The English Word *One* and its Finnish Equivalents
– 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 suomenkielsisiä vastineita sen eri merkitykset saavat. Kyseessä on korpusaineistoon perustuva kontrastiivinen tutkimus, jossa tarkastellaan millaisissa ympäristöissä sanaa one ja sen vastineita käytetään. Pääliittäinenä tarkoitusena on löytää syntaktsisia vihjeitä, joiden avulla jokin käännösohjelma osaisi valita sanan one oikean suomenkielisen vastineen.

Tutkielman ensimmäisessä osassa esitellään tutkimuksessa käytetyt sanakirjat, kieliopit ja korpus, sekä selostetaan tutkimusmenetelmiä. Myös tutkimuksen taustalla vaikuttavat kielitieteen haarat, kontrastiivinen lingvistiikka, korpuslingvistiikka, konekääntäminen ja kollokaatio, käydään läpi. Tämän jälkeen tarkastellaan englanninkielenin 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 käännöskorpusksesta Tampere Bilingual Corpus of Finnish and English (TamBiC), joka koostuu suomen- ja englanninkieliäisetä kaunotari- ja tietokirjallisista teksteistä ja niiden englannin- ja suomenkielisiä 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 itsenäiseen pronominina ((one)1), joka voidaan tyypillisesti tilanteissa luokitella myös numeraaliksi, determinaattina ((one)2) ja epämääräisenä subjektina ((one)3). Useimmilla ((one)1) esiintyy yksin tai prepositiorakenteessa one of + substantiivilauseke. Näiden suomenkielisiä vastineita ovat muun muassa yksi, eräs, sellainen, Ø eli nollavastine ja toinen. Determinaattina (one)2 käytetään, kun halutaan painottaa pääsanaa tai merkityksessä 'tietyt'. Näiden suomenkielisiä vastineita ovat muun muassa yksi, eräs ja toinen. Epämääräinen subjekti (one)3 viittaa ihmisiin yleensä, mutta sillä voidaan viittata myös puhuajan itseensä. Epämääräisen subjektin suomenkieliäinen yleisin vastine oli nollapersoono.

Korpusaineistosta löytyi edellä mainittujen vastineiden lisäksi useita muita vastineita, mutta monissa tapauksissa aineiston määrä jäi liian vähäiseksi, eikä näin ollen täyttää varmuutta niiden yleisyystä saatu. Muutamissa tapauksissa korpusaineiston analysointi auttoi löytämään eroja vastineiden välillä. Lisäksi korpusanalyysi paljasti useita idiomiaja tai fraseja, joille löytyi myös suomenkieliset idiomattiset vastineet. Toisaalta käännoskoneen kykyä erottaa one1 ja one2 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.

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-Gonzáles and Duval-Suáres 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 viewpoint 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 functions 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*, *toenen* and *sellainen*. *Yksi* is labelled as ‘numeral’ and *eräs*, *toenen* 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 one1 (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.]
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 *Sellainen*

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 jäätyy.
    [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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Structure/meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Finnish equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(One_1)</td>
<td>alone</td>
<td>\ldots only (one) was for Mark.</td>
<td>(yksi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>+ of-phrase</td>
<td>I saw a bear. It was a big (one).</td>
<td>(sellainen) ☞Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(specific reference)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(One) of the girls… (One) of the most important…</td>
<td>(eräs/yksi) + elative (Ø) + partitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(One) of the (two) brothers…</td>
<td>(toinen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(One_2)</td>
<td>emphatic</td>
<td>(One) person who…</td>
<td>(yksileräs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>‘a certain’</td>
<td>He has lost sight in (one) eye.</td>
<td>(toinen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(One) morning, I…</td>
<td>(yksileräs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(One_3)</td>
<td>‘people in general’</td>
<td>(One) can’t say…</td>
<td>Impersonal construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>the speaker</td>
<td>(One) feels unstable…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(generic reference)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (*one₁*) or generic (*one₃*). 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>One</em>&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (pronoun)</th>
<th><em>One</em>&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; (determiner)</th>
<th><em>One</em>&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; (generic pronoun)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>2870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 *One*<sub>1</sub> (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>One</em>&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (pronoun)</th>
<th><em>One</em> [alone]</th>
<th><em>One</em> + <em>of</em> + NP</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>1595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>One</em> [alone]</th>
<th><em>Yksi</em></th>
<th><em>Sellainen</em></th>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 puoliakaa 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, 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 maanviljelijän 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.

**Sellainen**

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 hyväänsä 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* (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 liitännän 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 tietystä 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 were 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 tuntua että hänen elämäänsä 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 toisiaankin ainoalaatuinen kuva-ajatus, jossa yhtiyivät 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 kiväärintiippua edestä kuin te **takaan**, 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 säintö 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 *vain* väheneminen 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 jokainen 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 lähden 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 syylistyä, 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?"
"Kyllä, kyllä. Minulla on esitys." [---] "Taasco, 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 räsähdyksen 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 Ø.

(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 suuhunsan 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 päätivät 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*, whathersname...
   (HWK 15:21)  
    mutta yritäpä selittää sitä näille omahyväisille rehtoreille kuten Airstolle 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* selvissi 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* selvissi 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 *tämöinen*:

(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.'
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 Ø...  

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 were 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 one1 (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 sanomalehtä 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 häntänäkässä 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 jää joukon häntäpäähän: hänen mukanaan oliaksi 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, were *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 kohotetunb kynttilän valossa...

More examples of *se* as the Finnish equivalent of the pronoun *one* can be found in Appendix 10.

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 tunnisteliivejään. 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 Ø) 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:
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*:


(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)

hänensä oli saanut käsinsä *eräs*, jonka nimi oli 'Aviомies 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 7:1:165)
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 valtiokirkonna: *ensimäkin* kukaan valtakunnan asukas ei saanut tunnustaa muuta oppia, ja toiseksi kuningas katsottiin kirkon esimieheksi...
...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 niittä seinilleen ihailtavakseen, kun oli saanut niin ehjiä ja kauniitta kuin tämänkin, 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 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 man
    trained muscles...
    (FLK 11:43)
    Kaksinainen persoonallisuus - toisaalta nainen, [--] toisaalta taas miehset 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 päätyi ja jälkimmäinen alkoi.

Again, there is the comparison one – the other, but here the Finnish equivalents are edellinen and
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 näin, 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 kuolemasta 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 1.

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 aisteitaan erilaisia.

(145) mutta hyvä silti kun parempaakaan ei ole keksity.
   (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 lähetyvillä 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 jatkoivat ja jatkoi niin kuin huoneessa ei olisi muita ollutkaan, ei huoneessa eikä sen ulkopuolella...

(148) - Mutta ollaan sinuja vain kahdesta kun muilta 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 asiala.

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

(151) Katselin kärrylnadon ovelta, ettei pihassa ollut ihmisiä ja vein kääron 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.
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 käärynladon 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 äreäästä Takakasvoisesta, tuonelan vetenpeloittavasta 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
_ainoataaka 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 that 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
perhettiä:

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 Cliffsin 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 *mikä* haluat.

(170) I cannot understand how *any one* can wish to shame the thing he loves.
(WLD 6:119)
En ymmärrä, kuinka *joku* tahtoisi 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)
*Jokainen*, jota sinä rakastat, täytyy olla ihmeellisen, ja *jokainen* tyttö, joka voi vaikuttaa toisiin sillä tavalla kuin sinä kuvailet, 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)

According to the LDCE, someone is “used mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who person is” (LDCE someone¹), 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 one² 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) ...tartottuin soita paarmojen ja määräisten 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 rivin
   yödälle 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
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."

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,

(183) Seitsemänkymmentäluvun alussa Suomen markkinoilla juhlineet ruotsalaisfirmat olivat kaatuneet toinen 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 liitetisiin toisensa 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 vatkaten.
   (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 perää melko mekaanisesti...
   (KAR 3:22)
   Since the endings are often piled up one behind the other rather mechanically...

Toistensa perää 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 kestäää 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 syöksystä tuottaa tuloksen.  
...korkeintaan kymmenenesosa muuttohaukan syöksystä 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) Sukupuolitautien 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, vääpelin 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 rakastavaisia 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 ilmaissee 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 ilmaisneet mitään...

(218) ...katseli sitä heidän puhuessaan keskenään kielä/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 käsinojan 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 avion 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 1.

*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 *yhtäläisiniä*.

(231) Kuviot ovat kuitenkin riittävän samanlaiset, jotta sorsat osaavat sekaparvissakin käyttää *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 CIDEl 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, antjakobinismi 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 virittyneisyytensä, maatuva kulmansa, paneutua sammalikolle, avata ranteensa veitsellä jolla oli leikannut sienten
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: samastumisen on vielä tuhoisampaa.

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.'

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

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 miettää 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 rule 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.

(241) Ykkönen on Harvard ja sen perässä joukko muita kuuluja amerikkalaisyliopistoja sekä pari brittiyläislyöntiä.

(242) Erkki Tuomioja (sd), Anneli Jäätteenmäki (kesk) ja Ville Itälä (kok) ovat suomalaisten ykkössuosikkit kolmen suurimpana puolueen pääministeriehdokkaiksi...
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 ilmaistelussa oli tuhonnut Eurasaian ilmavoimat (Itä-Aasian, niin sanottiin vii si 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 linnoittustoiden 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 Metallica 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* menehdyttäär?

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 Carmenin *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, Ø + 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>One + of + NP</em></th>
<th><em>Eräs</em> + elative</th>
<th><em>Yksi</em> + elative</th>
<th>Ø + partitive</th>
<th><em>Toinen</em></th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 elative 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 elative 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 *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 + elative. For more examples of eräs + NP (elative, 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 elative 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 ihmisää.

(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 niistä naisia, jotka Jeesuksen kuoltua seurasivat Mariaa.

(270) tässähän nämä lahtarin kalut ovat", läähätti yksi ja näytteli 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 elative 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 elative 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 Ø + 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.

Ø + partitive

As was already mentioned above, the third most frequent Finnish equivalent of *one + of + NP*, with 75 instances, was Ø + 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 Ø + 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 *yksileräs + 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 eteviimpä tyttöjä, mitä oppikoulusta on ikinä päässyt.

(280) Kazaa, one of the most popular unauthorised file-sharing services,...
    (ST3 6:1:60)
    Kazaa on suosituinta 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 Ø + partitive. For more examples of Ø + 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 alko niukii, 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 Ø + 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 elämystä*.

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 painavimpin lintuihin.*

(290) "Meillä on myös *Euroopan suurimpin kuuluvat maavoimat*, joille tarvitaan raskas tulituki", Nikkilä perustee.
   (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 Ø + *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 läheillä 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* + elative:

(293) ...*yksi (niistä) herkistä*

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

Therefore, including the structure Ø + *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.*
[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,

(297) ...kolmesta samanlaisesta ovesta keskimmäinen sellainen.

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

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 keskimmäinen 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.

(300) Muuan mieluisimmista oli oman näyttelyhuoneen saaminen Venetsian biennaleen vuonna 1914.
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 elative 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 mahdollisuusiamme, omaa tulevaisuuttamme.

(304) Ne ovat jokainen kuin nuocio, 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 syttyttänyt valoa.
   (LKS 1:2:26)
   Neither one of us switched on the light.

(306) Me leikimme koko illan prinssiä ja prinssessaa 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.
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 epätoivoista 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 2l. 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 repussaan 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 ilmakuin aloittaa sellaisilla sanoilla kuin minä tahdon, toivon, määärän, 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 joskus 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:
...hiljaisuuden oli tietenkin aikaansaanut joku silmäntekevien ja muiden merkkihenkilöiden ryhmästä...

...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:

"Our Annie's not one of the deep sort."

- Meidän Anniemme ei ole tuota syvällistä 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 Ø + partitive structure could have been used here, without changing the meaning of the sentence too much. Therefore, tuo 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:

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...

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

Se oli ainoa sentapainen, jonka olen löytänyt.

(TAR 1920:3)

and it's the only one of its kind I've seen.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>One</em>₂ (determiner)</th>
<th><em>Yksi</em></th>
<th><em>Eräs</em></th>
<th><em>Toinen</em></th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>1009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* where 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 vievänäsä 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 (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)
Eräää 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 were 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 katseelee 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 lähkössä 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 one2 (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 one₂ (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 isäntäänsä 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 kapioitaan, 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.

(346) One day the world would recognize him.

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 yksileräs 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 (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.

(348) Markku käsiki niiden pitää siitä asiasta suunsa kiinni eikä leikilläänkään sanoa ainoatakaan sanaa Tainan kuullen,

(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.

"Mitä taas opus 30:een tulee, ainoaksi pähkäiltäväksi jää, tuleeko väliaika kuudennen vai seitsemännän, 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 yksileräs viehätys

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 sanaakan/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 mokin *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* (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* (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* Thothmes 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 *one*₂ (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:
The two examples (359) and (360) above present the two different types of Finnish equivalents, 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 aseistaatuneet, 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 (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 one₂ (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 selvä, ja muutamia ihmisiä, niin tietenkin.

(367) Muutaman juoksun jälkeen suurin osa ryhmää oli siirtynyttä 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) - aloitellesani 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 Erkki paras kaveri joskus olinkin, minä sanoin. 
(TRI 2:1:136) 
"Actually, I'm no boozer, 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 *one* (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 *aitoinaan*. 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 *one* (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 tykkäänään 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* ymmärssin 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)  
*Ensinnäsinä 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 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 sisarosuudest 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 paljain 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:
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 One3 (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 one3 (generic pronoun).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One3 (generic pronoun)</th>
<th>Impersonal construction</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ilmakuksia.

(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 one₁ (pronoun) and one₃ (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 one₁ (pronoun) or one₃ (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:

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* (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 ääreeni ja katsella sitä."

(404) Hierarkkisisissä 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) Ruumillisina oireina esiintyy näkökyvyn tai kuulon katoaminen, psykogeenisia halvauskia ja lihaksiston velttouutta...
   (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 lähempänä 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 kuolon 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 säästettävää 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 tiedetty, mitä heille sen jälkeen tapahtui, mutta 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 one₃ (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 minnekaään, vaikka matkan jatkaminen ei olisikaan ollut
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* (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*)
- Ø, 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)
- Ø + 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*)

- Ø, 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*).

*One₂* (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 phase *one moment* (e.g. *Stay for one moment, please*)

- Ø, 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*)

- *ensinnäkin*, 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 in 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 envolvement 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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HVK – Paavo Haavikko *Lumeton aika* (1964)
JPL – Eeva Joenpelto *Neito kulkee vetten päällä* (1955)
JUT – Eino Jutikkala *Suomen historia* (1966)
KAR – Fred Karlsson *Suomen kielioppia* (1982)
KNK – Anita Konkka *Hullun taivaassa* (1988)
LAN – Leena Lander *Lankeaa pitkä varjo* (1986)
LIN – Väinö Linna *Tuntematon sotilas* (1954)
MER – Veijo Meri *Manillaköysi* (1957)
MSK – Various articles on music
PEK – Toivo Pekkanen *Nuoruuteni* (1953)
PSL – Arto Paasilinna *Ulvova mylläri* (1981)
PTL – Kalle Päätalo *Koillismaa* (1960)
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SIM – Kirsi Simonsuuri *Paholaispoika* (1986)
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TDE – *Scientific dissertation abstracts*
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TUO – *Suomen käänneissanakirja (johdanto)* (1971)
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SHF – R. C. Sherriff *Journey’s End* (1929)
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WDR – Thornton Wilder *Our Town* (1938)
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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 havaittivat, että kefeidien kirkkaus vaihtelee enemmän kuin oli oletettu, sillä niitä olikin yhden sijasta kahta eri typää.

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 vanhaltia pitkähampaiselta vaimolta...

(JPL 12:128)

one she had received from the long-toothed woman...

...sanoo jalkapalloilumme päävalmentaja Olavi Laaksonen, 48, itse 21 A-maottelun ja yhden B-maottelun maalivahht.

(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 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, vajaat 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 *yhdet* 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:

Mainitussa 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 lähti 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 kestämään samanalaisen 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.
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.

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?

Oletko sinä ainoa, joka ei pelkää jäädä?

[---] Emily was not the only one.

She was alone, and I was the only one with her.

Madame Trivella was her main teacher and guide during these first two years, but she was not the only one.

Madame Trivella oli Marian pääopettaja ja opastaja, mutta ei suinkaan ainoa.

Englannissa on vain yksi, genetiivi kuten Bill/s.

English has only one, the genitive, as in Bill/s.

ja vain yksi kaatui tulessa, vaikka vääpeli ja hänen miehensä olivat ainakin yhtä pahoissa paikoissa kuin muut.

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 laivalaan.

[---] 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.

A miniature sheet has only a few stamps in it, and sometimes only one.

Appendix 1f (one [alone] - adjective + one - Ø)

Tumma kysyi käytännö alkoholia, viihdööhyvin töissä, millaiset perhesuhteet minulla on...
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.

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.

Hiukkasfysiikka on siis huikaisevan kallista tiedettä, mutta myös tuloksekasta.

Kun yksi selitys on saatu valmiiksi, siirrytään rakentamaan seuraavaa.

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.

That summer was a long one, the weather the same day after day.

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 pääseet.

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.

sillä kahden murteen tai koodin raja on olennaisesti mielivaltainen.

Palo- ja pelastustoimen apuna on neljä sopimuspalokuntaa, joista vanhin, Hämeenlinnan VPK, perustettiin jo vuonna 1873.

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 maritiime.

Appendix 1g (another one - toinen)

Nokian mukaan Thaksin teki kaksi "normaalia liikevierailua" Suomeen vuonna 1992 ja toisen "1990-luvun puolivälin tienoilla"...

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 siveli 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 päätäväisyyttä.

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 kulkein 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-levyjä leipälautasina...

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 seinä.

(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 pöytä.

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.

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.

Ralph oli asunu t monissa taloissa, mutta tämän hän muisti erikoisen selvästi sen vuoksi, että hän oli sieltä lähtenyt kouluun.

Unessa ihmetelin, että kumpi Mannerheim oli oikea, sekö joka kuoli kauan sitten, vai tämä jonka hautajaisiin ihmiset jonottivat Mechelininkadulla.

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.

"If we can make this one stick in an elderly multigravida with a history of rejecting females, we've really got it right."

"Jos me saisimme tämän yhden nappaamaan vanhenevaan moniraskautiseen jolla on naispuolisia hylkivä menneisyys, niin olisimme todella onnistuneet."

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.

Tätä rantaa taas reunustivat miltei koko matkan tummat kalliot jotka laskeutuivat mereen joko kapeina kivitörminä tai äkkijyrkänteinä.

Appendix 1I (which one)

"Which one should we see?"

"Mitä elokuvaa me menemme katsomaan

Kysyn mitä mies suosittelisi, vaikka en aikonutkaan ostaa.

Appendix 1m (one [alone] - other equivalents - noun)

But if you tried to move one, you found it was fixed to the floor.
Jos tuolla kuitenkin yritti siirtää, kävi ilmi, että se oli pultattu lattiaan.

Libeskind is not going to let this one slip through his fingers.

Libeskind ei aio antaa tämän projektiin luisua sormistaan.

...heidät vihittäisiin avioliittoon pitäjän vanhassa kirkossa, uusi kirkko oli siihen liian suuri ja kolkko.

...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.

Koimmastavampi esimerkki on ammattitaito.

OSBORNE: Is this the best one?

OSBORNE: Tämäkö on paras sänky?

Malcolm went sideways over a table, an ordinary wooden one, and a glass or glasses dropped to the floor.

Malcolm rojahti kyljelleen pöydälle, tavalliselle puupöydälle, ja lasi tai laseja putosi lattialle.

"I have one and I know."

"Minulla on valionarttu ja minä tiedän."

...without looking much more like one than the beaten-up chunk of stone that had stood there before.

...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.

one appeared puzzled, the other annoyed.

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.

Heidän kasvonsa olivat lähekkän - toiset kylmät, kuolemankalpeat, fanaattiset, mielettömät, toiset pergamentin väriset, äänettömäään ärinäään jähmettyneet.

Toinen pyyhkäisee sohjolunta olkapäältään, toinen hipaisee kaulassaan roikkuva roikkuva jalometallista pientä ristää, ikäänkuin varmistaakseen, että usko on vielä tallella.

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 istuma 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 haukottelemasta, 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 pääalle? 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 näytellä intohimoa, jota en tunne, mutta *sitä,* mikä polttaa minua kuin tuli, en kykene näyttelemään.

"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 toimien ja hänen organisaatiensa 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 päälaen molemmin puolin.

Onkohan se niin etti 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 tieteen juuri *sen*, jota kuulee käytettävän kotiympräistössään, erityisesti samanikäisten lasten joukossa.

**Appendix 1p (one [alone] - other equivalents - *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 1:2:111)

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 aikaan...

(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 paremaksi, elämän ja kuoleman herraksi, jonka käsissä säätyn 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)

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)
Eräät nokkaa taas kaar tuu ylöspäin.

One has an ominous picture of soldiers in gas masks and carries the warning:
(ST3 3:4:83)
Eräässä lehtisuossa 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 3:3:11:46)
- Me lännessä teemme sen virheen, että pidämme kaikkia islamilaisjärjestöjä suljettuina kuppkuntina, 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 11:1:33)
kukaan ei tuntunut tietävän kuinka paljon sääteilyä ilmassa oli tai edes mitä sääteily 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 heterkellä näköpiirissä ei ollut viskiä eikä liiöin 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 possible 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
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.

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.

Mutta kuule, Lata, sinun kasvoistasi ei arvaisi että sinulla on vielä tenttisuorittamatta.

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 arvaisi epällä.

What we want is someone no one would suspect.

Appendix 1v (one in + numeral)

Vain yksi neljästä ei pelaa.

Only one in four do not play at all.

Yksi sadasta hakijasta pääsi Suomen Joutsenelle

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.

Leppävaaran koulussa neljäsosa oppilaista on maahanmuuttajataustaisia.

One in four of the pupils at Leppävaara Secondary School comes from an immigrant background.
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 jääkäirykmentin varusmiehistä on keskeytänyt asepalveluksensa.

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.

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.

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.

"Ne ovat hyviä", hän sanoi. "Ne telmivät ja laskevat leikkiä ja rakastavat toisiaan.

Kädet, joita hän hieroskeli hermostuneesti toisistaan vasten, olivat ruskeitten täplien peitossa ja sormien kynnet olivat paksut ja halkeilleet.

Hands which she rubbed nervously against one another were covered with browns 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.

Oli iltoja, jolloin heidän oli kohtauspaikalle saavuttuaan pakko sivututtaa toisensa ilmettäkään muuttamatta,

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.

JIMMY: Luulen, että sinä ja minä ymmärrämme toisiamme oikein hyvin.

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 hahmonsa 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 Ecclestenen *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 neon valo.
(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 rasistisella 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
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 rupatellevan äänekään ryhmän laidalle; niistä näytti aina loistavan sisäisen jännityksen rajuus tai valmius kihtymykseen.

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 jälkeenpäin hänen muistoonsa 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 valitusta 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 musiikinhistorian merkittävämpiä - 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, 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 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 yhtäkään elävänkään 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 tärkeimpää 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 vireäläitteilyjyhdyskunta, 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 kaveriitasi.

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 Napoleonistia ja ryhtyvä sisällissotaan, mutta kun tohtori Gibbs on maan parhaita asiantuntijoita, hän on luopunut toivosta.

Kirjailija Ilmari Kianto (1874-1970) on suomalainen 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 toistaa kulmakarvaansa, työnsi sitä vastakarvaan niin ettei 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 näyttämöllä hänen toinen silmänsä leveäläisen 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.
"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 näytti, että 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 buggered 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)

Kemi an alan yritysjättiläinen Bayer joutuu vastaamaan skandaalimaiseen selvityspröykön.

Bernardo Arnoso, 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 kuinka ystävä Bernardo Arnoso 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 seisoi siirreldävän ahjonsa vieressä takomassa suoraksi aidan taipunutta rautasäletöttä.

Samoin henkilö- ja tavaraliikenteelle merkittävää pääraata 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 tunsi halua mennä klosettikomeroon ja lukea sen siellä.

Ja pulumraato 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 tundi 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.

(HS 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 Luxemburgissassa.

(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 valtiopäivässäädyn oli allekirjoitettava mahtipontisia ulkopoliittisia julistuksia tai myönnettävää 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 tärkeimpinä tekijöihin, ja pelaamisen ja internetin tutkimisen kaltaiset puuhat 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.
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.

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.

Appendix 2h (one + of + NP – niitä)

hän oli niitä ihmisät jotka äkkiä osasivat työntää pienhen juuren mihin vain.

He was one of those people who knew how to put down roots wherever he went.

Hän oli niitä harvinaisia ihmisät, jotka eivät kauan siedä nähdä epäröimistä

He was one of those who can't endure a moment's hesitation.

Niitä ihmisät joita elämä läräväliisesti hioo kahden nollan hiekkapaperilla.

One of those life patiently smoothes down with double-O sandpaper.

Se oli niitä uusia kevääja ja helppoja, jotka käytännöllisesti hoitivat koko kuvaamisen tähtäämistä lukuun ottamatta itsekseen.

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.

"The question is naturally one of resources.

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 kokemattommuudesta. Jos ei ole totuttu seksitauteja tutkimaa, ruvetaan sitten miettimään, mikä testi otetaan.
"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)
Eräässä hän on pukeutunut yhdeksi omista rakennuksistaan.

Appendix 2j (one + of +NP - muuan)

Kuningatar Kristiina, muuan maailmanhistorian mielenkiintoisimpia naishahmoja, harrasti enemmän loisteluita juhlia, henkeviä keskusteluja ja uskonollista 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.

Suurrealismin 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?
(IPV 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 kaikkea 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 vastuulessa 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 itsekseen omia voittojaan ja häviöitäan.
  (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 päätteemalla.
  (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 käytetty 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)

Maalaussessa saattaa pitää 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 syöttä 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 päätöstudintoa 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 (one₂ (determiner) – eräs)

Taksvärkkiteini tuli yhdeksältä eräänä torstaiaamuna, hiukan jälkeen Marjaleenan koululle lähdon.

(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 leveänä 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 kuikaus, 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 vaikeusia pitää lopauksensa 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 eräästä toimialalta rakentamaan samannimisen valaan muotoisen jokiristeilyalueen, 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 perää, 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 (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, vetoomus 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.

He knew without looking that one compartment contained three ten-markka notes and the other a few soiled photographs.

Appendix 3d (one2 (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)

Huuhtoihin ja naurunremakkaan herännyt Samad kiskoi univormun ylleen ja puristi kätensä aseen 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 rättistä 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 virtanaäänessä ja laulutaitonsa kehittämiseen.

Appendix 3e (one2 (determiner) – jokuljokin)

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 projektti 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 tyynnitteli 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 jonkin aamuna voi herätä putoavien lumihiuutaleiden 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 jonkin päivänä lastenlapsilleen, kuten isoisänän 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 geenejä - ja rahaa - sellaisten ultranopeiden DNA-analyysitekniikoiden testaamiseen, jotka saattavat jonakin päivänä mahdollistaa jokaiselle ihmiselle oman genonisaa kartan.

That he would return one day to marry me.

(FOW 21:30)

Että hän palaisi jonakin päivänä mennäkseen naimisiin kanssani.

Appendix 3f (one₂ (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 ainoa 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, mut 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 annoin kaalan leikata itseäni tuolla ainoalla äkkinäkäyksellä?

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 kuriisti 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 hyppää yhdellä jalalla takaisin sänkyyyn.

Appendix 3g (one₂ (determiner) – kerran)

"Kerran" tuli kävelyreikkään 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 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 täätä liioittelusta; kerran hän oli jopa tuntevinaan "kainalon hajun" eräässä 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 (one₂ (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 nikotiniaaltistus 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 kolmannen...

(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 voi 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 (one₂ (determiner) – muuan)

One critic called it "a minimalist study in shades of blue". (ST3 1:5:24)
Muuan kritikko kutsui sitä "minimalistiseksi tutkielmaksi sinisen eri sävyistä".

One Harvard computer, Annie Jump Cannon, used her repetitive acquaintance with the stars to device a system of stellar classifications so practical that it is still in use today. (SCI 8:4:60)
Annie Jump Cannon, muuan Harvardin laskijoista, hyödyksi jokapäiväistä tuttavuuttaan tähtien kanssa laatimalla tähtien spektriluokitukseksi, 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 ilota loon 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 aikalaistaitelija kuvaili aitiossa istujaa "yhdeksi niistä naisista, joilla on helmenvalkeat posket ja silmissään väljehtyneen intohymen intohimon palo...vihättävä, mitätön, suloinen ja typerä."

There was a light in one window upstairs. (FLK 10:189)
Muuan yläkerran ikkuna oli valaistu.

Appendix 3j (one₂ (determiner) – parimuutama)

We've got one or two town drunks, but they're always having remorses every time an evangelist comes to town. (WDR 1:6:23)
Meillä on pari kaupunginjuoppoa, mutta he tulevat katumapääle aina kun joku herätyssaarnaaja saapuu kaupunkiin.

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 pääärungosta 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 paria anglisismia - esimerkiksi Treville, joka oli heidän pääämääränsä.

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 ryntäjäisiin kuin muutamia 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 ja kirjoittaa hyödyllisiä kirjoja.

Appendix 3k (one2 (determiner) – joskus)

ennenvanhaan olin tavannut seisoksella asemalla katselemassa junia ja ihmisitä jotka olivat lähössä jonneko pois tai tulossa jostakin, suuresta maailmasta, joka minuakin oli odottamassa ja jonne joskus vielä lähtisim.

(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 yhteenaikaan 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)
Yhteenaikaan 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 yhteenaikaan 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 pähkinäasdollalla, että pensaan puuaineeksi 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)
Ensinnäikään 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)
Ensiksiin säi - kesä oli tullut kuumana ja kuivana, aurinko vaikutti pölyiseltä.

Appendix 3n (to one side)

Hän suoristi selkäänsä, siirtyi yöpöytälaitikkonsa 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.
The doctor put the journal to one side.

As they blinked their eyes they could see a group of military policemen, a lieutenant and an army judge standing off to one side.

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:

One could refuse to clean that room, clear that patch of earth; one could walk into another room altogether, choose another scene.

"Oli niin mukavaa, kun ei tienne, mitä päivä toisi tullessaan", hän sanoi.

"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.

One had to tie a scarf under one's chin, lose all one's teeth, and acquire a large and flabby stomach.

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.

One could hear the child's piercing cry from indoors
but it should be remembered that in Scandinavia one can enjoy long sunny spells for almost twenty-four hours a day.

**Appendix 4b (One₃ (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.

Ihmisellä ei saa olla inhimillistä kiintymystä - tai pikemminkin hän 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.

"Mutta jos ihminen elää vain itsenäisänä varten, Harry, niin hän maksaa hirvittävän hinnan siitä", sanoi maalari.

What more can one want?

Mitä enempää me voimme vaatia?

Itse tehdyt laatikot ovat suomalaista ruokaa parhaimmillaan: terveellisiä ja helpompitöisiä kuin usein tulemme ajatelleeksikaan, ja lisäksi ne ovat tavattoman edullisia.

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.

"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."

"Niin paljon murhetta kuin elämää 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.

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 tunsi 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 (One₃ (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 määrävät, että tietyllä hetkellä ottelija kärssii 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 siveellisistä mielipiteitään niihden johdosta.

Appendix 4e (One₃ (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.