefore chapters 4 and 5 are the results of the first two steps. The study will begin with a survey of monolingual English dictionaries and grammars to see what different uses and meanings the word *one* has. Then, with the help of a bilingual dictionary, a list of all the possible Finnish equivalents of *one* will be drawn up, and they are then analysed in more detail.

The third step of the analysis forms chapters 6 and 7. First, the patterns which emerge from the theoretical overview of chapters 4 and 5 are analysed, in order to see if they would help a computer programme to translate *one* correctly into Finnish. In chapter 6, all the uses of *one* are listed in a table form, along with English examples and their Finnish equivalents. In chapter 7, a set of data taken from the TamBiC will be analysed to find further structural patterns that would help a computer programme to choose the correct Finnish alternative for each instance of the English word *one*. The ultimate goal is to produce a pseudo code of some sort, which could work as a basis for developing a computer translator. What needs to be noted here is that there is not an actual computer programme that could be used to test the code with, so the study will remain on more of a theoretical level.

There are many different models for contrastive analysis (c.f. Chesterman (1998, 90-91)), but this particular method was chosen, because it was found to be rather straightforward, simple and it proceeded in a clear way. Other methods, such as the Contrastive Functional Analysis by Andrew Chesterman (1998) were considered, but thought unsuitable for the purposes of the current study, whereas Lado’s (1957) method seemed the most appealing.

The analysis of the data proceeded in the following manner: The data was printed out and then sorted manually into groups. At the first stage, the sentences were divided according to the structure in which *one* was used. Then, at the second stage, these groups were further divided into

smaller groups according to the Finnish equivalent of *one*. This led to 15 manageable groups, which were then analysed in detail. As was already mentioned in section 2.3, the lack of grammatical tags prevented the utilisation of electronic sorting, which of course made the process slower and more laborious.

3. Theoretical background

This chapter discusses the key concepts behind this thesis, namely: contrastive linguistics; the use of corpora, and especially bilingual corpora, in linguistic research; machine translation; and collocation.

3.1 Contrastive linguistics

Contrastive linguistics has been around for a long time, but modern time with all its advanced computer technology has given it a new boost (Gómez-González and Duval-Suárez 2003, 21-22). The emergence of bi- or multilingual corpora has especially offered new opportunities for many fields of language research, including translation studies and bilingual lexicography, in addition to contrastive linguistics (Johansson 2007, 301).

Barlow (2008, 101) presents two approaches to contrastive studies, of which the second is adopted in the present study. In this “approach, a particular word, construction, or semantic category is chosen and then the corresponding or ‘equivalent’ items in two languages are investigated” (Barlow 2008, 101). However, as Nickel (1971a, 5) points out, functional-semantic equivalence is something that is probably impossible to establish, because “individual languages possess systems and subsystems peculiar to themselves”. Krzeszowski (1971, 37) gives a broader definition of equivalence, as he notes that “equivalent constructions are those constructions which, at least sometimes, are mutually translatable”. This definition is of course more permissive and therefore more usable, since some degree of equivalence is needed for contrastive studies, as it would be impossible to conduct any studies if equivalence could not be established. In fact, Nickel (1971a, 5) suggests that “the best one can do is to take a pragmatic view and approach it by way of a notion of ‘quasi-equivalence’ with approximate values”.

Filipović (1984, 107) raises the issue of primary data for contrastive analysis. He presents his own contrastive projects, where he used both grammars and other written sources but also corpora and native informants (Filipović 1984, 107-109). His conclusion is that a valid contrastive

study must include an analysis of corpus data, because it is the only way to achieve “precise data on distribution” (Filipović 1984, 113). This is a strong point and gives support for the topic of the next section, which is about another “rediscovered” field of linguistics, namely corpus linguistics.

3.2 Corpus linguistics

Corpus linguistics is “the study of language on the basis of text corpora” (Aijmer and Altenberg 1991, 1). As was the case with contrastive linguistics (see section 3.1 above), the development of computer technology has provided this field of linguistics with new possibilities, in the form of machine-readable corpora (ibid). This type of corpora can be utilized in different fields of linguistics such as lexicography, and they can also provide the basis for contrastive studies (Aijmer and Altenberg 1991, 2).

One major factor that has contributed to the growth of corpus linguistics and of corpus size is the increased availability of electronic texts (Johansson 1991, 305). This is caused by the emergence of computer technology and the Internet. However, there are still issues, such as copyright, which restrict the use of all texts available in electronic form (Johansson 1991, 311).

As was already mentioned at the end of section 3.1, Filipović (1984, 113-114) argues strongly for the use of corpora in contrastive studies. This is because corpora offer information, which cannot be obtained from other sources (Filipović 1984, 113). However, there are different types of corpora of different sizes, and not all corpora are suitable for all types of corpus studies as Meyer (2002, 30) points out. The length of a corpus is not necessarily the most important feature of a corpus, as there are studies which require a balanced corpus, i.e. a corpus which has been compiled so that it includes texts from different genres, written or spoken in different dialects or languages by both males and females of different ages (Meyer 2002, 23-48). All of these features need to be balanced, so that each feature has the same number of words. Therefore, creating a balanced corpus requires more planning than creating a large corpus of just random collection of texts.

3.3 Machine translation

The emergence of machine translation (MT) began in the USA after the Second World War, but less than two decades later, the funding of different projects was withdrawn as the problems of MT became evident. Even though the development of different MT systems was ceased in the USA, different groups in Canada and Europe continued their work. The most successful MT systems are designed to be used in a special language domain, such as the Canadian METEO system, which is used to translate weather reports between English and French. Nowadays, the general public can make use of many different translation programmes available on the Internet, but the translations they provide are of varying quality (Maia 2008, 124-125.)

Why then, is the quality of the more general MT systems poor, or sometimes even unacceptable? According to Arnold (2003, 121) computers are unable to:

- (i) perform vaguely specified tasks
- (ii) learn things (as opposed to being told them)
- (iii) perform common-sense reasoning
- (iv) deal with some problems where there is a large number of potential solutions.

Languages are much more than just words. Even the most simple grammar rules usually include exceptions and those exceptions might include exceptions. However, the mere knowledge of words and grammar is not enough, since language involves a human comprehension of the world. When translating a text from one language to another, the differences in the source and target languages and cultures must also be taken into consideration. Therefore, programming a perfect MT system is an immense task as “one is clearly looking at tens of person years of effort by highly trained linguists for each language just to describe the requisite linguistic knowledge” (Arnold 2003, 135).

Even though the quality of the translations provided by different MT systems is often unsatisfactory, there is a demand for quick, real time, on-line translations. As Hutchins (2003, 162) points out, “for translations of electronic texts on the Internet, such as e-mail and discussion groups – human translation is out of the question.” In these types of situations, a quick, but poor translation is favoured over expensive and slow, high-quality translation.

Arnold (2003, 122) presents three typical ways in which MT systems operate and produce translations, namely direct approach, transfer architecture and interlingual architecture. The direct approach is mainly a word-for-word process, where no linguistic structures are considered. In transfer architecture, three phases can be distinguished, namely analysis, transfer and synthesis, of which the direct approach only employs the transfer phase. The interlingual architecture differs from transfer architecture in that the transfer phase is replaced by “an interlingual representation” (Arnold 2003, 123). This means that “the role of the analysis [phase] is to produce an interlingual representation, which the synthesis [phase] can map to a target language text” (Arnold 2003, 123). It seems legitimate to say, that the more sophisticated MT system, the more programming it needs and the better translations it produces.

3.4 Collocation

Collocation “refers to the mechanism, or fact, that certain words are regularly found in the company of other words” (Wouden 1997, 5). Wouden (1997, 3) notes that collocation has not been a popular field of scientific research but insists (1997, 44) that it should be taken more seriously and treated as an important part of the language. He also notes (1997, 44) that “if realistic linguistic applications of computers are ever to become feasible, the ubiquity of collocational effects must be taken into account”.

There are various definitions for collocation (cf. Benson et al. (2009), Mel’čuk (1998), Philip (2011)). Benson et al. (2009, xix) divide collocations into two sub-groups: grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Grammatical collocation is defined as “a phrase consisting of a dominant word and a preposition or grammatical structure such as an infinitive or a clause” (Benson et al. 2009, xix). Examples of grammatical collocation include *account for*, *adapt to* and *aim at*. Lexical connotations, on the other hand, “consist of nouns, adjectives verbs and adverbs” (Benson et al. 2009, xxxi). Examples of lexical connotation include *put on airs*, *commit murder*, *a rough estimate* and *a pride of lions*. Mel’čuk (1998, 23) defines collocations as “a subclass of [--] set phrases. In

Mel'čuk's (1998, 29-30) view, collocations are formed so that one of the words modifies the meaning of the other, and the choice of the modifying word depends on word which is modified. Philip (2011, 41-42) notes both Benson et al. and Mel'čuk in her work and notes that especially the latter has some shortcomings, as not all collocations have a clear headword and a modifier. In her own work collocation "mean[s the] restriction or focusing of the meaning of all constituents of the collocation." (Philip 2011, 42).

Despite the possible shortcomings in defining collocations, Mel'čuk (1998, 24) makes an apt remark that communication, both written and spoken, does not occur via single words, but via larger units, namely set phrases. What is important about set phrases is that their meaning cannot be interpreted from the meanings of the separate words; instead they have to be learned and used as single units (Mel'čuk 1998, 24). For the purposes of machine translation, set phrases and collocations could, therefore, be regarded as single units, which could help the translation process.

4. *One*

The word *one* has so many different meanings (the CIDE gives eleven) that it is not reasonable to discuss them all separately. Furthermore, from the view point of the study, it is more reasonable to focus on the structures where *one* occurs, because they are something a computer programme is able to identify. There are five clear patterns which emerge from the examples in the CIDE:

- a) *one* used as the head of a noun phrase without a noun;
- b) *one* used before a prepositional phrase introduced by *of*;
- c) *one* used in a noun phrase before the head noun;
- d) *one* used as a generic pronoun subject;
- e) fixed phrases.

In patterns *a* and *b*, *one* is a pronoun, so these two patterns will be grouped together (*one*₁). In pattern *c*, *one* is a determiner and thus discussed in a section of its own (*one*₂). In pattern *d*, *one* is a generic pronoun and therefore discussed separately as well (*one*₃). All of the fixed phrases found in the dictionaries can be placed under the pronoun or the determiner use of *one*, so they will not be discussed separately here. However, they will be noted in the corpus analysis, as they presumably have fixed Finnish equivalents, which should yield an easy machine translation process.

4.1 *One*₁ (pronoun)

The pronoun *one* can occur as the head of a noun phrase, without a noun, as in the following example:

- (1) Four parcels came this morning, but only *one* was for Mark. (CIDE *one* (number))

It can also appear before a prepositional group introduced by *of*:

- (2) *One* of the girls I work with is getting married. (LDCE *one*² 2)

The meaning conveyed by *one* in these structures always seems to be ‘single’ and ‘already known’. In these patterns *one* could be seen as a numeral, because *one* can be contrasted with other, higher numerals:

(3) Four parcels came this morning, but only *two* were for Mark.

(4) *Two* of the girls I work with are getting married.

In some dictionaries, therefore, this use of *one* is labelled ‘numeral’ rather than ‘pronoun’.

The pronoun *one* is also used to refer to something that has been mentioned before:

(5) The train was crowded so we decided to catch a later *one*. (LDCE *one*² 1)

Here, *one* has a specific meaning (‘a train’) and cannot be interpreted as a numeral.

Quirk et al. (1985, 387) label this *one* as *substitute one* and note that it “can be easily combined with determiners and modifiers”.

4.2 *One*₂ (determiner)

As was mentioned above, *one* is also a determiner, in which case it occurs in a noun phrase before the head noun:

(6) *One* person I find very difficult is Bob. (LDCE *one*³ 1)

(7) We first met each other *one* day in the park. (CIDE *one* (particular occasion))

In the first sentence *one* is used emphatically, while in the second it seems to convey the meaning ‘particular’ or ‘a certain’.

Determiner *one* can also be used before the name of a person who is not known:

(8) There’s *one* Caroline Howlett on the phone for you.
(CIDE *one* (unknown person)).

There are of course cases where the determiner *one* is in fact a numeral:

(9) We have two daughters and *one* son. (CIDE *one* (number))

However, as Quirk et al. (1985, 386) point out this *one* could easily be replaced with the indefinite article *a* and is therefore regarded as a determiner rather than a numeral and kept separate from the pronoun use of *one*, which could also be used as numeral.

4.3 *One*₃ (generic pronoun)

One can also be used as the subject of the whole sentence:

(10) *One* can't say any more than that. (Collins *one* 20)

The meaning of the generic pronoun *one* according to Quirk et al. (1985, 386) is 'people in general'. This use of *one* is described as formal or old-fashioned (CIDE *one* (any person)) and is often replaced with the second person singular pronoun *you*.

According to Wales (1996, 80), this generic pronoun *one* can also function as a variant of the personal pronoun *I*:

(11) *One's* bank manager feels *one* is unstable and unreliable. (Wales 1996, 82)

However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 427) point out that *one* is used in this way mainly in upper-class British English and it is seen as "pretentious".

5. The Finnish equivalents of *one*

According to Hurme et al. (2003, *one*) there are four direct translations of the word *one*, namely *yksi*, *eräs*, *toinen* and *sellainen*. *Yksi* is labelled as ‘numeral’ and *eräs*, *toinen* and *sellainen* as ‘pronoun’. Three other ways of translating *one* into Finnish, which emerge from Hurme et al. (2003, *one*) are the use of an impersonal construction, the use of a partitive construction and zero translation. According to Iisa et al. (2006, 207), the partitive construction can be used instead of *eräs*, therefore it is discussed together with *eräs*.

5.1 *Yksi*

The Finnish numerals, like their English counterparts, do not fit as such into a specific word class, but have features of both nouns and adjectives. This numeral *yksi* can stand alone, without a head noun (see Hakulinen et al. 2004, 754; the English translations in square brackets are made by the author):

- (12) *Yksi* kaikkien ja kaikki yhden puolesta (KTSK *yksi* 1)
[*One* for all and all for one]
- (13) *Yksi* teistä saa jäädä siivoamaan (KTSK *yksi* 4)
[*One* of you gets to stay and clean up]

Here, the Finnish word *yksi* has the meaning ‘single’.

Yksi is “adjective-like” when it stands before a noun:

- (14) Työ tehtiin *yhtenä* päivänä (NSS *yksi* 1)
[The job got done in *one* day]

Here, again, the meaning of the word *yksi* is ‘single’. In all these examples ((12)-(14)) *yksi* could be contrasted with higher numerals, even though, example (12) would be quite odd, as it is more of a set phrase.

5.2 *Eräs*

Both KTSK and NSS define *eräs* as ‘someone/something the writer/speaker knows but does not specify’. In the following examples, *eräs* stands before a noun and thus also corresponds with determiner *one*:

(15) *Eräs ystäväni* (KTSK *eräs* 1)
[*One* friend of mine]

(16) *Eräänä päivänä* (NSS *eräs* 1)
[*One* day]

One other meaning of *eräs* is given both in KTSK and by Iisa et al. (2006, 207) namely ‘one of many’:

(17) *...eräs syy siihen, että...* (KTSK *eräs* 2)
[...*one* reason for that...]

(18) *Kotka on eräs tärkeimmistä satamistamme.* (Iisa et al.)
[*Kotka is one* of our most important harbours.]

This second meaning of *eräs*, followed by the elative case, corresponds with *one*₁ (pronoun) when followed by an *of*-phrase. It should not come as a surprise therefore that *eräs* can be replaced by *yksi*. Alternatively, the whole phrase (*eräs/yksi* + elative) can be replaced by a partitive (Iisa et al. 2006, 207):

(19) *Kotka on yksi tärkeimmistä satamistamme.*
[*Kotka is one* of our most important harbours.]

(20) *Kotka on tärkeimpiä satamiamme.*
[*Kotka is one* of our most important harbours.]

Iisa et al. also mention that this use of *eräs* has only recently gained acceptance.

5.3 *Toinen*

Not all cases of *toinen* are relative to the current study and therefore the discussion is restricted to the relevant cases. The type of *toinen* that can be used to translate *one* is an indefinite pronoun (KTSK *toinen* 5):

(21) *Veljeksistä toinen on naimisissa, toinen eronnut.*
[*One* of the brothers is married, the other divorced.]

- (22) Hän näkee vain *toisella* silmällään.
[He can see with only *one* eye.]

As can be concluded from the examples (21) and (22) above, the meaning of *toinen* is ‘one out of two’. Example (21) corresponds with *one*₁ (pronoun) when followed by an *of*-phrase and example (22) corresponds with *one*₂ (determiner).

5.4 *Sellinen*

As was the case with *toinen*, also *sellainen* can be used in many ways, which are not equivalents of *one*. In KTSK *sellainen* is defined as referring to something that has been mentioned before:

- (23) Karhu, vieläpä iso sellainen. (KTSK *sellainen* 1)
[A bear, a big *one*.]

However, both NSS and KTSK mention that in these cases it is preferable to omit *sellainen*. This equivalent corresponds to the pronoun use of *one*, or more specifically, to the *substitute one*.

5.5 Impersonal constructions

In Finnish, impersonal constructions can be used when referring to people in general, or with (particular) reference to the speaker or listener (Hakulinen et al. 2004, 1284):

- (24) Jos *myöhästyi*, jäi ilman ruokaa.
[If *one* was late, *one* was left without food.]
- (25) Täällähän *jäätty*.
[*One* freezes out here.]

Therefore, this equivalent corresponds to *one*₃ (generic pronoun):

5.6 Zero translation

The zero translation is used when *one* is used instead of noun:

- (26) Minulla ei ole nukkea, onko sinulla?
I haven't got a doll, have you got *one*? (Hurme et al. *one* 7)

According to Hurme et al. (2003, *one* 7), this type of *one* can be preceded by a variety of pronouns and adjectives. This equivalent clearly corresponds to the *substitute one*.

6. Contrastive analysis

The following table summarizes the findings made in chapters 3 and 4. All the different structures or meanings related to patterns *one*₁, *one*₂ and *one*₃ have been listed with English examples and their Finnish equivalents:

Table 1. Summary of Chapters 3 and 4.

Pattern	Structure/meaning	Example	Finnish equivalent
<i>One</i> ₁ Pronoun (specific reference)	alone	...only <i>one</i> was for Mark.	<i>yksi</i>
	+ of-phrase	I saw a bear. It was a big <i>one</i> .	<i>sellainen</i> Ø
		<i>One</i> of the girls... <i>One</i> of the most important...	<i>eräs/yksi</i> + elative Ø + partitive
		<i>One</i> of the (two) brothers...	<i>toinen</i>
<i>One</i> ₂ Determiner	emphatic	<i>One</i> person who...	<i>yksi/eräs</i>
	‘a certain’	He has lost sight in <i>one</i> eye.	<i>toinen</i>
		<i>One</i> morning, I...	<i>yksi/eräs</i>
<i>One</i> ₃ Pronoun (generic reference)	‘people in general’ the speaker	<i>One</i> can’t say... <i>One</i> feels unstable...	Impersonal construction

As can be seen from the table above, translating *one* into Finnish is not an easy task. Even the simplest case, the determiner *one*, can be translated in three different ways, as *yksi*, *eräs* or *toinen*. The dictionaries and grammars consulted did not provide any clear reasons for choosing one translation over another, when it comes to the choice between *yksi* and *eräs*. The choice of *toinen* should be rather straightforward, if the computer programme was able to distinguish that *one* is used to refer to something that is ‘one out of two’.

When *one* is followed by an *of*-phrase, the Finnish equivalent is one of the following four: *eräs*, *yksi*, *toinen* or zero determiner. Again, there did not emerge any clear reasons for choosing one translation over the other, except when *one* has the meaning ‘one out of two’.

When the pronoun *one* stands alone, the translation depends on whether the reference of the pronoun is specific (*one*₁) or generic (*one*₃). This, of course, is something a computer-translator would be unable to determine. The next step, therefore, is to look at corpus data, to see if the translations there provide any help in forming patterns that could help a computer programme to translate *one* correctly into Finnish, regardless of its function or meaning.

7. Corpus analysis

The data was obtained from TamBiC through two searches, as both subcorpora had to be searched separately. The search was carried out as non-case-sensitive, which means that with the search string *one* all the occurrences of the word were retrieved, whether written with capital or lower case letters. Cases where *one* is used in the plural form or as a part of a compound are not considered in this study, since a MT programme would consider those as different words from *one*. The search yielded 3329 hits of which 1723 were from the English-Finnish subcorpus and 1606 from the Finnish-English subcorpus. However, not all instances were usable for the current study, as in 459 instances equivalency could not be established, that is, the translation was too free, so that the word *one* did not have any recognisable Finnish equivalent. All the different structures where *one* is used, number of instances in the TamBiC and percentages are listed in table 2 below.

Table 2. The distribution of the different uses of *one* in the TamBiC

	<i>One</i> ₁ (pronoun)	<i>One</i> ₂ (determiner)	<i>One</i> ₃ (generic pronoun)	Total
No.	1595	1016	259	2870
Percentage	56%	35%	9%	100%

7.1 *One*₁ (pronoun)

As section 4.1 above showed, the pronoun *one* can be used alone as the head of a noun phrase or it can be followed by a prepositional phrase introduced by *of*. These two structures were divided in the corpus data as follows:

Table 3. The distribution of the structures where the pronoun *one* is used

<i>One</i> ₁ (pronoun)	<i>One</i> [alone]	<i>One</i> + <i>of</i> + NP	Total
No.	928	667	1595
Percentage	58%	42%	100%

7.1.1 *One* [alone]

The case of pronoun *one* occurring alone is actually far more complex than was predicted in the contrastive analysis above (see chapter 6). According to the contrastive analysis, the Finnish equivalents of the pronoun *one* when it occurs alone are *yksi*, *sellainen* or zero translation. However, the corpus data provided many other translations. The number of instances and percentages of the different translations of *one* [alone] are listed in table 4 below.

Table 4. The distribution of Finnish equivalents of *one* [alone].

<i>One</i> [alone]	<i>Yksi</i>	<i>Sellainen</i>	∅	Other	Total
No.	95	22	228	583	928
Percentage	10%	2%	25%	63%	100%

The discussion will continue with the analysis of each Finnish equivalent, starting with *yksi*.

As was mentioned in chapter 4 above, *one* is used in various fixed phrases, but those phrases were not discussed separately, due to the fact that there are so many of them and in them *one* is used either as a pronoun or as a determiner. Here, the fixed phrases have been dealt with in the following manner: depending on the Finnish equivalent, some of them have been counted under *yksi*, some under zero translation and the rest are in the category ‘other’. However, they are discussed in a separate section, as one fixed phrase might have Finnish equivalents in all three categories.

Yksi

Most of the cases where the pronoun *one* occurred alone and the Finnish equivalent was *yksi* were quite straightforward:

- (27) Lata did not want ten friends to accompany her, and even if she had she would not have been able to round up half that number. *One was enough.*
(STH 3:13:1)
Lata ei halunnut ystäviä seurakseen, ja vaikka olisi halunnut, hän ei olisi saanut kokoon puoliakaan siitä luvusta. *Yksi riitti.*
- (28) Sakkoja sai 40 ihmistä ja *yksi jätettiin ilman rangaistusta* aiemman rangaistuksen takia.
(HS9 5:2:6)
A further 40 people received fines and *one was left unpunished* owing to an earlier

sentence.

- (29) “Let me get four fresh ones.” — “*One*,” the old man said.
(HEMINGWAY 1:55)

“Annatko minun hakea neljä tuoretta” — “*Yhden* saat hakea”, vanhus sanoi.

In the examples (27), (28) and (29) above, *one* could be interpreted as a numeral, which is, of course, supported by the Finnish equivalent *yksi*. In example (27) the word *enough* could act as a signal, as could other words which are used to modify quantity (e.g. *one too many*). If the clause where *one* is used in example (28) appeared alone, it would be ambiguous when it comes to distinguishing *one*₁ from the generic pronoun subject (*one*₃). However, there is clearly a contrast between *40 people* and *one*, which should make it easy for a MT programme to identify *one* as the pronoun *one* and as a numeral. In example (29) the word *one* forms the clause alone, therefore it might be ruled that whenever *one* is the only word in the clause or sentence, the Finnish equivalent should be *yksi*. More examples of this use of the pronoun *one* occurring alone can be found in Appendix 1a.

There were 41 tokens, where the pronoun *one* occurring alone was followed by a prepositional construction (although not introduced by *of*) and had the Finnish equivalent *yksi*. The clearest cases were of the following types:

- (30) *One by one* they stood up, twitching rags into place.
(GLD 7:167)
Yksi toisensa jälkeen nousi ravistellen risaisia vaatteitaan.
- (31) ...minute by decreed minute, with no escape but the slow wearing away of *one after another*.
(LES 3:159)
...säädetty minuutti toisensa jälkeen, eikä siitä ollut pakoa, minuutit vain kuluivat hitaasti *yksi toisensa jälkeen*.
- (32) Sillä tavoin *yksi toisensa jälkeen* parhaista kukistettiin ja siirrettiin heidän puolelleen.
(PEK 3:2:51)
In this way *one after the other* of the best men were overcome and taken over to the other side.
- (33) ...starting with your toes *one at a time*, then your feet, and so on, working up to your head.
(HWK 32:37)
...aloittaen varpaista *yksi kerrallaan*, sitten jalat, ja niin edelleen, päähän asti.

(34) *Yksi prosentti* puhuu retoromaania...
(TRA I8:8)
One per cent speak Romansch...

(35) and the fact is that a hunting peregrine only succeeds in less than *one in ten* of its attacks.
(ATT 4:153)
Tosiasia onkin, että se useimmiten epäonnistuu; korkeintaan *yksi kymmenestä* muuttohaukan syöksystä tuottaa myös tuloksen.

(36) The census of 1831 showed that the agriculturists who neither, employed labour nor were themselves employed, were still as *one to six* in comparison with employing farmers and their hands.
(TRV 7:205)
Vuoden 1831 väestönlaskennassa kävi ilmi, että niiden maanviljelijäin luku, jotka eivät käyttäneet vierasta työvoimaa eivätkä itse olleet toisen työssä, suhtautui vierasta työvoimaa käyttävien maanviljelijöiden ja heidän työläistensä lukuun kuin *yksi kuuteen*.

What all these structures have in common is that they can be regarded as fixed phrases, which makes the machine translation process easier. The expressions in examples (30)-(33) form quite a coherent group, as they all express sequence. They had quite large variety of equivalents (also other than *yksi*), which will be analysed further under the heading ‘fixed phrases’ below.

Examples (34), (35) and (36) form another quite coherent group as they present different ways to express share or portion. The expression *one per cent* occurred in the corpus data four times and in two cases the Finnish equivalent was *yksi prosentti* and in two *prosentti*, with the word *yksi* omitted. The other two cases were more complex and their Finnish equivalents showed more variation, so they will be discussed under the heading ‘fixed phrases’ below.

As was noted above, *one per cent* appeared in the corpus four times and had two different Finnish equivalents:

(37) Ruotsi saavutti *yhden prosentin* tason pari vuotta sitten", Kronman toteaa.
(HS8 8:37:10)
Sweden exceeded *one per cent* a couple of years ago," Kronman points out.

(38) Aiemmin vaje on ollut noin *prosentti* bruttokansantuotteesta, nykylukujen perusteella lähes kaksi miljardia euroa.
(HS9 1:9:9)
The gap used to be about *one per cent* of GDP, or nearly EUR 2 billion on the basis of current figures.

These cases should be quite easy for a MT programme to recognise and translate correctly.

Whenever the expression *one per cent* appears as such, without any modifiers, the Finnish equivalent is *yksi prosentti*. If there is a modifier before *one percent*, such as *about* in the example (38) above, then the Finnish equivalent is *prosentti* with the word *yksi* omitted. The one remaining example of *one per cent* can be found in Appendix 1b.

In the remaining 18 cases, in which the pronoun *one* is followed by a preposition, ten different prepositions are used, namely *above*, *amongst*, *at*, *for*, *from*, *in* (followed by an adjective or a noun), *on*, *over*, *through* and *to*. In all cases the Finnish equivalent of *one* was *yksi*, and they should not cause any problems for a MT programme. Examples of all the different prepositions can be found in Appendix 1c.

Sellinen

As was discussed in section 5.4 above, one Finnish equivalent for *the substitute one* (see 4.1 above) is *sellainen*:

- (39) Those who fear a storm breaking have it in their hearts *to whip one up*.
(WEL 15:1)

Niillä jotka pelkäävät myrskyn puhkeamista on sydämessään kyky *piiskata sellainen esiin*.

- (40) "You haven't got one! Why haven't you got one?"
(HWK 15:13)

"*Sinulla ei ole sellaista!* Miksi ei?"

- (41) "Olisin tarttunut kenen hyvänsä tarjoukseen, jos joku olisi *ymmärtänyt sellaisen tehdä!*"
hän sanoi.
(LAN 7:71)

"I would have grasped at anyone's offer had someone *had the sense to make me one!*"
she said.

In the examples (39)-(41) above, *sellainen* is the only possible equivalent of *one*. As was pointed out in section 5.6, the zero translation is another potential Finnish equivalent, but it could not be used in these cases. Therefore it is necessary to analyse the zero equivalent, to see whether any structures emerge, that would help a MT programme choose between the two equivalents. More examples of *sellainen* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₁ (pronoun) can be found in Appendix 1d.

Zero translation

As was pointed out in section 5.6 above, the zero translation is used when *one* is used instead of a noun:

- (42) Mies puhutteli *jokaista*, silitti niitä ja antoi niiden hyppiä hetkisen olkapäällään.
(LKS 2:5:37)
He addressed *each one*, stroked them, let them hop around on his shoulders.
- (43) Hän mietti että yleensä hullut häntä kammottivat mutta *tämä* ei.
(PSL 9:65)
She thought to herself that as a rule she was terrified of mad people, but not *this one*.
- (44) It reaches inside, but the shearwater's burrow can be a *long one*.
(ATT 4:21)
Se pääsee nopeasti sisään, mutta liitäjän pesäluola voi olla *pitkä*.
- (45) The agreement is, of course, an *implicit and unstated one*, but its terms are absolutely obligatory;
(COR 4:3:19)
Se sopimus on tietysti *implisiittinen ja sanaton*, mutta sen ehdot ovat pakolliset:

In all these cases *one* has a specific meaning (e.g. 'burrow' in example (44)). What needs to be noted as well is that in each example *one* is preceded by a pronoun or an adjective. However, there were 50 cases where the Finnish equivalent was a zero translation, but *one* was preceded by neither a pronoun nor an adjective:

- (46) to make myself acknowledge that this stage of her life was every bit as valid as *the one ahead of her* -
(LES 6:264)
minunkin oli vaikea tunnustaa että hänen elämänsä tämä vaihe oli joka rippuseltaan yhtä arvokas kuin *edessäoleva* -
- (47) An atom with one proton is an atom of hydrogen, *one with two protons* is helium, with three protons lithium, and so on up the scale.
(SCI 9:3:6)
Yksiprotoninen atomi on vetyä, *kaksiprotoninen* heliumia, kolmiprotoninen litiumia ja niin edelleen.
- (48) But I can't even manage to read them, *let alone write one*.
(HWK 2:9)
Mutta minä en jaksa edes lukea niitä, *saati sitten kirjoittaa*.
- (49) "Kysymyksessä oli tosiaankin ainoalaatuinen kuva-ajatus, *jossa* yhtyivät monet mahdollisuudet:
(G-K 15:3)
"This was really a most original idea for a picture, *one in which* many possibilities were combined:

- (50) Minä luulen, että minä olen katsonut useamman kerran kiväärinpiippua edestä kuin te *takaa*, vaikka pyöveleitä olettekin.
(LIN 9:1:55)
I've looked into a rifle barrel oftener than you have *over one*.
- (51) miehet olivat pieniä ja tummia ja niitä oli veneessä aina kaksi, *soutaja* ja *seinien puhdistaja*.
(TRI 2:1:161)
They were small dark men, two to a boat, *one scrubbing* and *one holding the oars*.
- (52) Wieniläisklassisen perinteen piirissä *kasvaneelle*, Sibeliuksen luonnonmystiikka ja myöhemmän vaiheen omalaatuinen rakenteellinen ajattelu näyttävät jäävän vieraiksi;
(TRA D11:5)
To one who has been brought up in the Viennese classical tradition Sibelius's nature mysticism and the unique structural ideas of his later period, it seems, will always be strange.

In examples (46)-(50) *one* can easily be identified as *the substitute one*, because each instance of *one* has a specific meaning. In example (51) *one* could be interpreted as a numeral, and it would not be too strange to have the Finnish equivalent *yksi* present in the Finnish sentence. In example (52) *one* could be interpreted as the generic pronoun (*one*₃ in the current study), with a reference to the speaker. If the Finnish original was more like the English translation, a possible Finnish equivalent of *one* could be *sellainen*:

- (53) *Sellaiselle*, joka on kasvatettu wieniläisklassisen perinteen piirissä...

Out of the 228 sentences were the Finnish equivalent of the pronoun *one* occurring alone was a zero translation, *one* was preceded by an adjective in 123 sentences, and by a pronoun in 51 sentences. Cases where *one* is preceded by an adjective should not cause problems for a MT programme, since only the adjective needs to be translated:

- (54) Kirjaa lukeva mies ovisuussa oli *ainoa* joka tervehti Huttusta.
(PSL 12:33)
The man reading by the door was *the only one* even to acknowledge Huttunen.
- (55) Seuraava sääntö on siis *tärkeä*.
(KAR 17:18)
The following rule is therefore *an important one*:
- (56) OSBORNE: This is a *better one*.
(SHF 1:4:12)
OSBORNE: Tämä on *parempi*.

In example (54) above, *the only one* could be seen as a fixed phrase, since in all but one of the 16 instances the Finnish equivalent was *ainoa*. In the one example, where the Finnish equivalent of *the only one* was not *ainoa*, Finnish was the original text and English was the translation:

- (57) Suurista riskeistä *vain* väestön vanheneminen nähdään Suomen pulmaksi...
(HS8 12:5:5)
Of the big problems, the decline in population is seen as *the only one* that affects Finland...

As can be seen, the translation does not follow the Finnish original word for word, but had it been more so, this sentence would not have the word *one* in it:

- (58) Of the big risks, *only* the ageing of population is seen as a problem in Finland...

If, on the other hand, the Finnish original was more like the English translation then the Finnish equivalent would be *ainoa*:

- (59) Suurista ongelmista väestön vähentyminen nähdään *ainoana*, joka vaikuttaa Suomeen..

This sentence is less idiomatic Finnish than the original in example (57), but still we could rule that the Finnish equivalent of *the only one* is *ainoa*. What needs to be noted is that whenever *only one* is not preceded by the definite article *the*, the Finnish equivalent of *one* is *yksi*:

- (60) ...for every 10 medicines that enter clinical trials, *only one* will make it to the market.
(ST2 10:2:33)
...jokaisesta kymmenestä kliinisiin testeihin asti yltävästä lääkkeestä *vain yksi* pääsee myyntiin saakka.

The expression *only one* appeared in the corpus seven times and in all of them the Finnish equivalent of *one* was *yksi*. More examples of *the only one* and *only one* can be found in Appendix 1e.

In examples (55) and (56) *one* could be seen as something extra. The English sentences could just as well be: *the following rule is therefore important* and *this is better*. The word *one* is probably used in these sentences for emphasis, and therefore this is a question of style. Regardless, the Finnish equivalent in these cases is always a zero translation, not *sellainen* or *yksi*. More examples of pronoun *one* preceded by an adjective can be found in Appendix 1f.

There were seven different pronouns which preceded *one* in the corpus data (number of

instances in parentheses): *another* (8), *each* (13), *every* (4), *other* (9), *that* (11), *this* (23) and *which* (3).

- (61) The moment the glass was empty, the mother got up and said, "I'll make you *another one*."
(LES 6:238)
Heti kun lasi oli tyhjä, äiti nousi ja sanoi: "Minä teen sinulle vielä *toisen*."
- (62) - but it had many little buttons up the inside of her arm and down her back, *each one* taking so long to undo while the big fingers hurt and bruised.
(LES 3:202)
- mutta siinä oli monta pikku nappia käsivarren sisäpuolella ja selässä pitkälle alas, ja *jokaisen* avaaminen kävi hitaasti isojen sormien runnellessa ja satuttaessa häntä.
- (63) and now I'm off to find my sisters, and I bet I find them different *every one*, different as sin and yet the same.
(WEL 20:162)
nyt minä lähdän etsimään sisariani ja lyönpä vetoa että huomaan heidän *jokaisen* olevan erilaisia, erilaisia kuin synti ja silti samoja.
- (64) I can't remember what the *other one* is, it's so long since he sang it.
(HWK 33:4)
En muista, mikä se *toinen* on: siitä on niin kauan, kun hän lauloi sen.
- (65) "Yes, I'll have *that one*," or, "No, I don't want *that one*!"
(LES 4:5)
"Kiitos, minä haluan *tämän*" tai "Ei, *tuota* en halua".
- (66) Of all the crimes that a Party member could commit, *this one* was the least possible to conceal.
(ORW 2:4:11)
Kaikista rikoksista, joihin Puolueen jäsen saattoi syyllistyä, *tämä* oli vaikeimmin salattavissa.
- (67) "*Which one* was I referring to? I mean, what was the context?"
(STH 3:14:61)
"*Mitähän* minä tarkoitin? Tarkoitan, mistä oli puhe?"

In all these cases *one* can be analysed as the *substitute one* and therefore the preceding pronoun determines the Finnish equivalent, as the word *one* is not translated and therefore the Finnish equivalent of *one* is a zero translation.

The phrase *another one*, which appeared in the corpus eight times, had four Finnish equivalents: *toinen* as in example (61) above (five instances) and three equivalents which only appeared once each:

- (68) "Yes, yes. I have a motion. I have a motion." [--] "*Another one*, Mr Iqbal?"

(SMI 6:1:59)

"Kyllä, kyllä. Minulla on esitys." [--] "Taasko, herra Iqbal?"

- (69) waiting for the crash to subside and silence to flow completely back before taking up *another one*.

(FLK 11:114)

ja havaitsi odottavansa räjähdysten vaimenemista ja hiljaisuuden täydellistä takaisin virtaamista, ennen kuin tarttui *seuraavaan ruokalajiin*.

- (70) Painopistealue is *another one* that just isn't anything in English.

(HWK 3:10)

Painopistealue on *sekin sana*, joka ei ole mitään englanniksi.

According to the CIDE, *another* has the meaning 'additional, different'. According to the Finnish equivalents, therefore, it can be assumed that in example (61) *another* refers to a second drink, whereas *the motion* in example (68) can be second or third or fourth or later, in fact most bilingual dictionaries give *again* as the English equivalent of *taas*. The Finnish equivalents of *one* in examples (69) and (70) are the nouns, which *one* refers to, namely *ruokalaji* (*course*) and *sana* (*word*), respectively. If these were replaced with the equivalents in the contrastive analysis, they would be zero translation in (69) and *yksi* (or *toinen* if *another* denotes 'second') in (70):

- (71) ...ennen kuin tarttui seuraavaan \emptyset .

- (72) Painopistealue on *sekin yksi*...

Painopistealue on *toinen*...

As can be concluded from the discussion above, it would not be easy to decide on only one Finnish equivalent for the phrase *another one* as both parts of the phrase can be translated in many ways, the choice of which depend on the context. The remaining examples of *another one* with the Finnish equivalent *toinen* can be found in Appendix 1g.

Each one appeared in the corpus 13 times. In ten instances the Finnish equivalent of *one* was a zero translation and in the remaining three cases the noun which *one* refers to was used in Finnish:

- (73) They spread apart after they were out of the mouth of the harbour and *each one* headed for the part of the ocean where he hoped to find fish.

(HEM 3:6)

Veneet hajaantuivat eri tahoille päästyään sataman suusta, ja *kukin* suuntasi keulansa kohti sitä valtameren osaa, josta toivoi saavansa kalaa.

- (74) *Each one* was trying to force the other's hand down onto the table.

(HEM 7:31)

Kumpikin koetti painaa vastustajan käden pöytään.

- (75) But after that *each one* can widen the opening of the hook wound and he can throw the hook.

(HEM 9:91)

Mutta sitten voi *jokainen hyppy* avartaa koukun tekemää haavaa ja kala voi päästä irti koukusta.

According to Hurme et al. (2003), the Finnish equivalents of *each* are *kukin*, *kumpikin*, which are presented in the examples (73) and (74) above. *Jokainen* was used in nine sentences, *kukin* in three and *kumpikin* in one sentence. *Kumpikin* differs from the other two equivalents in that it can only be used when *each one* refers to two entities. *Jokainen* and *kukin* are basically interchangeable. More examples of *each one* can be found in Appendix 1h.

The phrase *every one* appeared in the corpus four times, and in three instances the Finnish equivalent of *one* was zero translation (see example (63) above) and in one the noun which *one* refers to was used in Finnish:

- (76) [ne] tappelivat keskenään järjestyksestä, ottivat *jokainen* sähkötangon suuhunsa ja kuolivat siihen paikkaan,

(TRI 1:13:35)

[they] fought with each other to get at the prod, grabbed it with their jaws, *each and every one*, and fell down dead on the spot,

- (77) He did this in a saloon, insisting that *every one* present listen to him and state their objections.

(FLK 11:186)

Sen hän teki kapakassa ja vaati *kaikkia* läsnäolijoita kuuntelemaan puhettaan ja esittämään vastalauseensa.

- (78) Rather than restate *every one*, scientists decided to keep the inaccurate constant.

(SCI 10:3:15)

ja sen sijaan että *jokaista mittaustulosta* olisi tarkistettu, tutkijat päättivät käyttää epätarkkaa vakiota jatkossakin.

In example (76) *every one* is in fact part of the phrase *each and every one*, but the meaning does not differ from *every one*. In all but one sentence the Finnish equivalent of *every* is *jokainen*. In example (77) *every one* has been translated as *kaikki*, but *jokainen* could have been used as well:

- (79) ...ja vaati *jokaista* (läsnäolijaa)...

Therefore, we can rule that the Finnish equivalent of *every one* is *jokainen*, but whether the equivalent of *one* should be a zero translation or the noun, which it refers to, cannot be determined

based on only four examples. What needs to be noted here is that *every one* has a slightly different meaning from *everyone*, which is not discussed in the current study, as all compounds were excluded.

The phrase *other one* appeared in the corpus nine times and in six the Finnish equivalent was *toinen*, as in the example (64) above, and in the three remaining cases the Finnish equivalents were *yksi*, *kolmas* and the noun which one referred to:

- (80) but you try explaining that to these self-righteous headmistresses like Airisto and Vappu Taipale and who's that *other one*, whatshername...
(HWK 15:21)
mutta yritäpä selittää sitä näille omahyväisille rehtoreille kuten Airistolle ja Vappu Taipaleelle ja kuka se *yksi* olikaan...
- (81) *kolmantena* takana on Niemi...
(HVK 1:1:78)
The *other one* with us in the back seat is Niemi...
- (82) velipoikaa [oli] tuotu heti rytinän alettua Taipaleenjoelta puuarkussa ja *toista veljeä* muutaman vuoden päästä samalta karjalaisten Kannakselta.
(TRI 1:5:79)
One brother had been brought from Taipale in a wooden coffin, right at the start of that mess, and the *other one* a few years later from the Karelian Isthmus.

According to the LDCE, the meaning of *other one* is 'the second of two' (LDCE *other* 1), therefore *toinen* is a natural choice as the Finnish equivalent and the Finnish equivalent of *one* in the phrase is a zero translation. However, in both examples (80) and (81) above the phrase refers to a third member of a group. It could be argued that the first two members of the group are seen as one, and then the third member could be seen as the *other one*. These Finnish equivalents could not be replaced by *toinen*, therefore it is not possible to rule that the Finnish equivalent of *other one* is always *toinen*. In example (82) the noun could have easily been omitted in Finnish, therefore, there is no need to include the use of the noun which one refers to in the Finnish equivalents of *one*, when it appears in the phrase *other one*. More examples of *other one* can be found in Appendix 1i.

The phrase *that one* had three different Finnish equivalents, of which two are used in the example (65) above. The third Finnish equivalent is *se*. In three cases the Finnish equivalent includes the noun which *one* refers to:

(83) *That one* was soon sorted out.
(HWK 30:8)
Se asia selvisi nopeasti.

(84) Perhaps it was my fault in not training *that one* properly.
(HEM 9:50)
Ehkäpä on ollut minun vikani, etten ole harjoittanut *tätä vasenta kättäni* kyllin hyvin.

Whether to use *tämä* or *tuo*, depends on the point of view. *Tämä* refers to something that is ‘near or next to the speaker’, whereas *tuo* refers to something which is ‘further away’. *Se* is more neutral in reference. In order to keep matters simple, only one Finnish equivalent should be chosen for *that one*. The most universal equivalent would be *se*, as it could be used in all the 11 instances of *that one*:

(85) ”Kiitos, minä haluan *sen*”, tai ”Ei, *sitä* en halua”.

(86) *Se* selvisi nopeasti.

(87) ...etten ole harjoittanut *sitä* kyllin hyvin.

There was one sentence in which *one* was preceded by *that*, but it was not a question of *that one*:

(88) – Tarvitaanko siihenkin loppututkintoa? minä kummastelin. Tumma oli sitä mieltä, *että tarvitaan*, sillä se on vaativaa työtä.
(KNK 12:19)
"Is a university degree required for that?" I asked in surprise. The dark one thought *that one was*, because it was demanding work.

It can be inferred from the context that here *that* is used as a conjunction and it introduces a subordinate clause, which happens to begin with the pronoun *one*, used as *the substitute one*. It might be rather difficult for a MT programme to identify this, as *that* can also be omitted in these cases. The remaining examples of the phrase *that one* can be found in Appendix 1j.

In 13 cases out of the 23, the Finnish equivalent of *this one* was *tämä*, as in the example (66) above. The other equivalents were *tuo*, *se* and *tämmöinen*:

(89) "We're going to dump *this one*" - he motioned to the semi-conscious Sick - "at the first barracks we come across,
(SMI 5:6:84)
"Heitämme *tuon*" - Archie viittasi kädellään puolitajuttomaan Sairaaseen päin -
"ensimmäiselle kasarmille, joka tulee vastaan,

(90) He held this dish poised, sniffing. *This one* required some time. 'Beans or greens?' he said. 'Beans or spinach?...All right. Call it beans.'

(FLK 11:116)

Hän piteli tätä kulhoa kädessään ja haisteli. *Se* vei hiukan aikaa. "Papuja vai vihanneksia?" hän sanoi. "Papuja vai pinaattia?... Olkoon. Sanotaan papuja."

(91) Entäpä tämä sitten, *tämmöistäkin* sinä oot monet kerrat näytelly!

(PSL 7:66)

Then how about this one? You've done *this one* a few times!"

In example (89) the meaning conveyed by the Finnish translation seems somewhat different from the English original, which is caused by the use of *tuo* in Finnish. It seems that *the semi-conscious Sick* is closer to the speaker than *puolitajuton Sairas*.

There is a subtle difference in the meaning of the English original and the Finnish translation in example (90) as well. In the English original *this one* refers to the contents of the dish and in the Finnish translation *se* refers to the act of sniffing. It is questionable, whether *tämä* could have been used here or not, to produce a fluent and authentic Finnish translation.

In example (91) the language is clearly colloquial. Again there is a subtle difference in meaning and as *this one* is used as an English equivalent for the Finnish original, it is quite difficult to draw any reliable conclusions. For more examples of the phrase *this one*, see Appendix 1k.

The phrase *which one* appeared in the corpus three times and in all instances the Finnish equivalent of the phrase was *mikä* as in example (67) above. Even though three instances is not much, it might be possible to rule that whenever the pronoun *one* is preceded by *which*, the Finnish equivalent of the phrase should be *mikä*. The two remaining examples can be found in Appendix 1l.

Other equivalents

As can be seen from table 4 above, when the pronoun *one* occurs alone, the largest category of Finnish equivalents is 'other', not *yksi*, *sellainen* or zero translation, which emerged from the dictionary and grammar analysis. These other equivalents include *toinen*, *se*, *ne*, *joku*, *jokin*, *joka* and *kolmas*, among others. However, the most frequent Finnish equivalent in this category is the use of a noun, that is, the Finnish equivalent of the *substitute one* is the noun which *one* refers to.

Another significant group in this category is formed by the Finnish equivalents of fixed phrases. This is mainly due to the fact that the pronoun *one* is used in many phrases, which definitely could be classified as collocates (see section 3.4 above), if not fixed phrases. These include such expressions as *no one*, *some one*, *any one*, *one another*, *one by one* and *for one*. Some of these expressions, or phrases, have been discussed already, because they have a variety of Finnish equivalents and in some of them *one* has the Finnish equivalent *yksi* or zero translation (*one by one* – *yksi kerrallaan*, *another one* – *toinen*). The fixed phrases will be discussed in detail under the heading ‘fixed phrases’ below.

As was noted above, the most frequent ‘other equivalent’ with 108 hits was the use of the noun to which the *substitute one* refers to:

(92) "Ah, there's *one*," he said.
(STH 3:13:36)
"Aha, tuossa on *vene*", Kabir sanoi.

(93) The real war, the *one* where cities were brought to their knees...
(SMI 5:1:73)
Todellinen sota, *sota*, joka pakotti suurkaupungit polvilleen...

(94) Se ajatus oli *paha ajatus* [...]
(JNS 45:180)
The thought was *a disquieting one*,

In these sentences the Finnish equivalent could have been one of the three discussed above (*yksi*, *sellainen* or zero translation):

(95) “Aha, tuossa on *yksi*”...

(96) Todellinen sota, *sellainen*, joka pakotti suurkaupungit polvilleen...

(97) Se ajatus oli paha \emptyset ...

The problem with these cases is that how would a MT system recognize when to use a noun instead of the other equivalents.

There were cases where none of the previous equivalents could have been used:

(98) He then got up like *one* who has completed an infinitely distant and exhausting journey, and sat down on a stuffed chair not far from the speaker's table.
(STH 3:9:51)
Sitten hän nousi kuin *ihminen* joka on taivaltanut äärettömän pitkän ja uuvuttavan

matkan ja istuutui pehmustettuun tuoliin lähelle puhujan pöytää.

- (99) Mies katsoi minuun jotensakin tyytymättömän tai pohjattomasti kyllästyneen *ihmisen katseella*, sitten hän alkoi tuijottaa sanomalehteä joka lojui vieressäni istuimella.
(JPV 2:88)

The man gave me *the look of one* somehow dissatisfied or immoderately fed-up, and then he began to stare at the newspaper stretched on the seat next to me.

Here, *one* clearly refers to a person, therefore, the use of the noun *ihminen* is justified, especially as it is difficult to find any other suitable Finnish equivalent. In example (97) *sellainen* might be used instead, but in (98) no other equivalent could be used. More examples of the noun equivalents of *one*₁ (pronoun) can be found in Appendix 1m.

The second most frequent ‘other equivalent’ with 48 instances was *toinen*:

- (100) Each ship had two sorting rooms, *one* for letters and the other for newspapers and printed matter.
(GUI 1:71:3)

Jokaisessa laivassa oli kaksi lajitteluhuonetta, *toinen* kirjeitä ja toinen sanomalehtiä ja painotuotteita varten.

- (101) In theory *one* should have been asleep and *one* on watch.
(GLD 6:29)

Määräyksen mukaan vain *toinen* heistä olisi saanut nukkua *toisen* vartioidessa.

- (102) - Mitä sinä siellä teet? kysyy *toinen*.
(KNK 13:11)

"What are you going to do there?" asks *one*.

In examples (100) and (101), *one* clearly refers to something that is one out of two. In example (100) the keywords are *two sorting rooms* and *the other*. Out of the 48 sentences, in 26 *one* was followed by *the other*. This clearly could act as a signal for a MT programme.

In sentence (101) *one* is repeated twice, which could also act as a signal, but translating the first *one* as *yksi* would result in a good translation as well, as in the following example:

- (103) and three girls carried them as flaring torches, *one at the front, one at the back, one in the middle*,
(LES 5:280)

kolme tyttöä kantoi roihuavia soihtuja, *yksi kärjessä, toinen häntäpäässä ja kolmas keskellä*,

The example (103) above differs from (101) in that here there are three entities and *one* is used with all of them. In this case it was necessary to use different numerals/ordinals (*yksi, toinen, kolmas*) in

the Finnish translations, or alternatively *yksi* could have been used as the equivalent in all cases.

The most difficult case of *toinen* is presented in example (102) above. There are no clues in the sentence that there are two people, who might ask that question. After performing two more searches in the TamBiC, I was able to find the context, which supported the choice of *toinen* in example (102):

(104) *Kaksi sotilasta avaa minulle puomin, joka on rantaan johtavan tien edessä. He naureskelevat minua, sillä olen kylähullu ja sellaiselle kuuluu nauraa, muuten ei ole mies eikä mikään. - Mitä sinä siellä teet? kysyy toinen.*

(KNK 13:10)

Two soldiers open a gate for me, which is in front of the road leading to the shore. They laugh at me, because I'm the village lunatic and you're supposed to laugh at someone like that, otherwise you're not a man or something. "What are you going to do there?" asks *one*.

Whether a MT programme could “remember” things that have been mentioned two (or even more) sentences away, is hard to know, but at least it would require huge amounts of memory. There were 17 instances of this type in the corpus data, which is quite many. These types of situations would cause problems, but on the other hand, it would not be wrong to use *yksi* as the Finnish equivalent of *one* in these cases. More examples of *toinen* as the Finnish equivalent of pronoun *one* can be found in Appendix 1k.

An equivalent closely related to *toinen* is the ordinal *kolmas* (as in example (103) above), which appeared in the corpus data two more times:

(105) - one examining the photoelectric effect by means of Planck's new quantum theory, one on the behaviour of small particles in suspension (what is known as Brownian motion), and *one* outlining a Special Theory of Relativity.

(SCI 8:1:82)

- yhdessä käsiteltiin valosähköistä ilmiötä Planckin uuden kvanttiteorian menetelmin, toisessa pienten hiukkasten käyttäytymistä nesteessä (niin sanottua Brownin liikettä) ja *kolmannessa* hahmoteltiin suppea suhteellisuusteoria.

(106) Of these, two went at the front with their women, and *one* came at the end with his: he had two girls attached to him.

(LES 5:274)

Kaksi heistä meni joukon kärkeen naisineen, ja *kolmas* jäi joukon häntäpäähän: hänen mukanaan oli kaksi häneen tarrautunutta tyttöä.

As in the example (103) above, in the two remaining examples ((105) and (106)) *kolmas* could be replaced by *yksi*, but the result would be rather peculiar.

The third most frequent Finnish equivalent that emerged from the TamBiC and that was placed in this current category ‘other’ with 32 instances was *se*:

(107) As for a spoiled life, no life is spoiled but *one* whose growth is arrested.
(WLD 6:55)

Mitä turmeltuneeseen elämään tulee, niin ei mikään elämä ole turmeltunut paitsi *se*, jonka kehitystä on ehkäisty.

(108) "Pick the *one* that most represents you," he said, but none seemed quite right to me.
(WEL 19:73)

"Valitse *se* joka edustaa sinua parhaiten", hän sanoi, mutta mikään niistä ei tuntunut minusta täysin oikealta.

In both these examples *one* could be labelled as the *substitute one*, since it clearly refers to some already known entity and cannot be interpreted as a numeral. In both these examples it might be possible to replace *se* with *sellainen*:

(109) ...mikään elämä ei ole turmeltunut paitsi *sellainen*, jonka kehitystä on ehkäisty.

(110) Valitse *sellainen*, joka edustaa sinua parhaiten...

The feeling is however, that the meaning of the sentences is altered if this replacement is made, and it cannot be performed in all the sentences which have *se* as the Finnish equivalent:

(111) ... "I am the *one* you want."

(GRE 2:1b:294)

...- Minä olen *se*, jota te etsitte.

Here *sellainen* would not be a good Finnish equivalent, and in fact, *se* is the only possible equivalent of *one*. There were 13 similar cases, where *se* was the only alternative, and in all these cases it was preceded by the definite article *the*. However, assuming that whenever *one* is preceded by the definite article, *se* could be used as the Finnish equivalent would be wrong, as there are examples such as:

(112) A dual personality: *the one* the woman at first sight of whom in the lifted candle...
(FLK 11:42)

Kaksinainen persoonallisuus - *toisaalta* nainen, joka ensi kerran ilmestyessään näkyviin kohotetun kynttilän valossa...

More examples of *se* as the Finnish equivalent of the pronoun *one* can be found in Appendix 1o.

An equivalent which is closely related to *se* is *ne*, which appeared in the corpus six times:

(113) ...the smoke is more important than the pig, however often you kill *one*."
 (GLD 5:135)
 ...savu on tärkeämpi kuin teidän sikanne, tapatte te *niitä* kuinka monta hyvänsä."

(114) ...hän tuijotti naulakossa olevia tunnisteilivejään. Juuri hetki sitten hän oli muistanut, milloin hän oli *niitä* viimeksi käyttänyt.
 (JNS 49:72)
 ...he stared at the row of police jackets hanging on the rail. A moment ago he had remembered the last time he'd worn *one*.

In example (113), the Finnish translation is quite free, but still *niitä* can be identified as the equivalent of *one*. In a more literal translation *sellainen* would have been the only possible Finnish equivalent:

(115) ...tapatte te *sellaisen* kuinka usein tahansa.

In example (114) *one* and *niitä* refer to the police jackets, which in Finnish is *liivit*, a noun that is usually in its plural form, hence the use of the plural pronoun *ne*. In all the remaining four sentences *ne* was used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*, because a plural pronoun was needed. These sentences can be found in Appendix 1p.

There were two other equivalents, which are closely related to *se*, namely *hän* (*he/she*) and *he* (*they*), which appeared in the corpus data only once each:

(116) HELENA: Oh yes - *the one* who started him off in the sweet business.
 (OSB 2:1:99)
 HELENA: Aivan niin - *hän*, joka auttoi Jimmyn alkuun makeisalalla.

(117) RALEIGH: Oh, I don't mind schoolmasters. I - I - mean, I never met *one* outside a school.
 (SHF 2:1:73)
 RALEIGH: Oh, ei minulla ole mitään opettajia vastaan. Tarkoitan - etten ole koskaan tavannut *heitä* koulun ulkopuolella.

In neither of the examples (116) and (117) above, could any of the previous equivalents (*yksi*, *sellainen* or \emptyset) be used, *hän* and *he* are the personal pronouns, whereas using the pronouns *se* or *ne* when referring to people would result in informal and colloquial style.

The next group of equivalents consists of three pronouns, namely *joka*, *joku* and *jokin*, which appeared in the corpus eight, four and two times, respectively. First, the rather complex case of the relative pronoun *joka* will be analysed:

(118) Julie [--] threw the poor creature - *the one* she loved - across the room.
(WEL 11:150)

Julie [--] heitti eläinparan - *jota* hän rakasti - huoneen poikki.

Analysing sentences such as (118) above is rather difficult, as there are omissions in both the English original and the Finnish translations. In fact, there could be a relative pronoun (*which*) in the English sentence and a demonstrative pronoun (*se*) in the Finnish sentence, which would result in a different analysis:

(119) Julie threw the poor creature - *the one* which she loved - across the room

(120) Julie heitti eläinparan - *sen*, jota hän rakasti - huoneen poikki.

Had the sentences been like the ones in (119) and (120), the equivalency would be between *the one* and *se*, which makes the original analysis a false one. However, due to the fact that omissions are part of natural language use, it is noteworthy to point out the differences between English and Finnish practices, in order to produce good translations. Therefore, this equivalence does not exist in a word-for-word level, but on a sentence-structure level. Could this be something that a machine translator understands, is a completely different thing. More examples of the pronoun *joka* as the Finnish equivalent of the pronoun *one* can be found in Appendix 1q.

The two other pronouns, which emerged from the corpus data as equivalents were *joku* and *jokin*:

(121) Jälkiruoaksi tarjottiin vadelmakakkua. Amerikkalaiset kehuivat kovasti makua. *Joku* kysyi, mitä marjat olivat.

(FNR 19:3:2)

American passengers had nothing but praise for the raspberry cake served as dessert. *One* asked what the berries were.

(122) One each, and one spare one in case *one* explodes.

(SHF 3:1:174)

Yksi kullekin ja yksi ylimääräinen siltä varalta, että *jokin* räjähtäisi.

These cases are quite straightforward, and in fact, in both sentences *one* could be replaced by *yksi*, without altering the meaning. To keep things simple, *joku* and *jokin* will be excluded from the Finnish equivalents of *one*. The remaining examples of *joku* and *jokin* can be found in Appendix 1r.

The next equivalent to be analysed is *eräs*, which appeared in the corpus as the equivalent of

the pronoun *one* five times:

(123) her child had got hold of *one* called A Husband for a Night.

(GRE 2:1c:329)

hänen lapsensa oli saanut käsiinsä *erään*, jonka nimi oli 'Aviomies yhdeksi yöksi'.

(124) "You would have to be zealous to put up with smelly breath and constipation," said *one*.

(ST3 8:1:29)

- On oltava todella omistautunut asialle, jotta jaksaa elää pahanhajuisen hengityksen ja jatkuvan ummetuksen kanssa, totesi *eräs arvostelija*.

In both these cases *eräs* could be replaced by *yksi* without altering the meaning, but as the contrastive analysis (see chapter 6) shows, *eräs* is one of the established equivalents of *one*. What needs to be noted is, that in four sentences the Finnish translation adopted a determiner structure, as in (124) above. The three remaining examples of *eräs* can be found in Appendix 1s.

A similar equivalent to *eräs*, which appeared in the corpus only once, was *muuan*:

(125) *One* dismissed the portrait as "a slack, transparent sketch, which seems to have been done with different coloured balls of cotton wool".

(REN 26:8)

Muuan arvostelija tuomitsi muotokuvan "löysänä, ohuena luonnoksena, joka oli ilmeisesti saatu aikaan erivärisistä pumpulipalloista".

Again, a determiner structure is adopted in the Finnish translation, which might suggest that, we will find more examples of *muuan* when analysing the corpus data of *one*₂ (determiner).

The remaining eight equivalents do not form any coherent group, as they all appeared in the corpus once. The first one could be categorized as a fixed phrase, but since it appeared in the corpus only once, it would not be sensible to draw any conclusions based on this one example only:

(126) The two movements combined to revolutionize English rural life, but they had no direct causal connection *one with the other*.

(TRV 7:156)

Nämä molemmat ilmiöt aiheuttivat yhdessä kumouksen Englannin maalaiselämässä, mutta niillä ei ollut välitöntä syy-yhteyttä *keskenään*.

It is unfortunate that there was only this one example in the corpus, as the phrase *one with the other* would definitely classify as a fixed phrase.

In the next example, context plays a major role in the choice of the Finnish equivalent:

(127) ...vakiinnutti kahdessakin mielessä luterilaisen kirkon aseman Ruotsi-Suomen

valtiokirkkona: *ensinnäkin* kukaan valtakunnan asukas ei saanut tunnustaa muuta oppia, ja toiseksi kuningas katsottiin kirkon esimieheksi...

(JUT 5:6:101)

...established the status of the Lutheran Church in Sweden-Finland as a State Church in two ways: *one*, no inhabitant of the realm was allowed to acknowledge any other faith; and, two, the king was regarded as the "supreme bishop,"...

What needs to be noted, of course, is that the Finnish sentence is the original and English is a translation. Therefore, the equivalence of *ensinnäkin* and *one* is due to the English translator. As was mentioned above, context plays a major role: In the previous phrase there is the expression *two ways* (*kahdessakin mielessä*), and in the last phrase *two* (*toiseksi*) is clearly contrasted with *one*. A MT programme should be able to treat this whole sentence as a unit, even though it has been divided with a colon and a semicolon. In the English translation it could have been possible to use *first* and *second* instead of *one* and *two*, which would have produced a more literal translation.

The next equivalent is quite close to *sellainen*, which was discussed above:

(128) "I don't think I can eat *an entire one*," he said...

(HEM 6:61)

"Tuskin pystyn syömään *tällaista* kokonaan", hän sanoi...

The difference between *tällainen* and *sellainen* is that the first refers to something that is near and the other to something that is further away. If *sellainen* were used in the example (128) above, the speaker would not have the dish in front of him, but he might be still choosing what to eat, whereas the use of *tällainen* reveals that the food is already on his plate. A more literal translation with the zero equivalent could have been used as well:

(129) "Tuskin pystyn syömään kokonaista," hän sanoi...

As was speculated above, whenever *one* is preceded by the definite article *the*, the Finnish equivalent should be *se*. In the following example the Finnish equivalent of *the one* is *tämä*:

(130) tai kenties hän ripusteli niitä seinilleen ihailtavakseen, kun oli saanut niin ehjiä ja kauniita kuin *tämänsä*, jota leipälaukussaan kanniskeli.

(MER 3:326)

Or did he hang them on his wall to admire them, skeletons all as beautifully intact as *the one* he was carrying now in his bag.

There seems to be no reason why *se* could not have been used here, so it is presumable that it is a question of style. Therefore, we might still be able to rule, that whenever *one* is preceded by *the*, *se* would be used as the Finnish equivalent.

There was another case of *the one*, where the Finnish equivalent was not *se*:

- (131) 'This house in the village - is it not *the one* we passed in the carriage?
(FOW 22:118)
- Se kylässä oleva talo... onko se *sama* jonka ohi ajoimme?

Here the use of *sama* is justifiable, as the use of *se* would have resulted in repetition of *se*:

- (132) ...onko se se jonka ohi ajoimme?

In a spoken language this would work, as the second *se* would be stressed, but in written text the repetition would seem quite odd. This does complicate the matter to some extent, but again, the lack of data causes problems in making any set rules.

The next examples are quite similar to one another:

- (133) A dual personality: *the one* the woman [--] the other the mantrained muscles...
(FLK 11:43)
Kaksinainen persoonallisuus - *toisaalta* nainen, [--] *toisaalta* taas miehiset lihakset...

- (134) ...memories assaulting me, claiming, insinuating. *One* was from my "real" life...
(LES 3:139)
...muistot kävivät kimppuuni, vaativat ja vihjailivat. *Toisaalla* oli "todellinen" elämäni...

In both sentences (133) and (134) above, there is a contrast between two things, even though in the latter it is not as clearly stated as in the first. In example (133) *one* is preceded by *the*, but the presence of *the other* changes things and therefore it could be separated from the cases where the Finnish equivalent of *the one* should be *se*. In sentence (133) the Finnish equivalents of *the one* – *the other* could have been *toinen* – *toinen*, instead of *toisaalta* – *toisaalta*, without altering the meaning. In (134) *one* refers to ‘one memory’, whereas *toisaalla* refers to ‘another location’. It would be impossible to include *toisaalla* in the Finnish equivalents of *one* based on this one example only.

The following sentence presents yet another Finnish equivalent of the pronoun *one*:

- (135) It merged into the third phase so gradually that he could not have said where *one* stopped and the other began.
(FLK 12:88)
Se sulautui kolmanteen vaiheeseen niin asteittain, ettei Christmas olisi kyennyt sanomaan, missä *edellinen* päättyi ja jälkimmäinen alkoi.

Again, there is the comparison *one* – *the other*, but here the Finnish equivalents are *edellinen* and

jälkimmäinen, respectively. The choice of these equivalents is motivated by the presence of the word *phase* (*vaihe*), in the main clause. Nevertheless, the Finnish translation could have been *yksi – toinen*, without any changes in the meaning of the sentence:

(136) ...missä *yksi* päättyi ja *toinen* alkoi.

Therefore, it should be safe to say that again, the variation is caused by stylistic differences.

There were four sentences in the corpus data, where *one* was used for emphasis:

(137) - *Itte se on hullu.*

(PSL 8:24)

"He's *the one* who's mad."

(138) - Niin, vastasi äiti ja koetti paneutua kyljelleen. - Et sinä ainakaan minua tänne olisi tahtonut.

(JPL 10:55)

"Well," answered her mother, trying to turn onto her side, "at least I know you weren't *the one* who wanted me to come here.

(139) - Minä sen sentään näin, sen mäyrän, Jussi sanoi ja hänen kalpeat kasvonsa kävivät keltaisiksi.

(JPL 8:143)

"Hey, I was *the one* who saw the badger first," Jussi said, and his pale face yellowed slightly.

(140) "Kyse on ideasta, jonka turvaaminen vaatii joskus tappamista!" Kjellinus sanoi.

(LAN 11:43)

"The central idea here is *one* which, in the course of its protection, sometimes demands a killing!" Kjellinus said.

What needs to be noted here is that in all examples Finnish is the original and they are all spoken language, which differs from written language in many cases. Trying to find the equivalent for *one* in the Finnish sentences is quite difficult as in some sentences different things are emphasised in the original and in the translation.

Fixed phrases

As was mentioned above, fixed phrases constitute quite a significant part of the 'other' equivalents and in fact out of the 583 cases of 'other' equivalents 335 tokens (57 percent) can be categorised as fixed phrases. The reason they are discussed separately from the 'other' equivalents is that the analysis process does differ to some extent from the previous cases. Here the structure in which *one*

is used plays even more important role than before. Therefore, the analysis consists of different structures and all the possible Finnish equivalents, which emerged from the corpus. As was mentioned above in the introduction to ‘other’ equivalents, the fixed phrases include *no one*, *some one*, *any one*, *one by one*, *one after another/the other*, *one at a time* and *one another* among others.

Probably the most frequent collocate of *one* was *no*, thus forming the expression *no one*, which appeared in the corpus data 196 times. The Finnish equivalents of this expression were divided into five categories (number of instances in parentheses): *kukaan* (159), impersonal construction (22), *muu* (4), *ihminen* (3) and miscellaneous (8). *Kukaan* was by far the most frequently used Finnish equivalent of *no one*:

(141) Mutta *ketään* ei kuulunut eikä *kukaan* sieltä näyttänyt edes havaitsevan tuota epäröivää katselijaa

(SIL 12:112)

But *no one* came, and *no one* within seemed even to notice the presence of the vacillating spectator.

(142) *no one* knows how it is, what it means,

(LES 5:110)

kukaan ei tiedä millaista se on, mitä se merkitsee,

(143) Hänet teki pitkäikäiseksi se, ettei hänen kuolemastaan ilmeisesti *kenellekään* ilmoitettu,
(TRA T9:5)

What gave him longevity was the fact that apparently *no one* was informed of his death;

Variation (*ketään/kukaan/kenellekään*) depends on the case of the Finnish equivalent, but the base form is *kukaan*. More examples of *kukaan* as the Finnish equivalent of *no one* can be found in appendix 1t.

The second most frequent Finnish equivalent of *no one* was the impersonal construction:

(144) and that *no one had allowed* for the possibility that even the closely related black and turkey vultures could have different sensitivities.

(ATT 4:238)

eikä myöskään *otettu huomioon* mahdollisuutta, että sellaiset toisilleen läheistä sukua olevat lajit kuin mustakondori ja kalkkunakondori voisivat olla aisteiltaan erilaisia.

(145) mutta hyviä silti kun parempaakaan *ei ole keksitty*.

(TRA K1:3)

but they are still good because *no one has thought of* anything better.

The use of impersonal construction does not change the meaning of the sentence, it just makes it

more impersonal, as the use of *kukaan* might carry with it a subtle hint of who that *someone* could be. In some cases they are interchangeable, as in (142) the impersonal construction could be used and in (144) and (145) *kukaan* could be used. However, in (141) and (143) the impersonal construction could not be used. For more examples of the impersonal construction as the Finnish equivalent of *no one* see Appendix 1u.

In four sentences the Finnish equivalent of *no one* was *muu*:

(146) *Muita* ei lähetyillä ollutkaan.

(JPV 2:10)

There was *no one* else near.

(147) ... she went on and on as if *no one* but herself existed in that room or beyond it...

(LES 5:81)

...hän jatkoi ja jatkoi niin kuin huoneessa ei olisi *muuta* ollutkaan, ei huoneessa eikä sen ulkopuolella...

(148) - Mutta ollaan sinuja vain kahdestaan kun *muuta* ei ole kuuntelemassa, sanoi kerhoneuvoja.

(PSL 6:35)

"But let's only do it when we're on our own, when *no one* can hear us," she added.

According to KTSK (*muu* 2) *muu* is used to refer to something that is not the same as or similar to something that has been mentioned before. The use of *else* is probably motivated by the presence of *muu* in example (146) and the use of *muu* by the presence of *but* in example (147), which could be seen as collocates of *no one*. In fact there were seven cases of *kukaan* where it was followed by *muu*, and in one of these *no one* was followed by *but* and in the remaining six by *else*:

(149) Minua ei ymmärtänyt *kukaan muu* kuin äitini.

(LKS 2:10:48)

No one but my mother could understand me.

(150) *No one else* gave the matter a thought.

(TRV 7:272)

Kukaan muu ei ajatellutkaan asiaa.

In three sentences the Finnish equivalent of *no one* was *ihminen*:

(151) Katselin kärrynladon ovelta, ettei pihassa ollut *ihmisiä* ja vein käärön autoni takalokeroon vararenkaan taakse ja heitin takalokeron pohjalta kumimaton kaiken peitoksi.

(TRI 1:13:6)

At the door, I made sure there was *no one* in the yard, and then I took the bundle and put it in the trunk behind the spare tire, covering it up with a rubber mat.

(152) ...laitumilla ei käyskennellyt karjaa, yhtään *ihmistä* ei puuhaillut peltotöissä.
(PSL 5:20)
...no cattle in the pastures, *no one* working in the fields.

(153) ...(assuming of course there is *no one* in it).
(HWK 5:10)
...(tietysti edellyttäen, että autossa ei ole *ihmisiä*).

In sentences (151) and (152) the use of *ihminen* might be motivated by a need to distinguish people from animals, as in (151) the speaker clearly wants to hide something and usually it does not matter if some animal sees it. In (152) there is the distinction between ‘cattle’ and ‘people’. Nevertheless, in all three sentences ((151), (152) and (153)) above, *ihminen* could be replaced with *kukaan*, as *kukaan* is used to refer to people only (VISK § 714), therefore the meaning of the sentences would not change at all:

(154) Katselin kärrynladon ovelta, ettei pihassa ollut *ketään*...

(155) ...*kukaan* ei puuhaillut peltotöissä.

(156) (tietysti edellyttäen, että autossa ei ole *ketään*).

Therefore, it is not necessary to include *ihminen* in the equivalents of *no one*.

The miscellaneous group included eight sentences and seven different Finnish equivalents of *no one*:

(157) Hoitaja katsoi päältä ettei *potilas* sotkenut paikkoja.
(PSL 12:67)
An orderly watched to make sure *no one* made a mess.

(158) Hän kertoi myös äreästä Takakasvoisesta, tuonelan vettenpeloittavasta lautturista, jonka avutta *vainaja* ei päässyt autuiden kentille.
(WAL 1:4:27)
He told also of the surly Backward-Gazer, that dread ferryman without whose help *no one* could attain the fields of the blessed.

(159) Jospa hän voisi olla miehen kanssa ihan kahdestaan, niin ettei *yksikään sivullinen* heitä koskaan näkisi!
(PSL 9:72)
If only they could be completely alone, and *no one* ever see them!

(160) Nowadays, *no one* gives me a second look.
(HKI 3:2:12)
Nykyään *harva* enää vilkaiseekaan toista kertaa.

(161) It was a very simple, almost sparse, wedding with *no one* there to represent either the

Meneghini or the Callas families:

(CAL 5:354)

Vihkimistilaisuus oli hyvin yksinkertainen, melkeinpä karu, eikä paikalla ollut *ainoatakaan edustajaa* enempää Meneghinin kuin Callasinkaan perheestä:

(162) If there's *no one* around for Gina, and *no one* around for Cliff, either will kick the cat.

(WEL 11:194)

Jos Gina on aivan yksinään, tai Cliff on aivan yksinään, kumpikin potkaisee kissaa.

(163) The popularity of The New Flower Power surprised *no one* more than Joyce.

(SMI 12:2:5)

Joyce jos kuka hämmästyi Uuden kukkaisvallan saamaa suosiota.

In examples (157), (158) and (159), the Finnish equivalent is a common noun i.e. *potilas* ('a patient'), *vainaja* ('a dead person') and *yksikään sivullinen* ('not one bystander'), respectively. The use of a noun seems to give the sentence more substance than the use of *kukaan*, but still, the meaning would not change much.

In sentence (160) there is a subtle difference in the meaning of the English original and the Finnish translation. *Harva* means 'few', but the original English sentence carries the meaning 'none'. Whether or not this made any difference in the story, cannot be known, but there is no need to include *harva* in the equivalents, as *kukaan* could have been used here just as well:

(164) Nykyään ei kukaan enää vilkaisekaan toista kertaa.

In sentence (158) the Finnish sentence has been constructed rather differently than the English original, as the verb *represent* has been converted into a noun *edustaja* ('a representative'). Again *kukaan* could have been used to produce a translation more true to the original:

(165) ...eikä paikalla ollut *ketään* edustamassa [sen] enempää Meneghinin kuin Callasinkaan perhettä:

Sentences (162) and (163) have gone through even more drastic alteration in the translation process. These two examples do benefit from these alterations, as the more literal translations could be somewhat clumsy:

(166) Jos Ginan lähellä ei ole ketään, eikä Cliffin lähellä ole ketään, kumpikin potkaisee kissaa.

(167) Uuden kukkaisvallan suosio ei yllättänyt ketään niin paljon kuin Joycea

It is, however, difficult to draw any conclusion based on these two sentences, but they still prove a

point that there are cases when there are no true word for word correlations in the original and the translation even though they do convey the exactly same message.

Any one appeared in the corpus data nine times. The low number of hits is explained by the fact that the usual spelling of the expression is *anyone*, but as was noted above, all compounds and inflected forms of *one* were excluded from the current study. A search with the search string ‘anyone’ yielded over 200 hits from the TamBiC, so it is clear that the form *any one* is rather rare, when compared to *anyone*. What also needs to be noted is that all but one of the sentences come from the same source, namely Oscar Wilde’s *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

The Finnish equivalents of *any one* were (number of instances in parentheses): *kukaan* (5), *mikä* (1), *joku* (1), *jokainen* (1) and *ihminen* (1):

(168) "Did *any one* see you going round to her room? That is an important point."
(WLD 8:128)

"Näkikö *kukaan*, kun menit hänen huoneeseensa? Se on hyvin tärkeä kohta."

(169) You can choose *any one* you want among them.
(FLK 12:405)

Voit valita *minkä* haluat.

(170) I cannot understand how *any one* can wish to shame the thing he loves.
(WLD 6:119)

En ymmärrä, kuinka *joku* tahtoisii saattaa häpeään sen, jota hän rakastaa.

(171) *Any one* you love must be marvellous, and any girl that has the effect you describe must be fine and noble.

(WLD 7:24)

Jokaisen, jota sinä rakastat, täytyy olla ihmeellisen, ja jokainen tyttö, joka voi vaikuttaa toisiini sillä tavalla kuin sinä kuvaillet, on varmaan hieno ja jalo.

(172) "Don't talk like that about *any one* you love, Dorian."
(WLD 7:83)

"Älä puhu noin *ihmisestä*, jota sinä rakastat, Dorian."

According to the LDCE, *anyone* is “used to refer to any person, when it is not important to say exactly who” (LDCE *anyone* 1). Hurme et al. (2003), give *any one* the Finnish equivalents *kuka/mikä tahansa* and *anyone* the Finnish equivalents *kukaan, joku, kuka tahansa, jokainen*.

All of these are excellent translations, and changing them would make them sound less natural.

Therefore, the range of equivalents of *any one* is rather large, considering the small amount of

examples. A deeper analysis of *anyone* might help in choosing a suitable Finnish equivalent, but that is not of issue here, and it could be considered a starting point for further research.

The expression *some one* follows the same pattern as *any one*, as it is normally written as *someone*, and a test search in the TamBiC with the search string ‘someone’ yielded over 250 hits. As was the case with *any one*, all but one of the six sentences where *some one* is used come from Oscar Wilde’s *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.

The Finnish equivalents of *some one* were (number of instances in parentheses): *joku* (4), *jokin* (1) and *toinen* (1):

(173) *Some one* has killed herself for love of you.

(WLD 8:208)

Joku on rakkaudesta sinuun tappanut itsensä.

(174) I hope that Dorian Gray will make this girl his wife, passionately adore her for six months, and then suddenly become fascinated by *some one* else.

(WLD 6:45)

Minä toivon, että Dorian Gray ottaa tuon tytön vaimokseen, ihailee häntä silmittömästi kuusi kuukautta ja sitten äkkiä rakastuu *johonkin* toiseen.

(175) "I know what pleasure is," cried Dorian Gray. "It is to adore *some one*."

(WLD 6:153)

"Minä tiedän mitä nautinto on", huudahti Dorian Gray. "Se on *toisen* ihailemista."

According to the LDCE, *someone* is “used mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who person is” (LDCE *someone*¹), and Hurme et al. (2003) give it the Finnish equivalent *joku* (Hurme et al. 2003, *someone*) Again, it is hard to draw any conclusions, as the amount of data is very small. However, the translations seem to follow the dictionaries. This is another starting point for further research.

The phrase *one by one* was already discussed above, as some of the cases were placed under *yksi*, due to the fact that in four out of 13 cases the Finnish equivalent included the word *yksi*. This should, however, be treated as a fixed phrase, as many dictionaries list it separately (cf. LDCE *one*² 4 and Hurme et al. (2003) *one* (phrases and idioms)). The Finnish equivalents of *one by one* were (number of instances in parentheses): *yksitellen* (8), *yksi toisensa jälkeen* (2), *yksi kerrallaan* (1), *vuorollaan* (1) and *yhtä erästään* (1):

(176) STANHOPE: Oh, for Lord's sake, don't go through them *one by one*.

(SHF 3:2:69)

STANHOPE: Älkää herran tähden, ruvetko luettelemaan niitä *yksitellen*.

(177) *One by one* they stood up, twitching rags into place.

(GLD 7:167)

Yksi toisensa jälkeen nousi ravistellen risaisia vaatteitaan.

(178) *One by one*, they open their long narrow wings...

(ATT 2:21)

Sitten linnut, *yksi kerrallaan*, levittävät pitkät ja kapeat siipensä...

(179) ...tarvottiin soita paarmojen ja mäkäraisten kiusaamina; jokainen matkalaisista oli *vuorollaan* sairaana.

(G-K 21:7)

...squelching through marshes plagued by gadflies and blackflies, *one by one* they fell sick.

(180) but now, with time to think, he went over them *one by one*, as though laying out a row of instruments on a table.

(ORW 2:1:124)

Mutta nyt, kun oli aikaa ajatella, hän harkitsi niitä *yhtä erästään* kuin työkaluja riviin pöydälle asetellen.

There seems to be a difference in meaning in the Finnish original and the English translation in example (179). The Finnish sentence conveys the message that the travellers were sick one at a time, and the first got well before the next fell sick. The English translation, on the other hand, seems to mean that the travellers fell sick one at a time, but whether one recovered before the next fell sick is not mentioned. Whether this is important for the analysis or not is debatable, but it is, nevertheless, interesting. Nonetheless, choosing just one Finnish equivalent for *one by one* is not a simple task, therefore it is necessary to analyse the following phrases: *one after another/the other* and *one at a time* to see what equivalents they have and is there any overlapping equivalents.

The two expressions, *one after another* and *one after the other*, are so similar that it seems justifiable to discuss them together. They occurred in the corpus data 18 times combined, with *one after another* being slightly more frequent than *one after the other*, with eleven and seven hits respectively. These two expressions showed quite a variation of Finnish equivalents, as they have eleven different equivalents. Two of the equivalents appeared more than once, and 9 appeared only once. The two that had more than one hit were *toinen toisensa jälkeen* with 5 hits and *yksi toisensa*

jälkeen with 4 hits:

- (181) The sky was clouding over to the east and *one after another* the stars he knew were gone.
(HEM 8:49)
Taivas alkoi idän puolelta vetäytyä pilveen, ja hänen tuntemansa tähdet hävisivät *toinen toisensa jälkeen*.
- (182) *Toinen toisensa jälkeen* sanoivat toverini: "Hän ilmestyi."
(WAL 2:3:59)
One after the other my companions repeated, "He has revealed himself."
- (183) Seitsemänkymmentäluvun alussa Suomen markkinoilla juhlineet ruotsalaisfirmat olivat kaatuneet *yksi toisensa jälkeen* korkeisiin palkkoihin,
(TRI 1:8:52)
In the early seventies, the Swedish firms which had until then lorded it over the Finnish market had collapsed, *one after another*, due to high wages,
- (184) She hated it, for example, when *one after the other* her children, pop-eyed addicts of breast milk, finally kicked the habit.
(SMI 12:2:106)
Hänestä oli esimerkiksi inhottavaa, että hänen rintamaitoa silmät killillään kiskovat lapsensa luopuivat *yksi toisensa jälkeen* siitä tavasta.

Hurme et al. (2003, *one* (phrases and idioms)). give the phrase *one after another/the other* the Finnish equivalent *toinen toisensa jälkeen*, which was also more frequent than *yksi toisensa jälkeen*. Therefore, it could be ruled that the Finnish equivalent of the phrase *one after another/the other* is *toinen toisensa jälkeen*. The remaining nine sentences provided the following equivalents:

- (185) Parinkymmenen sentin mittaisia, litteähäntäisiksi vuoleskeltuja jousipyssyn ammuksia syntyi *yksi toisensa perään*.
(PTL 7:1:30)
Hand-carved, flat-tailed shafts twenty centimeters in length kept materializing *one after another*.
- (186) Jotkut niistä olivat vankeja, lapset olivat vartijoita ja pyöveleitä ja lumipäät lupsahtivat *yksi vuoron perään* hangelle.
(LAN 12:146)
Some of them were prisoners; the children were guards and hangmen and heads made of snow fell *one after another* to the ground.
- (187) Olisi helppo muodostaa suomenkielisiä sanoja, jos kaikki päätteet mekaanisesti liitettäisiin *toistensa perään*...
(KAR 15:2)
It would be easy to form Finnish words if all the endings were attached mechanically *one after the other*...
- (188) The barman gave them an assessing stare *one after the other*.
(AMS 3:2:523)

Baarimikko silmäili arvostelevasti jokaista *vuoronperään*.

(189) Suomeen hirvi ja ihminen tulivat *peräkanaa* jääkauden hellitettyä:

(TRA D105:3)

Finland's elks and the first human settlers arrived *one after the other* as soon as the Ice Age came to an end.

(190) Ei riitä, että katsotaan sanakirjasta kunkin sanan merkitys ja pannaan sitten sanat *peräkkäin* lauseeksi.

(TRA O4:9)

It is not enough to look up the meaning of each word in a dictionary and then put the words *one after another* to make sentences.

(191) more trains in the distance - puffing up and going away again, *one after another*, bringing up loads and loads of men -

(SHF 1:1:21)

Ja junat puhkuvat tänne ja pois päin *alinomaa*, tuoden lasteittain miehiä.

(192) Velisurmaajaa maalatessaan Gallén pyysi vaimoaan laulamaan kansanballadia *yhä uudelleen*.

(G-K 34:8)

While painting the picture Gallén told his wife to sing old folk ballads *one after another*.

(193) Heidän oltua avioliitossa kuusi vuotta alkoivat *perättäiset* hautajaiset.

(JPV 1:2:1)

When they'd been married six years the funerals started coming *one after another*.

The Finnish equivalents in examples (185) and (186), and even in (187) are quite similar to the more frequent ones discussed above (see examples (181)-(184)), with just minor alterations in the choice of words. Examples (188)-(190) present three more ways to express the same idea in the Finnish language and this further highlights the problem with MT programmes: How vast amount of information about languages is needed to produce a programme that would produce idiomatic translations yet maintain the flexibility of natural languages. The translations in examples (191)-(193) are more on the free side, but still, the Finnish equivalents can be detected: *Alinomaa* (see example (191)) has the meaning 'constantly' or 'all the time', therefore it does convey roughly the same message as for example *yksi toisensa jälkeen* would. In example (192) the meaning has changed from the original Finnish, as *yhä uudelleen* means 'over and over', so in the Finnish original there is one song which is sung over and over again, and in the English translation there are many songs sung one after another. Therefore including *yhä uudelleen* as an equivalent for *one after*

another would not be appropriate. In example (193) the structure of the sentence has been altered from a determiner (*perättäiset* ‘consecutive’) to an adverbial (*one after another*). However, when considering a MT programme, it is better to keep things as simple as possible so the last three equivalents discussed here (*alinomaa*, *yhä uudelleen* and *perättäiset*) will not be included in the list of Finnish equivalents for *one after another/the other*.

The expression *one at a time* appeared in the corpus four times with two different Finnish equivalents (number of instances in parentheses): *yksitellen* (2) and *yksi kerrallaan* (2).

(194) 2. Lisää munat *yksitellen* vähän jäähtyneeseen taikinaan voimakkaasti vatkaton.
(AHT 12:3:4)
2. Add the eggs *one at a time* when the mixture has cooled a little and whip up vigorously.

(195) ...he tulivat *yksitellen* siihen missä Hartman lepäsi.
(JPV 1:1:26)
...they came *one at a time* to where Hartman was resting.

(196) 1. Vatkaa huoneenlämpöinen margariini sokerin kanssa kuohkeaksi ja lisää munat *yksi kerrallaan* jatkaen vatkaamista.
(AHT 7:4:2)
1. Cream the margarine and sugar until soft and add the eggs *one at a time*. Beat well.

(197) ...starting with your toes *one at a time*, then your feet, and so on, working up to your head.
(HWK 32:37)
...aloittaen varpaista *yksi kerrallaan*, sitten jalat, ja niin edelleen, päähän asti.

Again, the low number of instances does not provide enough solid a base to make any concrete statements, but it seems that there are no restrictions on which equivalent to use in which situation, as both are used in recipes (examples (194) and (196)) and in prose (examples (195) and (197)).

The corpus search yielded one more way to express sequence:

(198) Koska päätteet usein pinotaan *toistensa perään* melko mekaanisesti...
(KAR 3:22)
Since the endings are often piled up *one behind the other* rather mechanically...

Toistensa perään already appeared in example (187) as the equivalent for *one after the other*. As there was only one instance of this English expression (*one behind the other*), I will not discuss it any further, due to the fact that it is dangerous to make any judgements based on one single example. Now that all the English alternatives and the Finnish equivalents have been introduced

and analysed, it is only appropriate to try and draw some conclusions. The different English expressions were *one by one*, *one after another/the other*, *one at a time* and *one behind the other*. The Finnish equivalents were (in alphabetical order) *peräkanaa*, *peräkkäin*, *toinen toisensa jälkeen/perään*, *toistensa perään*, *vuorollaan*, *vuoronperään*, *yhtä erästään*, *yksi kerrallaan*, *yksitellen*, *yksi toisensa jälkeen* and *yksi vuoron perään*. There are five English expressions and 12 Finnish expressions. As the theme of this thesis seems to be simplicity, the next step is to eliminate complications. Therefore, those Finnish equivalents which appeared only once are excluded. Now, the list of possible Finnish equivalents is *yksitellen* and *yksi toisensa jälkeen* for *one by one*, *yksi toisensa jälkeen* and *toinen toisensa jälkeen* for *one after another/the other*, and *yksitellen* and *yksi kerrallaan* for *one at a time*. Based on frequencies *one by one* should be translated as *yksitellen*, *one after another/the other* as *toinen toisensa jälkeen* and *one at a time* either as *yksitellen* or *yksi kerrallaan*. As *yksitellen* was the most frequent equivalent of *one by one*, we could exclude it from the equivalents of *one at a time*, so only *yksi kerrallaan* remains. So, in order to keep things simple, we have one Finnish equivalent for each English expression, and those equivalents are different from one another. However, this simplification is too drastic, and it does not fit in to the human perception of the languages. As the examples above show, each and every equivalent has its place and it would sound rather odd, if all were replaced by one.

The next group was already mentioned above (see examples (35) and (36)), but since most of the Finnish equivalents of *one* include some other equivalent than *yksi*, it was reasonable to discuss these structures in detail as fixed phrases. The structure *one in* + numeral occurred in the corpus 26 times. The Finnish equivalents included the structure *yksi* + elative as in example (35) above (8 instances), the structure ordinal number + *-osa*, as in the example (199) below (2 instances), and the structure *joka* + ordinal number, as in the example (200) below (14 instances):

(199) *Viidesosa* alaikäisistä myrkytyspotilaista joutuu tehohoitoon.
(HS1 6:3:13)
One in five of those admitted are placed in ICU wards.

(200) Vain *joka neljäs* lopettanut kestää viikon.
(HS8 8:27:19)

Only *one in four* who quit will last a week.

Would it possible to choose just one Finnish equivalent for the structure *one in* + numeral then?

Substituting one equivalent with the other should help making a decision:

(201) ...korkeintaan *joka kymmenes* muuttohaukan syöksyistä tuottaa tuloksen.

...korkeintaan *kymmenesosa* muuttohaukan syöksyistä tuottaa tuloksen.

(202) *Yksi viidestä* alaikäisestä myrkytyspotilaasta joutuu tehohoitoon.

Joka viides alaikäinen myrkytyspotilas joutuu tehohoitoon.

(203) Vain *yksi neljästä* lopettaneesta kestää viikon.

Vain *neljäsosa* lopettaneista kestää viikon.

As can be seen from the examples (201)-(203) above, these expressions are interchangeable.

Therefore, choosing one over the other is more or less a question of style. Based on frequencies, we could assume that the structure *joka* + ordinal number (see example (200)) is the best alternative as the Finnish equivalent of *one in* + numeral. More examples of *one in* + numeral can be found in appendix 1v.

In the two remaining cases of *one in* + numeral the original Finnish text used percentages:

(204) Vuoteen 2025 mennessä maahanmuuttajataustaisten osuuden arvioidaan kasvavan 25 prosenttiin.

(HS8 10:1:6)

Both the total number and percentage of immigrants among the residents of Helsinki is constantly growing, and by 2025 *one in four* Helsinki residents are expected to be of an immigrant background.

(205) Suomalaisista 62 prosenttia vastustaa ja 19 prosenttia kannattaa eläkeiän nostoa, kertoo Taloustutkimuksen Ylen uutisille tekemä tuore kysely.

(HS9 3:12:21)

A survey commissioned by the Finnish Broadcasting Company (YLE) found that 62 per cent opposed raising the retirement age, while about *one in five* were in favour of the move.

In example (204), the whole sentence is translated quite freely and information has been added to the English translation. In example (205), the original (*19 prosenttia*) is slightly more accurate expression than the English (*one in five*), but as the source is a newspaper article, minor rounding is acceptable, and to some readers it might be easier to understand the expression *one in five* than percentages. This type of conversion is of course possible, as long as the translator does not make any mistakes in the process.

Example (36) is the only sentence in the corpus where the construction *one to* + numeral is used. More data is required to make any judgments or conclusion on the Finnish equivalents, but it might still be safe to say, that using the Finnish construction *yksi* + illative as the equivalent would not be completely wrong.

The following structure appeared in the corpus only once as well:

(206) Sukupuolitautilien poliklinikalla testattavista noin *joka viidenneltä* löytyy joku sukupuolitauti.
(HS9 5:12:20)

Some kind of a sexually transmitted disease is found in *one out of five* patients who are tested.

Nevertheless, we could assume that the Finnish equivalent of *one out of* + number is *joka* + ordinal number.

One other quite similar expression, which expresses ratio, appeared in the corpus three times:

(207) Jos ottaa *kymmenenprosenttisen* riskin, väepelin laskelmien mukaan saa mennä seitsemän sekuntia.
(MER 4:346)

Seven seconds is to take a *ten to one* chance of getting killed:

(208) Jos ottaa *kaksikymmentäprosenttisen* riskin saa mennä kahdeksan sekuntia.
(MER 4:347)

eight seconds and it's down to *five to one*:

(209) Venäläisillä oli - vähäisiä Narvaan piiritettyjä ruotsalaisosastoja lukuun ottamatta - *nelinkertainen* ylivoima.
(JUT 5:8:44)

The Russians outnumbered the Swedes at a ratio of *four to one*, not counting the minor Swedish detachments besieged at Narva.

As in all examples the original text is in Finnish and two of the three come from the same source, it is not reasonable to draw any conclusions based on these three examples alone. Especially, when Hurme et al. (2003, *one* (phrases and idioms)) give this structure the Finnish equivalent *yhtä vastaan*, e.g. *kymmenen yhtä vastaan*, which cannot be used in any of the sentences above.

Another quite frequent collocate of *one* is *another*, thus forming the phrases *one another* and *another one*, the latter one of which was already discussed under the subheading *zero translation* above. *One another* appeared in the corpus 52 times and in most of the examples (46 to be exact) the Finnish equivalent was the reciprocal pronoun *toinen*:

(210) They looked at *one another*.
 (FLK 12:534)
 He katselivat *toisiaan*.

(211) ...as the saying goes... they were meant for *one another*.
 (WDR 2:4:7)
 ...niin kuin sanonta kuuluu - heidät oli luotu *toisilleen*.

(212) myymälöitä yhdistetään *toisiinsa*,
 (TRA M15:5)
 others are being merged with *one another*,

These cases are all quite straightforward, and the variation in the form of the pronoun *toinen* is due to the different cases of the word, which depend on the context. However, out of the six remaining cases two complicate the matter to some extent:

(213) - the rules under which computers communicate with *one another* -
 (ST3 8:5:91)
 - säännöt, joiden mukaisesti tietokoneet kommunikoivat *keskenään* -

(214) ...keskustelivat välinpitämättömästi *keskenään* omista asioistaan koko uhritoimituksen ajan.
 (WAL 1:3:101)
 ...chatted freely to *one another* of their own affairs throughout the ceremony.

In the examples (213) and (214) above, the Finnish equivalent of *one another* is *keskenään* rather than *toinen*, which could have been used here as well, in the form *toistensa kanssa*. However, *keskenään* is more idiomatic expression and therefore it cannot be excluded from the Finnish equivalents of *one another*. In fact, there are clues in the sentences which should help in choosing the correct Finnish equivalent. In both examples (213) and (214) above the action is communication, as the verbs are *communicate* and *chat*, respectively. When the Finnish equivalent was *toinen*, the verb denoted communication in two cases out of the 46:

(215) ...weighty lovers *chirruping at one another*, peeking round corners.
 (WEL 15:26)
 ...arvovaltaisia rakastavia *kujertelemassa toisilleen* ja kurkkimassa kulmien takaa.

(216) ...looked at while they *spoke to one another* with speech that told nothing at all ...
 (FLK 11:10)
 ...katseli sitä heidän puhuessaan *toisilleen* sanoja, jotka eivät ilmaisseet mitään...

In example (215) *keskenään* could have been used as well, so this does not cause any problems. The second example is more complicated, as *keskenään* could not replace *toisilleen*, without the need to

alter other parts of the sentence as well:

(217) ...katseli sitä heidän puhuessaan *keskenään sanoilla*, jotka eivät ilmaisseet mitään...

(218) ...katseli sitä heidän puhuessaan *keskenään kieltä/kielellä, joka ei ilmaissut* mitään...

In sentences (217) and (218) the prepositional phrase *with speech* that follows *one another* has been translated in three different ways, which adapt to *keskenään*. It is unfortunate that there is no more data to help with the choice of the correct Finnish alternative. But as a rough rule, we could say, that whenever *one another* is used after a verb which means some form of (oral) communication the Finnish equivalent is *keskenään* and in all other cases the reciprocal pronoun *toinen*.

The four remaining cases of *one another* present again the versatility of language as they cannot be included in the previous two categories, but had the choice of Finnish equivalent been more “standard”, then they would have been placed under *toinen* or *keskenään*:

(219) Oli ainakin vuosi siitä kun he olivat viimeksi *tavanneet*, ja silloinkin sattumalta, niin lapsuudenystäviä kuin he olivat aikoinaan olleetkin.

(JNS 47:24)

Though they had known each other since they were children, it must have been a year since they'd last *seen one another*, and even then it had only been by chance.

(220) In the nineteenth century it was widely believed that artistic genius and domestic happiness *were inimical to one another*.

(REN 47:2)

Viime vuosisadalla oltiin yleisesti sitä mieltä, että taiteellinen nerous ja avio-onni *eivät kuuluneet yhteen*.

(221) Eivätkä he liioin *katsoneet toista päin*, mutta kasinon mustalla liukuhihnalla heidän sormensa hipaisivat kuin vahingossa toisiaan.

(JNS 54:70)

They didn't dare *look at one another*, though as if by accident their fingers gently touched each other on the black moving handrail.

(222) Roots and trees *fight one another*, a man on a roof struggles with the thatch.

(VGH 47:13)

Juuret ja puut *käyvät toistensa kimppuun*, ja eräällä katolla mies kamppailee olkipaanujen kanssa.

In example (219) the Finnish equivalent of *one another* is a zero translation, but *toinen* could have been added to the sentence:

(223) Oli ainakin vuosi siitä kun he olivat viimeksi tavanneet *toisensa*...

Therefore, it is not necessary to include zero translation in the Finnish equivalents of *one another*.

In example (220), the Finnish translation has been quite free, but if the English text had been translated more literally, then the Finnish equivalent could have been *toinen*:

(224) ...taiteellinen nerous ja avio-onni olivat vahingollisia *toisilleen*.

In example (221) the Finnish expression *katsoneet toista päin* feels somewhat strange and a more idiomatic expression *katsoneet toisiinsa* would be better, even though the purpose of this is not to criticize the author.

Had the used language in the three previous examples ((219)-(221)) been more “standard”, then there would have been three more tokens in the category *toinen* as the equivalent of *one another*. The fourth and the only example remaining would be placed under *keskenään*, if it had been translated more literally:

(225) Juuret ja puut *tappelevat keskenään*...

As was ruled above, whenever the phrase *one another* follows a verb that denotes communication, the Finnish equivalent of the phrase should be *keskenään*. In example (222) the verb is *to fight*, which might be seen as some form of communication. More examples of *one another* can be found in Appendix 1w.

For one appeared in the corpus three times, with three different Finnish equivalents:

(226) The child's right to be naughty, *for one*; but it was more than that:
(LES 4:80)

Ensiksikin lapsen oikeus olla ilkeä, mutta enemmänkin:

(227) Heillä on *esimerkiksi* vähemmän ihmisiä, joiden puoleen kääntyä.
(HS8 10:4:6)

For one, they have fewer people to turn to.

(228) *Muun muassa* vihreiden Osmo Soininvaara esitti vastineeksi raideliikenteen varaan rakennettua kaupunkimallia.
(HS8 10:11:8)

Osmo Soininvaara of the Green League, *for one*, presented a counter-suggestion of a city model that focuses on maximising the use of rail traffic.

According to the LDCE *for one* is “used to give an example of someone or something” (LDCE *one*² 9), which supports the different Finnish equivalents above. Hurme et al. (2003, *one* (phrases and idioms)) give *for one* the Finnish equivalents *esimerkiksi* and *ainakin*. This phrase should be easy

for a MT programme to identify, as it is separated from the rest of the sentence with commas. More data is needed, but it might be possible to rule that whenever *for one* is in sentence-initial position, it should be translated as *esimerkiksi* and if it is in the middle of the sentence, then some other equivalent should be used.

As *one* appeared in the corpus three times and had three different Finnish equivalents:

(229) Kaikki myöntelivät *yhteen ääneen* tämän tosiasian, mutta Rokka hymyili ja sanoi silmää iskien:

(LIN 10:2:95)

All concurred *as one* with this view except Rokka, who smiled and said with a wink:

(230) Pears, bulbs, potatoes, boots, books, skulls: he now had the formal ability to treat them *as one*.

(VGH 8:13)

Päärynät, sipulit, perunat, saappaat, kirjat, kallot: nyt hän oli hankkinut muodollisen taidon käsitellä niitä *yhtäläisinä*.

(231) Kuviot ovat kuitenkin riittävän samanlaiset, jotta sorsat osaavat sekaparvissakin käyttäytyä *johdonmukaisesti*.

(KAL 06:3:10)

Yet the patterns are similar enough for the ducks to react *as one* even in a mixed species flock.

Hurme et al. (2003; *one* (phrases and idioms)) give *as one* the Finnish equivalents *yhtenä miehenä* and *samaan aikaan*, but neither of these can be used in all of the examples above. More data would be needed to see, if there are any other equivalents, and if any patterns would emerge, which would help to choose the correct Finnish equivalent.

The phrase *in one* appeared in the corpus twice:

(232) But in the coming era the process of political reform and social amelioration followed the same course in both countries, tending still further to unite their fortunes *in one*.

(TRV 6:29)

Mutta seuraavana ajanjaksona valtiollisten uudistusten ja yhteiskunnallisten parannusten kehityskulku kävi kummassakin maassa samaan suuntaan siten yhä enemmän yhdistäen niiden kohtaloita *toisiinsa*.

(233) kuvittelin hänen olevan keskiaikaisen näyttelijäseurueen jäsen, narri ja taikuri *samassa hahmossa*.

(SIM 2:5:53)

I imagined him to be a member of a medieval actors' troupe, a clown and a magician *in one*.

As can be seen, these two cases are quite different, and in fact, in example (232) the whole verb

phrase *unite in one* should be considered as a fixed phrase. In the second example (233), *in one* is clearly a phrase, as both the CIDE and the LDCE list *(all) in one* separately in their entries of *one*. Hurme et al. (2003; *one* (phrases and idioms)) give it the Finnish equivalents *kaikki yhdessä* and *samalla kertaa*. Again, the lack of data hinders making any final judgements on the Finnish equivalents of *in one*.

The phrase *at one* appeared in the corpus twice as well:

(234) The two most active forces of the day, Anti-Jacobinism and Evangelicalism, were *at one* on that score.

(TRV 6:75)

Ajan molemmat aktiivisimmat voimat, antijakobinismi ja evankelismi, olivat siitä asiasta *samaa mieltä*.

(235) On 6 April at Patissiou 61, Evangelia, Maria, Jackie, her fiancé and Athena the maid were more *at one* than ever before.

(CAL 3:4)

Huhtikuun kuudentena Patissiou 61:ssä Evangelia, Maria, Jackie, tämän sulhanen sekä kotiapulainen olivat *läheisempiä toisilleen* kuin koskaan ennen.

In dictionaries, this phrase is often presented as *(be) at one with (sb/sth)* (cf. LDCE *one*² 12, Hurme et al. (2003) *one* (phrases and idioms)), even though neither of the examples above have the preposition *with* in them. The Finnish equivalent provided by Hurme et al. (2003; *one* (phrases and idioms)) is *olla yhtä mieltä jkn kanssa*, which is clearly present in example (234). However, example (235) seems to convey a slightly different meaning than ‘agreement’. According to the LDCE, this phrase can mean either “feel[ing] very calm or relaxed in the situation or environment [one is] in” (LDCE *one*² 12a), or “agree[ing] with someone about something” (LDCE *one*² 12b). The latter meaning is further described as being formal language use. Unfortunately, the lack of data prevents making any rules for the phrase *at one*.

The phrases *to be one with* and *to become one with* both appeared in the corpus data twice:

(236) Hänen edessään on faraokin alaston ja hänen edessään rikkain *on* köyhimmän *vertainen*."

(WAL 1:5:177)

Before him Pharaoh himself stands naked, and the richest *is* to him *one with* the beggar."

(237) Äkkiä hän oli halunnut *samastua* näihin jätteisiin, nähdä virttyneisyytensä, maatuva kulmansa, paneutua sammalikolle, avata ranteensa veitsellä jolla oli leikannut sienten

lihaa, jättäytyä siihen.

(JPV 1:4:17)

On an impulse he'd suddenly longed *to be one with* this refuse, experience his mouldiness and blight, stretch out on the moss, open his wrist with the knife he'd cut into the mushroom's flesh with, give himself up to it.

(238) Toisaalta: siihen *samastuminen* on vielä tuhoisampaa.

(LAN 10:326)

On the other hand, *becoming one with* it is even more destructive.

(239) while thinking *became one with* the slow, hot coiling and recoiling of his entrails: 'I got to get out of here.'

(FLK 10:73)

ja ajattelu *samastui* hänen sisälmystensä verkkaiseen kuumaan laajenemiseen ja supistumiseen: 'Minun täytyy päästä ulos.'

As can be seen from the examples (236)-(239) above, in three cases out of the total four, the Finnish equivalent of the phrases is the verb *samaistua*. Hurme et al. (2003, *one* (phrases and idioms)) give the phrase *be one with* the Finnish equivalents *olla yhtä/kuulua yhteen jnk kanssa* and *olla samaa mieltä jkn kanssa*. It is interesting that the actual language use and the information in the dictionary do not support each other at all in this case. Again, more data is required before any set ruled can be made.

The phrase *number one* appeared in the corpus four times and in each example the Finnish equivalent was *ykkönen*, but still, this case is not as simple as it might seem:

(240) He laid them face down: the Empress in the middle was at *number one*.

(WEL 19:79)

Hän asetteli ne nurinpäin: Keisarinna oli keskellä, *ykkösen* kohdalla.

(241) *Ykkösenä* on Harvard ja sen perässä joukko muita kuuluja amerikkalaisyliopistoja sekä pari brittilyliopistoa.

(HS8 8:18:7)

The number one is Harvard, followed by a host of other American educational institutes accompanied by the universities of Cambridge and Oxford from Great Britain.

(242) Erkki Tuomioja (sd), Anneli Jäätteenmäki (kesk) ja Ville Itälä (kok) ovat suomalaisten *ykkösuosikit* kolmen suurimman puolueen pääministeriehdokkaiksi...

(HS1 6:1:3)

Erkki Tuomioja (Social Democrats), Anneli Jäätteenmäki (Centre Party), and Ville Itälä (National Coalition) were all *the number one* choices...

(243) Olin kulkenut sen ohitse kolme neljä kertaa; mutta en ollut huomannut sitä, koska se oli *ykköstalossa* kiinni niin että ne olivat kuin samaa taloa.

(KNK 20:89)

I'd gone past it three or four times, but I hadn't noticed it because it was attached to

building *number one* so they were almost the same building.

Examples (240) and (241) are quite straightforward, even though in the second one, the English translation offers more detailed information than the Finnish original, but that does not affect the equivalence. Examples (242) and (243) are more complicated, as the Finnish equivalent is part of a compound (*ykkössuosikit* and *ykköstalo*). However, forming the Finnish compound is easy, as *ykkönen* is always in the form *ykkös*. But would a computer programme be able to recognize the situations, when this compound needs to be used, is hard to know, as the two examples here are too little data to make any conclusions. In fact, as can be seen, in the examples (242) and (243) the structure where *number one* is used is different, as in the first one the head noun (*choices*) is after the phrase and in the second the head noun (*building*) is before the phrase.

The phrase *Formula One* appeared in the corpus five times and had two different Finnish equivalents:

(244) Bernie Ecclestone, the *Formula One* chief, is making a peace offering to the F1 teams...
(ST3 2:4:3)

Formula 1 -pomo Bernie Ecclestone tarjoaa F1-talleille rauhanpiippua...

(245) Niinpä 1999 ilmestyneestä Mika Häkkisen *F1*-maailmanmestaruutta juhlineesta pienoisarkin formula-autostakin "siivottiin" tupakkamainokset.
(TAR 1999:7)

As a consequence of this, the 1999 miniature sheet celebrating Mika Häkkinen's *Formula One* World Championship had the cigarette ads "removed" from his car.

The Finnish equivalent *Formula 1* was used four times and *F1* was only used once. Using the phrase *Formula 1* in example (244) would be just as good as *F1*, therefore it should be safe to say that we could only have one equivalent for *Formula One* and, based on frequencies, that should be *Formula 1*. The three remaining sentences can be found in Appendix 1x.

There were many phrases which only appeared once in the corpus and therefore form a group of miscellaneous phrases and equivalents. As with *number one*, *ykkönen* is used as the Finnish equivalent of two other phrases:

(246) Suomi säilytti paikkansa *ykkösdivisioonassa*, mutta paljon ei jäänyt pelivaraa.
(HS1 6:4:9)

but they did just enough to preserve their position in *Division One* and finished above Belgium and Lithuania, who were both relegated.

(247) where he had vanquished the Eurasian aeroplanes (the Eastasian aeroplanes, it had been, a few years ago) in *the Battle of Airstrip One*.

(ORW 2:1:234)

missä hän *Ilmakaista Ykkösen ilmataistelussa* oli tuhonnut Euraasian ilmavoimat (Itä-Aasian, niin sanottiin viisi vuotta takaperin).

These two cases do not need any further analysis, as both *Division One* and *the Battle of Airstrip One* (or just the phrase *Airstrip One*) can be regarded as proper nouns.

The miscellaneous group includes four more sentences:

(248) *Ensimmäisen maailmansodan* aikaisten linnoitustöiden vuoksi Gallén-Kallelat joutuivat asumaan vuodet 1915-1921 jälleen vanhassa Kalelassa.

(G-K 49:2)

Due to work on nearby fortifications during *world war one*, the Gallén-Kallelas returned to Kalela where they stayed from 1915 to 1921.

(249) Laitoimme *Metallican One:n* soimaan yhä uudestaan. Lauloimme musiikin mukana.

(HRV 12:122)

We put *Metallica's One* on over and over and sang along.

(250) *Lesson one*: what to do if the audience doesn't laugh.

(HWK 25:12)

ensimmäinen oppitunti: mitä teet, jos yleisö ei naura?

(251) But after expiry of *the One of his life* what to him mattered the innumerable blooming ladies?

(STH 3:14:42)

Mutta mitä hänelle merkitsivät lukemattomat kukoistavat naiset hänen *Elämänsä Naisen* menehdyttyä?

Example (248) is a clear case as *World War One* is a fixed phrase and in Finnish it is known as *ensimmäinen maailmansota*. Therefore, this should not cause any problems for a computer programme. In example (249) *One* is the name of a (quite well-known) song by (quite) a famous band (*Metallica*). In this context it could be possible to realise without mentioning the band (*Metallica*) that *One* refers to a song, but there might be cases where it would not be as easy, unless the computer programme could “remember” what has been written in previously in the text. Example (250) could have been grouped with (248) as in both the Finnish equivalent of *one* is *ensimmäinen*. However, these are two different phrases and are best treated as separate fixed phrases. The most complicated case of these four is the last one, i.e. example (251). It is easy to separate from other cases where *one* is preceded by the definite article, because here *one* is written

with a capital ‘o’. The more literal translation could be *se oikea*, which could also be used here:

(252) ...lukemattomat kukoistavat naiset *sen oikean* menehdyttyä?

Again, more data would be needed to make any definite rules.

In the next group of sentences *one* refers to years or the time of day (clock):

(253) Hän oli saanut kolmen vuoden tuomion, käyttäytynyt vankilassa kunnolla ja päässyt vapauteen *puolentoista* vuoden kuluttua.

(KNK 11:58)

He'd been sentenced to three years, behaved himself well in prison and been freed after *one and a half*.

(254) Without a mother since *the age of one*, he had had to put up with a series of substitutes as a little boy;

(FOW 23:7)

Charles, joka oli jäänyt äidittömäksi *vuoden ikäisenä*, oli joutunut tottumaan pikkupoikana sarjaan äidin korvikkeita.

(255) "Not *half-past one* yet."

(AMS 3:2:132)

"Ei kello ole vielä *puoli kahtakaan*."

(256) "But what good would it be reaching Carmen *at one, two in the morning*?"

(GRE 2:1c:128)

- Mutta mitä järkeä olisi saapua Carmeniin *yhden, kahden aikaan aamulla*?

The first three sentences are quite clear. The Finnish equivalent of *one and a half* in example (253) is *puolitoista* and this could be used in all other cases as well, not just with years. This makes things less complicated, as a MT programme would not need to “know” the context where the phrase *one and a half* is used. Also, for the phrase *the age of one* (example (254)), the Finnish equivalent *vuoden ikäinen* might be used regardless of the context or the preposition used with the phrase. The phrase *half past one* (as in example (255)) always refers to the time of day, and the Finnish equivalent is always *puoli kaksi*. The example (256) is the most complicated one, as it would be difficult for a MT programme to separate this expression from the other cases of *at one*, which were discussed above. However, the presence of the phrase *two in the morning* right after the word *one* could function as a signal for the MT programme, so that it would be able to make that recognition. Whether this whole phrase *at one, two in the morning (afternoon)* could be regarded as one unit, a fixed phrase could be something to think about, but it would require more data. There were two

more examples, where *one* referred to the time of day and these examples can be found in Appendix 1y.

7.1.2 *One + of + NP*

According to the contrastive analysis (see chapter 6 above), the Finnish equivalents of the structure *one + of + NP* were *eräs/yksi + elative*, \emptyset + partitive or, in cases where *one* refers to one out of two, *toinen*. Corpus analysis did support these translations, but there were other equivalents as well. The number of instances and percentages of the different Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP* are listed in table 5 below.

Table 5. The distribution of Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP*.

<i>One + of + NP</i>	<i>Eräs + elative</i>	<i>Yksi + elative</i>	\emptyset + partitive	<i>Toinen</i>	Other	Total
No.	100	210	75	62	220	667
Percentage	15%	32%	11%	9%	33%	100%

As can be seen from the table 5 above, *yksi* was clearly the most used Finnish equivalent of *one*, as it was used twice as often as *eräs*, which in turn was slightly more common than the partitive construction. The category ‘other’ includes over ten different equivalents, of which the most common were zero equivalent and *joku/jokin*, with over 50 instances each. The discussion now continues with the analysis of each Finnish equivalent, starting with *eräs*.

Eräs

As was discussed in section 5.2 above, the noun following *eräs* should be in the elative case.

However, out of the 100 instances of *eräs*, in 34 instances the noun was in nominative case, in nine instances the noun was in partitive case and in one sentence the noun was omitted:

(257) ...and my wife's therapist at the time was *one of the doctors*."

(ST3 5:5:58)

... ja niihin aikoihin vaimoni psykoterapeutti oli *eräs yliopiston tohtoreista*.

(258) *One of the women* began to weep.

(GRE 2:1b:237)

Eräs nainen alkoi itkeä.

(259) Since then he had become *one of the most famous conductors in the world...*

(CAL 5:41)

Sen jälkeen hänestä oli tullut *eräs maailman tunnetuimpia kapellimestareita...*

(260) The police leant on their guns: *one of them* yawned...

(GRE 2:1b:230)

Poliisit nojailivat kivääreihinsä, *eräs* haukotteli...

In the last three examples (258-260) the relative case could have been used as well:

(261) *Eräs naisista* alkoi itkeä.

(262) ...*eräs maailman tunnetuimmista kapellimestareista*

(263) ...*eräs heistä* haukotteli

These examples show how versatile languages are, and the data did not provide any certain patterns, that certain nouns correlate with certain cases. To keep matters as simple as possible, it could be ruled that only the relative case is used with *eräs*, because it can be used in all the examples above, whereas the other cases or omitting the noun cannot (invalid cases are marked with an asterisk (*)):

(264) *Eräs *naisia/Ø* alkoi itkeä.

(265) ...hänestä oli tullut *eräs *maailman tunnetuin kapellimestari/*Ø*

(266) ...*eräs *he/*heitä* haukotteli...

As was mentioned in section 5.2 above, *eräs* can be replaced by *yksi*, which, in fact, was the most common Finnish equivalent of *one* in the corpus data. Before making any further decisions of when to use *eräs* and when *yksi*, it is necessary to analyse the sentences with the Finnish equivalent *yksi* + relative. For more examples of *eräs* + NP (relative, partitive and nominative cases), see Appendix 2a.

Yksi

As was already mentioned above, the Finnish equivalent *yksi* was the most frequent equivalent of the pronoun *one* in the structure *one* + *of* + NP, with 210 instances. But as was the case with *eräs*, the Finnish equivalent of the NP was in a variety of cases, not just the relative case. Again, there

were 34 instances where the nominative case was used, 15 instances of partitive case, four times the NP was omitted and in one sentence a slightly different structure was adopted:

(267) - making it *one of the best places in Helsinki* to people-watch.

(HKI 3:5:8)

Tästä syystä se on *yksi Helsingin parhaista paikoista* katsella ihmisiä.

(268) "Leave now and go home... watch your children learn, grow and prosper," urges *one of the leaflets*.

(ST3 3:4:81)

"Lähde nyt ja mene kotiin... katso, kuinka lapsesi oppivat, varttuvat ja kukoistavat", kehottaa *yksi lentolehtinen*.

(269) She might have been *one of the women* who went with Mary when Jesus was dead.

(LAW 2:203)

Hän olisi varsin hyvin voinut olla *yksi niitä naisia*, jotka Jeesuksen kuoltua seurasivat Mariaa.

(270) tässähän nämä lahtarin kalut ovat", läähätti *yksi* ja näytteli kädessään olevaa Siiverin pistoolia.

(SIL 13:220)

Here's the slaughterer's tool," panted *one of the men*, and held out Siiveri's pistol.

(271) *Niissä oli yksi* railakka poika... Sillä oli rahaa ja se mies oli ennenkin korttipakkaa kädessään pitänyt.

(PTL 7:3:42)

One of them was a frisky young man with money, who knew how to handle a deck of cards.

As was the case with *eräs* above, here the relative case could have been used in all these sentences:

(272) ...kehottaa *yksi lentolehtisistä*.

(273) ...*yksi niistä naisista*...

(274) ...läähätti *yksi miehistä*...

(275) *Yksi niistä oli* railakka poika...

There were no clear patterns, which would help decide when to use which case, but to keep things simple, it could be ruled that only the relative case is used with *yksi*, as it is the only case which can be used in all sentences.

No clear patterns emerged from the corpus data, to help to decide when to use *eräs* and when *yksi*, as the Finnish equivalent of *one* in the structure *one + of + NP*. With *eräs*, the percentages of human nouns and nouns having some other referent were 45 and 55, respectively and with *yksi*, 34

and 66, respectively. Therefore, if some clear division is desired, it could be ruled that when the noun in the NP refers to a human the equivalent of *one* should be *eräs* and when the noun has some other referent, then the Finnish equivalent should be *yksi*. This is, however, a rather drastic simplification, and as was already mentioned in section 5.2 above, these phrases can be substituted with the structure \emptyset + partitive, which was almost as frequently used in the corpus data as *eräs* (see table 5). This Finnish equivalent is analysed next. More examples of *yksi* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*, when used in the structure *one* + *of* + NP can be found in Appendix 2b.

\emptyset + partitive

As was already mentioned above, the third most frequent Finnish equivalent of *one* + *of* + NP, with 75 instances, was \emptyset + partitive, which can be used instead of *eräs/yksi* + elative (see table 5 and section 5.2 above).

(276) "Wartsila is *one of Scandinavia's leading manufacturers of ships*",
(HWK 28:55)
"Wärtsilä on *Pohjoismaiden johtavia laivanrakentajia*",

(277) Ritva Auvinen on *Suomen tunnetuimpia laulajattaria*.
(MSK 4:3:1)
Ritva Auvinen is *one of Finland's best-known singers*.

(278) ja kun hän nuorena tyttönä oli elättänyt itseään rikkaitten perheitten palvelijattarena, hän meni nytkin ensiksi kyselemään työtä *heiltä*.
(PEK 3:5:78)
and as she had been in service with rich families as a young girl, she went to *one of them* first of all.

Examples (276) and (277) show the basic structure of \emptyset + partitive. In example (278) the ablative case is used because *he* is the object of the sentence and the object of the verb *kysyä* need to be in the ablative. In all these examples above, the structure *yksi/eräs* + elative could have been used as well, so the choice between the different Finnish equivalents is basically a stylistic one.

There emerged one interesting pattern from the corpus data: In slightly over half (57%) of the sentences where the partitive structure was used as the Finnish equivalent, the NP which followed *one of* included a superlative:

(279) Emily was *one of the brightest girls* ever graduated from High School.
 (WDR 3:2:75)
 Emily oli *etevimpiä tyttöjä*, mitä oppikoulusta on ikinä päässyt.

(280) Kazaa, *one of the most popular unauthorised file-sharing services*,...
 (ST3 6:1:60)
 Kazaa on *suosituimpia luvattomia tiedostojakelupalveluita*.

This is a structure a computer programme could quite easily identify, therefore, it could be ruled that whenever the NP in *one + of + NP* includes a superlative, the Finnish equivalent should be \emptyset + partitive. For more examples of \emptyset + partitive used as the Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP* see Appendix 2c.

Toinen

The fourth Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP*, which appeared from the dictionaries was *toinen*:

(281) *One of his lids* began to twitch, up and down, up and down:
 (GRE 2:1a:145)
 Hänen *toista silmäluomeaan* alkoi nykiä, ylös ja alas, ylös ja alas.

(282) *One of us* is crazy.
 (OSB 2:1:566)
Toinen meistä on järjiltään.

In example (281), *toinen* is a natural choice in Finnish, as people (usually) have two eye lids, but the use of *yksi* would not be wrong either, maybe stylistically a bit rough. In example (282), there is no clue that ‘us’ refers to two people, therefore, more context is needed, to allow the use of *toinen*. It is only more than five sentences later, that it becomes clear that *one of us* refers to ‘one out of two’. This is quite far, and whether a computer programme could be able to analyse this much data before making the translation is questionable. Therefore, it could be ruled that whenever the NP in *one + of + NP* refers to something that appears in pairs, such as body parts, the Finnish equivalent could be *toinen*. In all other cases it would be safer to use the structure *yksi + elative*. For more examples of *toinen* as the Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP* see Appendix 2d.

Other equivalents

Again, the actual language use, i.e. the corpus data, showed much more variation in the Finnish equivalents of *one* than what emerged from the dictionary and grammar analysis. The most frequent ‘other equivalent’ with 64 instances was the zero equivalent:

(283) Prilosec, the world's biggest selling drug until two years ago, is *one of the prime targets* for Span -
(ST2 10:2:54)

Vielä kaksi vuotta sitten maailman myydyin lääke Prilosec on Spanin *päämaalitaulu*.

(284) ...--and I love it, it is *one of the great thrills of life*.
(HWK 4:7)

...- ja minä rakastan sitä, se on *suuri elämys*.

In all these sentences the noun was in the nominative case, which separates it from the equivalent with the structure \emptyset + partitive, which was discussed above. In both examples (283) and (284) above, the meaning conveyed by the Finnish translation is slightly different from the English original, and in both cases a more literal translation could have been used as well:

(285) ...Prilosec on *yksi* Spanin *päämaalitauluista*.

(286) ...se on *yksi elämän suurista elämyksistä*.

Therefore, it is not necessary to include this structure in the Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP*.

For more examples of the zero equivalent see Appendix 2e.

The second most frequent ‘other equivalent’ was the pronoun *joku/jokin*, which appeared in the corpus data 55 times:

(287) *One of the chicks* tries to help.
(ATT 4:193)

Joku poikasista tulee avuksi.

(288) "Surely *one of the 180-plus countries* would take his regime - possibly Belarus."
(ST2 12:15:16)

Jokin maailman yli 180 maasta varmaan ottaisi hänen hallintonsa vastaan - mahdollisesti Valko-Venäjä.

In example (287) *yksi* and *eräs* could have been used as well, but in example (288) using either *yksi* or *eräs* would result in somewhat awkward sentence. *Jokin* conveys a more unspecific meaning than *yksi* or *eräs* in this case, and therefore it would be impossible to rule, that these equivalents

should be left out. In 25 sentences out of the total 54, replacing *joku/jokin* with *yksi* or *eräs* would not be a good choice. More examples of *joku* and *jokin* can be found in Appendix 2f.

The third most frequent ‘other equivalent’, with 36 instances, was a structure with the verb *kuulua* (‘to belong’):

(289) *One of the heaviest of all flying birds* is the swan.

(ATT 2:42)

Joutsenet kuuluvat painavimpiin lintuihin.

(290) "Meillä on myös *Euroopan suurimpiin kuuluvat maavoimat*, joille tarvitaan raskas tulituki", Nikkilä perustelee.

(HS8 8:8:13)

"We also have *one of Europe's largest land forces*, which requires heavy fire support," Nikkilä explains.

In all of the 36 cases, a structure with either *yksi* or *eräs* could have been used as well, so there is no need to include this structure in the Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP*, even though it does add more variation to the language. More examples of *kuulua* as the Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP* can be found in Appendix 2g.

The next Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP* in the category ‘other’ is the structure $\emptyset + niitä$ + partitive, with 17 instances:

(291) this was *one of the moments* when the two worlds were close together...

(LES 3:232)

tämä oli *niitä hetkiä* joina molemmat maailmat olivat hyvin lähellä toisiaan...

(292) Hän on *niitä harvoja*, jotka vielä uskovat sosialistiseen vallankumoukseen.

(KNK 16:9)

She was *one of the rare people* who still believed in the socialist revolution.

All of these cases could be replaced with the structure *yksi* + relative:

(293) ...*yksi (niistä) hetkistä*

(294) ...*yksi harvoista*...

Therefore, including the structure $\emptyset + niitä$ + partitive in the Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP* is unnecessary. More examples can be found in Appendix 2h.

The next case of *one + of + NP* is in fact a case of *the substitute one* (see section 4.1 above):

(295) Hän pyysi takkiani ja osoitti valkoista ovea, joka oli *kolmesta samanlaisesta ovesta keskimmäinen*.

(LKS 2:6:3)

[she] asked for my coat and pointed at a white door, *the middle one of three identical ones*.

(296) Until that still distant era, the position of the Whigs was *one of isolation*, out of touch alike with the main stream of national enthusiasm for war against the French,

(TRV 4:187)

Tuohon vielä kaukaiseen hetkeen asti whigit olivat *eristetyssä asemassa*, syrjässä ranskalaissotien kansallisen innostuksen päävirtauksesta,

What makes these cases problematic is that *the substitute one* is used in a structure which a MT programme could easily identify, but which is, in fact, something else than what it might seem. As was discussed in section 7.1.1, one Finnish equivalent of *the substitute one* is *sellainen*, which would not be a good choice in the Finnish sentences in examples (295) and (296) above:

(297) ...kolmesta samanlaisesta ovesta keskimäinen *sellainen*.

(298) Tuohon, vielä kaukaiseen hetkeen asti whigien asema oli eristetty *sellainen*...

In fact, as can be seen from examples (295) and (296) above, the Finnish equivalents of *the substitute one* are the zero translation and the noun which *one* refers to, respectively. *The substitute one* appears to be the most difficult use *one* to establish any kind of list of equivalents for, as it can appear in many different structures and therefore be easily confused with other types of *one*. What makes it even more problematic, is that it has equivalents that cannot be used with the other uses of *one* and the equivalents of the other uses of *one* cannot be used with it. More examples of *the substitute one* used in the structure *one + of + NP* can be found in Appendix 2i.

The remaining cases of *one + of + NP* had less than 10 instances each in the corpus data.

There was one clear case of equivalency, but the rest are cases, where *one* is preceded by a determiner, which in turn affects the choice of the Finnish equivalent. The first case to be discussed of these remaining equivalents is *muuan*:

(299) *One of the people working with Rutherford* was a mild and affable young Dane named Niels Bohr.

(SCI 9:4:11)

Muuan Rutherfordin avustajista oli leppoisa tanskalaistutkija Niels Bohr.

(300) *Muuan mieluisimmista* oli oman näyttelyhuoneen saaminen Venetsian biennaleen vuonna 1914.

(G-K 48:15)

One of the most cherished was getting his own exhibition room at the Venice Biennale in 1914.

Again, these equivalents do make the language more versatile, but there is no need to include them in the Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP*, as in both cases the more common Finnish equivalents *yksi* or *eräs* followed by the relative case could be used:

(301) *Eräs Rutherfordin avustajista...*

(302) *Yksi mieluisimmista...*

The two remaining examples of *muuan* can be found in Appendix 2j.

The next structure to be analysed is *every one + of*:

(303) Yet *every one of us*, the hundreds of people at our windows, knew that, watching them, we were examining our own possibilities, our future.

(LES 3:61)

Mutta *me kaikki*, sadat ihmiset kukin ikkunoissamme, tiesimme että katsellessamme noita nuoria me tutkimme omia mahdollisuuksiamme, omaa tulevaisuuttamme.

(304) *Ne ovat jokainen* kuin nuotio, jossa näkyvät liekit ovat juuri madaltuneet kuumaksi hehkuksi.

(JPV 2:61)

Every one of them's like a bonfire whose flames have all choked into a hot glow.

This structure appeared in the corpus data six times and both Finnish equivalents, *kaikki* and *jokainen*, were used three times. According to KTSK both *kaikki* and *jokainen* mean ‘every one’, ‘every single’ (KTSK *kaikki*; KTSK *jokainen*). In some cases these can be replaced with one another, but not in all, so the case is a complex one. More data would be required to make any valid judgements. The remaining examples can be found in Appendix 2k.

The next structure to be discussed is *neither one + of*, which appeared in the corpus data three times:

(305) *Kumpikaan* ei sytyttänyt valoja.

(LKS 1:2:26)

Neither one of us switched on the light.

(306) Me leikimme koko illan prinssiä ja prinsessaa eikä *meistä kumpikaan* kyllästynyt.

(LKS 2:10:187)

All evening we played prince and princess and *neither one of us* got tired of the game.

(307) kaikki oli taas kerran mennyt täydellisesti pieleen ja emme *kumpikaan* saaneet lopetetuksi nauramistamme.

(TRI 1:8:20)

Once again, we had screwed up royally, and *neither one of us* could stop laughing.

As can be seen from the examples (305)-(307) above, the Finnish equivalent of *neither one* is always *kumpikaan*, which is one of the Finnish translations of *neither* provided by Hurme et al. (2003; *neither* I). Therefore, it can be ruled that the Finnish equivalent of *neither one + of* is *kumpikaan*.

The next structure to be analysed is *one of those*:

(308) "I tell you, I'd bloody love *one of those*."

(SMI 5:3:146)

"*Sellainen* olisi hiton mukava saada."

(309) But that doesn't mean I won't utter a dull moan of despair the next time I see *one of those bloody useless lemon squeezers*.

(ST3 5:3:114)

Tämä ei kuitenkaan tarkoita, ettenkö voihkaisisi epätoivosta nähdessäni seuraavan *noista helvetin hyödyttömistä sitruunanpuristimista*.

(310) Myrtle, did *one of those secondhand-furniture men from Boston* come to see you last Friday?

(WDR 1:4:23)

Myrtle, kävikö *se bostonilainen vanhojen huonekalujen kauppias* sinun luonasi viime perjantaina?

These three examples do not present all the different Finnish equivalents of *one of those (+ NP)* found in the corpus, but they present the remaining different Finnish equivalents of it that have not been analysed earlier. In total, the phrase *one of those* appeared in the corpus 26 times, and the Finnish equivalents include *yksi*, *eräs* and zero translation among others. What needs to be noted, however, is that in all of the cases where *one of those* was not followed by a NP the Finnish equivalent of the phrase was always *sellainen*, as in example (308) above. However, there were only three instances of this in all of the corpus data, so it is an inadequate amount of data to draw any firm conclusions. The two remaining sentences can be found in Appendix 21. In all of the remaining examples ((309)-(310)) some other, previously analysed Finnish equivalent could have been used as well:

(311) ...ettenkö voihkaisisi epätoivosta seuraavan kerran, kun näen *yhden noista helvetin hyödyttömistä sitruunanpuristimista*.

(312) Myrtle, kävikö yksi niistä bostonilaisista vanhojen huonekalujen kauppiaista sinun luonasi...

Therefore, it is not necessary to include these variations in the Finnish equivalents of the phrase *one of those* (+ NP).

The next structure to be discussed is *one of these* + NP, the situation of which is similar to *one of those* (+NP) discussed above. There were three instances, which did not fit any of the equivalents discussed above, but showed new and quite noteworthy equivalence:

(313) *Tällaiseen* Janne hädissään tarttui apua huutaen.
(MSK 1:1:282)

In desperation, Janne clung to *one of these* and shouted for help.

(314) *Tälläne pien almakka* miul on ain.
(LIN 10:3:119)

I always have *one of these little almanacs*.

(315) Meidän pitää tavata *joskus*, hän sanoo, puhua oikein kunnolla!
(LAN 10:274)

We must get together *one of these days*, she says, really talk about things.

What needs to be noted here is that in the examples (313)-(315) above, the Finnish is the original and English is the translation, therefore the equivalency is due to the English translator. Examples (313) and (314) have the same Finnish equivalent for the phrase *one of these*, namely *tällainen*. In (314) a more literal translation with *like this* could have been used, but in (313), *one of these* seems to be the only good choice. However, in Finnish *yksi* (as in *yhteen näistä*) could be used instead of *tällainen*. Therefore, it is not necessary to include *tällainen* in the Finnish equivalents of *one of these*.

In example (315), the phrase *one of these days* could be seen as a fixed phrase, and in fact, it is listed in many dictionaries as a separate phrase under the headword *day*. In the CIDE this phrase is given the meaning “some time in the near future” (CIDE *day*) and the Finnish equivalents provided by Hurme et al. (2003; *day* (phrases and idioms)) are *jonakin päivänä* and *lähipäivinä*. However, as the phrase appeared in the corpus data only twice, making any final conclusions would be wrong, especially when the dictionaries give *joskus* the English equivalent *sometime*, which could be used in (315) without any changes in meaning.

Tällainen was also used as an equivalent for the phrase *one of them*:

(316) Saakeli, äijällä on repussa viisi verikauhaa, vaikka minä en *tällaista* panisi päähäni hetkeksikään, ellei olisi pakko.

(MER 2:198)

Jesus Christ! Five blood basins - taken from the heads of dead men - in that rucksack, it takes whacking. I wouldn't wear *one of them* to save my life.

Again, there is no true equivalence here, as a more literal translation would not have the structure *one + of + NP* in it, but rather this should be an example of *the substitute one*:

(317) ...I wouldn't wear *one* [a blood basin] to save my life.

The phrase *one of them* had various Finnish equivalents, which have already been discussed above, such as *yksi*, *eräs* and *toinen*, but there was one more equivalent, that has not been analysed yet:

(318) *Not one of them* was an obvious subject for a shower, and yet -
(GLD 7:22)

Ainoakaan heistä ei ollut selvästi suihkun tarpeessa, mutta silti...

Here the phrase is preceded by *not*, which might have affected the translation, but *yksikään heistä* could have been used as well in the Finnish translation, even though *ainoakaan* is more emphatic. Therefore, it is not necessary to include *ainoa* in the Finnish equivalents of (*not*) *one of them*.

Even though *ainoa* was excluded from the Finnish equivalents of *one of them*, there were two instances in the corpus data, which strongly suggest that it should be included in the equivalents of the structure *one + of + NP*:

(319) ...tunsin että *joka ainoa meistä* joka on elänyt tässä maassa, on jo sillä ansainnut saada elämäkertansa kirjoitetuksi.

(HVK 1:1:113)

...I felt that *every single one of us* who'd lived in this country had, through that alone, deserved to have his life story written.

(320) *Ainutkaan Punaisista Apostoleista* ei viheltänyt hänelle minkäänlaista merkkiä, viestiä Maammolta.

(JNS 50:9)

Not a single one of the Orange Apostles had whistled him a sign, a message from Maammo.

What makes these cases of *ainoa* different from the previous examples is the fact that in both examples (319) and (320) above, *one* is modified by the adjective *single*. This, of course, could be

seen as a fixed phrase and therefore it would be something a MT programme could easily identify. Again, more data would be needed to make any firm judgements, but this is definitely something that could be seen as a fixed phrase.

The next sentence has the fixed phrase *any one* in it, but followed by an *of*-phrase:

- (321) but any utterance can be prefaced with some such words as "I want", "I wish", "I order", "I deny", or *any one of literally hundreds of verbs...*
 (COR 2:4:6)
 mutta kaikki ilmaukset voidaan aloittaa sellaisilla sanoilla kuin minä tahdon, toivon, määrään, kiellän tai *millä tahansa sellaisista kirjaimellisesti sadoista verbeistä...*

Any one was already discussed in section 7.1.1 *fixed phrases* above. Here the Finnish equivalent is the same, as given by Hurme et al. (2003, *any one*), namely *mikä tahansa*. More data would be required before making any judgements, but it is likely that this equivalent would be usable in majority of the cases, when *any one* is followed by a noun phrase introduced by *of*.

The following two instances are quite difficult as well, due to the fact that the *of*-phrase does not follow *one* directly:

- (322) Then he realized that the hushing agent must have been *one or another of the central group of notables and others* that, he now saw, included Alun.
 (AMS 3:1:119)
 Sitten hän käsitti että hiljaisuuden oli tietenkin aikaansaanut *joku joka seisoi väkijoukon keskellä silmäntekevien ja muiden merkkihenkilöiden ryhmässä*, jossa, kuinka ollakaan, seisoi myös Alun.
- (323) They sat talking for hours on the dusty, twig-littered floor, *one or other of them* getting up from time to time to cast a glance through the arrowlits and make sure that no one was coming.
 (ORW 2:3:74)
 Tuntikausia he istuivat pölyisellä permannolla, kävivät *kumpikin* vuoroin tähystämässä, ettei ketään tulisi.

These cases *one or another* and *one or other* could be treated as fixed phrases. Hurme et al. (2003, *other* (phrases and idioms)) give *one or other* the Finnish translation *jokin*, which according to the KTSK is used to refer to something undefined, chiefly for animals or things. It is also pointed out, that when referring to people in cases such as this, *joku* is preferred over *jokin* (KTSK, *jokin*). In both of the sentences above *joku* could be used, if the translation followed the original English sentence more closely:

(324) ...hiljaisuuden oli tietenkin aikaansaanut *joku silmäntekevien ja muiden merkkihenkilöiden ryhmästä...*

(325) ...kävi *joku heistä* silloin tällöin tähystämässä...

Therefore, it is not necessary to include *kumpikin* in the Finnish equivalents of *one or another/other + of + NP*. However, if the NP refers to people, then *joku* should definitively be considered as a Finnish equivalent. Nevertheless, more data is needed before any definitive rules can be made, especially when the equivalent given in the dictionary did not appear in the corpus data at all.

In the next sentence *one* is used emphatically:

(326) "Our Annie's not *one of the deep sort*."
(LAW 3:116)
- Meidän Anniemme ei ole *tuota syvälistä lajia*.

This is clearly an idiomatic expression, and therefore it would be difficult case for a MT programme. More data would be required to see, if this is phrase always has the same Finnish equivalent or whether there is some variation in the equivalents. However, the \emptyset + partitive structure could have been used here, without changing the meaning of the sentence too much. Therefore, *tuota* is excluded from the Finnish equivalents of *one + of + NP*.

The remaining eight cases of *one + of + NP* could also be treated as fixed phrases, as in all of them *one* is preceded by a modifier:

(327) *Joka ainoalta* oli katkaistu kaula, ja kun hän käänsi yhtä...

(JNS 45:173)
Each one of them had had its throat slit, and when he turned one of them over...

(328) you think im going to leave *either one of you* here alone to steal that one off of him too

(FLK 10:48)
luuletko että jätän *kumpaakaan* tänne yksin varastamaan pojalta tuotakin

(329) Se oli *ainoa sentapainen*, jonka olen löytänyt.

(TAR 1920:3)
and it's *the only one of its kind* I've seen.

(330) *tehtävistä viimeinen* oli Tuonelan joutsenen ampuminen.

(G-K 33:7)
the last one of which is to shoot the swan of Tuonela.

As can be seen, in all of these examples *one* is in fact *the substitute one* followed by an *of*-phrase. Again, it would be difficult to say, how a MT programme would process these sentences, but if it

were taught to first check whether *one* has been modified with any of these words *each, either, only* and *last* (and of course any other similar structures and words), then these cases should not cause any trouble. The remaining four sentences did show some variation in the Finnish equivalents, but more literal translations could have been used as well. These sentences can be found in Appendix 2m.

7.2 *One*₂ (determiner)

According to the contrastive analysis (see chapter 6 above), the Finnish equivalents of the determiner *one* were *yksi, eräs* and *toinen*. However, as was the case with the pronoun *one*, the corpus data provided other equivalents as well. The number of instances and percentages of the different translations are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6. The distribution of Finnish equivalents of *one*₂ (determiner).

<i>One</i> ₂ (determiner)	<i>Yksi</i>	<i>Eräs</i>	<i>Toinen</i>	Other	Total
No.	398	133	62	416	1009
Percentage	40%	13%	6%	41%	100%

As can be seen from the Table 6 above, the category ‘other’ included the most sentences, followed closely by *yksi*. What needs to be noted, however, is that the category ‘other’ consists of more than ten different equivalents, therefore *yksi* was the most frequently used Finnish equivalent of the determiner *one*.

7.2.1 *Yksi*

The cases where *yksi* was the equivalent of the determiner *one* were quite straightforward:

(331) Only *one man* now stood between the priest and the horse's head.

(GRE 2:1b:246)

Vain *yksi mies* oli enää papin ja hevosen pään välissä.

(332) "*One way* of spreading the cost would be to involve the UN."

(ST3 3:12:116)

- *Yksi tapa* kustannusten jakamiseksi olisi ottaa YK mukaan.

(333) *Sitten yhtenä päivänä* isä sanoi vievänsä Bernardin takaisin sairaalaan...
(LKS 2:10:157)

Then, *one day*, father said he was taking Bernard back to the hospital...

As can be seen from the examples above, *yksi* was used with a variety of different types of nouns, which should not come as a surprise. In 68 instances the noun following *one* denoted human, in 48 instances the noun denoted time, and in the remaining 282 instances the noun had some other referent. More examples of *yksi* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₂ (determiner) can be found in Appendix 3a.

7.2.2 *Eräs*

As was the case with *yksi*, also *eräs* was used with all types of nouns:

(334) *One evening in September* he returned home and entered the cabin and stopped in midstride, in complete astonishment.

(FLK 11:160)

Eräänä syyskuun iltana hän palasi kotiin ja astui majaan ja pysähtyi kesken askeltaan, kerrassaan tyrmistyneenä.

(335) Before suggesting an answer to this question we should note *one important fact*:

(COR 4:1:41)

Ennen kuin yritämme vastata tähän, olisi huomattava *eräs tärkeä seikka*:

(336) They were friendly and developed a loving relationship," *one zoo official* said.

(REU 4:5:6)

Ne olivat ystävällisiä ja kiintyneitä hoitajaansa," *eräs eläintarhan virkailijoista* totesi.

In 63 of the 133 instances where *eräs* was used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*, the noun denoted time, in 26 the noun denoted human and in the remaining 44 instances the noun had some other referent. Making any clear differences between *yksi* and *eräs* is quite difficult as they are in many instances interchangeable, but if decisions were based on frequencies alone, it could be ruled that whenever *one* is used before a noun denoting time, the Finnish equivalent should be *eräs*, as 47 percent of the cases where *eräs* was used, the noun denoted time. This is, of course, too simplified solution, as there are cases where *yksi* would be the only choice possible:

(337) At a time when the average American child watches 25 hours a week - four more than in Britain - more and more parents are banishing the box for *one night* a week.

(ST2 9:8:8)

Keskivertoamerikkalaislapsi katselee televisiota 25 tuntia viikossa. Niinpä yhä

useammat vanhemmat julistavat television pannaan *yhdeksi illaksi* viikossa.

Here *one* is clearly used in its numerical sense, and therefore *yksi* is the only possible Finnish equivalent. The whole phrase (*for*) *one night a week* could be treated as one unit, where the nouns *night* and *week* could be substituted with other similar nouns, creating phrases such as (*for*) *one day a month*, (*for*) *one week a year*. These phrases would then be translated with *yksi päivä kuukaudessa* and *yksi viikko vuodessa*, respectively. More examples of *eräs* as the Finnish equivalent of the determiner *one* can be found in Appendix 3b.

7.2.3 *Toinen*

As can be seen from table 6 above, *toinen* appeared in the corpus data 62 times as the Finnish equivalent of the determiner *one*:

(338) In *one hand* he still carried the crumpled ball of paper.
(GRE 2:1c:18)
Toisessa kädessään hänellä oli yhä rypistynyt paperipallo.

(339) It was clear that the crowd had split into two parts: *one part* was about to take to the roads.
(LES 5:265)
Joukko oli ilmeisesti jakautunut kahteen osaan: *toinen osa* oli lähdössä matkaan.

In both examples (338) and (339) above, the choice of *toinen* as the Finnish equivalent of *one* is quite easy to justify, as in (338) *one* is followed by a body part (i.e. *hand*) and in (339) there is the phrase *two parts* in the first clause, and the phrase *one part* clearly refers to ‘one of the two’. In fact, in all but one of the 62 cases where *toinen* was used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*, the sentence included clues which clearly showed that *one* refers to something that is ‘one of two’. More examples of *toinen* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₂ (determiner) can be found in Appendix 3c.

7.2.4 *Other equivalents*

As has been the situation with the previous uses of *one*, also here the corpus data included a variety of equivalents not listed in the contrastive analysis section above. In fact, as can be seen from the table 6 above, this category included the most instances of the determiner *one*. The most frequent

‘other equivalent’ was the zero equivalent, with 271 instances, which is 27 percent of all the instances of *one*₂ (determiner):

- (340) *One recent study* has discovered that about a quarter of the oxpecker's diet is wax and skin taken from its host's ears
(ATT 3:404)
Äskettäin tehty tutkimus on näet osoittanut, että loisnokkelit saavat noin neljänneksen ravinnostaan syömällä isäntänsä korvista vahaa ja ihosoluja.
- (341) Tarhoissa sitä paitsi infektiot tarttuvat helposti *lapsesta toiseen*.
(TRA L5:13)
Moreover, in kindergartens, infections pass easily from *one child to another*.
- (342) HELENA: (Calmly) If you'll stop thinking about yourself for *one moment*, I'll tell you something I think you ought to know.
(OSB 2:2:273)
HELENA: (rauhallisesti) Jos *hetkeksi* lakkaat ajattelemasta itseäsi, niin kerron jotakin, mitä sinun mielestäni pitäisi tietää.
- (343) noin *puolet* Suomen 50 000 eliölajista on metsän eläjiä.
(KAL 03:13:6)
approximately *one half* of Finland's 50,000 species are forest-dwellers.

In example (340) above, *eräs* could have been used as the equivalent of *one* without altering the meaning of the sentence and without affecting the style of the sentence. In example (341) *yksi* could have been used, but the zero equivalent is more idiomatic. In fact, the structure *one NP to another* could be seen as a fixed phrase, and it should be rather easy for a MT programme to identify. Examples (342) and (343) also show cases that could be treated as fixed phrases, as neither *yksi* nor *eräs* could be used in either case. Therefore, it could be ruled that the Finnish equivalent of the phrase *for one moment* is *hetki* and whenever *one* precedes a noun that denotes quantity or distance (e.g. *half, mile*) and is preceded by a modifier (e.g. *approximately, less than*) the Finnish equivalent of *one* should be zero. More examples of the zero equivalent can be found in Appendix 3d.

The second most frequent ‘other equivalent’ was the pronoun *joku/jokin*, which appeared in the corpus 34 times:

- (344) niin että *joku*, katsellessaan hänen karttuvia liinavarastojaan, arveli hänen valmistelevan kapiroitaan, varmaankin sen harjoittelijan toivossa ..
(SIL 13:147)
so that *one person*, seeing her growing store of linen, remarked that she must be preparing her trousseau, probably in hopes of that apprentice.

(345) Mr Nowrojee had tried at *one stage* to dissuade Dr Makhijani from reading, but had met with such good-natured outrage that he had had to give in.

(STH 3:9:57)

Herra Nowroji oli *jossakin vaiheessa* yrittänyt taivutella tohtori Makhijania olemaan lukematta, mutta hän oli saanut vastaansa sellaisen lempeän närkästyksen että joutui antamaan myöten.

(346) *One day* the world would recognize him.

(WEL 11:100)

Jonakin päivänä maailma tunnustaisi hänet.

In four instances *one* preceded a noun which denoted human, as in example (344), and in three of them the noun had been omitted in the Finnish. What needs to be noted is, that in two cases Finnish was the original, as in the example (344) above, and therefore the equivalency is due to the English translator. Whether the more common English equivalent of *joku*, namely *someone* could have been used instead of the noun phrase *one person* is not something to be judged here. In example (345) *yksi* could have been used as well, even though there might be slight change in meaning. Out of the 34 instances of *joku/jokin*, in 20 *one* was followed by the noun *day*, as in the example (346) above. The choice between *jokin* and *yksi/eräs* as the Finnish equivalent of *one* when the following noun is *day* depends on the tense of the sentence: Whenever *one day* refers to a day in the past the Finnish equivalent is *yksi/eräs* and whenever it refers to a day in the future, the Finnish equivalent is *jokin*. More examples of *joku/jokin* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₂ (determiner) can be found in Appendix 3e.

The third most frequent 'other equivalent' with 22 instances was *ainoa*:

(347) *The one charm* of the past is that it is the past.

(WLD 8:227)

Entisyyden *ainoa viehätys* onkin juuri siinä, että se on mennyttä.

(348) Markku käski niiden pitää siitä asiasta suunsa kiinni eikä leikilläänkään sanoa *ainoatakaan sanaa* Tainan kuullen,

(TRI 1:7:5)

Markku told them to shut their traps about it. They were not to say *one word* about it even in jest in Taina's presence,

(349) When it comes to Op. 30, there's *only one thing* you have to think about - where to put the break. Either after the Sixth Sonata or after the C minor Seventh.

(MSC 4:75)

"Mitä taas opus 30:een tulee, *ainoaksi* pähkäiltäväksi jää, tuleeko väliaika kuudennen vai seitsemännen, c-molli -sonaatin jälkeen."

As can be seen from the examples (347)-(349) above, *one* is used in a variety of structures. In 12 cases *ainoa* could have been substituted with *yksi* or *eräs*, e.g. in example (347):

(350) Entisyyden *yksi/eräs viehätyks*

There is a subtle change in meaning, as *ainoa* conveys the meaning that ‘being the past’ is the only ‘charm’, whereas using *yksi* or *eräs* suggests that there might be other ‘charms’ besides ‘being the past’. In example (348) zero translation could be an alternative Finnish equivalent to *ainoa* and *yksi*, but *eräs* would not be an idiomatic option:

(351) ...eikä leikilläänkään sanoa Ø *sanaakaan/yhtäkään sanaa* Tainan kuullen

However, in 10 instances *ainoa* is the only choice in Finnish:

(352) The mast was nearly as long as *the one room* of the shack.

(HEM 1:87)

Masto oli lähes yhtä korkea kuin mökin *ainoa huone*.

Here, no other equivalent would convey the original message of the English sentence, that there is only one room in the shack. Therefore, *ainoa* is the only possible Finnish equivalent and it needs to be included in the Finnish equivalents of *one*₂ (determiner). A search with the search string “the one” in the TamBiC revealed that this combination of the definite article ‘the’ and the word ‘one’ appears in the corpus 129 times. In most of the instances *one* was a pronoun, which is not of interest here. When analysing those cases where *one* was a determiner, it became evident that if such cases as *on the one hand* and *the one – the other* were excluded, then it could be ruled that *ainoa* is the Finnish equivalent of *one* in the structure *the one* + common noun (e.g. *the one thing*, *the one room*). However, as can be seen from example (349) above, there were other structures as well. There were three instances which were quite close to the one already discussed, as the definite article was replaced by the pronoun *that* in one case and the pronoun *his* in two cases. However, due to the lack of data, making any judgments or rules would be rather risky. *Only one thing* (as in example (349) above) appeared in the corpus twice and in both cases the Finnish equivalent was *ainoa* without any noun. This could be treated as a fixed phrase, but again, more data is needed before making any rules. More examples of *ainoa* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₂ (determiner)

can be found in Appendix 3f.

The next 'other equivalent' to be discussed is *kerran*, which appeared in the corpus 17 times:

(353) *Kerran* Thotmes sanoi arasti: "Tahdotko istua mallinani, niin teen sinusta kuvan."
(WAL 1:4:85)

One day Thothmes said shyly, "I will model your likeness if you will sit for me."

(354) And he must have been an incredibly swift runner, because he had sometimes run three runs, and on *one occasion*, had actually run four.

(STH 3:11:72)

Ja hän oli ilmeisesti ollut uskomattoman nopea juoksija, sillä hän oli joskus saanut kolme juoksua ja *kerran* hän oli juossut peräti neljä.

(355) Arvelin *kerran*, että olen luova henkilö, ja hain tekstinkirjoittajan paikkaa, mutta en saanut vastausta.

(KNK 7:12)

One time I figured that I was a creative person and applied for a position as a copywriter, but I didn't get any reply.

(356) HIBBERT: I never forget picking up a couple of tarts *one night* and taking 'em out to dinner.

(SHF 3:2:2)

HIBBERT: Muistanpa, kuinka *kerran* iskin kahteen naasikkaan ja vein heidät illallisille.

(357) *Kerran kesällä* nousimme korkealle vuorelle jossakin Etelä-Espanjassa.

(LKS 2:10:164)

One summer we climbed a tall mountain somewhere in southern Spain.

The examples above present all the nouns, which *one* preceded. *Kerran* was the equivalent of *one day* in seven instances as in example (353) above, of *one occasion*, *one time* and *one night* in three instances each and *one summer* in one (example (357) above). In five instances of *one day* Finnish was the original and therefore, the equivalency is due to the English translator. However, in all but one of the total seven instances *eräänä päivänä* could have been used as the Finnish equivalent of *one day* instead of *kerran*. The one case, which would not adopt *eräänä päivänä* as well as the others, is a poem:

(358) But in the world I learnt, what there / Thou too will surely *one day* prove, / That will,
that energy, though rare, / Are yet far, far less rare than love. (Matthew Arnold, 'A Farewell' (1853))

(FOW 22:5)

Mutta maailma opetti, sinäkin sen vielä *kerran* varmasti huomaat, että tahto, että tarmo, vaikka harvinaiset, rakkautta ovat paljon, paljon tavallisempaa. (Matthew Arnold, A Farewell (1853))

Poems are probably one of the most difficult genres of written language to be translated by a MT

programme, as they use language quite differently and freely compared to other genres. Therefore, it is not necessary to include *kerran* in the Finnish equivalents of *one day*.

The case of *one occasion* is, in fact, quite interesting. The phrase *on one occasion* occurred in the corpus seven times in total, but as was mentioned above, in three the Finnish equivalent was *kerran*. In all of the three cases and only in these three cases the phrase *on one occasion* was preceded by *and*, therefore, it could be ruled that the Finnish equivalent of the phrase *and on one occasion* is *kerran*. This, of course, could be classified as a fixed phrase.

The case of *one time* is also interesting. The phrase *one time* appeared in the corpus 15 times, of which three had the Finnish equivalent *kerran*, as in the example (355) above. However, in the remaining 12 cases *one time* was preceded by the preposition *at*. These 12 cases had a variety of Finnish equivalents, but if the phrase was not preceded by the preposition *at* (or any other preposition) the Finnish equivalent was *kerran*. Therefore, this case could also be classified as a fixed phrase.

The case of *one night* is quite similar to that of *one day*: in all of the three cases, including example (356) above, a more literal Finnish translation of *eräänä iltana/yönä* could be used instead of *kerran*, therefore it is not necessary to include *kerran* in the Finnish equivalents of *one night*.

The case of *one summer* (see example (357) above) differs from all the other cases of *kerran* in that here the noun, which *one* precedes, is also present in the Finnish sentence. However, the English translation is not literal, and therefore the equivalency is questionable. A more literal translation could be *once during the summer*, and then this case would not have emerged in the search at all. Had English been the original, then *eräänä kesänä* would have been the most literal Finnish equivalent. Therefore, it is not necessary to include *kerran (kesällä)* in the Finnish equivalents of *one summer*. More examples of *kerran* as the Finnish equivalent of *one₂* (determiner) can be found in Appendix 3g.

The next ‘other equivalent’ to be discussed is fractions, which were already discussed in section 7.1.1 *fixed phrases* above:

(359) Vuoksen ja Kymijoen vesistöissä järvet kattavat *viidenneksen* koko sadealueesta.
(KAL 02:2:14)

In the Vuoksi and Kymijoki watercourses lakes cover *one fifth* of the entire catchment area.

(360) Sille on sijoittunut *kolmasosa* maan asukkaista ja työpaikoista.
(HML 5:1:2)

One third of the country's population and jobs are to be found in this area.

The two examples (359) and (360) above present the two different types of Finnish equivalent, which appeared in the corpus data. There were 17 instances altogether, and 11 of them were of the first type (e.g. *viidennes*) and six of the latter type (e.g. *kolmasosa*). The data does not provide any clear patterns, which would help the decision of choosing one equivalent over the other, except if the number is ten or higher, then it seems that the latter structure (i.e. *kymmenesosa*, *miljoonasosa*) is favoured. More examples of fractions can be found in Appendix 3h.

The next 'other equivalent' to be analysed is *muuan*, which appeared in the corpus data 13 times:

(361) Muutamat miehistä asettuivat asemiin, mutta samassa räsähti vihollisen suihku ja *muuan miehistä* kaatui heikosti parahtaen.
(LIN 9:5:62)

A few men stopped and sought new positions, but a hail of bullets rattled around them and with a faint cry *one man* fell.

(362) *one Captain Hearsay* rushed forward, his son at his side, both armed and honourable and prepared to die for their country.
(SMI 10:2:16)

muuan kapteeni Hearsay ryntäsi eteenpäin rinta rinnan poikansa kanssa; molemmat olivat aseistautuneet, molemmat olivat kunniakkaita miehiä, valmiita kuolemaan isänmaan puolesta.

(363) Eating meat brings *one great benefit*.
(ATT 4:33)

Lihan syömisellä on *muuan suuri etu*.

Muuan was already discussed in section 7.1.2 *other equivalents* above, and there it was concluded that there is no need to include it in the Finnish equivalents of *one*₁ (pronoun). Here, however, a similar judgment is not possible. In the examples (361) and (363) above *muuan* could be replaced by *yksi* or *eräs*, but in example (362) this would not be possible. The rule is still quite simple: whenever *one* precedes a name, the Finnish equivalent should be *muuan*. For more examples of

muuan as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₂ (determiner) can be found in appendix 3i.

The next two ‘other equivalents’ to be discussed are *pari* and *muutama* which appeared in the corpus eight and four times, respectively:

- (364) Don't think I haven't heard the things you talk about with your friends when you've had *one or two drinks*.
(HWK 18:14)
Älä luule, etten ole kuullut mistä puhutte kavereittesi kanssa *parin paukun* jälkeen.
- (365) A series of semi-intelligible pronouncements began by way of a microphone and *one or two loudspeakers*.
(AMS 3:1:122)
Mikrofonin ja *parin kovaäänisen* kautta ilmoille tulvahti enemmän tai vähemmän ymmärrettävien puheenvuorojen litania.
- (366) Oh all right, I miss the language and the pubs, obviously, and *one or two people*, yes yes yes.
(HWK 36:4)
No joo, kaipaan kieltä ja pubeja, sehän on selvää, ja *muutamia ihmisiä*, niin tietenkin.
- (367) Muutaman juoksun jälkeen suurin osa ryhmää oli siirtynyt keskikentälle ja juoksijoiksi jäänyt vain *muutamia nopeimpia ja sisukkaimpia kamppailijoita*.
(PEK 3:2:47)
After several more runs the greater part of the team had been transferred to the middle of the field and the only runners left were *one or two very fast and tough players*.

These two equivalents were grouped together because they are used as an equivalent of the same English phrase, namely *one or two*, as can be seen from the examples (364)-(367) above. This could clearly be regarded as a fixed phrase, and in fact in Hurme et al. (2003, *one* (phrases and idioms)) this phrase is given the Finnish equivalents *pari* and *muutama*. The corpus data did not provide any clear patterns which would help to choose one equivalent over the other, but in five out of eight *pari* was used with nouns that denoted other than human entities, whereas in three out of four instances *muutama* was used with human nouns. More data is therefore needed to make any definite judgments. A simple search in the TamBiC revealed that there were 28 instances of this phrase altogether, and only 12 of them have either *pari* or *muutama* in Finnish. Other Finnish equivalents included a zero translation and the more literal translation *yksi tai kaksi*:

- (368) Mantereelta virtaavat purot ja joet tuovat mukanaan lietettä, jota laskeutuu pohjaan *milli, kaksi* vuodessa.
(KAL 04:11:13)
Streams and rivers flowing off the land carry silt, *one or two millimetres* of which are

deposited on the sea bed each year.

(369) "I am going to begin by doing *one or two still lives* so as to get back into the habit of painting."

(VGH 26:2)

"Aion ryhtyä tekemään *yhtä tai kahta asetelmaa*, jotta pääsisin taas maalaamisen makuun."

(370) Suomen verbit ovat joko *yksi- tai kaksivartaloisia* [...]

(TUO 1:4:19)

Finnish verbs have either *one or two stems*.

In examples (368) and (370) using *pari* or *muutama* would have caused changes in meaning. In example (368), a more literal equivalent *yksi tai kaksi millimetriä* would have been fine, but *pari millimetriä* or *muutama millimetri* means more than (*yksi*) *millimetri*. In example (370) exact numbers are needed, therefore, *pari* and *muutama* would be too vague expressions. Here, the word *either* could act as a signal for a computer programme to use the more literal Finnish equivalent. In conclusion, the case of *one or two* is rather complex, and more data is required before any definite rules can be made. However, for the current purposes it could be ruled that if the phrase is followed by a unit of measurement or preceded by the word *either*, then the literal equivalent *yksi tai kaksi* should be used; if the phrase is followed by a noun with a human referent, then the Finnish equivalent should be *muutama*; and if the phrase is followed by a noun with a non-human referent, then the Finnish equivalent should be *pari*. The remaining examples of *pari* and *muutama* can be found in appendix 3j.

The next 'other equivalent' to be discussed is *joskus*, which appeared in the corpus data six times:

(371) - aloitellessani omia kirjoitustöitä, toivoessani, että minusta *joskus* jotakin tulisi -

(SIM 2:7:363)

- I'm making my first efforts to write while I'm hoping that *one day* something would come of me -

(372) - En minä juoppo ole, vaikka Erkin paras kaveri *joskus* olinkin, minä sanoin.

(TRI 2:1:136)

"Actually, I'm no boozier, though I did use to be Erkki's best friend *at one time*," I said.

In four instances the English phrase was *one day* and in the remaining two sentences the English phrase was *at one time* as in examples (371) and (372) above, respectively. As was already

discussed above, *jonakin/jonain päivänä* could be used as the Finnish equivalent of *one day*, when it refers to a day in the future, therefore it is not necessary to include *joskus* in the Finnish equivalents of *one day*. The remaining cases of *joskus* as the Finnish equivalent of *one₂* (determiner) can be found in appendix 3k.

The case of *at one time* is somewhat more complicated. It appeared in the corpus 12 times, therefore the two instances with the Finnish equivalent *joskus* (see example (372) above) do not form a majority. Other Finnish equivalents were *yhteen aikaan*, *yhdellä kertaa*, *aiemmin* and *aikoinaan*. In few cases the translation was too free to establish any equivalency. None of the equivalents are usable in all instances, and therefore it is impossible to give just one Finnish equivalent for the phrase *at one time*. However, *yhteen aikaan*, which is the most literal translation, is also the most widely accepted, and therefore it is not necessary to include *joskus* in the Finnish equivalents of the phrase *at one time*. The remaining instances of *at one time* can be found in appendix 3l.

The remaining cases of *one₂* (determiner) are a miscellaneous group of sentences of which some could be seen as fixed phrases and some present alternative Finnish equivalents to already discussed instances. The first one of these to be discussed is the phrase *for one thing*, which appeared in the corpus four times:

(373) *Ensinnäkin* normaalioloissa tykkänään länteen suuntautunut ulkomaankauppa oli lamassa.

(JUT 5:9:91)

For one thing, foreign trade, which under normal circumstances was wholly oriented westward, had become paralyzed.

(374) "Recordings can help with the language, *for one thing*."

(MSC 3:140)

"Levytyksistä voi olla apua *esimerkiksi* kielen kanssa."

What needs to be noted is that in both examples (373) and (374) above, the phrase *for one thing* is clearly an adverbial, as it has been separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma. This helps to distinguish the phrase from cases such as the following:

(375) "I could have stood it if it hadn't been *for one thing*," he said.

(ORW 2:3:143)

"Olisin vielä voinut kestää, ellei *yhtä seikkaa* olisi ollut", sanoi Winston.

When the phrase is an initial adverbial, as in example (373) above, the Finnish equivalent should be *ensinnäkin*. In the remaining two sentences the phrase *for one thing* was an initial adverbial and they can be found in appendix 3m. There was only one example (i.e. example (374) above) where the phrase was at the end of the sentence, therefore no judgments can be made based on that one example only.

The next phrase to be discussed is *on the one hand*, which appeared in the corpus four times, but in only two instances a clear equivalency could be established:

(376) *Toisaalta* ymmärsin mitä täällä tapahtui.

(SIM 2:8:142)

On the one hand, I did understand what was happening here.

(377) *Toisaalta* tavoitteena on saada uutta informaatiota rahoitusmarkkinoista, kun taas toisaalta markkinoita kuvaavaa dataa käytetään yleisten verkostomenetelmien ja -teorioiden kehittämiseen ja testaamiseen.

(TDE 2:4:8)

On the one hand, the aim is to obtain new information concerning financial markets. On the other hand, financial markets are seen as a data-rich test-bed for developing new methods and theories of more general interest.

In the examples (376) and (377) above, the phrase is clearly an initial adverbial, therefore it could easily be recognised by a MT programme and the Finnish equivalent should be *toisaalta*.

The next phrase to be discussed is *one minute*, which appeared in the corpus three times:

(378) Though nobody believed that for *one minute*...

(WEL 13:57)

Tosin kukaan ei uskonut sellaista, *ei hetkeäkään*...

(379) ... Oh, Mama, just look at me *one minute* as though you really saw me;

(WDR 3:4:16)

... Voi, äiti, katso nyt minua *hetki* niin kuin sinä todella näkisit minut.

(380) *One minute* you tell me to stand up straight and the next minute you call me names.

(WDR 1:7:17)

Ensin sinä käsket minun seistä suorassa, ja hetken päästä sinä nimittelet minua.

As can be seen from the examples (378)-(380) above, the two first have the same Finnish equivalent, namely *hetki*. Example (380) differs from the previous two, but there is clearly a contrast between *one minute* and *the next minute*, which supports the choice of *ensin*, as the Finnish

equivalent. Therefore, it could be ruled that whenever (*for*) *one minute* appears alone, the Finnish equivalent should be *hetki*, but if *one minute* is followed by *the next minute*, then the Finnish equivalent should be *ensin*. However, more data is required before any valid rules can be made.

The next phrase appeared in the corpus only twice and both instances were from the same source:

(381) He ovat liian epäluuloisia toisiaan kohtaan *pitääkseen yhtä*...
(LAN 10:158)
They are too suspicious of each other to *be of one mind*...

(382) He *pitivät yhtä* viimeiseen saakka.
(LAN 14:15)
They *were of one mind* right to the end.

Again, no valid rules can be made, due to the lack of data, but *pitää yhtä* should be regarded as one possible Finnish equivalent of the phrase *be of one mind*.

The next phrase appeared in the corpus data three times:

(383) No, pääsihän Ville sairaalasta *hengissä*.
(MER 3:64)
Ville got out of hospital *in one piece*,

(384) Siinä hän oli. Elävänä ja ilmeisen *ehjänä*.
(SIM 2:8:197)
There he was, alive and obviously *in one piece*.

(385) [hän] ei antanut leskenosuuttaan mitään syytinkiä vastaan pojilleen, pitänyt talon *yhtenä palana*, saanut sisarosuudet sovitetuksi ja maksetuksi.
(TRI 1:13:81)
She hadn't let her sons buy out her widow's share but kept the farm *in one piece* after reconciling and paying off the sisters' shares.

In Hurme et al. (2003, *piece* (phrases and idioms)), the phrase *in one piece* is given the Finnish equivalents *yhtenä kappaleena*, *ehjänä* and *ehjin nahoin*. More data would be required to see, if any patterns emerged, that would help to choose between the different equivalents. However, there could be a tendency that whenever the phrase *in one piece* refers to a human, then the Finnish equivalent is *ehjänä* and whenever it refers to a non-human noun, then the Finnish equivalent is *yhtenä kappaleena*. This is, of course, too rough a division, as it is possible to use *ehjänä* with non-human nouns and *yhtenä kappaleena* with human nouns. For the purposes of the current study,

however, it could be decided that *ehjänä* is used with human nouns and *yhtenä kappaleena* with non-human nouns.

The next phrase to be discussed is *one side*, which appeared in the corpus 42 times. In 17 instances the Finnish equivalent was *toinen* (see section 7.2.3 above), in nine instances equivalency could not be established, in eight cases the Finnish equivalent was the zero equivalent, in two instances *yksi* was used as the Finnish equivalent, and six sentences had an equivalent which were categorised as ‘other equivalents’:

(386) Lääkäri vei kaksi miestä *syrjään*, tarjosi tupakat ja sanoi...
(MER 3:255)

The doctor took two of the men to *one side*, offered them cigarettes...

(387) so that by turning their heads to *one side*, they can comb through an animal's coat, getting beneath the hairs that lie flat and close to the skin to reach the ticks.
(ATT 3:401)

joten ne voivat kääntämällä päätään *sivuttain* ikään kuin kammata isäntänsä sileää ja ihonmyötäistä turkkia ja löytää sieltä punkkeja.

As can be seen from the examples (386) and (387) above, in both sentences the phrase *one side* is preceded by the preposition *to*, as is the case with all of the remaining four instances as well. Hurme et al. (2003, *side* (phrases and idioms)) give the phrase *to one side* the Finnish equivalents *toiselle puolelle*, *vinoon*, *sivuun* and *syrjään*. *Toiselle puolelle* is a more literal translation, but the remaining equivalents could be treated as fixed phrases. The Finnish equivalent *syrjään* was used in three sentences and in the two remaining instances the Finnish equivalents were *sivummalla* and *sivummas*. Whenever *syrjään* was used, the phrase was at the end of the clause, as in example (386) above and the verb signified movement of some sort. These could act as signals for a MT programme. *Sivuttain* (see example (387) above), might be a special equivalent, and only used when the phrase *to one side* is used with the action of turning (one's head). The Finnish equivalents *sivummalla* and *sivummas* are different cases of the word *sivumpana*, unfortunately no patterns emerged from the sentences, so more data is required before any rules can be set on when to use this equivalent. The remaining four instances of *to one side* can be found in appendix 2n.

The remaining five sentences present either alternative equivalents to phrases which have

been discussed earlier or the only instances of some phrases:

- (388) Uskon, että uudistuva suunnittelukognition teoria pystyy *tulevaisuudessa* luomaan suunnittelua koskevaa tietoa, joka auttaa kouluttajia ja suunnittelijoita kehittämään parempia suunnittelukäytäntöjä.

(TDE 1:24:15)

I believe that a new science of design will *one day* be able to help both educators and practitioners to advance their skills and develop more effective designer-centered practices.

- (389) Saidin mukaan häntä kutsuttiin *välillä* Ihmemies MacGyveriksi, koska hän osasi huolehtia asioistaan.

(HS9 1:1:18)

Said says that *at one point* he was called MacGyver, (from the television series), because of his ability to come up with solutions to difficult situations.

- (390) Siellä talvi oikuttelee: *milloin* maan kattaa lumi, milloin pakkasen kohmettamat lehdet rouskuvat paljaina askelten alla.

(KAL 03:2:2)

where the winter is fickle, snow blanketing the ground *at one moment*, bare frost-hardened leaves crackling underfoot the next.

- (391) Charles and Sarah stopped as *of one accord*.

(FOW 21:200)

Charles ja Sarah pysähtyivät kuin *yhteisestä sopimuksesta*.

- (392) But the street ran on: catlike, *one place* was the same as another to him.

(FLK 10:139)

Katu jatkui. Kuten kissalle oli *jokainen paikka* hänelle samanlainen kuin muut.

As was the case with *joskus*, there is no need to include *tulevaisuudessa* in the Finnish equivalents of the phrase *one day*, because the phrase *jonakin päivänä* could be used in example (388) as well.

The phrase *at one point* appeared in the corpus nine times, and the most frequent Finnish equivalent was *eräässä vaiheessa*. In example (389) above, Finnish is the original and the equivalency is due to the English translator. *Välillä* has a slightly different meaning than *eräässä vaiheessa*, and if the more literal English equivalent of *välillä*, namely *sometimes*, was used, then the word *one* would not appear in the English sentence. Therefore, it is not necessary to include *välillä* in the Finnish equivalents of the phrase *at one point*.

The phrase *at one moment* appeared in the corpus only once (see example (390) above).

Again, the equivalency is due to the English translator, but had the English been the original, then a more literal Finnish translation could have been made as well:

(393) ...*yhtenä hetkenä* maan kattaa lumi, seuraavana pakkasen kohmettamat lehdet rouskuvat paljaina askelten alla.

Therefore, it is not necessary to include *milloin* in the Finnish equivalents of the phrase *at one moment*.

The phrase *of one accord* appeared in the corpus only once (see example (391) above).

Therefore, no valid rules can be made based on this one example alone.

In example (392) above, a more literal translation with *yksi* and *toinen* could have been used, instead of *jokainen* and *muut*:

(394) Kuten kissalle oli *yksi paikka* hänelle samanlainen kuin *toinen*.

However, the original does sound more fluent Finnish, than the more literal translation. Again more data is required to make any judgments.

7.3 *One*₃ (generic pronoun)

According to the contrastive analysis (see chapter 6 above), the Finnish equivalent of the generic pronoun subject *one* was an impersonal construction. However, as was the case with the pronoun and the determiner *one*, the corpus data provided other equivalents as well. The number of instances and percentages of the different translations are listed in table 7 below.

Table 7. The distribution of Finnish equivalents of *one*₃ (generic pronoun).

<i>One</i> ₃ (generic pronoun)	Impersonal construction	Other	Total
No.	230	29	259
Percentage	89%	11%	100%

As can be seen from the table above, the impersonal construction was the most frequent Finnish equivalent of *one*, when it was used as the generic pronoun subject. However, as was the case with the other uses of *one*, this use of *one* had other equivalents as well. The category ‘other equivalent’ includes the Finnish equivalents *kukaan*, *ihminen* and the use of a personal pronoun as the subject of the sentence, among others.

7.3.1 Impersonal construction

As was discussed in section 4.3 above, the impersonal construction can refer to people in general or it can refer to the speaker. Both cases were found in the corpus data:

(395) Lasten kirjallisuudessa *on pyrittävä* riittävän selkeään ja yksinkertaiseen ilmaisuun...
(TRA M23:3)

In children's literature *one should strive* for sufficient clarity and simplicity of expression...

(396) Now, in a sense it is true that *one cannot study* human language as such without examining linguistic data, i.e. utterances made by people.

(COR 3:1:7)

Tavallaan on kyllä totta, *ettei* ihmiskieltä *voi tutkia* sellaisenaan, tutkimatta kieliainesta eli ihmisten ilmauksia.

(397) But to be serious for a moment. *One shouldn't complain.*

(HWK 24:8)

Mutta ihan vakavasti: *ei pitäisi valittaa.*

(398) "Kun *saisikin unta!*" hän sanoi.

(LAN 10:124)

"If only *one could fall asleep,*" she said.

In the first two examples (395) and (396) above, *one* clearly refers to people in general, and the two latter ones (397) and (398), it clearly refers to the speaker, and could easily be replaced with the personal pronoun *I*. The most intriguing question is, how would a MT programme recognise the difference between *one*₁ (pronoun) and *one*₃ (generic pronoun). If the four examples (395)-(398) above were considered, it would seem that the first three should be quite easy to translate correctly, but the last one might cause some trouble, as it could be possible to interpret *one* as a numeral:

(399) "Kunpa vain yksi voisi nukahtaa!" hän sanoi.

The sentence in example (399) could be translated with the same English sentence as the one in example (398) above. The meaning, however, is completely different. Therefore, more context is needed, to determine, whether it is a question of *one*₁ (pronoun) or *one*₃ (generic pronoun). Two additional searches in the TamBiC gave enough context to justify the choice that it is, indeed, the generic pronoun *one*, which is needed in the example (398), above:

(400) Meidän pohtiessamme, miten pitkään kuulusteluja jatkettaisiin, vanki nojasi päätään penkin selustaan ja piti silmiään kiinni. Mutta hän ei nukkunut. "Kun *saisikin unta!*" hän sanoi.

(LAN 10:124)

While we pondered how late the interrogation would continue, the prisoner leaned her head on the bench's back with her eyes closed. But she wasn't asleep. "If only *one could fall asleep*," she said.

For more examples of the impersonal construction as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₃ (generic pronoun), see Appendix 4a.

7.3.2 Other equivalents

As was already mentioned in section 7.3 above, the category 'other equivalents' includes the Finnish equivalents *kukaan*, *ihminen* and the use of a personal pronoun as the subject of the sentence. There were seven different equivalents, of which the personal pronouns were the most frequently used, with nine instances:

(401) Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be / Ere *one can say*, "It lightens."

(WLD 7:67)

se liiaks salaman on kaltaista, / mi taukoo, ennen kuin *saat sanotuksi*: nyt salamoipi!

(402) But a cramp, he thought of it as a calambre, humiliates oneself especially when *one is alone*.

(HEM 6:118)

Mutta kouristus, josta vanhus mielessään käytti sanaa calambre, nöyryyttää ihmistä aivan erikoisesti silloin, kun *hän on yksinään*.

(403) "What else *can one do*, when we think of all the things we do not know the reason for, than go to look at a field of wheat?"

(VGH 46:17)

"Mitä muuta *voimme tehdä*, kun mietimme kaikkia niitä asioita, joita emme ymmärrä, kuin mennä viljapellon ääreen ja katsella sitä."

(404) Hierarkkisissa ammateissa (sairaala, yliopisto) toimiville ateriointi on tapahtumana (missä ja kenen seurassa) tärkeämpi kuin se, mitä *he* suuhunsa *pistelevät*.

(TRA N3:4)

For people in hierarchical professions (e.g. such as in hospitals or universities), eating is more important as an occasion (where and with whom) than what *one puts* in one's mouth.

As can be seen from the examples (401)-(404) above, four different personal pronouns were used as the equivalent of the generic pronoun subject *one*, namely the second and third person singular and the first and third person plural pronouns. The translations in all of the four sentences above are justifiable, but using the impersonal construction would not be wrong either. In fact, using the

different personal pronouns causes problems for a MT programme, as it is quite difficult to see any clear signs or patterns, which would help to choose the correct Finnish equivalent. The remaining five sentences, where a personal pronoun is used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₃ (generic pronoun), can be found in Appendix 4b.

The second most frequent ‘other equivalent’ with seven hits was *ihminen*:

(405) It is quite an illusion to imagine that *one* *adjusts* to reality essentially without the use of language...

(COR 4:3:8)

On melkoinen harhakuvitelma, että *ihminen mukautuisi* todellisuuteen ilman kielen käyttöä...

(406) *One mustn't have* human affections - or rather one must love every soul as if it were one's own child.

(GRE 2:1b:541)

Ihmisellä ei saa olla inhimillistä kiintymystä - tai pikemminkin hänen tulee rakastaa jokaista sielua kuin olisi se hänen oma lapsensa.

Here *one* clearly refers to people in general, so the use of the noun *ihminen* is justifiable, even though the impersonal construction could have been used as well:

(407) ...että todellisuuteen *mukautuisi* ilman kielen käyttöä...

(408) Inhimillistä kiintymystä ei saa olla - tai pikemminkin jokaista sielua tulee rakastaa kuin omaa lastaan

The remaining five instances of *ihminen* used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₃ (generic pronoun), can be found in Appendix 4c.

The third most frequent ‘other equivalent’ with six instances was the use of a noun as the subject of the sentence:

(409) *Ruumiillisina oireina esiintyy* näkökyvyn tai kuulon katoaminen, psykogeenisia halvauksia ja lihaksiston velttoutta...

(PSL 14:55)

Among the physical symptoms, *one finds* problems with sight or hearing, adynamia, and forms of psychogenic paralysis...

(410) Nevertheless, the image is a powerful one and wherever *one cares to look* the paint is applied with exciting confidence and fluidity.

(REN 48:12)

Kuva on kuitenkin äärimmäisen vaikuttava ja voimallinen ja *lähempi tutkiskelu osoittaa*, että väri on levitetty joka puolelle yhtä joustavasti ja varmakätisesti.

As can be seen from the two examples (409) and (410) above, some changes to the original have

been made during the translation process, but the choices are justifiable. Nevertheless, the impersonal construction could have been used as well:

(411) Ruumiillisina oireina *havaitaan* näkökyvyn tai kuulon katoamista, psykogeenisia halvauksia...

(412) ...ja mikäli vain *välittää katsoa*, on väri levitetty joka puolelle...

The remaining four instances of a noun being used as the subject of the sentence can be found in Appendix 4d.

The next 'other equivalent' to be discussed is *kukaan*, which appeared in the corpus data four times:

(413) Here, *one should never make one's début* with a scandal. One should reserve that to give an interest to one's old age.

(WLD 8:126)

Täällä *ei kukaan voisi debyteerata* skandaalilla. Se on säästettävä vanhojen päivien varaksi huomion herättämistä varten.

(414) Nor *did one know* what became of them, apart from the few who were hanged as war-criminals:

(ORW 2:1:303)

Kukaan ei tiennyt, mitä heille sen jälkeen tapahtui, muutamia vain hirtettiin sotarikollisina.

As has been the case with all of the previous 'other equivalents', there is nothing wrong with using *kukaan* as the Finnish equivalent of *one*, but the impersonal construction could have been used as well:

(415) Täällä *ei pitäisi debytoida* skandaalilla.

(416) Eikä *tiedetty*, mitä heille tapahtui...

The remaining two sentences where *kukaan* is used as the Finnish equivalent of *one*₃ (generic pronoun) can be found in Appendix 4e.

In the next two instances the verb has been nominalised in Finnish:

(417) *Jäsenuskollisuuden vaatiminen ei käy* ilman ehtoja.

(TRA M15:12)

One cannot demand loyalty of one's customers without offering something in return.

(418) There was nowhere to hide, even if *one did not have to go on*.

(GLD 6:288)

Hän ei voinut piiloutua minnekään, vaikka *matkan jatkaminen ei olisikaan ollut*

välttämätöntä.

In many cases nominalisation makes the language quite heavy, and therefore using verbs is usually a better choice. Here, too, the impersonal construction could have been used instead:

(419) Jäsenuskollisuutta *ei voi vaatia* tarjoamatta jotain vastineeksi.

(420) Minnekään ei voinut piiloutua, vaikka matkaa *ei olisi tarvinnut jatkaa*.

In the last remaining sentence the Finnish equivalent of the generic pronoun subject *one* is the demonstrative pronoun *tämä*:

(421) *One is bound to wonder* why the missionaries, and the Finnish pre-natal authorities, don't simply keep their mouths shut and stop causing so much trouble.

(HWK 12:26)

Tämä panee miettimään, miksi lähetyssaarnaajat ja suomalaiset äitiysneuvolaihmiset eivät voisi olla hiljaa, he aiheuttavat vain turhia huolia.

Again, the impersonal construction could have been used instead:

(422) *Väistämättä mietityttää*, miksi lähetyssaarnaajat...

Therefore, none of the 'other equivalents' are necessary, and the only Finnish equivalent of *one*₃ (generic pronoun) is the impersonal construction.

8. Conclusion

The English word *one* is very versatile, as it is used as a pronoun, as a determiner and as a generic pronoun. Within these different uses, a large variety of different meanings and fixed phrases can be found. This is quite a lot of linguistic information that must be gathered and analysed, when designing a machine translator. And that is not all. One must also gather and analyse the same information in another language. The present study started with a dictionary and grammar analysis and finalised that analysis with the help of corpus data. The aim was to find grammatical and/or lexical cues, which would help a MT programme find the correct Finnish equivalent for each instance of *one*. In many cases there were more than one Finnish equivalent to choose from, and in some cases there was too little information to decide on the accurate equivalent. However, the following conclusions can be drawn:

*One*₁ (pronoun) is equivalent to:

- *yksi*, whenever it can be interpreted as a numeral (e.g. *She wanted more than one*)
- *sellainen*, whenever it is used as *the substitute one* without any modifiers (e.g. *I have never seen one*)
- \emptyset , whenever it is used as *the substitute one* preceded by a modifier (e.g. *I need to buy a new one*)
- *ainoa*, whenever it is used in the phrase *the only one* (e.g. *You were the only one who listened*)
- *vain yksi*, whenever it is used in the phrase *only one* (e.g. *Only one left the room*)
- *yksi prosentti*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one per cent* without any modifiers
- *prosentti*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one per cent* preceded by a modifier (e.g. *Less than one per cent*)
- *kumpikin*, whenever it is used in the phrase *each one* to refer to two entities (e.g. *I have two earrings in each one*)

- *jokainen*, whenever it is used in a phrase *each one* to refer to more than two entities (e.g. *Each one is special and unique*)
- *se*, whenever it is used in the phrase *that one* (e.g. *That one didn't take too long*)
- *mikä*, whenever it is used in the phrase *which one* (e.g. *Which one did you want?*)
- *toinen*, whenever it is followed by the phrase *the other* later in the same sentence (e.g. *one stayed but the other left*)
- *se*, whenever it is preceded by the definite article *the* (e.g. *Is this the one?*)
- *kukaan*, whenever it is used in the phrase *no one* (e.g. *No one came*)
- *kukaan muu*, whenever it is used in the phrase *no one* followed by *else* or *but* (*No one else called me, no one but you*)
- *yksitellen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one by one* (e.g. *We stood up one by one*)
- *toinen toisensa jälkeen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one after another/the other* (e.g. *They all fell asleep one after the other*)
- *yksi kerrallaan*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one at a time* (e.g. *I dressed the kids one at a time*)
- *joka + ordinal*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one in + numeral* (e.g. *one in five*)
- *joka + ordinal*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one out of + numeral* (e.g. *one out of four*)
- *toinen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one another*, unless the verb in the sentence denotes communication (e.g. *We love one another*)
- *keskenään*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one another* and the verb in the sentence denotes communication (e.g. *They talked silently to one another*)
- *esimerkiksi*, whenever it is used in the phrase *for one* in sentence-initial position (e.g. *For one, they have more money*)
- *Formula 1*, whenever it is used in the phrase *Formula One* (e.g. *He is the new Formula One driver*)

- *ykkösdivisioona*, whenever it is used in the phrase *Division One* (e.g. *Our team plays in Division One*)
- *Ilmakaista Ykkösen ilmataistelu*, whenever it is used in the phrase *the Battle of Airstrip One*
- *ensimmäinen maailmansota*, whenever it is used in the phrase *World War One*
- *ensimmäinen oppitunti*, whenever it is used in the phrase *lesson one* (e.g. *Lesson one: what to do when you are late?*)
- *Se oikea*, whenever it is used in the phrase *the One* (e.g. *He is the One*)
- *puolitoista*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one and a half* (e.g. *one and a half weeks ago*)
- *vuoden ikäisenä*, whenever it is used in the phrase *at the age of one* (e.g. *He learned to walk at the age of one*)
- *puoli kaksi*, whenever it is used in the phrase *half-past one* (e.g. *She went to bed at half-past one*).
- *eräs*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one of + NP* and the noun denotes human (e.g. *One of the women began to sing*)
- *yksi*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one of + NP* and the noun denotes things (e.g. *One of the chairs is broken*)
- \emptyset + *partitive*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one of + NP* and the NP includes a superlative (e.g. *This is one of the biggest houses in the area*)
- *toinen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one of + NP* and the noun denotes something that appears in pairs (e.g. *One of his shoes was missing*)
- *kumpikaan*, whenever it is used in the phrase *neither one of + NP* (e.g. *Neither one of the boys was sleeping*)
- *sellainen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one of those* (e.g. *Get me of those!*)
- *ainoa*, whenever it is used in the phrase *single one of + NP* (e.g. *Every single one of my socks have gone missing*)

- *mikä tahansa*, whenever it is used in the phrase *any one of* + NP (e.g. *I could eat any one of these dishes on the menu*)
- *joku*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one or another/other of* + NP, when the NP denotes human (e.g. *Everybody was sleeping and one or other of them snored*)
- *kumpikin*, whenever it is used in the phrase *each one of* + NP, and the NP refers to two entities (e.g. *Each one of my ears have two piercings*)
- *jokainen*, whenever it is used in the phrase *each one of* + NP, and the NP refers to more than two entities (e.g. *Each one of the guests brought a gift*)
- *kumpikin*, whenever it is used in the phrase *either one of* + NP (e.g. *I do not believe either one of you*)
- *ainoa*, whenever it is used in the phrase *the only one of* + NP (e.g. *He was the only one of his friends who was single*)
- \emptyset , whenever it is used in the phrase *one of* + NP and the phrase is modified by an adjective (e.g. *The tallest one of the men was asked to help*).

*One*₂ (determiner) is equivalent to:

- *yksi*, whenever it modifies a noun with a non-human referent (e.g. *one shoe is missing*)
- *eräs*, whenever it modifies a noun which denotes time and the verb of the sentence is in past tense (e.g. *One day we met at the park*)
- *toinen*, whenever it modifies a noun which refers to two entities (e.g. *One eye is closed and the other is open*)
- *hetki*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one moment* (e.g. *Stay for one moment, please*)
- \emptyset , whenever it modifies a unit of measurement and is preceded by a modifier (e.g. *about one mile*)
- *jokin*, whenever it modifies a noun which denoted time and the verb of the sentence is in the future tense (e.g. *One day we will get married*)

- *ainoa*, whenever it is preceded by the definite article ‘the’ (e.g. *The one thing that worries me*)
- *kerran*, whenever it is used in the phrase *and on one occasion* (e.g. *I like wine and on one occasion I drank the whole bottle in one evening*)
- *kerran*, whenever it modifies the noun *time* and is not preceded by any prepositions (e.g. *One time, when we went to the beach, we found a dead fish*)
- *ordinal+osa*, whenever it modifies an ordinal higher than nine (e.g. *one tenth of a millimetre*)
- *muuan*, whenever it modifies a name of a person (e.g. *one James Bond*)
- *muutama*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one or two* and modifies a noun with a human referent (e.g. *one or two guests left early*)
- *pari*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one or two* and modifies a noun with a non-human referent (e.g. *I ate one or two cookies*)
- *yksi tai kaksi*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one or two* and modifies a unit of measurement (e.g. *one or two millimetres*)
- *yksi tai kaksi*, whenever it appears in the phrase *either one or two* (e.g. *They have either one or two children*)
- *yhteen aikaan*, whenever it is used in the phrase *at one time* (e.g. *She was my best friend at one time*)
- *ensimmäkin*, whenever it is used in the phrase *for one thing* in a sentence-initial position (e.g. *For one thing, the weather – how can it still snow in April*)
- *toisaalta*, whenever it is used in the phrase *one the one hand* and the phrase is in sentence-initial position (e.g. *On the one hand, it can snow in June*)
- *hetki*, whenever it is used in the phrase *(for) one minute* (e.g. *Wait here for one minute, I will be right back*)
- *pitää yhtä*, whenever it is used in the phrase *be of one mind* (e.g. *We are of one mind on this*)

- *ehjänä*, whenever it is used in the phrase *in one piece* with a human referent (e.g. *He got out of the car in one piece*)
- *yhtenä kappaleena*, whenever it is used in the phrase *in one piece* with a non-human referent (e.g. *the vase survived the drop in one piece*)
- *syrjään*, whenever it is used in the phrase *to one side*, which is at the end of the sentence, and the verb signals movement (e.g. *I moved the papers to one side*)
- *sivuttain*, whenever it is used in the phrase *to one side* and the verb is turning (one's head) (e.g. *I tried to turn my head to one side, but it hurt too much*)

*One*₃ (generic pronoun) is equivalent to:

- *impersonal construction* (e.g. *One should be in bed by now*)

Indeed, there were many instances of *one* which should be easy for a MT programme to translate correctly into Finnish. However, more work needs to be done, before each and every instance of *one* could be identified by a computer. This strongly suggests that, for now, the best alternative is a machine aided translation, where the MT programme can produce a raw version of the text and a human translator checks the translation for any errors and makes the needed corrections, if the involvement of machine translation is wanted. It will be interesting to see, how far computer technology can go, and whether one day we have a programme that produces flawless translations. Until then, more research should be done in the fields of corpus linguistics and contrastive linguistics to learn more about the similarities and differences between different languages.

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Appendices

Appendix 1a (*one [alone] - yksi*)

In 1956, astronomers discovered that Cepheid variables were more variable than they had thought; they came in two varieties, not *one*.

(SCI 11:3:10)

Vuonna 1956 tähtitieteilijät havaitsivat, että kefeidien kirkkaus vaihtelee enemmän kuin oli oletettu, sillä niitä olikin *yhden* sijasta kahta eri tyyppiä.

Mrs Rupa Mehra was allowed one square despite her diabetes and Pran wanted *no more than one*.

(STH 3:2:3)

Rouva Rupa Mehra sai sokeritaudistaan huolimatta yhden palan, eikä Pran halunnut *yhtä enempää*.

Yhden hän oli saanut vanhalta pitkähampaiselta vaimolta...

(JPL 12:128)

one she had received from the long-toothed woman...

...sanoo jalkapalloilumme päävalmentaja Olavi Laaksonen, 48, itse 21 A-maaottelun ja *yhden B-maaottelun* maalivahti.

(TRA M27:3)

...says the manager of the Finnish national team, Olavi Laaksonen, 48, himself a goalkeeper with 21 caps for Finland's A-team and *one with the reserve squad*.

Se syntyi kevätruuhkassa *vartin yli yksi*, ikkunattomassa huoneessa oli kirkas neonvalo.

(LKS 1:1:1)

He was born during the spring rush, *at a quarter past one*, in a windowless room under bright fluorescent lights.

Appendix 1b (*one percent - prosentti*)

Haapavaltaisia metsiä on vähän, *vajaa prosentti* metsien pinta-alasta,

(KAL 03:9:6)

Few forests in Finland are dominated by aspen, *less than one percent* of the forested area, in fact,

Appendix 1c (*one [alone] - miscellaneous pronouns - yksi*)

the *One above* All who demands our loyalty, our obeisance.

(WEL 19:37)

Yhteen kaiken muun yläpuolella joka vaatii meiltä lojaalisuutta ja tottelevaisuutta.

A single brain cell, *one amongst* millions, millions, were it self-conscious, might I suppose have just such an inkling of what was going on around it.

(WEL 19:28)

Yhdellä ainokaisella aivosolulla, *yhdellä* miljoonien keskellä, jos se olisi itsestään tietoinen, voisi luullakseni olla juuri samanlainen aavistus siitä mitä sen ympärillä tapahtuu.

GEORGE: Get out, Rebecca. There's only room for *one* at this window.

(WDR 1:13:2)

GEORGE: Mene pois, Rebecca. Ei tähän ikkunaan mahdu kuin *yksi*.

"Tässä on muuten kolme tunnustusta. Kaksi tunnustettua murhaa ja *yhden* yritys."
(JNS 52:69)

"Here are three confessions, by the way. Two for murder and *one for* attempted murder."

One from a couple of pensioners who have an idea for a television series,
(HWK 23:9)

Yksi on eläkeläispariskunnalta, jolla on idea televisiosarjaan:

Mainituissa painoksessa on kumpikin laulu varustettu yhdellä suomen- ja yhdellä ruotsinkielisellä säkeistöllä.

(MSK 6:1:21)

In this edition both songs have one verse in Finnish and *one in* Swedish.

There were two cowsheds, *one on* either side of the barn.

(LAW 2:57)

Navettoja oli kaksi, *yksi* kummallakin puolella heinäsuojaa.

He placed ten plates on his side of the table and pushed *one over* to Samad.

(SMI 10:3:29)

Archie laski omalle puolelleen kymmenen lautasta ja työnsi *yhden* Samadille.

- two trees that had fused into *one through* the intertwining of their branches.

(STH 3:11:34)

- kahdessa puussa jotka olivat sulautuneet *yhdeksi*, kun niiden oksat olivat kietoutuneet toisiinsa.

One disc down, recorded in March 2000, and *one to* go.

(MSC 2:149)

Yksi levy tehtiin maaliskuussa, yksi elokuussa ja *yksi* tehdään myöhemmin.

Appendix 1d (*one [alone] - sellainen*)

tai *sellainen*, josta lähtisi kova ääni niin kuin palosireenistä...

(TRI 1:6:24)

maybe *one* that made a loud noise like a fire alarm...

But the crowd, the pack, the gang - not yet a tribe, but on its way to being *one* - had suffered forced growth, as she had.

(LES 4:101)

Mutta joukko, lauma, jengi - ei vielä heimo, mutta matkalla *sellaiseksi*, oli joutunut kestäämään samanlaisen pakkokasvun kuin Emilykin.

"I haven't got *one*, miss."

(HWK 15:12)

"Minulla ei ole *sellaista*, opettaja."

Hänelle ei pistoolia kuulunut eikä hänellä ollut *sellaista* nähty.

(MER 3:439)

He had no pistol of his own and he hadn't been seen with a stolen *one*.

why then Carl May might create a perfect woman, *one* who looked, listened, understood and was faithful.

(WEL 16:73)

Sillä tavoin Carl May voisi luoda täydellisen naisen, *sellaisen* joka katselisi, kuuntelisi, ymmärtäisi ja olisi uskollinen.

Winston had occasionally slept in *one* in his boyhood: Julia had never been in one before, so far as she could remember.

(ORW 2:4:176)

Pikkupoikana Winston oli kerran nukkunut *sellaisessa*, Julia ei muistaakseen milloinkaan.

Appendix 1e (the only one/only one)

Are you *the only one* who's not afraid to stay?

(OSB 2:2:254)

Oletko sinä *ainoa*, joka ei pelkää jäädä?

[--] Emily was not *the only one*.

(LES 3:66)

[--]Emily ei ollut *ainoa*.

She was alone, and I was *the only one* with her.

(OSB 2:2:286)

Hän oli yksin ja minä olin *ainoa*, joka olin hänen luonaan.

Madame Trivella was her main teacher and guide during these first two years, but she was not *the only one*.

(CAL 2:132)

Näiden kahden ensimmäisen vuoden aikana madame Trivella oli Marian pääopettaja ja opastaja, mutta ei suinkaan *ainoa*.

englannissa on *vain yksi*, genetiivi kuten Bill/s.

(KAR 3:10)

English has *only one*, the genitive, as in Bill/s.

ja *vain yksi* kaatui tulella, vaikka väepeli ja hänen miehensä olivat ainakin yhtä pahoissa paikoissa kuin muut.

(MER 4:270)

only one was killed by actual fire, though his platoon was in as exposed positions as any other.

[--] kolmesta varustamosta jäljellä on *enää yksi*, virolainen Linda Line kahdella laivallaan.

(HS9 4:9:5)

[--] Of three companies operating light high-speed vessels, *only one* is left - the Estonian Linda Line with its two catamarans.

Pienoisarkissa on muutamia, joskus jopa *vain yksi* merkki.

(TAR 1985:4)

A miniature sheet has only a few stamps in it, and sometimes *only one*.

Appendix 1f (*one* [alone] - adjective + *one* - Ø)

Tumma kysyi käytätkö alkoholia, viihdynkö hyvin töissä, millaiset perhesuhteet minulla on...

(KNK 12:22)

The dark one asked if I drank, did I get along well with co-workers, what sort of family relationships I had...

Keskimmäinen olisi vielä silloin kuluttanut aikaansa rannalla, mutta *nuorin* oli jostakin syystä usein levoton.

(PEK 4:2:117)

My middle brother was still quite happy to spend his time by the water, but *the youngest one* for some reason was often fidgety.

Particle physics, in short, is a hugely expensive enterprise - but it is *a productive one*.

(SCI 11:1:62)

Hiukkasfysiikka on siis huikaisevan kallista tiedettä, mutta myös *tuloksekasta*.

Kun yksi selitys on saatu valmiiksi, siirrytään rakentamaan *seuraavaa*.

(SIM 2:5:73)

After we arrive at one explanation, there's a move to create the *next one*.

That summer was *a long one*, the weather the same day after day.

(LES 7:66)

Kesä oli *pitkä*, sää pysyi samanlaisena päivästä toiseen.

Tällaisten syiden takia nuoremmat miehet lopettivat koko yrityksen ja perustivat *uuden*, johon vanhemmat ja sairaat eivät enää päässeet.

(PEK 4:1:13)

For reasons such as this, the younger men wound up the whole enterprise and founded *a new one*, which the older and sick men were not allowed to join.

since, as I have suggested, the distinction between one dialect or code and another is essentially *an arbitrary one*.

(COR 3:2:37)

sillä kahden murteen tai koodin raja on olennaisesti *mielivaltainen*.

Palo- ja pelastustoimen apuna on neljä sopimuspalokuntaa, joista *vanhin*, Hämeenlinnan VPK, perustettiin jo vuonna 1873.

(HML 5:3:3)

There are four fire brigades assisting the fire and rescue service, of which *the oldest one*, Hämeenlinna Voluntary Fire Brigade, was established already in 1873.

Suomen rannikkoseuduilla ilmasto on *merellinen*.

(KAL 05:4:5)

Finland's coastal climate is *a maritime one*.

Appendix 1g (*another one - toinen*)

Nokian mukaan Thaksin teki kaksi "normaalia liikevierailua" Suomeen vuonna 1992 ja *toisen* "1990-luvun puolivälin tienoilla"...

(HS8 12:12:14)

According to Nokia, Thaksin made two "normal business visits" to Finland in 1992, and *another one* "in about the mid-1990s"...

"He's gone away," said Lata. "Perhaps we'll find *another one*."

(STH 3:13:58)

"Hän häipyi", Lata sanoi. "Ehkä me löydämme *toisen*."

The officer suffered severe burns to his face and chest, and *another one* inside the car was lightly injured.

(REU 4:15:5)

Poliisi sai vakavia palovammoja kasvoihinsa ja rintaansa ja *toinen* autossa ollut poliisi loukkaantui lievästi.

"There was *another one*. Him."

(GLD 5:283)

"Joku *toinenkin* on puhunut. Tuo tuolla."

Appendix 1h (*each one*)

Isä leikkasi *jokaiselle* pitkän viipaleen leipää ja sively niiden päälle niukasti voita.

(PEK 4:1:60)

Father cut a large slice of bread for *each one* and spread it thinly with butter.

Ja kirjahylly ja nukkekoti, missä kaikki kolmetoista pikkunukkea nukkuivat *jokainen* omassa pienessä vuoteessaan.

(LKS 2:1:6)

And then there was the bookcase and the dollhouse in which thirteen little dolls were sleeping, *each one* in its own little bed.

The rejections piled up, *each one* leaving its deposit of bitterness and renewed determination.

(CAL 4:37)

Kieltävät vastaukset alkoivat kasautua ja *jokainen* niistä jätti jälkeensä hiukan katkeruutta ja entistä lujempaa päättäväisyyttä.

ja niin syntyi tämä Koskenlaskija, tahi oikeammin neljä taulua joissa koskenlaskija tukillaan *kussakin* eri asennossa."

(G-K 50:14)

and that's how The Log Floater was born - or more accurately four pictures with the log floater in a different position in *each one*."

Acorns are not all the same size, and neither are the sockets, so finding exactly the right hole for *each one* is not easy.

(ATT 3:75)

Terhojen koko vaihtelee, mutta niin vaihtelee reikienkin, eikä tikan tehtävä ole suinkaan helppo sen etsiessä *kullekin terholle* sopivaa reikää.

Appendix 1i (*other one*)

Olin vetänyt toisen ranteen auki, mutta *toiseen* olin raaputtanut vain ikäänkuin jonkinlaisen huomioitavan merkin.

(LKS 3:4:9)

I had cut one wrist open but only scratched the *other one*, just enough to show.

because I was busy explaining to the *other one* why I don't want him to use my Miles Davis records for buttering bread on,

(HWK 14:30)

koska olin selittämässä *toiselle* minkä takia en halua hänen käyttävän Miles Davis-levyjäni leipälautasina...

mutta he pysyivät tiukasti kannassaan, että se *toinen* oli parempi, vaikka se oli uinut vastoin kaikkia sääntöjä allasta poikkisuuntaan.

(KNK 18:14)

but they clung to their contention that the *other one* was better, even though she swam diagonally across the pool, breaking all the rules.

Appendix 1j (*that one*)

you think im going to leave either one of you here alone to steal *that one* off of him too

(FLK 10:48)

luuletko että jätän kumpaakaan tänne yksin varastamaan pojalta *tuotakin*

Tietäisiköhän museonjohtaja Henrik Karlsson *tämänkin*?

(HS1 6:29:63)

Would the museum director Henrik Karlsson know the answer to *that one*, too?

'*That one* might do,' he thought.

(FLK 10:156)

'*Tuolta* kai kannattaa yrittää', hän ajatteli

When you've mastered *that one*, work up to something more difficult.

(HWK 2:30)

Kun *tämä taito* on saavutettu voit edetä.

COLONEL: It took three hours to blow *that one*.

(SHF 3:1:14)

EVERSTI: *Tuon yhden aukon* ampuminen vei kolme tuntia.

Pojat, *se* jossa on lotta Lunkreeni ja laapuskat tallissa seiniä.

(LIN 10:2:135)

Give us *that one* about Lotta Lundgren.

Appendix 1k (*this one*)

Alas, like many good stories *this one* appears to be apocryphal.

(SCI 8:3:7)

Monen muun hyvän tarinan lailla *se* on todennäköisesti pötyä.

Entä jos koko lauma oli pudonnut, vain *se* oli selvinnyt, mutta silloinhan ei...!

(LAN 14:84)

What if the whole pack had fallen in and only *this one* had survived, but in that case no...!

Hän mietti että yleensä hullut häntä kammottivat mutta *tämä* ei.

(PSL 9:65)

She thought to herself that as a rule she was terrified of mad people, but not *this one*.

In the succession of houses that Ralph had known, *this one* stood out with particular clarity because after that house he had been sent away to school.

(GLD 7:74)

Ralph oli asunut monissa taloissa, mutta *tämän* hän muisti erikoisen selvästi sen vuoksi, että hän oli sieltä lähtenyt kouluun.

Unessa ihmettelin, että kumpi Mannerheim oli oikea, sekä joka kuoli kauan sitten, vai *tämä* jonka hautajaisiin ihmiset jonottivat Mechelininkadulla.

(KNK 21:8)

I wondered which Mannerheim was the real one, the one that died long ago, or *this one* whose funeral the people were lined up for on Mechelin Street.

Only *this one* is straining away, straining away all the time to make something of itself.

(WDR 3:5:52)

Vain *tämä yksi* ainoa ponnistelee alituisesti, ponnistelee herpaantumatta tehdäkseen itsestään jotakin.

"If we can make *this one* stick in an elderly multigravida with a history of rejecting females, we've really got it right."

(WEL 17:252)

"Jos me saisimme *tämän yhden* nappaamaan vanhenevaan moniraskautiseen jolla on naispuolisia hylkivä menneisyys, niin olisimme todella onnistuneet."

Susi ei ole tyhmä, miksi *tu* yksilö käyttäytyi noin järjettömästi?

(LAN 14:73)

A wolf isn't stupid; why did *this one* behave so foolishly?

Along *this one* there ran for the most part a series of dark-coloured cliffs falling to narrow banks of pebbles or straight into the sea.

(AMS 3:2:197)

Tätä rantaa taas reunustivat miltei koko matkan tummat kalliot jotka laskeutuivat mereen joko kapeina kivitörminä tai äkkijyrkänteinä.

Appendix 1l (*which one*)

"*Which one* should we see?"

(STH 3:1:110)

"*Mitä* elokuvaa me menemme katsomaan

Kysyin *mitä* mies suosittelisi, vaikka en aikonutkaan ostaa.

(SIM 2:6:26)

I asked *which one* he would recommend, although I had no intention of buying any.

Appendix 1m (*one [alone] - other equivalents - noun*)

But if you tried to move *one*, you found it was fixed to the floor.

(ST3 5:3:56)

Jos *tuolia* kuitenkin yritti siirtää, kävi ilmi, että se oli pultattu lattiaan.

Libeskind is not going to let *this one* slip through his fingers.

(ST3 3:2:99)

Libeskind ei aio antaa *tämän projektin* luisua sormistaan.

...heidät vihittäisiin avioliittoon pitäjän vanhassa kirkossa, *uusi kirkko* oli siihen liian suuri ja kolkko.

(PSL 9:77)

...they'd have the ceremony in the canton's old church: the *new one* was too big and gloomy.

A more interesting one is ammattitaito.

(HWK 3:23)

Kiinnostavampi esimerkki on ammattitaito.

OSBORNE: Is this *the best one*?

(SHF 1:1:34)

OSBORNE: Tämäkö on *paras sänky*?

Malcolm went sideways over a table, an ordinary *wooden one*, and a glass or glasses dropped to the floor.

(AMS 3:2:567)

Malcolm rojauti kyljelleen pöydälle, tavalliselle *puupöydälle*, ja lasi tai laseja putosi lattialle.

"I have *one* and I know."

(WEL 17:256)

"Minulla on *valionarttu* ja minä tiedän."

...without looking much more like *one* than the beaten-up chunk of stone that had stood there before.

(AMS 3:1:129)

...mutta ei muistuttanut *ihmistä* sen enempää kuin paikalla ennen nököttänyt kolhiintunut kivenlohkare.

Appendix 1n (*one* [alone] - other equivalents - *toinen*)

one appeared puzzled, the other annoyed.

(STH 3:3:39)

toinen näytti olevan kummissaan, toinen ärtynyt.

Their faces were not a foot apart: the *one* cold, dead white, fanatical, mad; the other parchmentcoloured, the lip lifted into the shape of a soundless and rigid snarl.

(FLK 12:426)

Heidän kasvonsa olivat lähekkäin - *toiset* kylmät, kuolemankalpeat, fanaattiset, mielettömät, toiset pergamentin väriset, äänettömään ärinään jähmettyneet.

Toinen pyyhkäisee sohjolunta olkapäältään, toinen hipaisee kaulassaan roikkuvaa jalometallista pientä ristiä, ikäänkuin varmistaakseen, että usko on vielä tallella.

(LKS 3:5:6)

One brushes the wet snow off his shoulders, the other touches the small gold crucifix that hangs

around his neck as if to make sure he hasn't lost his faith.

STANHOPE: All right, Mason. Bring two cups of onion tea. *One* for Mr. Hibbert.

(SHF 2:2:168)

STANHOPE: All right. Tuokaa kaksi kupillista sipuliteetä. *Toinen* Mr. Hibbertille.

One, the "personal," was instantly to be recognised by the air that was its prison, by the emotions that were its creatures.

(LES 3:152)

Toisen, "henkilökohtaisen", tunnisti heti paikalla ilmasta joka oli sen vankila, tunteista jotka olivat sen välikappaleita.

When they reached it they stopped yawning, and *one* ran quickly back for brushwood and leaves.

(GLD 6:33)

Tultuaan nuotion ääreen he lakkasivat haukottelemaasta, ja *toinen* juoksi nopeasti takaisin noutamaan risuja ja kuivia lehtiä.

- one examining the photoelectric effect by means of Planck's new quantum theory, *one* on the behaviour of small particles in suspension (what is known as Brownian motion), and one outlining a Special Theory of Relativity.

(SCI 8:1:82)

- yhdessä käsiteltiin valosähköistä ilmiötä Planckin uuden kvanttiteorian menetelmin, *toisessa* pienten hiukkasten käyttäytymistä nesteessä (niin sanottua Brownin liikettä) ja kolmannessa hahmoteltiin suppea suhteellisuusteoria.

Appendix 1o (*one* [alone] - other equivalents - *se*)

"I can order *one*."

(HEM 1:125)

"Voin tilata *sen*."

Onko sinulla muuten lakimiestä jonka sinä haluaisit paikalle? Sinulla on oikeus *siihen*.

(JNS 52:83)

Is there a lawyer you would like to have present? You do have the right to *one*."

So might he have bought *one*. But he did not. Neither did she.

(FLK 12:211)

Hän olisi tietenkin voinut myös itse ostaa *sen*. Sitä hän ei kuitenkaan tehnyt. Eikä nainen lähettänyt.

sillä hänellä ei ollut luottokorttia, ja ilman *sitä* autovuokraamot eivät suostuneet vaunujaan antamaan.

(JNS 47:22)

He didn't have a credit card and no firm would rent him a van without *one*.

I might mimic a passion that I do not feel, but I cannot mimic *one* that burns me like fire.

(WLD 7:151)

Minä voin näyttellä intohimoa, jota en tunne, mutta *sitä*, mikä polttaa minua kuin tuli, en kykene näyttämään.

"And with luck they'll be as nice as *the one* we've just come from."

(AMS 3:2:224)

"Ja hyvässä lykyssä yhtä viihtyisiä kuin *se* mistä ollaan tulossa."

Hän kertoo yrittäneensä valita hakijoista *sen* jonka toiveet, kyvyt ja ominaisuudet kävisivät yhteen täytettävän toimen ja hänen organisaationsa vaatimusten kanssa [...]

(KNK 7:5)

He tells about having endeavored to choose from among the applicants *the one* whose goals, abilities, and qualifications would fit his organization's requirements [...]

the one whose locks hung to his shoulders from either side of a bald pate.

(AMS 3:2:456)

- *sille* jonka kiharat valuivat olkapäille kaljun päälleen molemmin puolin.

Onkohan se niin että sama ominaisuus joka jossain naisessa alkaa vetää, on *se* joka alkaa kiusata kun juttu on aikansa elänyt.

(HVK 1:4:155)

Is it true: the very thing about a woman that first attracts you is *the one* that first starts to put you off when you're coming to the end of it.

When a child first acquires language, the particular form he learns is, of course, *the one* he hears in his home environment, especially the speech of other children of the same age.

(COR 3:2:109)

Kun lapsi omaksuu ensimmäisen kielensä, hän oppii tietenkin juuri *sen*, jota kuulee käytettävän kotiympäristössään, erityisesti samanikäisten lasten joukossa.

Appendix 1p (*one* [alone] - other equivalent - *ne*)

ne tulivat minulle niin vastenmielisiksi, että vasta aikamiehenä uskalsin panna *niitä* uudelleen suuhuni.

(PEK 3:1:15)

and they became so repulsive to me that not until I was a grown man did I dare to put *one* in my mouth.

Metsää, harvaan asuttu maa, jossa saisi tuskin kahta miljoonaa kokoon jos lähtisi *niitä* yksitellen laskemaan sen mukaan kuin *niitä* näkee, vaikka tietysti *niitä* oli toinen mokoma.

(HVK 1:1:111)

Forest, thinly populated territory, where you'd have a hard time finding a couple of million people if you went round counting them one by one whenever you happened to see *one*, though of course there are twice as many really.

Kirjat seisoivat niin tiiviisti toisiinsa liimautuneina, että *niitä* oli mahdotonta ottaa käsiin selailtaviksi.

(LKS 2:6:16)

The books were packed so close that it was impossible to pry *one* out.

Maksalaatikko is *one*, but that is no great loss.

(HWK 3:3)

Maksalaatikko on *niitä*, mutta haitanneeko tuo.

Appendix 1q (one [alone] - other equivalents - joka)

and it was Alun, as *one* doubtless used to finding himself the only male in the company capable of bending, who put the notice back on the bar.

(AMS 3:2:519)

ja viimein Alun, *joka* epäilemättä sai usein huomata olevansa seurueen ainut kumartumiskykyinen, nosti pahvikyltin takaisin tiskille.

tai sellainen, josta lähtisi kova ääni niin kuin palosireenistä, tai joku sähköllä toimiva kello, *jonka* minä voisin rakentaa, kun kerran sähköinsinööri olin olevinani.

(TRI 1:6:24)

maybe one that made a loud noise like a fire alarm, or an electric bell, surely I could rig *one* up, being an electrical engineer and all.

jonka isoisä eli minun isäni oli tuonut rintamalta sodan aikana...

(TRI 1:6:87)

one that Grandpa, my father that was, had brought back from the front during the war...

He had even casually planted this seed - and *one* pretty certain to germinate, if he chose -in Mary's mind.

(FOW 26:67)

Hän oli jopa sivumennen kylvänyt tämän siemenen - *joka* olisi varmasti erittäin hedelmällinen jos hän niin haluaisi - Maryn ajatuksiin.

"Tahtoisitko tulla lääkäriksi, minua etevämmäksi, minua paremmaksi, elämän ja kuoleman herraksi, *jonka* käsiin säätyyn ja arvoon katsomatta ihminen uskoo luottavasti henkensä?"

(WAL 1:5:173)

"Will you be a physician more skilled than I, better than I - lord of life and death and *one* to whom all, be they high or low, may entrust their lives?"

Appendix 1r (one [alone] - other equivalents - joku, jokin)

He puhuivat paikkakunnan tytöistä, joista *joku* oli saanut lapsen ja toisen luultiin olevan matkalla sinne päin.

(SIL 12:20)

They talked about the village girls, of whom *one* had had a baby and another was believed to be in a similar way.

joku omisti suuren perheen, joku oli naimaton,

(TRA P11:7)

one had a large family and another was single;

Dominant among them was a woman, *one* I had seen before, knew well.

(LES 5:58)

Heistä vallitsevin henkilö oli nainen, *joku* jonka olin nähnyt ennenkin, jonka tunsin hyvin.

Mä haluaisin *jotain* missä on katkarapuja.

(JNS 54:188)

I want *one* with prawns."

Appendix 1s (*one* [alone] - other equivalents - *eräs*)

One has a beak that is turned up.

(ATT 3:240)

Erään nokka taas kaartuu ylöspäin.

One has an ominous picture of soldiers in gas masks and carries the warning:

(ST3 3:4:83)

Eräissä lehtisessä on pahaenteinen kuva kaasunaamareita käyttävistä sotilaista ja varoitus:

"We in the West made the mistake of seeing all these different Islamic organisations as hermetically sealed," said *one*,...

(ST3 3:11:46)

- Me lännessä temme sen virheen, että pidämme kaikkia islamilaisjärjestöjä suljettuina kuppikuntina, kertoo *eräs diplomaatti*,

Appendix 1t (*no one* - *kukaan*)

Toivoin hartaasti, ettei *kukaan* näkisi meitä.

(LAN 10:63)

I fervently hoped *no one* would see us.

no one seemed to know how much radiation was about, or indeed what radiation actually was,

(WEL 11:133)

kukaan ei tuntunut tietävän kuinka paljon säteilyä ilmassa oli tai edes mitä säteily itse asiassa oli,

No one should be alone in their old age, he thought. But it is unavoidable.

(HEM 3:261)

Kenenkään ei pitäisi vanhoilla päivillään olla yksin, hän mietti. Mutta sitä ei voi välttää.

...so much so that at the moment there was no Scotch available and *no one* to serve it anyway.

(AMS 3:1:414)

...jopa niin hyvin että sillä hetkellä näköpiirissä ei ollut viskiä eikä liioin *ketään* joka olisi sitä tarjoillut.

Kukaan ei tunnu kaipaavan 70-luvun asenneilmapiiriä.

(HS1 6:11:62)

No one seems to long for the attitudes of the 1970s.

Kukaan ei puhunut, miehet pelasivat hyvin nopeasti toisiaan vilkuilematta.

(LKS 3:11:3)

No one said anything. The men played a fast game, none of them looked at the others.

Kenelläkään ei pitäisi olla sanomista jos hän nyt vierailisi konsulentin luona.

(PSL 5:18)

No one could possibly criticise him if he went and paid her a visit now.

Appendix 1u (*no one* - impersonal construction)

Ihminen käsketään tulemaan. Rahat koetetaan viedä, tunnista toiseen saa odotella sinua *eikä*

päästetä nukkumaan.

(JPL 10:81)

First I'm invited to come. Then they try to take my money, I have to wait up for hours for you, and *no one will let me get to sleep.*"

This thing that *no one tells you about*. This thing of knowing children.

(SMI 6:1:3)

Asia, josta *ei koskaan kerrota*. Lasten tunteminen.

Ei oikein ollut tiedetty, koska Saara tulisi ja minkäläisen väen kanssa ja ajateltu, että Saara sitten hoitaisi muiden nukkumispaikat.

(TRI 1:11:59)

No one had really known when Saara would arrive and if she'd bring anyone, so they'd figured that Saara could then take care of their sleeping arrangements.

Anyway, Lata, from your face, *no one would* know you still had a paper left.

(STH 3:8:77)

Mutta kuule, Lata, sinun kasvoistasi *ei arvaisi* että sinulla on vielä tentti suorittamatta.

ja kuulen, että joku on vetänyt lakanoita mankelihuoneessa, nurkat ovat nöyhtää täynnä ja että tässä talossa *ei huolehdita* mistään,

(KNK 11:21)

and I hear that someone pulled down some sheets in the laundry room, the corners are full of dust, and *no one takes care of* anything in this building,

Sinne on saatava semmonen ykstotinen mies, jota *ei osata epäillä*.

(LIN 10:1:89)

What we want is someone *no one would suspect*.

Appendix 1v (*one in* + numeral)

Vain *yksi neljästä* ei pelaa.

(HS8 8:7:14)

Only *one in four* do not play at all.

Yksi sadasta hakijasta pääsi Suomen Joutsenelle

(TAR 1933:1)

One in a hundred get to board frigate

One in three adults say they are worried about drug dealing, vandalism, litter and youngsters hanging around on the streets.

(GW3 4:1:11)

Yksi kolmesta aikuisesta sanoo olevansa huolissaan huumekaupasta, vandalismista, roskaamisesta ja nuorista, jotka roikkuvat kaduilla.

Leppävaaran koulussa *neljäsosa* oppilaista on maahanmuuttajataustaisia.

(HS8 12:9:7)

One in four of the pupils at Leppävaara Secondary School comes from an immigrant background.

Toimittaja Lesley Neilille kävi hiljattain samoin kuin käy *joka toiselle* avioituneelle britille: avioliitto kariutui.

(TRA C100:2)

Just recently, the magazine editor Lesley Neil went through the same ordeal experienced by *one in two* married persons in Britain: her marriage fell apart.

Joka viides heinäkuussa palvelukseen astuneista Kaartin jääkäriyrykmentin varusmiehistä on keskeyttänyt asepalveluksensa.

(HS8 8:35:2)

One in five national servicemen who commenced their compulsory military service at Helsinki's Santahamina Guard Jaeger Regiment in July has since dropped out.

Myös tuolloin lähes *joka viides* käveli päin punaista.

(HS8 9:8:9)

Then, too, nearly *one in five* pedestrians (290/1,627) ran a red light.

Nykyisin Suomessa on tietokoneita noin 65 prosentissa kotitalouksia ja *joka neljännellä* kodilla on laajakaistayhteys.

(TAR 1991:9)

Currently, 65 per cent of all Finnish households have a computer, and *one in four* homes has a broadband internet connection.

Appendix 1w (*one another*)

"They are good," he said. "They play and make jokes and love *one another*."

(HEM 4:3)

"Ne ovat hyviä", hän sanoi. "Ne telmivät ja laskevat leikkiä ja rakastavat *toisiaan*."

Kädet, joita hän hieroskeli hermostuneesti *toisiaan* vasten, olivat ruskeitten täplien peitossa ja sormien kynnet olivat paksut ja halkeilleet.

(LAN 8:35)

Hands which she rubbed nervously against *one another* were covered with brown spots, and her fingernails were thick and splitting.

There were evenings when they reached their rendezvous and then had to walk past *one another* without a sign,

(ORW 2:3:58)

Oli iltoja, jolloin heidän oli kohtaupaikalle saavuttuaan pakko sivuuttaa *toisensa* ilmettäkään muuttamatta,

Lisäksi laiskatahtinen kaataja ei köllistänyt puita samaan kaskeeseen, vaan etäälle *toisistaan*.

(PTL 6:1:32)

Moreover, the woodchopper did not go on working in one place, but kept moving to spots far distant from *one another*.

JIMMY: I think you and I understand *one another* all right.

(OSB 2:1:507)

JIMMY: Luulen, että sinä ja minä ymmärrämme *toisiamme* oikein hyvin.

Olemme toistemme peilikuvia emmekä siedä *toisiamme*.

(KNK 11:25)

We are mirror images of each other and can't stand *one another*.

"His figures are all separate entities, detached from *one another* without regard for colour."
(REN 39:16)

"Hänen hahmonsansa ovat erillisiä olentoja, jotka värityksestä piittaamatta leikkautuvat irti *toisistaan*."

Appendix 1x (*Formula One*)

Saunders made her name in the City when she rescued Ecclestone's *Formula One* bond from failure.

(ST3 1:10:48)

Saunders loi maineensa Cityssä pelastaessaan Ecclestone'n *Formula 1* -joukkovelkakirjan epäonnistumiselta.

He has also been busy planning a rival *Formula One* championship...

(ST3 2:3:20)

Hänellä on ollut kiireitä myös kilpailevan *Formula 1* -sarjan suunnittelussa,

including Bernie Ecclestone, the *Formula One* billionaire, and Philip Green, the retail tycoon.

(ST3 1:10:11)

mukaan lukien *Formula 1* -miljardööri Bernie Ecclestone ja jälleenmyyntikeisari Philip Green.

Appendix 1y (time of day)

That's Doc Gibbs. Got that call at *half past one* this morning.

(WDR 1:2:14)

Tuo on tohtori Gibbs. Sai kutsun puolalaiskaupunkiin *puoli kahdelta* aamuyöstä.

Se syntyi kevätruuhkassa *vartin yli yksi*, ikkunattomassa huoneessa oli kirkas neonvalo.

(LKS 1:1:1)

He was born during the spring rush, at *a quarter past one*, in a windowless room under bright fluorescent lights.

Appendix 2a (*one + of + NP – eräs*)

Last year, *one of the workshop's participants*, 20-year-old DJ Excalibah, was introduced to The Boys from Syracuse.

(ST3 5:1:24)

Viime vuonna *eräs workshopin osanottajista*, 20-vuotias DJ Excalibah, tutustui Majatalo "Puuhevoseen".

It also had *one of its players*, Sinisa Mihajlovic, banned for two matches for the racist insults he directed at Patrick Vieira.

(ST2 10:1:45)

Seura asetti myös *erään pelaajistaan*, Sinisa Mihajlovichin, kahden ottelun pelikieltoon tämän solvattua Patrick Vieiraa rasisisella tavalla.

One of them was the young man who had brought himself to Lata's attention in the Imperial Book Depot, and he was looking a little worried.

(STH 3:4:12)

Eräs heistä oli se nuori mies, joka oli lähestynyt Lataa Imperial Book Depotissa, ja hän oli vähän

huolestuneen näköinen.

Before Burton, Paul Smith, *one of Britain's most successful private designers*, dressed the squad.
(ST3 4:3:27)

Ennen Burtonia joukkueen vaatetti Paul Smith, *eräs Englannin menestyneimmistä yksityisistä vaatesuunnittelijoista*.

One of the disadvantages
(HWK 9:3)

Tekstinkäsittelylaitteen *eräs haitta*

She was afraid, that was obvious, as she stood on the edge of *one of the bright chattering noisy groups* which always seemed lit with an inner violence of excitement or of readiness for excitement.
(LES 5:185)

Emily pelkäsi, se oli ilmeistä, pysähtyessään *erään hilpeästi rupattelevan äänekkään ryhmän* laidalle; niistä näytti aina loistavan sisäisen jännityksen rajuus tai valmius kiihtymykseen.

There were brushes and bottles of turpentine and the painter's ladder I had seen during *one of my early visits* here.
(LES 5:31)

Maalien vierellä oli siveltimiä ja tärpättipulloja sekä maalarintikkaat jotka olin nähnyt *eräällä aikaisemmalla käynnilläni*.

It is *one of the strange discoveries* a man makes that life, however you lead it, contains moments of exhilaration:

(GRE 2:1a:9)

Eräs ihmisen kummallisia huomioita on, että olipa elämä millaista tahansa, niin siihen sisältyy hilpeitä hetkiä,

Their attachment to the person of Fox until his death in 1806, and to his memory afterwards, was *one of the accidental circumstances* which moulded the course of English politics.

(TRV 4:196)

Heidän kiintymyksensä Foxiin tämän kuolemaan asti (1806) ja jälkeensä hänen muistonsa oli *eräs niitä satunnaisia seikkoja*, jotka vaikuttivat Englannin politiikan kehityskulkuun.

Appendix 2b (*one + of + NP – yksi*)

As they left *one of them* said, "That man looked just like Neil Hardwick."

(HWK 26:59)

Lähtiessään *yksi heistä* sanoi, "Tuo mies oli ihan Neil Hardwickin näköinen."

Yksi valituista oli Lucina Hagman (1853-1946), mm. Suomalaisen Naisliiton perustaja.

(TAR 1906:9)

One of the elected was Lucina Hagman (1853-1946), founder of the Finnish Women's Union.

"It's here," said *one of the Mehta boys*, from upstairs.

(LES 5:219)

"Tässä se on", sanoi *yksi Mehtan pojista*, niistä jotka asuivat yläkerrassa.

Tiger Woods is *one of several players* whose game improved after this type of surgery.

(ST3 3:5:7)

Tiger Woods on *yksi monista pelaajista*, joiden peli on parantunut silmäleikkauksen jälkeen.

Vaikka Sibelius oli leimallisesti sinfonikko - ja sellaisena *yksi tähänastisen musiikin historian merkittävimpiä* - tuntuu käsittämättömältä, että hänen muu tuotantonsa on saanut varsin vähän huomiota.

(MSK 2:1:4)

Although Sibelius was clearly a symphonist - and indeed *one of the most important symphonists to date* - it still seems absurd that his other output has received such scant attention.

Renoir was *one of the very few people* of his day capable of appreciating the more difficult and demanding genius of Cézanne [...]

(REN 38:7)

Aikalaistensa joukossa Renoir oli *yksi niitä harvoja*, joka kykeni ymmärtämään ja arvostamaan Cézannen vaikeasti avautuvaa neroutta,

I assure you, Dorian, that not *one of the women* I have known would have done for me what Sibyl Vane did for you.

(WLD 8:233)

Minä vakuutan sinulle, Dorian, ettei *yksikään nainen*, jonka minä olen tuntenut, olisi tehnyt minun tähteni sitä, mitä Sibyl Vane teki.

Yhdeltä vartijalta katosi semmoinen nippu missä oli koko tunneliston emoavain mukana.

(JNS 48:29)

One of the guards lost a set of keys, including the master key for the entire underground network.

Mutta kun katselin heidän leikkiään työhuoneen ikkunan läpi, näin ettei *yhdelläkään* ollut kenkiä jaloissaan.

(LAN 9:10)

But when I watched their play from my study, I saw not *one of them* wore shoes.

One of them was from Lord Henry, and had been brought by hand that morning.

(WLD 8:10)

Yksi oli lordi Henryltä, lähetti oli tuonut sen tänä aamuna.

Appendix 2c (*one + of + NP – Ø + partitive*)

Pääkonsulaatti on runoillan *suurimpia rahoittajia* kirjallisuuden vientiorganisaation FILIn ohella.

(HS8 8:2:9)

The Consulate-General is *one of the main financiers* of the poetry evening, along with the literature export organisation FILI.

Tuleva anoppi oli Axel Gallénin *tärkeimpiä tukijoita* ja ymmärtäjiä, ja tälle hän saattoi raportoida Ekolasta:

(G-K 8:13a)

To his future mother-in-law, who was *one of his main supporters* and sympathizers, he would express himself quite openly:

Paikalla vaikutti aikanaan vireä taiteilijayhdyskunta, jossa Victor Westerholm oli *johtavia hahmoja*.

(HS1 6:29:65)

Hereabouts there used to be a vibrant artists' community, within which Victor Westerholm was *one of the leading figures*.

"Don't call me Sam," he growled, in a voice Archie did not recognize, "I'm not *one of your English matey-boys*."

(SMI 5:5:62)

"Älä sano minua Samiksi", Samad ärähti äänellä, jota Archie ei tuntenut, "en ole *sinun englantilaisia kavereitasi*."

Huppumaisen suomunsa pudottaneet pajunkissat ovat *kevään ensi merkkejä*,

(KAL 03:4:5)

Sallow catkins that have cast off their hood-like bracts are *one of the first signs of spring*,

Suomen suurimpia keittiöitä

(FNR 6:1)

One of Finland's Biggest Kitchens

Instead he gives us *one of the most glorious celebrations* of youthful joie-de-vivre in the history of Western art.

(REN 22:12)

Sen sijaan hän tarjoilee katsojalle länsimaisen taiteen *iloisimman välähdyksen* nuoruuden hallitsemasta joie de vivrestä.

Kiihkeimpiä testamentin repijöitä oli Brahe ja sen *sitkeimpiä puolustajia* Turun piispa Johannes Terserus.

(JUT 5:6:25)

One of the most violent opponents of the testament was Brahe, and *one of its stoutest defenders* was Terserus, Bishop of Turku.

Mr. Webb's a good mind to give up Napoleon and move over to the Civil War, only Dr. Gibbs being *one of the greatest experts in the country* just makes him despair.

(WDR 1:4:45)

Herra Mieheni tekisi hyvinkin mieli luopua Napoleonista ja ryhtyä sisällissotaan, mutta kun tohtori Gibbs on *maan parhaita asiantuntijoita*, hän on luopunut toivosta.

Kirjailija Ilmari Kianto (1874-1970) on *suomalaisen kirjallisuuden suurimpia legendoja*.

(TAR 1974:2)

The writer Ilmari Kianto (1874-1970) is *one of Finland's greatest literary legends*.

Appendix 2d (*one + of + NP – toinen*)

Tullessaan polkua pitkin hän hankasi toisella kädellään *toista kulmakarvaansa*, työnsi sitä vastakarvaan niin että hänen kasvoilleen tuli lystikäs, hyvin huolestunut ilme.

(JPL 8:262)

As he came along the path, he rubbed *one of his eyebrows* with his hand, pushing the hairs toward the center of his forehead so his face took on a funny, worried expression.

So when Tosca made her entrance on the stage, *one of her eyes*, under her wide-brimmed hat, was slightly blacker than the other.

(CAL 3:131)

Joten Toscan astuessa näyttämölle *hänen toinen silmänsä* leveälierisen hatun varjossa oli hiukan mustempi kuin toinen.

"Wake up old man," the boy said and put his hand on *one of the old man's knees*.

(HEM 1:144)

"Herääpäs, vanhus", poika sanoi ja laski kätensä *ukon toiselle polvelle*.

and after stringent psychological and physical endurance tests was *one of two women* selected from 140 applicants...

(ST3 7:3:18)

Tiukkojen psykologisten ja fyysisten kokeiden jälkeen hänet valittiin 140 hakijan joukosta *toisena kahdesta naisesta*.

She broke it in half and gave *one of the pieces* to Winston.

(ORW 2:2:128)

Hän taittoi sen kahtia ja antoi *toisen puolen* Winstonille.

"The engine's bugged and *one of the tracks* has broken."

(SMI 5:2:5)

"Moottori on sökö ja *toinen telaketju* rikki."

Appendix 2e (*one + of + NP – zero equivalent*)

One of the world's biggest chemical companies faces an inquiry...

(ST3 1:4:3)

*Kemian alan yritys*jättiläinen Bayer joutuu vastaamaan skandaalimaiseen selvityspyyntöön.

Bernardo Arnosó, *one of the king's friends interviewed for the book*, claims Juan Carlos told him the gun had been in his hands.

(ST3 5:2:25)

Kirjassa haastateltu kuninkaan ystävä Bernardo Arnosó kertoo, että Juan Carlos oli tunnustanut, että ase oli hänen kädessään.

Ebenezer the smith, beside a portable brazier, hammering straight *one of the iron rails* that had been bent.

(FOW 23:40)

seppä Ebenezerin, joka seiso i siirreltävän ahjonsa vieressä takomassa suoraksi aidan taipunutta *rautasälettä*.

Samoin henkilö- ja tavaraliikenteelle merkittävä *päärata* kulkee Hämeenlinnan kautta.

(HML 1:3:5)

Also *one of the main railroad lines*, vital to fast passenger and freight service, runs through Hämeenlinna.

For a moment he was tempted to take it into *one of the water-closets* and read it at once.

(ORW 2:1:48)

Hän tuns i halua mennä *klosettikomeroon* ja lukea sen siellä.

Ja *pulunraato* oli hänen kädessään niin että sen siivet repsottivat murheellisesti alaspäin.

(JNS 46:14)

He was carrying *one of the dead pigeons*, its wings dangling sorrowfully towards the ground.

Appendix 2f (one + of + NP – joku/jokin)

Harjunpää tunsu Onervan niin hyvin että näki että tällä oli jotain tärkeää sanottavaa, mutta *joku toisista* ehätti aina ensin.

(JNS 49:9)

Harjunpää knew Onerva well enough to see that she had something important to say, but *one of the others* always managed to butt in first.

Silloin Thaksin tai *joku hänen liittolaisistaan* voisi nousta presidentiksi.

(HS8 12:12:28)

Therefore, the monarchists fear that after the King dies, Thailand might be turned into a republic, with Thaksin or *one of his allies* becoming the president. [sic]

- Mäkään en oikein ymmärrä. Ehkä tää on *joku sen uskontoon kuuluva pyhä rituaali*.

(JNS 54:169)

"I don't get it either. Maybe this is *one of his religion's holy rituals*."

Jonkin Benelux-maan virkamies ei ehkä tajua, että etäisyytemme ovat ihan toista luokkaa kuin jossakin Luxemburgissa.

(TRA A100:4)

An official from *one of the Benelux-countries* may not realise that distances here in Finland are on a completely different scale from those in a place like Luxembourg.

Jos propaganda ei riittänyt silloin, kun *jonkin valtiopäiväsäädyn* oli allekirjoitettava mahtipontisia ulkopoliittisia julistuksia tai myönnettävä uusia veroja ja väenottoja...

(JUT 5:3:51)

If propaganda did not produce the desired effect, then, on occasions when *one of the estates* represented in the Diet faced the task of underwriting some grandiloquent declaration of foreign policy or of approving new taxes and conscriptions...

Winter means walking one's dog along the frozen expanses of the Baltic, maybe cross-country skiing out to *one of the closer off-shore islands*.

(HKI 5:3:35)

Talvi merkitsee koiran ulkoiluttamista Itämeren jäätyneillä lakeuksilla tai hiihtolenkkiä *johonkin lähellä olevaan saareen*.

Appendix 2g (one + of + NP – kuulua)

Computers were *one of the major factors*, with particular activities such as gaming and researching on the internet proving particularly stimulating.

(ST2 11:1:9)

Tietokoneet *kuuluivat tärkeimpiin tekijöihin*, ja pelaamisen ja internetin tutkimisen kaltaiset puuhut osoittautuivat erityisen stimuloiviksi.

The company's property portfolio is *one of the best in the world*, with prime sites in almost every capital city.

(ST3 4:1:94)

Yhtiön kiinteistösalkku *kuuluu maailman parhaimpiin*, sillä yhtiö omistaa kiinteistöjä erinomaisilla paikoilla lähes kaikissa ympäri maailmaa.

Bryniel Kjellinuksen tehtäviin kuului mahdollisen salaliiton paljastaminen, mutta itse en uskonut siihen enää.

(LAN 14:20)

One of Bryniel Kjellinus' duties was to expose a possible conspiracy, but I myself didn't believe in such a thing any longer.

One of the world's great cheeses, Brie is made from cows' milk; best cut from a whole cheese.

(POM 4:8:3)

Maailman parhaimpiin juustoihin kuuluva Brie tehdään lehmänmaidosta ja myydään viipaleina.

This family, *one of the oldest and noblest in Europe*, traced its origins back to an ancestor who won the surname della Torre (of the tower) for his heroic defence of a tower during a siege of Milan in the fourth century.

(GUI 1:16:2)

Tämä *Euroopan vanhimpiin kuuluva* perhe juontaa juurensa esi-isään, joka voitti lisänimen della Torre puolustaessaan sankarillisesti erästä tornia Milanon piirityksen aikana 300-luvulla.

Appendix 2h (*one + of + NP – niitä*)

hän oli *niitä ihmisiä* jotka äkkiä osasivat työntää pienen juuren mihin vain.

(JPL 11:142)

He was *one of those* people who knew how to put down roots wherever he went.

Hän oli *niitä harvinaisia ihmisiä*, jotka eivät kauan siedä nähdä epäröimistä

(MER 4:71)

He was *one of those* who can't endure a moment's hesitation.

Niitä ihmisiä joita elämä kärsivällisesti hioo kahden nollan hiekkapaperilla.

(JPV 2:4)

One of those life patiently smoothes down with double-O sandpaper.

Se oli *niitä uusia keveitä ja helppoja*, jotka käytännöllisesti hoitivat koko kuvaamisen tähtäämistä lukuun ottamatta itseksensä.

(JNS 48:50)

It was *one of those new-fangled ones, light and easy to use*; the kind that, apart from pointing it in the right direction, practically took care of the entire operation by itself.

Appendix 2i (*the substitute one + of +NP*)

"*Kysymys on tietysti resursseista.*

(HS8 8:30:10)

"*The question is naturally one of resources.*

[hän] kuittasi asian sillä ja tarttui kokismukiinsa, mutta hän ei saanut sitä huulilleen asti kun hänen ilmeensä muuttui *hölmistyneeksi*.

(JNS 54:249)

He gave a shrug and picked up his soda, but the glass hadn't even reached his lips before his expression changed into *one of bewilderment*.

"Luulen, että näissä tapauksissa *kyse on kokemattomuudesta*. Jos ei ole totuttu seksitauteja tutkimaan, ruvetaan sitten miettimään, mikä testi otetaan.

(HS9 5:12:7)

"I think that in these cases the *question is one of a lack of experience*", she says, noting that in places where there is little demand for testing for STDs, staff may not be sure which diseases to test for.

Näin on saatu aikaan *rauhallinen lopputulos*.

(AHT 17:2:5)

The overall *effect is one of peace*.

There's *one of him* dressed up as one of his buildings.

(ST3 5:3:41)

Eräissä hän on pukeutunut yhdeksi omista rakennuksistaan.

Appendix 2j (*one + of +NP - muuan*)

Kuningatar Kristiina, *muuan maailmanhistorian mielenkiintoisimpia naishahmoja*, harrasti enemmän loisteliaita juhlia, henkeviä keskusteluja ja uskonnollista mietiskelyä kuin politiikkaa,

(JUT 5:5:2)

Queen Christina, *one of the most remarkable women in world history*, was more interested in brilliant festivities, intellectual conversation and religious meditation than in politics.

Surrealismmin kruunaamaton kuningas Salvador Dali on *muuan niistä harvoista taiteilijoista*, jotka voivat pyytää yhdestä ainoasta taulustaan neljännesmiljoonan -

(TRA M26:6)

Salvador Dali, the uncrowned king of Surrealism, is *one of those few artists* who can demand £25,000 for a single painting,

Appendix 2k (*every one + of +NP*)

- Mitä luulet elämän olevan miehelle, joka on menettänyt *kaikki viisi poikaansa*?

(JPV 2:46)

"How do you think life is for a chap who's lost *every one of his five sons*?"

"We need to know where he stands on gun control, as on almost *every one of his other policies*."

(ST3 8:6:27)

Meidän on saatava tietää, mitä mieltä hän on aseiden rajoittamisesta, ja sama koskee lähes *kaikkia muita hänen aiheitaan*.

Meistä jokainen kaipaa takaisin sellaiseen aikaan."

(TRA R6:10)

Every one of us yearns to back in a time like that."

...for *every one of them* has been young...

(LES 3:255)

...sillä *jokainen heistä* on ollut nuori...

Appendix 2l (*one of those*)

- *sellainen* jolla saattoi vedet tulla silmiin jos näki jotakin vääryyttä tapahtuvan maailmassa.

(TRI 1:8:72)

- *one of those* who got tears in their eyes when they saw injustice being done in the world.

- Aha. Tämä on *sellainen*, päättelin. Häiriintynyt.

(JPV 2:30)

One of those, I thought. Disturbed.

Appendix 2m (*each/either/only one + of +NP*)

...*joista kukin* välittömästi elätti yhtä sotamiestä ja oli vastuussa tämän hankkimisesta.

(JUT 5:6:124)

...*each one of which* would be directly charged with the maintenance of one common soldier, for whose enlistment it was responsible.

Ne kävelivät sohjoista katua kohti keskustaa ja miettivät *itseksensä* omia voittojaan ja häviöitään.

(LKS 3:11:14)

They walked down the slushy street, heading for the center of town, *each one of them* pondering his winnings and losses.

Juna kulki päivittäin, mutta vain yhteen suuntaan, sillä se yöpyi aina *pääteasemalla*.

(HML 2:6:3)

The train had one run daily but only in one direction; it always remained overnight at *either one of the terminal stations*.

Combined-menetelmä yhdistää molemmat yleisesti käytetyt lisäinformaation lähteet ja saavuttaa monessa tapauksessa tarkemman estimaatin kuin vain *jompaan kumpaan* pohjautuvat menetelmät.

(TDE 1:13:21)

The Combined method incorporates both sources of extra information. This method is shown in many cases to outperform estimation methods which rely on *only one of the two* sources.

Appendix 3a (*one₂ (determiner) – yksi*)

Don't forget that you will have only *one child* now to look after,

(WLD 5:330)

Älä unohda, että sinulla on nyt vain *yksi lapsi* huolehdittavanasi [...]

he was confident of a welcome: that in this place there would be at least *one person* he could trust not to betray him to the police.

(GRE 2:1a:59)

hän odotti olevansa tervetullut ja että tässä paikassa oli ainakin *yksi henkilö*, johon hän saattoi luottaa, joka ei kavaltaisi häntä poliisille.

Tarjoilun valmistelu lennolla vie usein *yhden lentoemännän* työpanoksen.

(FNR 22:2:1)

Preparing a meal for serving often completely occupies *one stewardess*.

So they had *one medium* and two well-dones.

(HWK 37:25)

He ottivat *yhden puolikypsän* ja kaksi täysin kypsää.

There may also be the implication that, as *one shoe* is useless without the other so too are he and Theo inseparable.

(VGH 7:11)

Maalauksessa saattaa piillä myös ajatus siitä, että samoin kuin *yksi kenkä* on hyödytön ilman pariaan, niin olivat Vincent ja Theokin erottamattomat.

But he had only *one defence*: to take it calmly, to show the stoic and hide the raging boy.

(FOW 26:93)

Mutta hänellä oli vain *yksi puolustuskeino*: ottaa asia rauhallisesti, näytellä stoalaista ja salata raivoava poika.

One bait was down forty fathoms.

(HEM 3:33)

Yksi syötti oli seitsemänkymmenenviiden metrin syvyydessä.

After considerable reflection he realized there could be only *one possible explanation*:

(SCI 9:2:48)

Pitkän pohdiskelun jälkeen hän tuli siihen johtopäätökseen, että oli vain *yksi mahdollinen selitys*:

She thought *one week* would be enough, but he insisted on two.

(LAW 4:223)

Äidin mielestä *yksikin viikko* olisi riittänyt, mutta Paul vaati kahta.

Oxford let her in: she'd done the three A-levels in *one year*.

(WEL 17:27)

Hän pääsi Oxfordiin; hän oli suorittanut kaikki kolme päätöstutkintoa *yhdessä vuodessa*.

Then a journalist made a telephone call from Finland *one afternoon* to Australia, where it was already the next night.

(HWK 10:36)

Sitten lehtimies soitti puhelimella Suomesta *yhtenä iltapäivänä* Australiaan, jossa oli jo seuraava yö.

Appendix 3b (*one*₂ (determiner) – *eräs*)

Taksvärkkiteini tuli yhdeksältä *eräänä torstaiaamuna*, hiukan jälkeen Marjaleenan koululle lähdön.

(JPV 1:3:1)

The teenage daily arrived at nine *one Thursday morning*, shortly after Marjaleena had left for school.

One evening he and she went up the great sweeping shore of sand towards Theddlethorpe.

(LAW 4:331)

Eräänä iltana he kävelivät yhdessä leveätä hiekkarannikkoa pitkin Theddlethorpeen päin.

A chance phrase that he had heard at the theatre, a whispered sneer that had reached his ears *one night* as he waited at the stage-door, had set loose a train of horrible thoughts.

(WLD 5:180)

Satunnainen lause, jonka hän oli kuullut teatterissa, pilkallinen kuiskaus, joka *eräänä iltana* oli osunut hänen korvaansa odottaessaan näyttämöovella, oli herättänyt hänessä suuren joukon kauhistuneita ajatuksia.

He knew who Sarah was, since Mary had mentioned her *one day*.

(FOW 26:35)

Hän tiesi kuka Sarah oli, koska Mary oli maininnut hänet *eräänä päivänä*.

she looked at her perfect self in a mirror *one day* and decided not to have children, not to get married.

(WEL 17:270)

hän katsoi *eräänä päivänä* täydellistä itseään peilistä ja päätti ettei hän hankkisi lapsia eikä menisi naimisiin.

One day he realized that she had never invited him inside the house proper.

(FLK 11:33)

Eräänä päivänä hän totesi, ettei häntä ollut koskaan pyydetty sisälle taloon.

One reason why Musharraf may be finding it hard to keep his pledge to rein in the jihadis is that...

(ST3 3:11:71)

Eräs syy siihen, että Musharrafilla saattaa olla vaikeuksia pitää lupauksensa pyhän sodan lopettamisesta on se, että...

One source of anxiety, indeed, had been removed.

(TRV 6:16)

Eräs levottomuuden aihe oli jo tosin poistettu.

inspiring *one company* to build a whale-shaped cruise ship of the same name which is still in operation today.

(REU 2:4:16)

Tapaus inspiroi *erästä yhtiötä* rakentamaan samannimisen valaan muotoisen jokiristeilyaluksen, joka on vielä tänä päivänäkin liikenteessä.

Pysähdyin *erään kojun* luokse. Mutta kojussa ei ollut avointa ovea.

(SIM 2:5:213)

I stopped at *one hut*. But the hut's door was not open.

"The vendor ran after the police car, poured alcohol on *one officer* through the open window and threw a match," a duty official at the municipal police force said.

(REU 4:15:4)

"Kaupustelija juoksi poliisiauton perään, kaatoi avoimesta ikkunasta alkoholia *erään poliisin* päälle ja heitti perään tulitikun," vuorossa ollut kaupungin poliisi raportoi.

Eräs ystävä antoi neuvon, että joutuessani sellaisten tunteiden valtaan, minun pitää nostaa vasen käsi ilmaan, silloin enkeli tarttuu siihen ja auttaa.

(KNK 6:56)

One friend gave me the advice that when I find myself in the power of these feelings, I should raise my left hand into the air, and an angel will take hold of it and help.

Appendix 3c (*one*₂ (determiner) – *toinen*)

That was *one reason*. Another reason was vanity.

(FLK 12:295)

Tämä oli *toinen syy*. Toinen oli turhamaisuus.

Aunt Tranter plumped down on a chair and looked again from *one young face* to the other,
(FOW 24:64)

Rouva Tranter vaipui tuoliinsa ja katsoi *toisista nuorista kasvoista* toisiin

MR. WEBB: Well, he's seen a peck of trouble, *one thing* after another...
(WDR 1:14:22)

HRA WEBB: Hänelle on totta tosiaan koitunut harmeja, *toinen* toisensa perään.

A Swedish man who is blind in *one eye* and partially sighted in the other has lost an appeal for a half-price television license.

(REU 2:3:3)

Ruotsalaisen miehen, jonka *toinen silmä* on sokea ja toisen silmän näkö on heikentynyt, vetoamus saada televisiolupa puoleen hintaan hylättiin.

He wants *one world* and I want another, and lying in that bed won't ever change it!

(OSB 3:2:90)

Hän haluaa *toista maailmaa*, minä toista, ja tuossa vuoteessa makaaminen ei voi sitä muuttaa.

Katsomattakin Toivo tiesi, että *toisessa lokerossa* oli kolme kymmenen markan seteliä ja toisessa muutamia nuhruisia valokuvia.

(PTL 7:2:29)

He knew without looking that *one compartment* contained three ten-markka notes and the other a few soiled photographs.

Appendix 3d (*one*₂ (determiner) – Ø)

The researchers found that women are not simply initiating flirtatious encounters [...] - but are often going *one step further* and asking men out.

(ST3 3:7:26)

Tutkijat havaitsivat, että naiset eivät pelkästään tee flirttailevaa aloitetta, vaan menevät usein *askeleen pidemmälle* ja pyytävät miehiä treffeille.

It was two miles home for him, *one mile* forward for Miriam.

(LAW 3:7)

Täältä oli kahden mailin matka kotiin, mutta vain *mailin* matka Miriamin kotiin.

A speaker can be said, therefore, to switch from *one code to another* in different situations.

(COR 3:2:41)

Puhujan voi siis sanoa vaihtavan *koodista toiseen* eri tilanteissa.

The albatross is able to exploit these upward currents and tack, zigzagging across the face of the wind, from *one wave crest* to the next.

(ATT 2:203)

Niiden avulla albatrossi voi purjehtia vastatuuleen *aallonharjalta* toiselle mutkitellen, kuin luovien.

But since then I don't think she had for *one moment*, not in all the weeks she had been with me, seen more than an elderly person, with the characteristics to be expected of one.

(LES 3:250)

Mutta sen jälkeen hän ei luullakseni ollut *hetkeäkään*, koko näinä viikkoina jotka oli ollut luonani, nähnyt muuta kuin vanhemman ihmisen jolla oli tyypilliset vanhemman ihmisen ominaisuudet.

Woken by shouts and whooping laughter, Samad struggled into uniform and wrapped *one hand* around his gun.

(SMI 5.4:2)

Huutoihin ja naurunremakkaan herännyt Samad kiskoi univormun ylleen ja puristi *kätensä* aseensa ympärille.

One way or another accusations and insults began to crackle in the air, feelings no longer contained but given voice to.

(WEL 11:62)

Tavalla tai toisella syytökset ja loukkaukset alkoivat rätistä ilmassa, tunteet eivät enää pysyneet aloillaan vaan purkautuivat ääneen.

There were no distractions in her life and all her energies were poured, in *one uninterrupted flow*, into her voice and her singing.

(CAL 2:111)

Huvitukset eivät kuuluneet hänen elämäänsä, ja hän valoi koko energiansa *katkeamattomana virtana* äänensä ja laulutaitonsa kehittämiseen.

Appendix 3e (*one*₂ (determiner) – *joku/jokin*)

Though why it should be important to me that *one doctor*, whose name I had already forgotten and whom I would almost certainly never meet again, should not think I was drunk, I do not know.

(HWK 30:35)

En ymmärrä, minkä takia tuntui niin tärkeältä, että *joku lääkäri*, jonka nimen olin jo unohtanut ja jota en todennäköisesti koskaan enää tapaisi, ei saa luulla minua juopoksi.

joku joi vain vettä ja niin edelleen."

(TRA P11:8)

one man only drank water, and so on.

Sen luonnetta kuvaa hyvin se, että heikommin menneissä projekteissa projektin kaikki osa-alueet koetaan heikoksi, ja mikäli projekti onnistuu *jossain osa-alueessa*, se todennäköisesti onnistuu myös toisessa.

(TDE 2:10:10)

Generally speaking, in less successful projects, all sectors of the project are seen as poor; but if a project succeeds in *one sector*, it is likely to succeed in others as well.

As Sharon Bertsch McGrayne notes [...], when employees at *one plant* developed irreversible delusions, a spokesman blandly informed reporters: "These men probably went insane because they worked too hard."

(SCI 10:1:31)

[...] Sharon Bertsch McGrayne kertoo, että kun *jonkin tehtaan* työntekijöillä alkoi ilmetä jatkuvia harhoja, tehtaan tiedottaja tyynnytteli toimittajia latteuksilla: Miehet ovat varmaan tulleet hulluiksi liiasta työnteosta.

The rain becomes icier and *one morning* you wake up to the sound of quiet, of snowflakes falling,

(HKI 4:5:21)

Sade muuttuu jäätävämmäksi, ja *jonakin aamuna* voi herätä putoavien lumihitaleiden vaimeaan ääneen,

So Samad gathered his now catalytic battalion around him and began the march up the mountain in

search of a war he could *one day* tell his grandchildren about, as his great-grandfather's exploits had been told to him.

(SMI 5:5:17)

Niinpä Samad kokosi rappiotilaan vajonneen pataljoonansa ja marssi vuorelle jalan etsimään sotaa, josta voisi kertoa vielä *jonain päivänä* lastenlapsilleen, kuten isoisänsän urotöistä oli kerrottu hänelle.

Venter says his main aim is to use the customers' genes - and money - to test out new ultra-fast techniques for analysing DNA that could *one day* enable everyone to have a map of their genome.

(ST2 9:6:17)

Venterin mukaan hänen päätavoitteensa on käyttää asiakkaiden genejä - ja rahoja - sellaisten ultranopeiden DNA-analyysitekniikoiden testaamiseen, jotka saattavat *jonakin päivänä* mahdollistaa jokaiselle ihmiselle oman genominsa kartan.

That he would return *one day* to marry me.

(FOW 21:30)

Että hän palaisi *jonakin päivänä* mennäkseen naimisiin kanssani.

Appendix 3f (*one*₂ (determiner) – *ainoa*)

- Kun kaverilla on monta lakkia ja tältä kaverilta meni *ainoa*, kai kaveri on sen verran kaveri, että antaa yhden monistaan kaverille.

(MER 3:36)

"When a buddy has a shower of caps, and his buddy has lost *the one cap* he had in the world, then a buddy's a buddy to that extent anyhow that he hands over a cap to help the buddy out of a lurch."

Eikö hävetä, että epäonnistuit *ainoassa asiassa*, joka sinun olisi pitänyt hoitaa?"

(HRV 21:94)

Aren't you ashamed that you failed at *the one thing* you should have taken care of?"

- the drummer loses his drums [...] so *the one gig* of the year can't be set up -

(WEL 14:110)

- kun rumpali hukkaa rumpunsa [...] niin että vuoden *ainoa keikka* menee pieleen -

Descartes said that *the one thing* of which he could be absolutely certain was that he himself existed, but then Descartes never presented the Miss Finland contest.

(HWK 34:8)

Descartes sanoi, että *ainoa asia*, josta hän voi olla absoluuttisen varma oli hänen oma olemassaolonsa, muut Descarteshan ei koskaan juontanut Miss Suomi -kisoja.

who, with back turned to the shrill intrusive light, was sitting in *the one arm-chair* that their dingy sitting-room contained.

(WLD 5:2)

joka istui yksinkertaisen huoneen *ainoassa nojatuolissa* selin häikäisevää valoa kohti.

Tästä retkestä tuli kuitenkin päivän *ainoa iloinen hetki*.

(PEK 3:5:110)

This was *the one bright spot* in the day

How did I let the fish cut me with *that one quick pull* he made?

(HEM 6:43)

Miten annoinkaan kalan leikata itseäni tuolla *ainoalla äkkinykäyksellä?*

Piggy was so close that Ralph could see the glint of *his one glass*.

(GLD 5:464)

Possu oli niin lähellä, että Ralph saattoi nähdä hänen *ainoan lasinsa* välkkyvän.

Hän nousi seisomaan ja kuristi *ainoalla kädellään* kaulaansa.

(WAL 1:3:189)

He rose and gripped his neck with *his one hand*.

Only one thing for it. I'll have to hop back to bed.

(HWK 8:59)

Ainoa, mitä voin, on hyppiä yhdellä jalalla takaisin sänkyyn.

Appendix 3g (*one*₂ (determiner) – *kerran*)

"*Kerran* tuli kävelyretkellään torppaan kaukaisesta Keuruun pappilasta kokonainen seurue nuorisoa.

(G-K 13:13)

"*One day*, there came to the cottage a group of young people from the vicarage far away at Keuruu.

I got lost *one day* and had to virtually run up and down mountains for five hours in a race against the setting sun, I was utterly and totally exhausted.

(HWK 32:20)

Kerran minä eksyin ja viisi tuntia miltei juoksin vuorenrinteitä ylös ja alas kilpaa auringonlaskun kanssa, olin täysin uupunut.

- *Kerran* vielä minä synnytän metsästyshaukan ja teen siitä papukaijan.

(LKS 2:5:56)

"*One day* I'll hatch a hunting falcon and turn it into a parrot.

[she] frequently climbed out of the bedroom window, *and on one occasion* was helped by a passing alcoholic;

(WEL 17:219)

ja hän kiipesi usein ulos makuuhuoneen ikkunasta missä häntä *kerran* auttoi eräs ohikulkeva juoppo;

Renoir shared the younger artist's mistrust of Rodin, finding him pretentious *and on one occasion* dismissing an excessively naturalistic Rodin bust as "smelling of armpit".

(REN 45:11)

Renoir jakoi nuorten taiteilijoiden käsitykset Rodinista moitiskellen tätä liioittelusta; *kerran* hän oli jopa tuntevinaan "kainalon hajun" eräessä Rodinin kuvapatsaassa.

He had never seen her sitting save *one time* when he looked through a downstairs window and saw her writing at a desk in the room.

(FLK 11:20)

Christmas oli nähnyt naisen istuvan vain *kerran*, katsoessaan sisään eräästä alakerran ikkunasta ja havaitessaan naisen kirjoittavan pöydän ääressä.

Käyttäydyin asiallisesti, en kaadellut laseja enkä lähennellyt häntä, sillä olen *kerran* saanut nenälleni, kun olen lähennellyt miestä oma-aloitteisesti.

(KNK 5:29)

I behaved with decorum - I didn't knock over the glasses and didn't come on to him, because *one time* I made an ass of myself when I came on to a guy.

Kerran hän sitten oli sahtia juomassa juuri tuon Mantan seuralaisen kotona,

(SIL 13:106)

It so happened *one night* that he was drinking ale with Manta's friend of the moment,

- Vanhat ihmiset ovat selvittäneet minulle, että *kerran* oli yksi emäntä mennyt yöllä navettaan kun sieltä valoa tuikki.

(PTL 6:2:81)

"Old people tell me that *one night* a certain emäntä saw a gleam of light in her barn and went out to see what it was.

Appendix 3h (*one*₂ (determiner) – fractions)

Suomessa on soita noin *kolmannes* maa-alasta.

(KAL 04:3:12)

About *one third* of Finland is covered by peatlands.

Vientiin sen tuotannosta menee *kolmannes*.

(HML 5:7:6)

One third of its production is exported.

"Thus, on present smoking patterns about *one third* of all the young men in China will eventually be killed by tobacco," they said.

(REU 2:10:12)

"Niinpä tupakka tappaa jossain vaiheessa *kolmanneksen* kaikista Kiinan nuorista miehistä, mikäli tämänhetkiset tupakointitottumukset säilyvät", ryhmä sanoi.

Työterveyslaitoksen erikoislääkärin Antero Heloman mukaan jo nyt ravintolatyöntekijöiden nikotiinialtistus on pudonnut lakia edeltävään aikaan verrattuna *kolmanneksen*.

(HS1 6:24:7)

According to occupational health doctor Antero Heloma, this has decreased the exposure of restaurant workers to nicotine by *one third* from level before the law took effect.

Bensiinin maailmanmarkkinahinta on laskenut kuudessa viikossa noin *kolmanneksen*...

(HS1 6:9:4)

In the last six weeks roughly *one third* has come off the world price...

Sienten ja marjojen sato vaihtelee vuosittain, ja siitä korjataan talteen vain noin *kymmenesosa*.

(KAL 03:14:16)

The wild mushroom and berry crops vary considerably from year to year and only about *one tenth* of them are picked.

Vihje 2 - Jos haluat vaaleampaa simaa, käytä puolet fariinisokeria ja puolet tavallista sokeria; myös sokerin määrää voit vähentää *kolmasosalla*.

(AHT 14:4:14)

Hint 2 - If you want a lighter colored drink, substitute half of the brown sugar with ordinary sugar; the amount of sugar can also be reduced by *one third*.

That's the scale of an atom: *one ten-millionth* of a millimetre.

(SCI 9:1:42)

Se on atomien mittakaava: *kymmenesmiljoonasosa* millimetristä.

Appendix 3i (*one*₂ (determiner) – *muuan*)

One critic called it "a minimalist study in shades of blue".

(ST3 1:5:24)

Muuan kriitikko kutsui sitä "minimalistiseksi tutkielmaksi sinisen eri sävyistä".

One Harvard computer, Annie Jump Cannon, used her repetitive acquaintance with the stars to devise a system of stellar classifications so practical that it is still in use today.

(SCI 8:4:60)

Annie Jump Cannon, *muuan Harvardin laskijoista*, hyödynsi jokapäiväistä tuttavuuttaan tähtien kanssa laatimalla tähtien spektriluokituksen, joka osoittautui niin käyttökelpoiseksi, että sitä käytetään edelleen.

"Last Sunday at 11.30 pm, *one Vincent Vaugogh* (sic), painter, of Dutch origin, presented himself at the maison de tolerance No.1, asked for one Rachel and [...]"

(VGH 24:14)

"Viime sunnuntaina puoli kahdeltatoista yöllä *muuan hollantilaissyntyinen maalari Vincent Vaugogh* ilmaantui erääseen ilotaloon ja kyseli Rachel-nimistä tyttöä."

She was described by *one contemporary artist* as "one of those women with pearly white cheeks and the light of some banal passion in their eyes...attractive, worthless, delicious and stupid".

(REN 17:9)

Muuan aikaistaiteilija kuvaili aitiiossa istujaa "yhdeksi niistä naisista, joilla on helmenvalkeat posket ja silmissään väljehtyneen intohimon palo...viehättävä, mitätön, suloinen ja typerä."

There was a light in *one window upstairs*.

(FLK 10:189)

Muuan yläkerran ikkuna oli valaistu.

Appendix 3j (*one*₂ (determiner) – *pari/muutama*)

We've got *one or two town drunks*, but they're always having remorse every time an evangelist comes to town.

(WDR 1:6:23)

Meillä on *pari kaupunginjuoppoa*, mutta he tulevat katumapäälle aina kun joku herätyssaarnaaja saapuu kaupunkiin.

Mutta minä olin nuori ja valvoin, vaikka hyvin tiesin, että pappi oli saanut Metuferiltä ruukullisen viiniä ja kutsunut hänet ja *pari muuta ylhäisintä vihittävää* kammioonsa

(WAL 2:3:30)

But I was young and I watched, though I knew that the priest had been given a jar of wine by Metufer, whom he had invited with *one or two other distinguished candidates* to his room,

A great red-bottomed monkey climbed towards it, turning around at intervals to threaten *one or two others* who were climbing up the other root-branches that hung down from the main body of the banyan tree.

(STH 3:11:58)

Iso punaperäinen apina kiipesi sitä kohti ja kääntyi vähän väliä uhkaamaan *paria muuta*, jotka kiipesivät banianpuun päärungosta riippuvia muita ilmajuuria ylöspäin.

East Courcey was always said to be the Welsh half of the island and its place-names suggested as much, including *one or two anglicized ones* like Treville, where they were making for.

(AMS 3:2:194)

Sanottiin että Itä-Courcey oli saaren walesilainen puolisko, ja samaa todistivat paikannimet, niiden joukossa *pari anglisismia* - esimerkiksi Treville, joka oli heidän päämääränsä.

As regards a replacement I have *one or two ideas* to try on you.

(AMS 3:1:68)

Uudeksi viiniksi minulla on *parikin ehdokasta* joita sinun pitäisi maistaa.

But though it was the new feature and had the future with it, it by no means as yet dominated the scene except in *one or two districts*.

(TRV 7:85)

Mutta vaikka se oli uusi piirre ja vaikka sillä oli tulevaisuus, se ei suinkaan hallinnut näyttämöä paitsi *parilla alueella*.

Sellaisten jalkineiden omistajia ei ollut eksynyt näihin rynttäjäisiin kuin *muutama mies* Pertun lisäksi.

(PTL 6:3:387)

Only *one or two others* who had wandered the melee owned such footwear.

Now then, young lady, I think it's time you and I had a chat about *one or two things*.

(HWK 18:2)

No niin tyttöseni, minusta tuntuu että meidän on korkea aika puhua *muutamista asioista*.

Appendix 3k (*one*₂ (determiner) – *joskus*)

ennenvanhaan olin tavannut seisokella asemalla katselemassa junia ja ihmisiä jotka olivat lähdössä jonnekin pois tai tulossa jostakin, suuresta maailmasta, joka minuakin oli odottamassa ja jonne *joskus* vielä lähtisin.

(TRI 1:11:67)

in the old days, I used to hang out at the depot watching the trains and the people about to leave or arriving from somewhere, from the big world that was waiting for me, too, to take off *one day*.

RALEIGH: You must come and stay with us *one day*.

(SHF 3:1:159)

RALEIGH: Teidän täytyy tulla meille *joskus*.

Erityisesti sellaisille, jotka *joskus* myöhemmin haluaisivat samalla tavoin ja samoista syistä kirjoittaa hyödyllisiä kirjoja.

(SIM 2:5:116)

Particularly to those who *one day* would want - in the same way, and for the same reasons - to write useful books.

Appendix 3l (at one time)

It was a big house set in a grove of trees; obviously a place of some pretensions *at one time*.
(FLK 10:153)

Sitä ympäröi ryhmä puita ja sillä oli ilmeisesti *joskus* pyritty komeilemaan.

I myself used to receive many bouquets *at one time*.

(WLD 5:114)

Minäkin *yhteen aikaan* sain paljon kukkia.

At one time he had thought that there must have been more in such sights than he could merely see,
(AMS 3:2:211)

Yhteen aikaan hän oli ajatellut että tällaisissa maisemissa täytyy olla muutakin kuin se minkä erottaa paljaalla silmällä,

It is also true that what was a "permitted" breach of the rules *at one time* may, eventually, become part of the code; but this is rarely, if ever, the work of an individual.

(COR 4:1:82)

Pitää myös paikkansa, että se mikä *yhteen aikaan* oli "luvallinen" tapa rikkoa sääntöjä, voi sittemmin päästä mukaan koodiin, mutta tämä on harvoin jos koskaan yksilön ansiota.

"*At one time* overweight people would look for a diet pill or magic moonstuff," said Pierre Sabourin, its founder.

(ST3 2:1:39)

- *Aikoinaan* lihavat ihmiset halusivat dieettipillereitä tai ihmelääkkeitä, kertoo yrityksen perustaja Pierre Sabourin.

...josta *aikoinaan* on kansalle saarnattu.

(HML 9:1:10)

...from which sermons were delivered *at one time* to the congregation.

Aiemmin sekä pähkinäsadolla, että pensaan puuaineksella oli merkitystä.

(KAL 03:5:18)

At one time both the hazel nut crop and the wood were important.

Appendix 3m (for one thing)

For one thing, it has nothing at all to say about gravity.

(SCI 11:2:30)

Ensinnäkään siinä ei mainita lainkaan painovoimaa.

For one thing, the weather - the summer had come hot and dry, the sun had a dusty look.

(LES 6:45)

Ensiksikin sää - kesä oli tullut kuumana ja kuivana, aurinko vaikutti pölyiseltä.

Appendix 3n (to one side)

Hän suoristi selkensä, siirtyi yöpöytälaatikkonsa luo ja nosti sen *syrjään*.

(JNS 50:67)

He straightened his back, walked over to his bedside table and lifted its lid *to one side*.

Lääkäri siirsi aikakauslehden *syrjään*.

(PSL 14:72)

The doctor put the journal *to one side*.

Ja ennen kaikkea he näkivät *sivummalla* seisovan sotapoliisiryhmän, luutnantin ja sotatuomarin.

(LIN 9:1:9)

As they blinked their eyes they could see a group of military policemen, a lieutenant and an army judge standing off *to one side*.

Hän vei kätensä *sivummas* ja peitti sormillaan lampun lasin niin että esiin tihkui vain langanlaiha valonsäde.

(JNS 45:163)

He held his hand *to one side* and covered the lamp, allowing only thin filaments of light to trickle between his fingers.

Appendix 4a (*One*₃ (generic pronoun) – impersonal construction)

one had to avoid profanation:

(GRE 2:1b:108)

oli vältettävä pyhäinhäväistystä.

One could refuse to clean that room, *clear* that patch of earth; *one could* walk into another room altogether, *choose* another scene.

(LES 3:157)

Saattoi kieltäytyä siivoamasta huonetta, *raivaamasta* polkua, *saattoi kävellä* aivan toiseen huoneeseen, *valita* toisen kohtauksen.

"Oli niin mukavaa, kun *ei tiennyt*, mitä päivä toisi tullessaan", hän sanoi.

(LAN 7:113)

"It was so nice when *one didn't know* what the day would bring," she said.

- not, as *one might think*, to commemorate a man who blew up the Houses of Parliament, but to commemorate a man who failed to blow up the Houses of Parliament.

(HWK 36:22)

ei - kuten *ehkä luulisi* - sen miehen muistoksi, joka räjäytti parlamenttitalon vaan sen miehen muistoksi, joka epäonnistui parlamenttitalon räjäyttämässä.

pääliina *oli sidottava* leuan alta kiinni, suu piti upottaa jonnekin nenän alle, vatsan täytyi rompottaa matkan päässä.

(JPL 11:186)

One had to tie a scarf under one's chin, lose all one's teeth, and acquire a large and flabby stomach.

Portilla *on luovutettava* passi, kuljettava metallinpaljastimen läpi, ja alueella saa liikkua vain äärimmäisen rajoitetusti.

(HS1 6:16:7)

At the gate *one has to surrender* one's passport and walk through a metal detector, and movement within the harbour area itself is extremely restricted.

Sisältä *kuului* viiltävää lapsenitkua.

(LAN 10:59)

One could hear the child's piercing cry from indoors

mutta pitäisi muistaa, että Skandinaviassa *voidaan nauttia* pitkistä paisteisista sääjaksoista lähes 24 tuntia vuorokaudessa.

(TRA M13:9)

but it should be remembered that in Scandinavia *one can enjoy* long sunny spells for almost twenty-four hours a day.

Appendix 4b (*One*₃ (generic pronoun) – personal pronoun)

One mustn't have human affections - or rather *one must love* every soul as if it were one's own child.

(GRE 2:1b:541)

Ihmisellä ei saa olla inhimillistä kiintymystä - tai pikemminkin *hänen tulee rakastaa* jokaista sielua kuin olisi se hänen oma lapsensa.

"But, surely, if one lives merely for one's self, Harry, *one pays* a terrible price for doing so?" suggested the painter.

(WLD 6:142)

"Mutta jos ihminen elää vain itseänsä varten, Harry, niin *hän maksaa* hirvittävän hinnan siitä", sanoi maalari.

What more *can one want*?

(WLD 6:171)

Mitä enempää *me voimme vaatia*?

Itse tehdyt laatikot ovat suomalaista ruokaa parhaimmillaan: terveellisiä ja helpompitöisiä kuin usein *tulemme ajatelleksikaan*, ja lisäksi ne ovat tavattoman edullisia.

(AHT 6:9:5)

Homemade casseroles are Finnish cuisine at its best: nutritious and much easier to prepare than *one would imagine* and also exceptionally economical.

There is always something ridiculous about the emotions of people whom *one has ceased to love*.

(WLD 7:206)

Sen ihmisen tunteenpurkaukset, jota *emme enää rakasta*, tekevät meihin aina naurettavan vaikutuksen.

Appendix 4c (*One*₃ (generic pronoun) – *ihminen*)

"How much sadness there is in life, but *one must not*, after all, *grow melancholy* and must look elsewhere, and working is the right thing."

(VGH 1:5)

"Niin paljon murhetta kuin elämässä onkin, *ihmisen ei pidä* kuitenkaan *masentua*. Parasta on katsella ympärilleen ja tehdä lujasti työtä."

but that is not always evident at the time - a feeling of helplessness, as if *one were being whirled about* in a dust-devil or a centrifuge.

(LES 6:5)

mutta sitä ei aina juuri sillä hetkellä voi käsittää - avuttomuuden tunne, niin kuin *ihmistä kieputettaisiin* hiekkapyörteessä tai lingossa.

But Emily was suffering, she was in pain, as *one is* at that age, as fresh as a new loaf, and loving a hero of twenty-two.

(LES 6:76)

Mutta Emily kärsi, hän tunsu tuskaa, niin kuin *ihminen* siinä iässä *tuntee*, tuoreena kuin nuori lehvä ja rakastuneena kaksikymmentäkaksivuotiaaseen sankariin.

"I suppose *one must be serious* sometimes."

(WLD 5:136)

"*Pitäähän ihmisen joskus olla vakavakin.*"

"But, surely, if *one lives* merely for one's self, Harry, one pays a terrible price for doing so?" suggested the painter.

(WLD 6:142)

"Mutta jos *ihminen elää* vain itseänsä varten, Harry, niin hän maksaa hirvittävän hinnan siitä", sanoi maalari.

Appendix 4d (*One*₃ (generic pronoun) – noun)

The Kostelnicka is much more human, and I think that *the more love one sees from her* in Act 2, the more believable it is that Jenufa would forgive her so quickly at the end of the opera.

(MSC 3:128)

Kostelnicka on paljon inhimillisempi, ja minusta tuntuu, että mitä enemmän *rakkautta hänestä paistaa* toisessa näytöksessä, sitä uskottavampaa on, että Jenufa antaa hänelle anteeksi niin nopeasti oopperan lopussa.

In my profession *one tends to get out of the habit of laughing*, because other people's jokes and gags generally seem clumsy, and one's own are spoiled by familiarity.

(HWK 20:3)

Minun ammatissani *nauraminen jää aika vähälle* koska muiden vitsit ja jutut tuntuvat usein kömpelöiltä ja omat liian tutuilta.

But she had resisted fair, by the rules that decreed that upon a certain crisis *one was defeated*, whether the end of resistance had come or not.

(FLK 11:55)

Tämä nainen oli taistellut reilusti, niiden sääntöjen mukaisesti, jotka määräävät, että tietyllä hetkellä *ottelija kärsii tappion*, olipa vastustus lakannut tai ei.

As for the lives of one's neighbours, if one wishes to be a prig or a Puritan, *one can flaunt* one's moral views about them, but they are not one's concern.

(WLD 6:138)

Mitä toisten ihmisten elämään tulee, niin ne eivät liikuta meitä, vaikka *voivathan teeskentelijät ja puritaanit kopeillen lausua* siveellisiä mielipiteitään niiden johdosta.

Appendix 4e (*One*₃ (generic pronoun) – *kukaan*)

"I think that *one cannot go further* in the rendering of form..."

(REN 39:20)

"Luulen, että *kukaan ei voisi kuvata* muotoa paremmin..."

Chocolate normally was dull-brown crumbly stuff that tasted, as nearly as *one could describe* it, like the smoke of a rubbish fire.

(ORW 2:2:131)

Tavallinen suklaa oli himmeänruskeata murenevaa ainetta, joka maistui lähinnä - mikäli sitä yleensä *kukaan pystyi kuvailemaan* - palavan roskakasan savulta.