

L1 to L2 – Home/Negative Transfer Data Sample

Polish

Problem	Should be in English...	Is...	Polish
Syntax:			
<i>Ignoring fixed word order and translating word by word</i>	Dad is home.	In home is dad.	W domu jest tato.
	I like cherries very much .	I very like cherries.	Bardzo lubię wiśnie.
	In New York, there are ...	In New York are ...	W Nowym Yorku są ...
	I would always go to the park.	I always was going to park.	Zawsze chodziłem/chodziłam do parku.
<i>Ignoring inversion to form questions</i>	Do you know my friend?	You know my friend?	Znasz mojego przyjaciela?
<i>Using inversion when not needed</i>	Do you know where the pharmacy is ?	Do you know where is the pharmacy?	Czy wiesz, gdzie jest apteka?
<i>Incorrect verb forms</i>	I would like to see...	I would like to saw...	Chciałbym zobaczyć...
	I want to ask...	I want to asked.	Chcę zapytać...
<i>Forgetting prepositions</i>	a lot of things	a lot things	dużo rzeczy
Morphology:			
<i>Wrong inflectional endings</i>	Ann works in Warsaw.	Ann work in Warsaw.	Ania pracuje w Warszawie.
	She doesn't have it.	She don't have it.	Ona nie ma tego.
	Women are courageous.	Womens are courageous.	Kobiety są odważne.
	Mark is going to...	Mark going to...	Marek zamierza ...
	I've been in Italy.	I been in Italy.	Byłem we Włoszech.
	I've been thinking about...	I've thinking about...	Myslałem o...
	She went downtown yesterday.	She go downtown yesterday.	Poszła wczoraj do centrum.
	The European Union	The Europe Union	Unia Europejska
He lives in Paris.	He live's in Paris.	Mieszka w Paryżu.	
<i>The use of prefix -un</i>	ir responsible	un responsible	nie odpowiedzialny
	il legal	un legal	nie legalny
<i>Confusing adjectives and adverbs</i>	I did poorly on the test.	I did poor on the test.	Źle poszło mi na teście.
	I am well .	I am good .	Czuję się dobrze .
<i>Applying Polish countable/uncountable noun rules to English</i>	Your hair is shiny.	Your hairs are shiny.	Twoje włosy są długie.
	Her advice is quite useful.	Her advices are quite useful.	Jej rady są bardzo przydatne.
	Money does not buy happiness.	Money do not buy happiness.	Pieniądze szczęścia nie dają .

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Lexicon			
<i>Neglecting articles</i>	My neighbor has a horse .	My neighbor has horse .	Mój sąsiad ma konia .
	The news spread in the whole city .	News spread in whole city .	Wieść rozeszła się po całym mieście .
<i>Overdoing articles</i>	He's selling cars .	He's selling a cars .	Sprzedaje samochody .
<i>Faulty homophones</i>	My room is bright.	My peace is bright.	Mój pokój jest jasny. 'pokój'='room' OR 'peace'
<i>Replacing English words with Polish sounding-like words</i>	She needs training .	She needs trening .	Ona potrzebuje treningu.
	I've been here since 2019.	I've been here sens 2019.	Jestem tu od 2019 roku.
	The Statue of Liberty is magnificent!	The Statua of Liberty is magnificent!	Statua Wolności jest wspaniała!
Semantics			
<i>False-friends vocab</i>	This is my favorite short story .	This is my favorite novel .	To moja ulubiona nowela .
	The equipment is outdated .	The equipment is not actual .	Sprzęt jest nieaktualny .
	She's super nice .	She is super sympathetic .	Jest super sympatyczna .
Phonetics/Phonology			
<i>Faulty analogies</i>	Blood [blʌd]	Blood [blud]	krew
	Butcher [butʃə]	Butcher [bʌtʃə]	rzeźnik
<i>Pronouncing all letters</i>	Going ['gəʊɪŋ]	'Going' ['gəʊɪŋg]	pójdzie
<i>Replacing English sounds with Polish sounds</i>	Sad [sæd]	'Sad' [sed]	smutny
Orthographic/phonological errors (faulty spelling)			
<i>Using Polish orthography</i>	He and I go out.	He and i go out.	On i ja chodzimy ze sobą
	No one knows anything, of course .	No one knows anything, ofcourse .	Oczywiście nikt nic nie wie.
	That's enough !	That's enaf !	Wystarczy!
	I haven't seen her since last week.	I haven't seen her sins last week.	Nie widziałem jej od zeszłego tygodnia.
	Who ate my pudding?	Who ejt my pudding?	Kto zjadł mój pudding?
	I love Italy !	I love itali !	Kocham Włochy!
	I love Italian people!	I love italian people!	Kocham Włochów!
	Look at your beard !	Look at your bierd !	Spójrz na swoją brodę!
	He doesn't like beer .	He doesn't like bier .	Nie lubi piwa .
	I'd love to spend a night in igloo.	I'd love to spend a night in igloo.	Bardzo chciałbym spędzić noc w igloo .

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<i>Dropping silent letters</i>	Whales are disappearing.	Wails are disappearing.	Wieloryby znikają.
	The climate is changing.	The climat is changing.	Klimat się zmienia.
<i>Dropping double consonant</i>	Pollution is a big problem.	Polution is a big problem.	Zanieczyszczenie to duży problem.
	Stop running!	Stop runing!	Przestań biegać!
	Communication is a must in a successful relationship!	Comunication is a must in a successful relationship!	Komunikacja to podstawa udanego związku!
	Actually , respect is also important.	Actually , respect is also important.	Właściwie szacunek jest również ważny.
<i>Shortening long vowels due to Polish final sound devoicing</i>	I really don't understand you.	I realy don't understand you.	Naprawdę cię nie rozumiem.
	She said not to call her after nine.	She set not to call her after nine.	Powiedziała , żeby nie dzwonić do niej po dziewiątej.
	I am leaving!	I am living.	Wychodzę!
	Did you feed Mila this morning?	Did you feet Mila this morning?	Nakarmiłeś Milę dziś rano?

Spanish

Problem	Should be in English...	Is...	Spanish
<i>Changed word order</i>	They robbed some very important papers in the Institute.	They robbed in the Institute some papers very important.	Robaron en el Instituto unos papeles muy importantes.
<i>Spanish para hablar de vs English to speak about</i>	They met to speak about their plans.	They met for speaking of their plans.	Se reunieron para hablar de sus planes.
<i>Spanish que + future instead of want + to + infinitive</i>	The rector wanted Miguel to be in prison forever.	The rector wanted that Miguel was in prison forever.	El rector quería que Miguel estuviera en prisión para siempre.
<i>Subject omission</i>	This is a stupid movie.	Is a film stupid.	Es una película estúpida.
<i>Noun followed by adjective</i>	This is a stupid movie.	Is a film stupid.	Es una película estúpida.
<i>Dropping 3rd Person s</i>	A boy talks every night with a girl.	A boy talk every night with a girl.	Un chico habla todas las noches con una chica.
<i>Verb inversion where not needed</i>	Grandma went to the room where the sawing machine was.	Grandma went to the room where was the sawing machine.	La abuela fue al cuarto donde estaba la máquina de coser.

Problem	Should be in English...	Is...	Spanish
<i>Use of to have instead of to be when referring to age</i>	She is about 28 years old.	She has about 28 years old.	Tiene unos 28 años.
<i>Verb + preposition error</i>	The boy loved the girl .	The boy loved to the girl .	El chico amó a la chica .
	He tried to take her out.	He tried take her out.	Él trató sacarla.
	He was obsessed with finding her .	He was obsesioned for find her .	Estaba obsesionado por encontrarla .
<i>Adjective + noun number agreement</i>	This medicine is used for other patients .	This medicine is used for others patients .	Este medicamento se utiliza para otros pacientes .
	In all American movies , the nice guy wins.	In all films americans , the nice guy wins.	En todas las películas americanas , gana el bueno.
<i>Noncount vs count nouns</i>	The police found him.	The polices found him.	Los policías lo encontró.
<i>Adverb verb word order</i>	They were always reading .	They were reading always .	Ellos estaban leyendo siempre .
<i>Use of 'and' instead of 'to'</i>	He went to the mall to buy a ring.	He went to the mall and buy a ring.	Fue al centro comercial y compro un anillo.
<i>False friends vocab</i>	You have a difficult role .	You have a difficult paper .	Tienes un papel difícil.
	She is the chairwoman .	She is the president .	Ella es la presidenta .
	The movie was starring Tom Hanks.	The film protagonized for Tom Hanks.	La película estaba protagonizada por Tom Hanks.
	The woman kidnapped the child.	The woman secuestres the child.	La mujer secuestró al niño.
<i>Spelling overextension</i>	They were divorced.	They were divorci ed .	Ellos estaban divorciados.
	The lawyer worked on a difficult case .	A policeman work in a caso difficult .	El abogado trabajó en un caso difícil .
<i>Faulty analogy</i>	The boy was strange .	El chico was extrain .	El chico era extraño .
	The leading actor was Julia Roberts.	The principal actor was Julia Roberts.	El actor principal fue Julia Roberts.
<i>Double negative</i>	I can't do anything about this!	I can't do nothing about this!	¡ No puedo hacer nada al respecto!
<i>Word substitution</i>	Cats are fine and intelligent animals .	Cats are finos and inteligents animales .	Los gatos son animales finos e inteligentes .
<i>'Very/a lot' for 'muchos'</i>	The neighbor has a lot of problems.	The neighbor has very problems.	La vecina tiene muchos problemas.
<i>Vocab overextension</i>	Last night , I was at home.	Yesterday in the night , I was at home.	Ayer en la noche estaba en casa.

Portuguese

Problem	Should be in English...	Is...	Portuguese
Lexicon			
'False-cognate' errors	The child is very sensitive .	The child is very sensible .	A criança é muito sensível .
	I intend to buy a new house.	I pretend to buy a new house.	Pretendo comprar uma casa nova.
	I had a lot of success .	I had a lot of exit .	Teve muito êxito .
	No one wants harm you.	No one wants to prejudice you.	Ninguém quer prejudicá-lo .
	Thiago likes to learn new languages .	Thiago likes to learn new idioms .	Thiago gosta de aprender novos idiomas .
	Your handwriting is beautiful!	Your letter is beautiful!	Sua letra é linda!
	Your effort is paying off .	Your effort is giving result .	Seu esforço está dando resultado .
Phonology			
<i>Phonological transfer and spelling</i>	I still speak English with Portuguese accent.	I steal speak English with Portuguese accent.	Ainda falo inglês com sotaque português.
	Marli lives in Sao Paulo.	Marli leaves in Sao Paulo.	Marli mora em São Paulo.
	I can't hear you!	I can't ear you!	Eu não posso te ouvir !
Orthography			
<i>Following Portuguese spelling rules</i>	Do you speak English ?	Do you speak english ?	Você fala inglês ?
	It's a French custom	It's a french custom.	É um costume francês .
	I have an immense problem.	I have an imense problem.	Eu tenho um problema imenso .
	Practically no one knows.	Pratically no one knows.	Praticamente ninguém sabe.
	Sao Paulo has lots of vehicles .	Sao Paulo has lots of vehicules.	São Paulo tem muitos veículos .
Morphology			
<i>Replacing English words with Portuguese sounding-like words</i>	She is unpredictable !	She is impredictable !	Ela é imprevisível !
	It's because she is uninterested .	It's because she is disinterested .	É porque ela está desinteressada .
	The politicians are dishonest.	The politics are dishonest.	Os políticos são desonestos.
	The area is inhabited by the native people.	The area is habited by the native people.	A área é habitada pelos povos nativos.
<i>Count vs. non-count noun confusion</i>	I don't have a lot of free time .	I don't have a lot of free times .	Não tenho muitos tempos livres .
	We need your information .	We need your informations .	Precisamos de suas informações .
	Do you have homework ?	Do you have homeworks ?	Você tem trabalhos de casa ?

Problem	Should be in English...	Is...	Portuguese
<i>Word order</i>	She is also bored. He likes to read very much . Each day they care less.	She also is bored. He likes very much to read . They each day care less.	Ela também está entediada. Ele gosta muito de ler . Eles a cada dia se importam menos.
<i>Gender agreement</i>	If a person has no money, he or she can't study.	If a person has no money, she can't study.	Se uma pessoa não tem dinheiro, ela não pode estudar.
<i>Number agreement</i>	Other students don't mind this.	Others students don't mind this.	Outros alunos não se importam com isso.
<i>Wrong word choice</i>	She is afraid of dogs.	She has afraid of dogs.	Ela tem medo de cachorros.
	I am 38 years old.	I have 38 years old.	Eu tenho 38 anos.
	When he arrived, she got happy.	When he arrived, she stayed happy.	Quando ele chegou, ela ficou feliz.
<i>Verbs, nouns, adjectives followed by prepositions</i>	They were very nice to me .	They were very nice with me .	Eles foram muito legais comigo .
	He is married to an Italian woman.	He is married with an Italian woman.	Ele é casado com uma italiana.
	I was dreaming about you!	I was dreaming with you!	Eu estava sonhando com você!
	It depends on you.	It depends of you.	Depende de você.
	Children just think about candy.	Children just think in candy.	As crianças só pensam em doces.
	This seat is Nicole's .	This seat is of Nicole.	Este assento é de Nicole.
<i>Not using the existing Portuguese-English correspondences</i>	Your response is inconsistent .	Your response is unconsistent .	Sua resposta é inconsistente .
	I go there infrequently .	I go there unfrequently .	Eu vou lá com pouca frequência .
	For example , I was there last year.	For instance , I was there last year.	Por exemplo , eu estive lá no ano passado.
	Her dress was unaltered .	Her dress was unchanged .	Seu vestido estava inalterado .
	The decision was unjust .	The decision was unfair .	A decisão foi injusta .
	I won't tolerate this!	I won't put up with this!	Eu não vou tolerar isso!
	Let's continue !	Let's go on !	Vamos continuar !
	Why don't you lay your cards on the table ?	Why can't you be frank ?	Por que você não coloca suas cartas na mesa ?
	I cannot see the light at the end of the tunnel ...	I cannot see the end of a difficult situation ...	Não consigo ver a luz no fim do túnel ...