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Swiss Accident Prevention Meets NMT: An Evaluation of Machine Translated Texts with a Focus on Helvetica

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Abstract

Neural Machine Translation has changed the game of machine translation. The advancements achieved in the past couple of years has led to the creation of NMT systems that are capable of producing very fluent outputs. This work aims to investigate how two of the market leaders of commercial NMT systems perform when translating region specific language features. Helvetisms in the Swiss accident prevention domain and their translations to Italian is the main focus of this work. The results of the experiments conducted show that the reference translation is still the preferred translation of native speakers but the NMT systems are already capable of translating Helvetisms.

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List of Abbreviations

- MT Machine Translation
- NMT Neural Machine Translation
- SMT Statistical Machine Translation

1 Introduction

The need to express one's thoughts and share one's experiences is a characteristic that is inherent to all human beings from different walks of life, socioeconomic situation, or culture. This need for expression can be through many mediums, from something as simple as nodding one's head to an elaborate creative or scientific work. Right in the middle of this web of possibilities for expression sits language. Whether language is just one of the means to an end or if it is an end in itself is something that I would not be going into in this work. What I will be focusing on instead is the interface between natural languages and technology.

This work aims to explore how the current state-of-the-art of machine translation performs when it is presented with culture specific language characteristics. It also looks into the prevalence of one of these distinctive features in the standardized form of the language that will be studied.

1.1 The Whys: Motivation

The topic that this work aims to tackle looks into both the linguistic and technological aspects of Helvetisms, investigates the presence of these linguistic features in the accident prevention domain, and checks to see whether Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems are able to translate these Helvetisms into another national language of Switzerland. Helvetisms are defined here in this work as culture specific language features found in the national variant of the German language used in Switzerland. See Section 1.2.1 for further elaboration on these language features.

Accident prevention, being an essential domain that ensures the safety of people in different aspects of life, is an apt specimen for an analysis on how texts from this domain are translated by easily accessible and state-of-the-art online translation tools. The availability of parallel texts in German, French, and Italian is one of the main reasons why the publications from the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention [BFU, 2020] have been chosen for this study. The information that they disseminate are also geographically and socio-politically adapted to the Swiss context. See Section

1.2.2 for a general overview on accident prevention and on the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention.

As for the NMT systems that will be tested, the two most prominent online tools have been chosen for this study. When one talks about translating something quickly online, the most go-to web tool nowadays are either Google Translate or DeepL. Both Google Translate and DeepL are NMT systems, with the former offering translations for over 100 languages [Google LLC, 2006], while the latter currently offers translations for 12 languages that are mostly European [DeepL GmbH, 2017]. In terms of translation quality, both are also considered as among the best commercial NMT Systems at the time of writing this work.

The language choice was motivated by a couple of factors. The German-Italian language pair has been chosen mainly to investigate the Helvetisms that occur in Swiss German and because the source text is written in German. The extremely unique period during which this work was conceived has led me to pick Italian as the target language due to my already known network of people who grew up in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland and have Italian as their mother tongue. Due to the limitations in mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic, having a trusted network from whom I can gather data without having the need to personally meet them for reasons of formality and protocol was one of the deciding factors, along with my proficiency in Italian and my interest in the differences between the Italian spoken and written in Italy and the one spoken and written in Switzerland.

According to the latest census of the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland in 2018, 672'611 out of 8'356'225 inhabitants identify Italian as one of their main languages [Federal Statistics Office of Switzerland, 2020]. Even though the figures of Italian-speaking residents makes up but 8% of the whole Swiss population and is overshadowed by French and an amalgamation of different languages categorized under Other Languages, it is important to note that Italian is also the official language used in the Canton of Ticino. Based on personal experience and accounts of my Italian-speaking circle, it is often the case that some service providers only have customer support for German, French, and English, which in turn leaves out the Italian speaking population in Switzerland relying on their second or third languages. This semblance of Italian being set aside in certain cases, has also fueled my interest in choosing Italian as the target language for the experiments that are conducted for this work.

This exploratory work intends to contribute some insights on Helvetisms and how, or if, top NMT systems are able to translate them. In a bigger picture, pluricentrism in the most spoken languages in the world is abound. English, being the most

spoken language in the world (including non-native speakers) according to Ethnologue [Eberhard et al., 2020] also has different regional characteristics. Take for example: “a small vehicle with an open part at the back in which goods can be carried” Cambridge Dictionary [n.d.a] is a “pick-up truck” to both American English and British English speakers, while it is a “ute” (an abbreviation for utility vehicle) to Australian English and New Zealand English speakers [Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.b].

1.2 Theoretical Background

A triad of key aspects will be dealt with in this study, namely Helvetisms, the accident prevention domain, and neural machine translation. This section presents some background knowledge on these three categories in order to provide context.

1.2.1 Helvetisms in Swiss German

The diglossia in the German-speaking part of Switzerland is an every day reality that all residents of that geographical area face. The divide between dialect and standard language use can be easily noticed just by taking an afternoon walk in a populated area or riding public transport and overhearing people talking in their dialect, while at the same time one sees printed advertisements in Standard German for the former and while one reads a daily tabloid or newspaper printed in Standard German for the latter. As Ammon et al. [2016] very well puts it: “Der Dialekt ist allgemein die Sprache der Nähe, während die Standardsprache die Sprache der Distanz ist” [The dialect is, in general, the language of familiarity and of belongingness, while the standard language is that of formality and of aloofness], the use of the standard language in the spoken form is not a popular choice among the majority of Swiss Germans. Given the strong tendency of Swiss German speakers to use their dialect in their day to day interactions, it is but normal that lexical and morpho-syntactic materials from the dialects would also cross-over to the standard variant mostly used in the written form. This crossing over of linguistic elements and other influences in the written form of Swiss German will be further discussed below.

The language features unique to the Swiss variant of German are called Helvetisms. These Helvetisms occur in different aspects of Swiss German such as pronunciation, orthography, word formation, vocabulary, and the use of the language itself [Bickel and Landolt, 2012]. Rash [2002] lists six subcategories of Helvetisms namely:

1. Orthographic Helvetisms
2. Phonological Helvetisms
3. Morphological Helvetisms
4. Syntactic Helvetisms
5. Lexical Helvetisms
6. Semantic Helvetisms

She also provided a sample Swiss German text from the gastronomy domain and highlighted the presence of vocabulary words from the dialects, French, and English.

Bickel and Landolt [2012] attribute the existence of Helvetisms to a number of different factors. One being the distribution of German speakers in different countries and that a country's border also marks the the limits of a certain variant. Another factor they mentioned is the educational system. Each Canton is responsible for its own school system, but in general the Swiss educational tradition fosters a written form of German that is quite different from the other national variants. The state also influences the Swiss German language, in that it keeps tab on the standardized terminologies and writing conventions used within the Swiss Confederation. Finally, as mentioned above, the dialect plays a big role in the creation of Helvetisms.

Since this study concentrates on lexical Helvetisms in documents from the accident prevention domain, any further mention of the word Helvetisms will pertain to the lexical ones unless explicitly stated otherwise.

The dictionary “Schweizerhochdeutsch : Wörterbuch der Standardsprache in der deutschen Schweiz” [Swiss Standard German: A Dictionary of the Standard Language in the German-speaking Part of Switzerland] [Bickel, 2012] published by Duden and the Schweizerischer Verein für die deutsche Sprache (an association that focuses on the preservation and promotion of the German language spoken in Switzerland [Schweizerischer Verein für die deutsche Sprache SVDS, n.d.]) lists around 3,000 lexical Helvetisms on its first publication in 2012. A second edition was also published in 2018 [Bickel, 2018], which contains about 500 additional lexical Helvetisms.

1.2.2 Accident Prevention

Security and safety fall on the second most important tier in Maslow's hierarchy of needs [McLeod, 2007]. An integral part of fulfilling this need is to find ways on how to avoid untoward events than can lead to people getting hurt or even claim a person's life. New possibilities for mobility and pastime activities come out every year, with those come along new regulations to be followed in order to ensure the safety of the persons trying these new options out. Even existing regulations for safety need to be updated in order to keep up with the ever changing circumstances in our day to day life. Just take for example the very floor one is standing on or the chair one is sitting on, these may seem negligible at first glance but its safety has surely been tested before it was deemed ready for use.

According to one of the databases of the National Center for Biotechnology Information of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NCBI) called MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), accident prevention pertains to "Efforts and designs to reduce the incidence of unexpected undesirable events in various environments and situations" [National Center for Biotechnology Information, n.d.]. Segen's Medical Dictionary defines accident prevention as: "A generic term for the promotion of safety and prevention of accidents in all areas of life at work, in the home, and on the roads, in schools, at leisure and on (or near) water" [TheFreeDictionary.com, 2011].

The main authority in accident prevention in Switzerland is the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention headquartered in Bern. It is a publicly appointed council that oversees the dissemination of valuable information on accident prevention through regular publications, training, and campaigns. The council also conducts studies aimed at improving the quality of accident prevention in Switzerland.

1.2.3 Neural Machine Translation and its Evaluation

The years 2016 and 2017 have brought about a leap in the state of the art for machine translation. Google Translate has deployed its first NMT system in 2016, while DeepL released its own implementation in 2017. Neural machine translation has become the newest and hottest technique in machine translation. The research world also saw an abrupt shift from the prevalence of the use of statistical machine translation techniques to neural machine translation techniques.

Before delving deeper into NMT and the approaches taken to assess its output, a brief overview of the history of machine translation is called for in order to give context into the advancements of this field. The short history of machine translation

that I will be presenting below has been adapted from Koehn [2009] and Koehn [2017].

One of the most famous lines written about machine translation by one of its pioneers goes like this:

When I look at an article in Russian, I say: ‘This is really written in English, but it has been coded in some strange symbols. I will now proceed to decode’. [Weaver, 1955]

Machine translation dates back to the early days of electronic computers and has been inspired by the search for a way to decipher the German Enigma code during World War II [Koehn, 2009]. From then on, research on machine translation has had its fare share of successes and hurdles faced, some of which have been surmounted while others are still yet to be overcome. Its meek beginnings was met with great enthusiasm on the one hand and the Georgetown Experiment conducted in the 1950s (see Hutchins [2004] for a detailed description of its first public demonstration) has reaped results that pointed towards the conclusion that the Russian to English translation problem was almost cracked. On the other hand, the advancements of machine translation was also met with skepticism and the ALPAC report of 1966 [ALPAC Languages, 1966] curtailed its further development for almost a decade. With dwindled research funding, the machine translation frontier was furthered by the creation of commercial translation systems that prompted experiments on different techniques like the use of interlingua, example-based translations and translation memory. These efforts then eventually led to the development of statistical machine translation. SMT was the state of the art for about 20 years before NMT took its spotlight away.

Much like the history of machine translation, the research on neural networks has also met bumps on the road, mainly because of the limited computational resources that were at hand back then. The resurfacing of neural networks came with their integration to SMT systems in [Schwenk, 2007] and also in parallel to the improved computational capacity of the hardware that became available in the past decade. Although it still took some years before the efforts in using neural networks bore fruit, it quickly changed the face of machine translation after successful results started to grow by the numbers.

Within a year or two, the entire research field of machine translation went neural. To give some indication of the speed of change: At the shared task for machine translation organized by the Conference on Machine Translation (WMT), only one pure neural machine translation sys-

tem was submitted in 2015. It was competitive, but outperformed by traditional statistical systems. A year later, in 2016, a neural machine translation system won in almost all language pairs. In 2017, almost all submissions were neural machine translation systems. [Koehn, 2017]

Wu et al. [2016] defines Neural Machine Translation (NMT) as “an end-to-end learning approach for automated translation, with the potential to overcome many of the weaknesses of conventional phrase-based translation systems”. Bahdanau et al. [2015] further elaborates that in contrast to SMT systems, an NMT system “attempts to build and train a single, large neural network that reads a sentence and outputs a correct translation”. NMT is also defined in Brownlee [2017]’s website on Machine Learning as “the use of neural network models to learn a statistical model for machine translation”. The above mentioned end-to-end approach is one of the main strengths of NMT, in that it directly learns the “mapping from input text to associated output text” [Wu et al., 2016] and requires just a single model for the translation. NMT also exploits the expressiveness of neural networks and the power of deep learning (i.e. using multiple layers of neural networks with non-linear features). Wu et al. [2016] lists down three fundamental disadvantages of NMT systems, namely: “its slower training and inference speed, ineffectiveness in dealing with rare words, and sometimes failure to translate all words in the source sentence.”

The shift to NMT has brought about a new boom in the machine translation industry with some claiming to have achieved human parity (see Hassan et al. [2018]) and some refining the methods and finding new ways on how to better evaluate NMT outputs, such as expanding manual evaluation to the document level in order to better measure the quality of NMT output (see Läubli et al. [2018]). Looking at both sides of the coin, the evaluation of machine translated texts still remains an open topic. Chatzikoumi [2020]’s survey on the current metrics used to evaluate machine translation provides a comprehensive list of the current techniques and best practices in MT evaluation.

Manual evaluation of NMT output quality can be generally divided into evaluating its adequacy given a source text or its fluency. Despite many attempts made and being made towards the creation of an automatic evaluation that is at par with manual evaluation, manual evaluation still remains the gold standard for evaluating machine translation [Barrault et al., 2019]. After all, the numbers that the automatic evaluation systems churn out are of little importance if their interpretations are not clear and if what is being compared are not really the same. This being said does not discount the important role that automatic evaluation plays during the development

of MT systems, in that it is the most cost and time efficient way to know how a system in development is doing. The BLEU metric [Papineni et al., 2002] is still the most go-to automatic evaluation technique even though it is almost two decades old.

1.3 Research Questions

The questions that this study aims to answer are as follows:

1. Do Helvetisms occur in texts from the accident prevention domain in Switzerland? If so, how many?
2. How do general purpose NMT systems fare in translating texts from the accident prevention domain?
3. Which translation is favored by Swiss Italian native speakers?
4. Are general purpose NMT systems capable of translating Helvetisms?
5. Which of the two most prominent general purpose NMT systems perform better in translating Helvetisms?

1.4 Hypotheses

Based on already existing literature, some proposals have also been formulated as possible answers to the research questions that this work aims to answer. The hypotheses are as follows:

1. Helvetisms occur in texts coming from the accident prevention domain, albeit few.

Helvetisms, being a natural part of the written Swiss German language, will also occur even in domain specific or technical texts. Previous studies investigating the occurrence of Helvetisms in newspaper articles published in the German-speaking part of Switzerland have ascertained that opinion-oriented articles contain more Helvetisms than fact-oriented ones (see Ehrsam-Neff [2006] and Haasnoot [2017]). The conclusions drawn from those two studies led me to hypothesize that articles from the accident prevention domain, being types of texts that lean toward the technical and the factual themes contain few Helvetisms.

2. DeepL performs better in translating data from the accident prevention domain.

DeepL was proven to deliver better translations than Google Translate both in terms of adequacy and fluency in Tavosanis [2019]. The previous work looked into the translation quality of both systems in translating newspaper articles from English to Italian. Focusing on a specific domain and a specific linguistic phenomenon may not work well for general purpose NMT systems but given DeepL’s track record, I am assuming that it will fare better than Google Translate in the use cases I am studying.

3. Swiss Italian native speakers prefer human translations.

Despite what many say about DeepL and Google Translate delivering very good translations, native speakers of a target language will still prefer human translations. A study conducted by the Swiss Federal Chancellery supports this, in that many cultural nuances of the language (in this case country specific vocabulary) are still not accurately translated by NMT systems [Wyman et al., 2019].

4. General purpose NMT systems are not able to correctly translate Helvetisms.

Given that the systems studied do not have a model specific to Swiss German, many Swiss specific words may not be translated correctly.

5. DeepL fares better than Google Translate in translating Helvetisms.

DeepL’s track record (see explanation in hypothesis 2) would make one hypothesize that it would also do well in translating regional language features.

1.5 What is In and What is Out: Scope and Delimitation

This work sets-out to investigate whether Helvetisms are used in the domain of accident prevention in Switzerland and if this linguistic phenomenon is correctly dealt with by two of the market leaders using general purpose NMT systems namely, DeepL [DeepL GmbH, 2017] and Google Translate [Google LLC, 2006]. The language pair chosen for this study is German (DE) and Italian (IT), while the translation direction that will be investigated will only be from German to Italian (DE → IT). As no existing literature written in English on the topic of this study has been found, this work also aims to contribute to the body of work dedicated to the

study of the characteristic features of Standard German in Switzerland and how NMT systems fare in translating these features.

Helvetisms are specific features in the Swiss Standard German language that differentiates this national variant from the other standard German variants. This phenomenon occurs in different levels of linguistic structures. The type of Helvetisms that will be focused on in this study are lexical Helvetisms.

The data that will be dealt with in this work comes from the accident prevention domain in Switzerland published by the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention [BFU, 2020]. Only materials with official translations have been selected and was limited to those that were published from 2017 to the first quarter of 2020.

This work will not touch upon Helvetisms that occur in the Swiss variant of Italian and the Swiss variant of French.

Since this work will be focusing on materials derived from printed texts, I will be focusing on the written form of the German language in Switzerland that is used by the Swiss media, different Swiss government agencies, and Swiss academic institutions.

Due to constraints in time and resources, this work only deals with a count-based measurement of the manual evaluations conducted. A differentiation between accuracy and fluency of the material presented to the respondents was also not clearly delineated in the survey process. This choice was taken on purpose in order to balance the effort that the respondents would have to exert in answering the questionnaires.

This work looks into lexical Helvetisms as one whole category and will not go into its sub-classifications.

1.6 What is in Store: Thesis Structure

This thesis consists of six chapters, the first one contains an overview of the whole work, the research questions to be answered and the hypotheses for testing, and a theoretical background on Helvetisms, the accident prevention domain, and NMT. A review of related literature, three of which written in the past three years and another two dating back to 2006 and 2001, is presented in the second chapter. Chapter 3 tackles the methodology employed in the preparation of the data for analysis, the identification of Helvetisms in the selected texts, and the evaluation of the machine translated texts. The fourth chapter presents the findings acquired, while the fifth

chapter expounds on the findings and provides an analysis and synthesis on what has been learned in the course of this study. Chapter 6 summarizes the most important points that can be taken from this study and also suggests possible topics that can be focused on in future studies.

2 Shoulders of Giants, Stepping Stones, and Trailblazers: Review of Related Literature

This section will elaborate on the five key literature that served as stepping stones to the conception of this work. Since there was no prior research found that dealt exactly with all the aspects taken into consideration for this work, I have chosen five studies that took-up topics closest to what I am investigating. Three of these studies are written in German (namely: Bericht DeepL-Test Auswertung der Testergebnisse und Empfehlungen der Arbeitsgruppe “Maschinelle Übersetzung” [Report on the DeepL Test Analysis of the Test Results and Recommendations of the Machine Translation Working Group] [Wyman et al., 2019], Vor lauter Helvetismen die Standardsprache nicht mehr sehen! Eine korpuslinguistische Forschung zum Gebrauch von Helvetismen im Tagesanzeiger [Because of Helvetisms the Standard Language is no Longer Visible: A Corpus Linguistic Research on the Use of Helvetisms in the Tages-Anzeiger] [Haasnoot, 2017], and Helvetismen in der Schweizer Tageszeitung *Blick* [Helvetisms in the Swiss Daily Newspaper *Blick*] [Ehrsam-Neff, 2006]), while the other two are in Italian (namely: Valutazione umana di Google Traduttore e DeepL per le traduzioni di testi giornalistici dall’inglese verso l’italiano [Human Evaluation of Google Translate and DeepL for Translations of Newspaper Articles from English to Italian] [Tavosanis, 2019] and Elvetismi nella stampa zurighese : un’indagine empirica sulla consapevolezza linguistica degli svizzeri tedescofoni [Helvetisms in the Zurich Press: An Empirical Investigation on the Linguistic Awareness of Swiss Germans] [Di Paolo, 2001]). All five studies have been read in the language in which they were originally written and translations of the titles and direct quotations were done by me. The aims, methods, and results of these studies will be summarized and their connection to the present study will also be delineated.

2.1 Performance of DeepL in a Test Conducted by the Swiss Federal Chancellery

A report that was issued in November 2019 by the Machine Translation Working Group of the Swiss Federal Chancellery discusses the performance of DeepL on a test they conducted in order to investigate the NMT system's efficacy as an additional tool and possibly as part of a standardized application for the Federal Administration's language support team [Wyman et al., 2019]. The test was conducted in the form of a survey made up of 80 representative questions and the target respondents were 150 translators from different departments and services within the administration and the parliament. The results of their study led to the formulation of five recommendations on the use of DeepL [DeepL GmbH, 2017] for the employees of the Swiss Federal Chancellery. They also made a statement on the use of machine translation tools in general stating that: "Was du für dich selber brauchst, kannst du maschinell übersetzen, was du für andere brauchst, gibst du besser einem Profi!". I am roughly (and manually, no pun intended) translating this to English as: [You can use machine translation for that which is meant for your own consumption, whatever it is that is meant for others to read must be left on the hands of professional translators].

One very interesting observation I have made is the fact that the NMT outputs have shown in one instance that the system is much more updated on the cultural and social norms of the present than some well meaning professionals, who in the age of political correctness, might fall victim to an old norm that used to be followed but now is considered offensive. The specific case I am pointing to is the misconception of one of the evaluators saying that "The DeepL translation here sounds wrong and is offensive.", when DeepL translated the French phrase *populations sourdes et malentendantes* to the English phrase *deaf and hard of hearing populations*. The post-edited version, deemed to be the better one, used the English phrase *deaf and hearing-impaired communities*, which is in reality unaccepted and highly offensive to the Deaf, deaf and hard of hearing community [Frasu, n.d.; National Association of the Deaf, n.d.].

It is a common protocol to employ professional translators in evaluating the quality of machine translated texts [Läubli et al., 2018], but as in the case of the test conducted above, it is inevitable to not have some form of bias given that the people evaluating the system are the very same people who are going to face head on the effects of these advancements. On the one hand, this new technology can help improve their efficiency on their day to day tasks, but on the other hand,

they might also feel the threat of being rendered redundant. Sometimes the hard truths are easier left unsaid and unseen, but doing so would also not bear fruit in the long run. This begs the question of whether it would have been better for this study to have had evaluators who have native or near-native proficiency in both the source and target languages and are familiar with the domain but are not professional translators.

The above mentioned test on DeepL contributes to this current study in that its results have shown that many of the mistakes identified by the human evaluators can be classified as Helvetisms. Despite the fact that this linguistic phenomenon is not mentioned explicitly in the report, a closer look at the results of their surveys point to the fact that many mistakes have been brought about by DeepL's lack of Swiss specific vocabulary (e.g. source: "Grenzüberschreitende stellvertretende Strafverfolgung", DeepL: "L'accusa sostitutiva transfrontaliera", post-edited text: "Perseguimento penale transfrontaliero in via sostitutiva") or domain specific terminology (e.g. Source: "Auslieferung", DeepL: "consegna", post-edited text: "estradizione") and writing conventions (e.g. source: "Mit freundlichen Grüßen", DeepL: "La vostra sinceramente", post-edited text: "Con viva cordialità").

2.2 Human Evaluation of Google Translate and DeepL Translations

Tavosanis' comparative study between translations of newspaper articles from English to Italian using Google Translate and DeepL, explores the both the adequacy and the fluency of these translations through human evaluation. A comparison between the results of human evaluation and automatic evaluation using BLEU was also done. The author has chosen Google Translate and DeepL because both systems are deemed to be the best ones among the current NMT systems that are publicly available [Tavosanis, 2019].

The results of the study show that both systems deliver high quality translations but still not at par with the human reference translations. DeepL fared better than Google translate in both adequacy and fluency, although only by a relative margin of 3.5% for the former and 1% for the latter. The author also concluded that the correlation between the BLEU scores of the translations to the evaluations done by humans is very weak.

Despite having a different language pair and source of data, Tavosanis' paper has provided valuable insights on the comparison between Google Translate and DeepL's

performance in translating documents to Italian. It also uses the BLEU metric for its automatic evaluation. The paper has also provided a brief background on the two systems that this current work is also evaluating.

2.3 Helvetisms in the Swiss German Press

This section discusses three works that focus on Helvetisms in the printed media published in the German-speaking part of Switzerland with the help of corpuslinguistic techniques. Newspapers have been the most commonly used source of data for analysis among the literature chosen as references for this study.

A pairing of sociolinguistic and corpuslinguistic approaches has been employed by Di Paolo in her study. She looked into whether lexical Helvetisms can be found in press publications in Zurich and whether its readers (the inhabitants of Zurich in particular) are aware of the presence of Helvetisms in the texts they are reading. The results of her investigation indicate that there are indeed lexical Helvetisms in Swiss German newspapers published in Zurich and that Swiss German speakers are conscious of the fact that Swiss Standard German has features that are different from other national variants of standard German [Di Paolo, 2001].

Her work also discusses the characteristics of spoken and written language unique to Swiss German. She lists fourteen sub-types of morpho-syntactic Helvetisms and seven sub-types of lexical Helvetisms. She groups the lexical Helvetisms into:

1. Expressions that indicate concepts that exist only in the Swiss social, political, and cultural context (e.g., *Kantonsrat*, *Referendumsdemokratie*, *Volksinitiative*)
2. Peculiarity in word construction in comparison to the other German national variant (e.g., *Entscheid* vs. *Entscheidung*, *parkieren* vs. *parken*)
3. Archaic Terms (e.g., *Mietzins* vs. *Miete*, *Aviatik* vs. *Flugwesen* or *Luftfahrt*)
4. Expressions that are not frequently used in other German national variants (e.g., *Kehricht* vs. *Abfall*)
5. Semantic Helvetisms (e.g., *Busse* vs. *Strafgeld* or *Bußgeld*)
6. Lemmas that are only used in Switzerland (e.g., *Velo* vs. *Fahrrad*)
7. Borrowings and calques (e.g., *Camion* vs. *Lastkraftwagen*, *Papeterie* vs. *Papierwarenhandlung*)

She did not include a subcategory for words that come from the dialects (e.g.,

glutschig vs. *lecker*) but has also mentioned them as an integral part of Swiss Standard German.

The book discussed above has furnished this current work with some important insights on the history of the German language in the Swiss context. The outcome of the study showing that native Swiss German speakers are aware enough of the occurrences of Helvetisms when these occur in the printed medium (cf. Ehrsam-Neff [2006]) was not adopted in this current research because of some observations that I have made, which is contrary to the said finding. The awareness that these Helvetisms do occur in Standard texts does not fully signify that the native Swiss German speaker would be able to single them out since these Helvetisms are normal parts of their language use. It is for this reason why a native German speaker of another national variety has been asked to conduct a manual annotation of Helvetisms occurring in three accident prevention documents instead of a native German speaker who grew up in Switzerland.

Another study on the occurrence of Helvetisms in the Swiss German press was conducted by [Ehrsam-Neff, 2006]. She investigates the frequency of Helvetisms in relation to the type of article. Her work is similar to that of Haasnoot [2017].

Haasnoot [2017] investigates the use of Helvetisms in one of Switzerland's daily newspapers, the *Tages-Anzeiger*, with the help of corpuslinguistic techniques. He compared the frequency of lexical and semantic Helvetisms found in two predefined dichotomies: one being information oriented articles versus opinion oriented articles (text type) and the other being articles about Swiss related topics versus articles about non-Swiss related topics (text topic). The results of his corpuslinguistic experiments show that Helvetisms seldom occur in the *Tages-Anzeiger* issue that he investigated. Only 1.1% of the 23,796 words in his corpus were classified as Helvetisms. As for the frequency comparisons, there was no difference in the use of Helvetisms in information oriented and opinion oriented articles. A difference was found though in the second dichotomy. Articles with Swiss related content (1,7%) have more Helvetisms than those with non Swiss related content (0,2%).

The thesis described above shares one research question with this current work, namely the one concerning the number of occurrence of Helvetisms in a corpus. In addition to that, Haasnoot [2017] has informed this current research on the literature relevant to Helvetisms and corpuslinguistics. It has also furnished this current work with another viewpoint from which the above mentioned linguistic phenomenon can be observed. Its structure and style has also been used as a guide for this current study.

3 Investigating Machine Translations of Helvetisms in the Accident Prevention Domain

This section expounds on the steps taken in order to answer the research questions and support or challenge the hypotheses stated in Chapter 1.

3.1 Preprocessing the Data

Through the course of this study, no earlier works investigating the use of Helvetisms in the accident prevention domain has been found. Given this circumstance, a small corpus of text from the said domain had to be built.

The data chosen for this study come from the Swiss Council for Accident Prevention, better known as Beratungsstelle für Unfallverhütung (BFU) in German and Ufficio Prevenzione Infortuni (UPI) in Italian [BFU, 2020]. Six technical documentations and four technical brochures, in German and in Italian, published in the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were downloaded from the BFU website in .pdf format.

The downloaded files were then converted to .txt format using the free version of the Zamzar [Whyley and Whyley, 2006], which turned out to be the most efficient tool among the many tools tried for converting the files used for this work.

After the conversion, the data was then handled semi-automatically. Some Python scripts were written in order to facilitate faster text processing, but manual editing and checking of the data was greatly needed. Footnotes, page numbers, tables containing only a small amount of data, and tables of content were removed from the corpus.

The parallel data was then manually sentence aligned in order to prepare it for the translation of the source text using the NMT systems and the human and automatic evaluations of the translations. The decision of doing manual sentence alignment

was taken because the initial amount of parallel data was minimal and there were some cases where sentences had to be double checked in order to make sure that the German sentence/s do correspond with the Italian reference translations.

The hypothesis translation from DeepL and Google Translate were acquired by translating blocks of the source text consisting of less than 5000 characters at a time. The blocks always contained full sentences and had one sentence per line unless there was a need to merge two sentences in order to keep the source sentences and reference sentences aligned.

3.1.1 A Short Digression: Texts Containing Direct Quotes Written in Another Language

There were documents that contained more than one language. The NMT systems studied here only translates one language pair to one translation direction at a time. During the manual editing of the data, I came upon sentences that have been directly quoted and written in another Swiss national language. I decided to conduct a little experiment in order see whether I will remove these sentences or not. To avoid feeding the corpus created for this study to DeepL and Google Translate, I made a very small test data with German, Italian, and French texts taken from the COVID19 documentation of the Swiss Confederation. The results of this mini experiment showed that DeepL tries to keep the sentences in the third language intact except for some words that are very similar to the target language. Google Translate, on the other hand, tries to translate even the third language, which is indicative of the use of language identification in the system. Due to these findings, the sentences not written in German have been removed from the corpus.

3.2 Finding Helvetisms

The 2012 edition of the “Duden - Schweizerhochdeutsch : Wörterbuch der Standardsprache in der deutschen Schweiz” [Swiss Standard German: A Dictionary of the Standard Language in the German-speaking Part of Switzerland] [Bickel, 2012] dictionary was used as the reference for Helvetisms. The availability of a digital copy of this edition made the extraction of the Helvetisms easier. Like in the pre-processing of the BFU data, Zamzar was also used to convert the .pdf version of the dictionary to a .txt file. An earlier plan was to put in the new words added in the 2018 version [Bickel, 2018] to this .txt file but due to time constraints, only one

word was added from the newest version and the original plan to update the list of lexical Helvetisms was no longer continued.

A Python [Van Rossum and Drake, 2009] script was written for the purpose of extracting Helvetisms from the corpus and the Moses Tokenizer [Koehn et al., 2007] was used for the tokenization of the the corpus. All sentences containing a word from the Helvetisms dictionary have been extracted and were then manually checked one by one for false positives.

A manual annotator was also asked to identify Helvetisms in three of the documentations. The annotator is a German native speaker of Austrian origin. I made this choice following the observation I have made that German native speakers not of Swiss origin tend to identify Helvetisms quite often since they find this linguistic phenomenon as something unnatural to their variant of German language. Another support for this choice is Ehrsam-Neff's analysis of the presence of Helvetisms in a Swiss German Newspaper where she says that:

“Während ein gd. Ausdruck *Ausweise* in der Schweiz ohne weitere Schwierigkeiten von Lesern als Mittel zu Personenidentifikation verstanden werden kann, scheint das in Deutschland für sein Shd. Begriff *Identitätspapiere* im Allgemeinen nicht der Fall zu sein. Es scheint also für die Verständlichkeit einer Nachricht oder Meldung in der Schweizer Presse weniger zwingend, gd. Begriffe durch Helvetismen zu ersetzen.” [While a common German expression, e.g. *Ausweise*, would be easily understood in Switzerland as a form of personal identification, a Swiss German term, e.g. *Identitätspapiere*, would not be as widely comprehensible by German speakers in Germany in general. This goes on to explain why common German terms are no longer replaced by their Swiss German equivalent terms.]

The annotator was instructed to read through the three documentations and take note of the Helvetisms that catches her eye. She was then asked to provide a list of the Helvetisms she found and we also had three remote sessions (one session for each documentation) where she expounded on her findings. A subsection will be dedicated to the results of her annotation and a mini-comparison will also be made between the manually identified and automatically extracted Helvetisms.

3.3 Gauging NMT Quality

In order to determine the quality of the translated outputs of the two NMT systems, both automatic and manual evaluation have been conducted. The automatic evaluation was done using the BLEU metric implementation called sacreBLEU [Post, 2018]. Using automatic evaluation alone has been deemed unwise due to the factors mentioned in Chapter 2.1 and the scores alone are not enough to answer the research questions set for this work. Given these two pitfalls of automatic evaluation, the need for manual evaluation is imperative.

Questionnaires were designed in order to obtain the data aimed to address the main goals of this work. Three questionnaires were sent out to respondents whose mother tongue is Swiss Italian. All the questionnaires were written in Italian with two them showing the source sentences in German. The recruitment process was through a network of friends who grew up in Ticino and word of mouth from one friend to another. No personal information on the respondents has been collected and no remuneration has been offered but all the participants have been asked if they would be willing to spare about an hour of their time in total to answer some questionnaires that will be used as data for a Bachelor’s Thesis. I sent out the links to the questionnaires only after I received a positive answer from a prospective respondent. Majority of the respondents also sent me some form of communication to confirm that they have completed a set or all three questionnaires.

The first two questionnaires make up just one task. The task was for the respondents to choose the sentence they find as best written in Italian. A delineation between adequacy and fluency was not made and the focus instead was on what the native speakers instinctively prefer. Each questionnaire was made up of 30 sentences with Helvetisms in them and the expected average time for completion was approximately 15 to 20 minutes for each. The completion time has been tested on the first respondent who completed the tasks. The decision of splitting this task into two parts stems from my goal of not burdening my respondents with a very long task and losing their full attention in the process. The “20-Minute” rule of thumb for online surveys, which is supported by the conclusions derived from a study conducted by Revilla and Ochoa [2017] is another motivation for keeping the questionnaires within a certain length. The reference translation was included among the options and the source text was also shown to the respondents.

The third questionnaire includes two tasks and has an expected average time for completion of about 15 minutes. The completion time was also tested on the first respondent. One task was aimed at determining whether DeepL and/or Google

Translate are able to translate Helvetisms and the other was to ascertain which of the two systems performed better. For the former, fifteen Helvetisms that were translated in the same way by both systems were picked and only the reference translation was presented. The correct translation of the Helvetism was placed in curly brackets and the respondents were asked if the NMT translation can replace the word inside the curly brackets. The latter presented fifteen Helvetisms that were translated differently by DeepL and Google Translate. Only the reference translations were also presented in this task and the correct translations of the Helvetisms were also placed inside brackets. The respondents were then asked to pick the word or words among the options given that can replace the word inside the curly brackets and to tick the “none of the two” option if they find that none of the given options are viable replacements.

Sixty sentences containing Helvetisms were taken from the corpus. A sentence was randomly chosen in cases where a certain Helvetism appears in more than one sentence. The sentences were then saved in a .csv file and uploaded to Google Sheets for further editing and finally for conversion to Google Forms. A tool called Form Builder for Sheets [Jivrus Technologies, n.d.] has been used to convert the Google Sheets to a Google Forms document.

The NMT translations that were same as the word/words used in the reference were not included in the surveys. A calculated risk was taken in that the source Helvetisms in Swiss German were not shown in the third questionnaire. This decision was prompted by the reaction of some respondents who, even though have a working knowledge of German, refused to continue with the evaluation because of the technical aspects of the German texts. Given this situation, I went on the assumption that the reference translations are correct given that those translations are officially published translations of the original Swiss German documentations and brochures.

Inter-annotator agreement was also computed using Fleiss' kappa (κ) [Fleiss, 1971], which is a metric that is suitable for studies dealing with nominal data and with more than two participants. The computation was done using the *kappam.fleiss* function in the *irr* package [Gamer, 2019] in R [R Core Team, 2013]. Even though questionnaires 1 and 2 form part of just one task, I decided to look at them separately because of their differing numbers of participants. The third questionnaire was divided into two since it consists of two different tasks. The Fleiss' κ interpretation posited by Landis and Koch [1977] is used as reference for the interpretation of the kappa values that were computed.

For purposes of transparency, I am declaring that I shouldered the small amount of the expenses incurred during the preparation of this work. Moreover, I am not,

in any way, advertising nor endorsing any of the commercial tools that I used for this work. I chose them because they were the ones that worked best for the given circumstances.

4 Scores, Counts and Tables: The Outcome of the Experiments

This chapter tackles the results from the different sub-tasks that were designed in order to answer the research questions for this work. These results will then be discussed in the following chapter.

4.1 Helvetisms in the Swiss Accident Prevention Domain

As proposed by one of the hypotheses formulated for this study, there are indeed Helvetisms in documents from the Swiss accident prevention domain. This section provides the key takeaways from the experiments on identifying Helvetisms in the accident prevention corpus.

4.1.1 Manual Annotation

The manual annotation was only conducted on the first three documents that were initially chosen from the BFU website (document numbers 034, 040, and 082). Table 1 shows the number of Helvetisms that the annotator found in each document.

Document	Helvetisms Count
034	21
040	4
082	13
Total	38

Table 1: Number of Helvetisms that were Manually Identified

Manual annotation was the originally opted for technique in identifying the Hel-

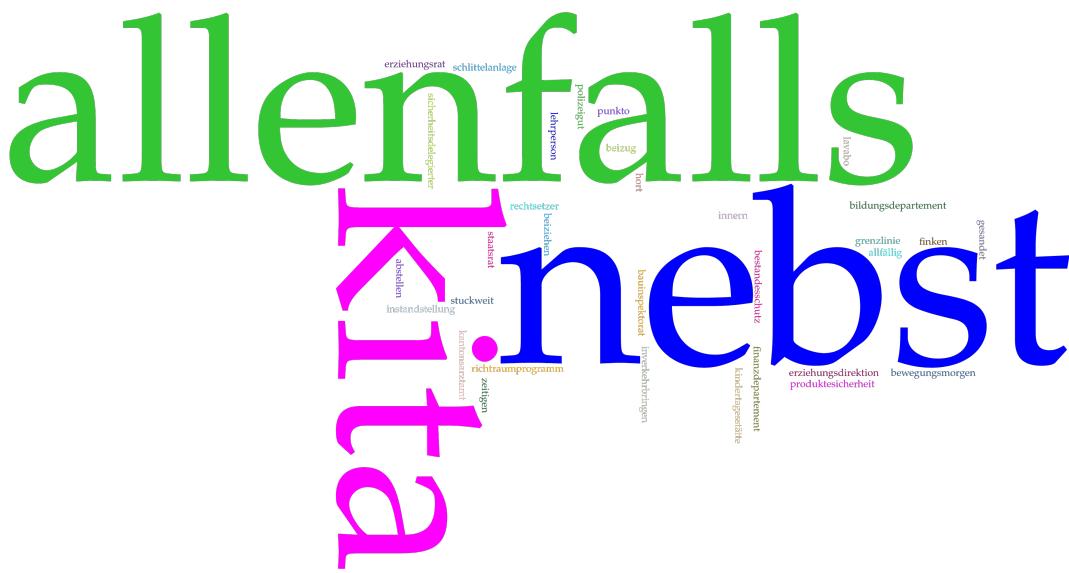


Figure 1: Word Cloud of Manually Annotated Helvetisms - generated using Voyant Tools Sinclair and Rockwell [2016]

vetisms but since it proved to be too time consuming, this original plan was set aside and the automatic extraction was put in place. Despite this, it is still worthwhile to look into the Helvetisms that were identified by the manual annotator in order to make some comparisons of the results.

The manual annotator was also asked to make some comments on the Helvetisms that she found. One of her comments was that many of the Helvetisms are words that would oftentimes be considered as archaic forms in the other variants and the governmental terminology also stood out.

4.1.2 Automatic Extraction

The Python [Van Rossum and Drake, 2009] script written to extract Helvetisms from the corpus found 116 unique instances of Helvetisms and a total of 405 Hel-



Figure 2: Word Cloud of Automatically Extracted Helvetisms - generated using Voyant Tools Sinclair and Rockwell [2016]

vetisms in the whole corpus. Of these 116 unique instances only 88 proved to be true positives (a total of 251 Helvetisms) after a manual check on the results of the automatic extraction was conducted. I did the manual check and whenever there were borderline instances, the human annotator who identified the Helvetisms manually was also consulted.

Table 2 shows the number of Helvetisms found in comparison to word count, while Table 3 shows a comparison of the word counts of the source text, reference translation and machine translations from DeepL and Google Translate.

4.2 NMT Performance

This section covers the results acquired from the automatic evaluation of the translated texts using the BLEU metric [Papineni et al., 2002] and the results from the manual evaluation.

Document	Word Count	Helvetisms Count	% Helvetisms	.txt file size
003	2541	19	0.75%	19 kb
006	2495	10	0.40%	20 kb
007	1615	9	0.56%	13 kb
032	3443	23	0.67%	28 kb
034	8380	93	1.11%	66 kb
040	4878	52	1.07%	38 kb
059	4906	64	1.30%	41 kb
082	5683	38	0.67%	45 kb
259	3644	22	0.60%	31 kb
348	11052	75	0.68%	84 kb
Whole Corpus	48637	405	0.83%	385 kb

Table 2: Helvetisms vs. Word Count

4.2.1 BLEU

The BLEU scores of each document as well as the entire corpus are shown on Table 4. As mentioned in Chapter 3, these scores were generated using the sacreBLEU implementation [Post, 2018].

As stated in the previous chapters, just looking at the BLEU scores does not really provide a good enough indication of the quality of NMT systems. It can still be used though as a way of getting a quick insight when comparing two NMT systems. The results on Table 4 show that DeepL consistently scored better than Google Translate both in the individual documents and in the whole corpus.

4.2.2 Swiss Italian Native Speakers' Preferences

The survey was conducted from May 10 to 18, 2020. After that period, a total of 23 responses were received for the first questionnaire, while 17 were received for the second. The first two questionnaires make-up the first task that aims to investigate the preference of Swiss Italian native speakers.

The cumulative votes received for each option that was provided, namely the reference translation, the DeepL hypothesis, and the Google Translate hypothesis, are illustrated on Figures 3 and 4. The reference translation was the preferred translation in 14 of the 30 items for evaluation in questionnaire 1 and DeepL came second,

Document	Source	Reference	DeepL	Google Translate
003	2541	3153	3133	3031
006	2495	3388	3347	3222
007	1615	1978	1992	1897
032	3443	4133	4554	4451
034	8380	9726	10037	9747
040	4878	5902	6063	5875
059	4906	6396	6719	6377
082	5683	6534	6741	6580
259	3644	4465	4449	4331
348	11052	12874	13428	13333
Whole Corpus	48637	58549	60460	58845

Table 3: Word Count of the Parallel Corpora

gathering the most votes for 9 of the 30 sentences (see Figure 5 for a graphical representation).

The second questionnaire also turned up numbers that favor the reference translation, this time getting 66.7% of the top votes. The reference translation received majority of the votes in 20 of the 30 items for evaluation.

Figures 5 and 6 show the percentage of the translations receiving the maximum votes per question. In both sets of sentences, Google Translate has received the least number of votes. There were also cases where the NMT systems tied on the top spot.

In both questionnaires 1 and 2, the respondents showed preference for the reference translations. In the case of questionnaire 1, 40.7% (281) of the 690 answers received was for the reference translation followed closely by DeepL with 37.8% (261) and then Google translate with the remaining 21.4% (148). See Figure 7 for a graphical representation of the results for questionnaire 1.

The preference shown in questionnaire 2 is the same to that of questionnaire 1 but with a bigger difference of percentage between the reference translation and the DeepL hypothesis. The reference translation got 51.2% of the votes and DeepL got 32.8% (out of 690 answers, 269 was for the former and 172 for the latter). Google translate lands on the third spot with 16.0% (84 answers). See Figure 8 for a graphical representation of the results for questionnaire 2.

Document	DeepL	Google Translate
003	27.6	22.5
006	29.6	26.2
007	20.9	19.5
032	21.4	19.8
034	25.6	22.5
040	18.1	15.2
059	24.5	20.2
082	17.2	16.2
259	22.9	21.5
348	25.5	25.0
Whole Corpus	23.5	21.5

Table 4: BLEU Scores of DeepL vs. Google Translate

Although the tendency of the respondents was to choose the reference translation, there were also unique cases where one or even both of the NMT systems were deemed better. Examples from the questionnaires showing this case and other outliers will be listed and discussed briefly in Chapter 5.

4.2.3 Translations of Helvetisms

Looking into the capability of NMT systems in translating Helvetisms from German to Italian is also one of the goals of this work. After the survey period was over, the third questionnaire received 16 responses. The third questionnaire contains two tasks, one being a test on whether Helvetisms are translated correctly by the chosen NMT systems and the other being a test on which of these two systems perform best in translating Helvetisms.

The results of the task on judging which NMT system performs better in translating Helvetisms show that DeepL has been rated better by the native speaker respondents compared to Google translate, where DeepL was chosen better in 6 out of 15 Helvetisms (2 of them tied with Google Translate) and Google got maximum votes in 2 instances, which was also tied with the DeepL translation. It is important to note that in 7 out of 15 Helvetisms in this batch, the respondents deemed that neither of the translations from the two systems were sufficient. A figure representing the cumulative votes received for each question is presented on Figure 9, while a

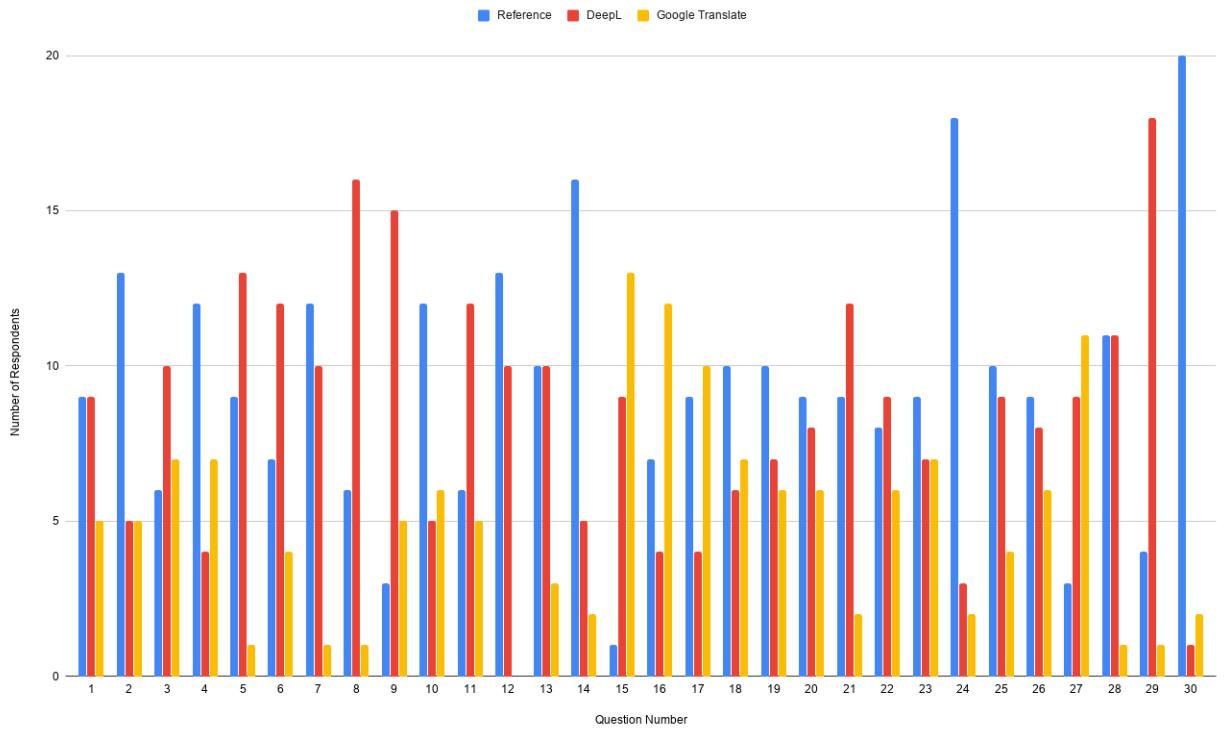


Figure 3: Questionnaire 1 – Votes per Question

chart showing the number of times the NMT systems received the majority of the votes per question is illustrated on Figure 10.

The second task was focused on investigating whether the two NMT systems are able to translate the 15 Helvetisms picked for the task. These are instances where both DeepL and Google Translate translated the Helvetism in the same way. The results show a tie, in that the NMT systems received positive votes in 8 of the 15 instances and 1 of those 8 is a tie with responses that do not deem the translation as sufficient (See Figure 11).

Questionnaire 3 has received a total of 480 answers, 240 of this were for the second task and the other 240 answers were for the third task. The results of the total number of votes for the systems in task 2 show that DeepL received majority of the votes (114 out of 240 answers, where 28 of them share the top spot with Google translate). On the other hand, the number of answers that showed that the raters did not deem any of the translations of the two systems as sufficient is at 41% (99 out of 280) (see Figure 13).

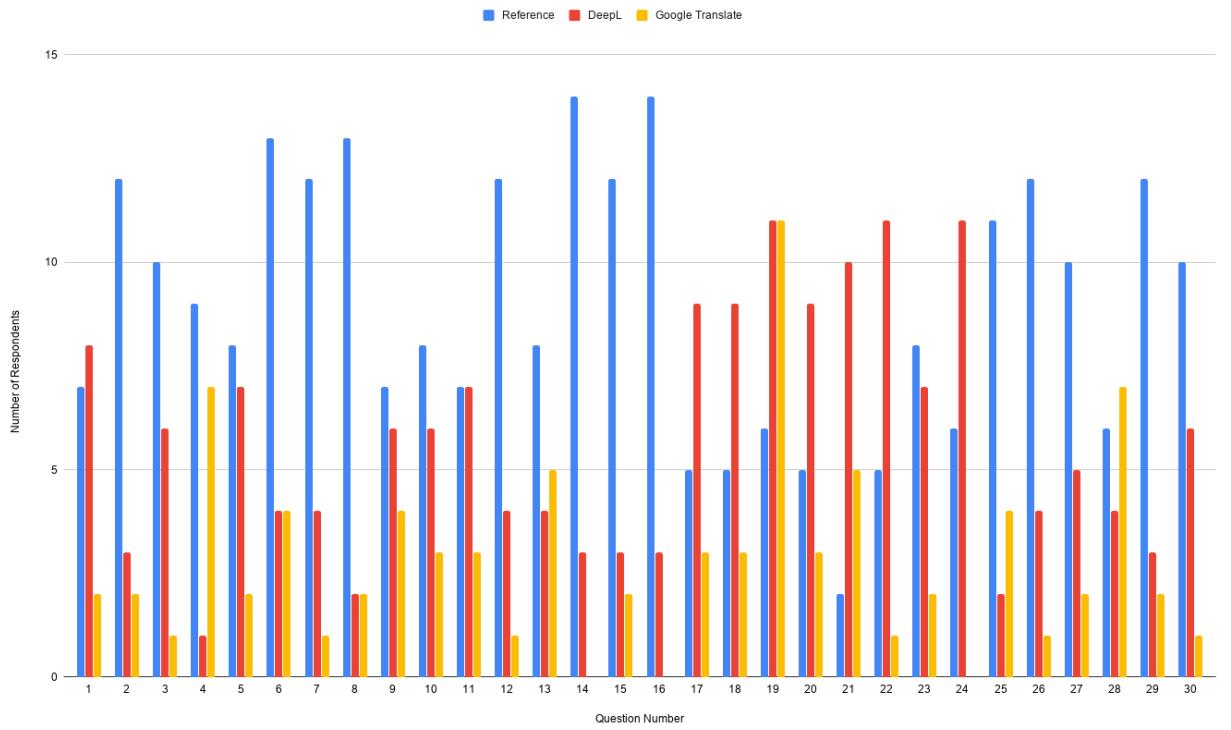


Figure 4: Questionnaire 2 – Votes per Question

The task on judging whether common translations between the two NMT systems selected for this work is accepted by native speakers returned an overall result that is not in favor of the NMT systems. Overall, 131 out of 280 answers (54.6%) chose “no” as answer to the question on whether the word from the NMT output that translates the Helvetism can replace the official translation of the Helvetism. The context was provided by showing a whole sentence from the reference translation.

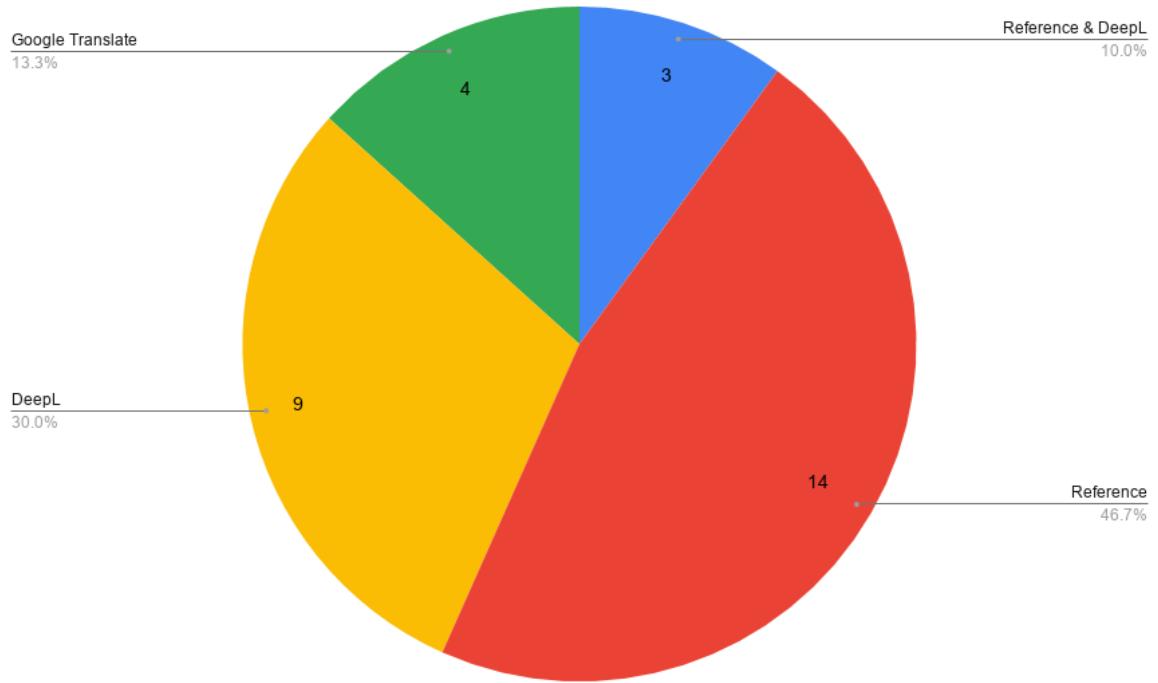


Figure 5: Questionnaire 1 Maximum Votes per Question

4.2.4 A Quick Peek on Inter-Rater Agreement

In order to see how the raters agree with each other in terms of their translation preferences, the Fleiss' κ values were also computed. Table 5 lays out the Fleiss' κ values for each of the questionnaires. Questionnaires 1 and 2 are considered separately because they are presented separately to the respondents despite them being the same tasks, while questionnaires 3a and 3b are separated because they are two different tasks.

Questionnaire	Fleiss' κ	Interpretation
1	0.0882	Slight Agreement
2	0.0732	Slight Agreement
3a	0.312	Fair Agreement
3b	0.244	Fair Agreement

Table 5: Agreement of the Respondents

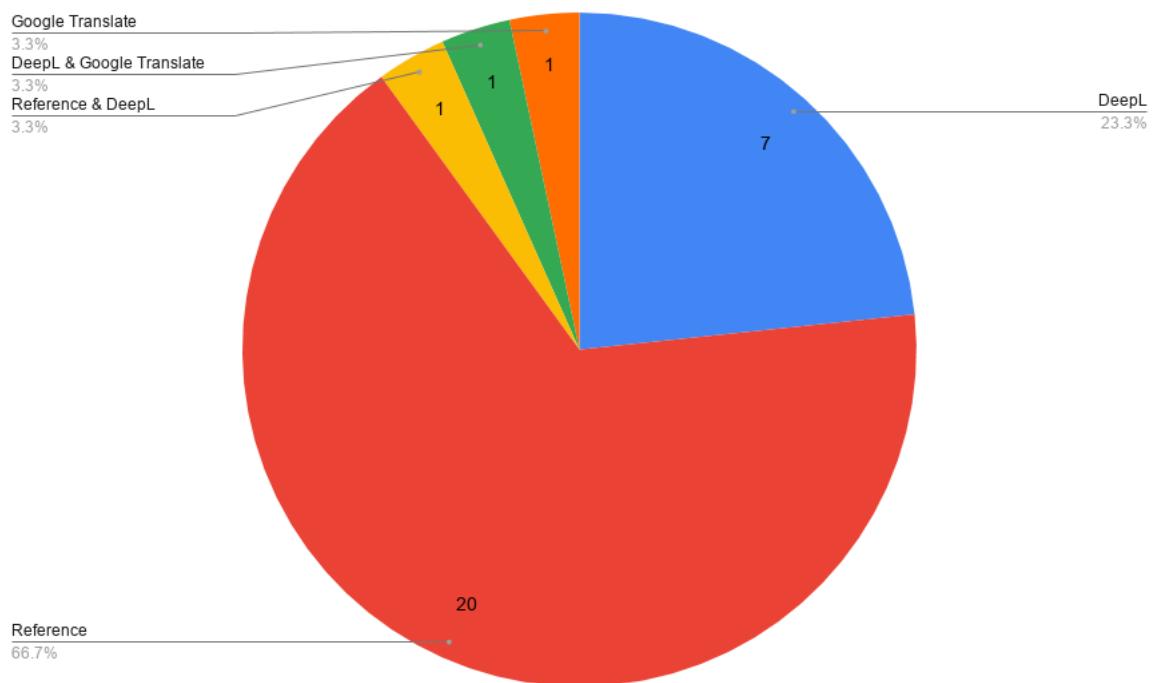


Figure 6: Questionnaire 2 Maximum Votes per Question

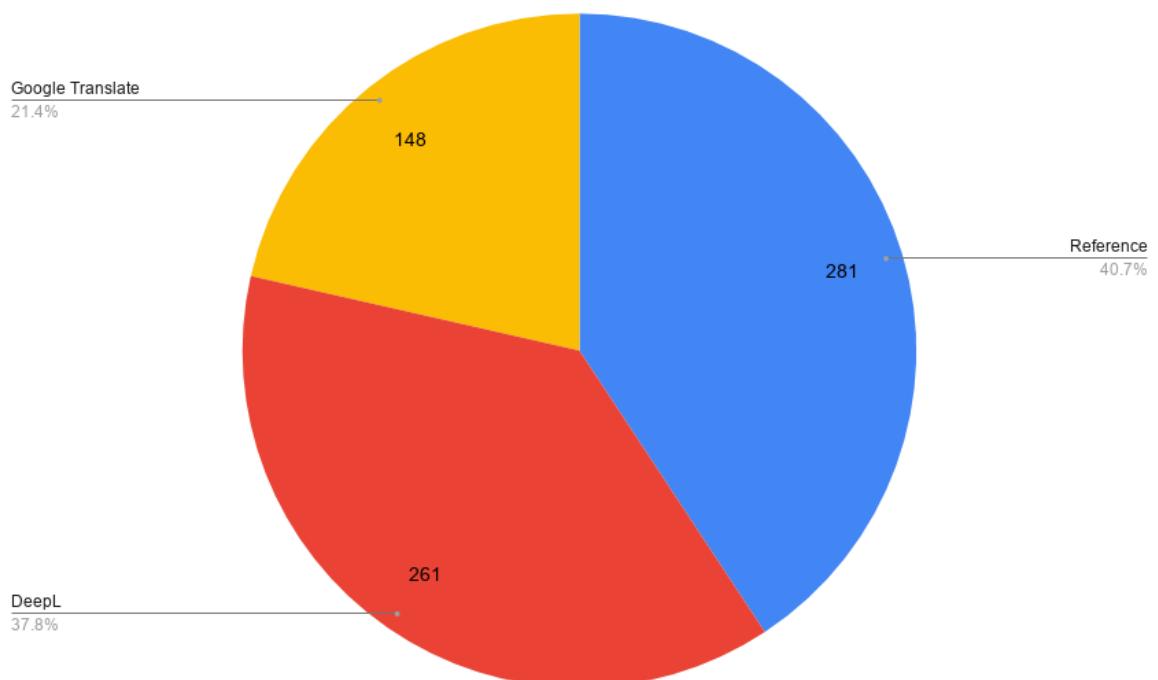


Figure 7: Questionnaire 1 Overall Votes per Translation

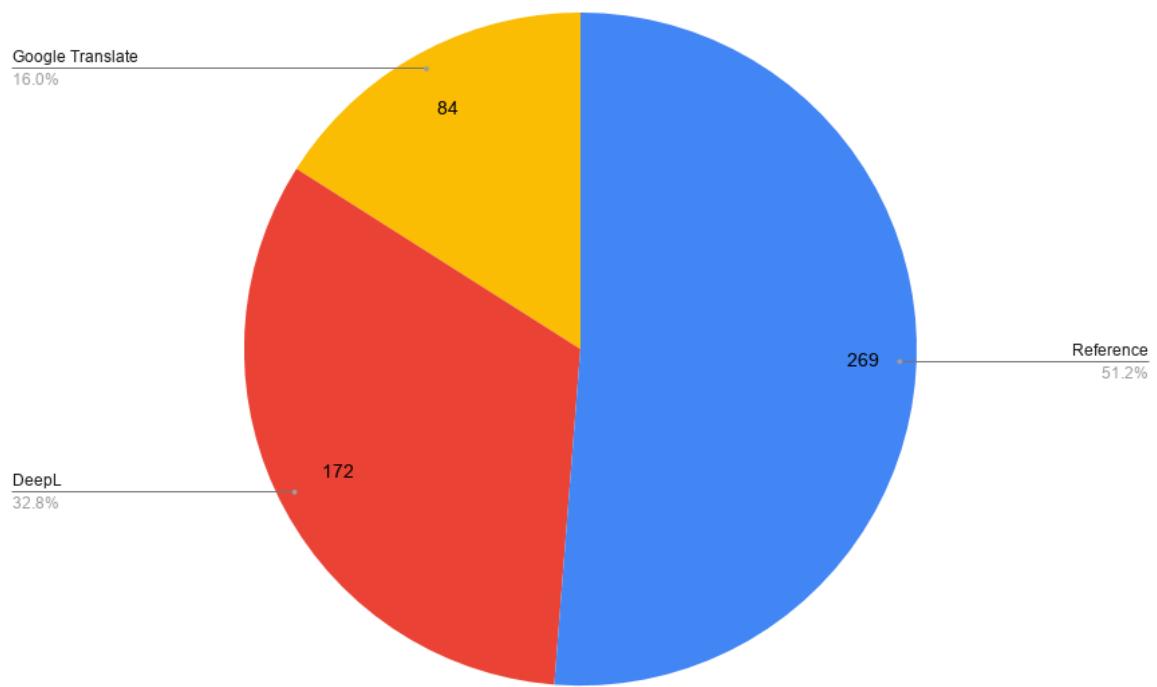


Figure 8: Questionnaire 2 Overall Votes per Translation

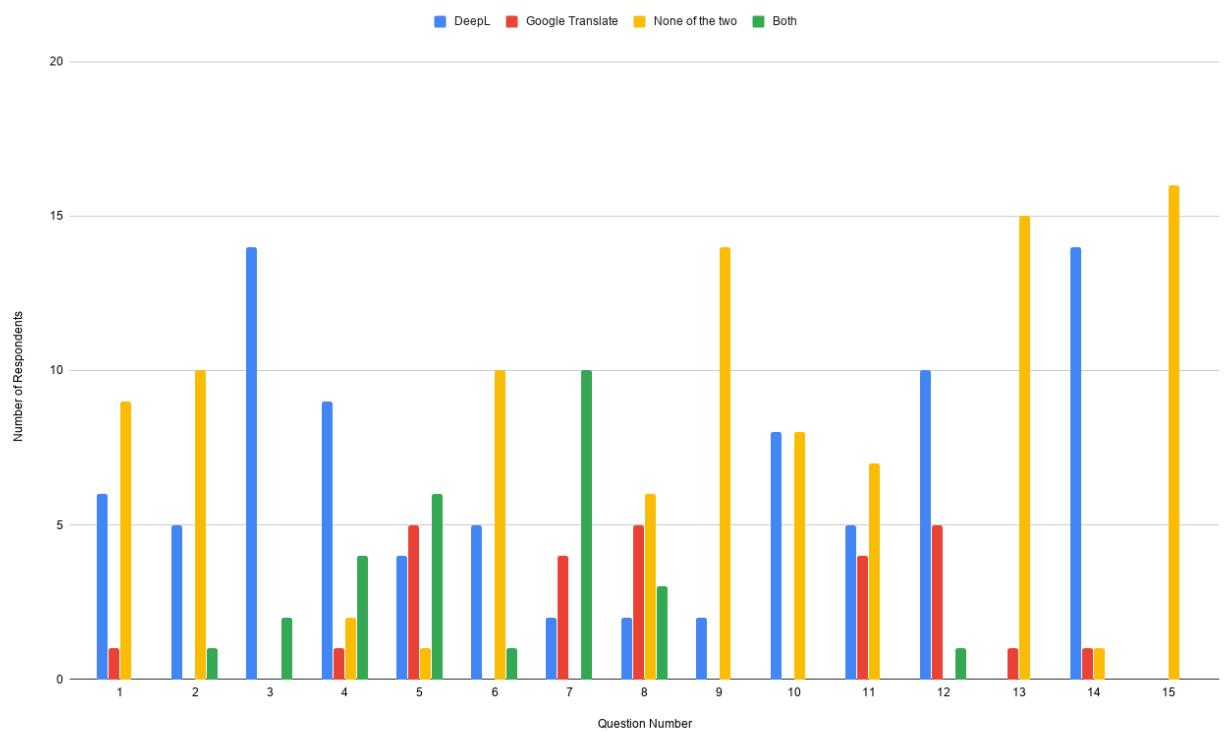


Figure 9: Questionnaire 3a Detailed Results

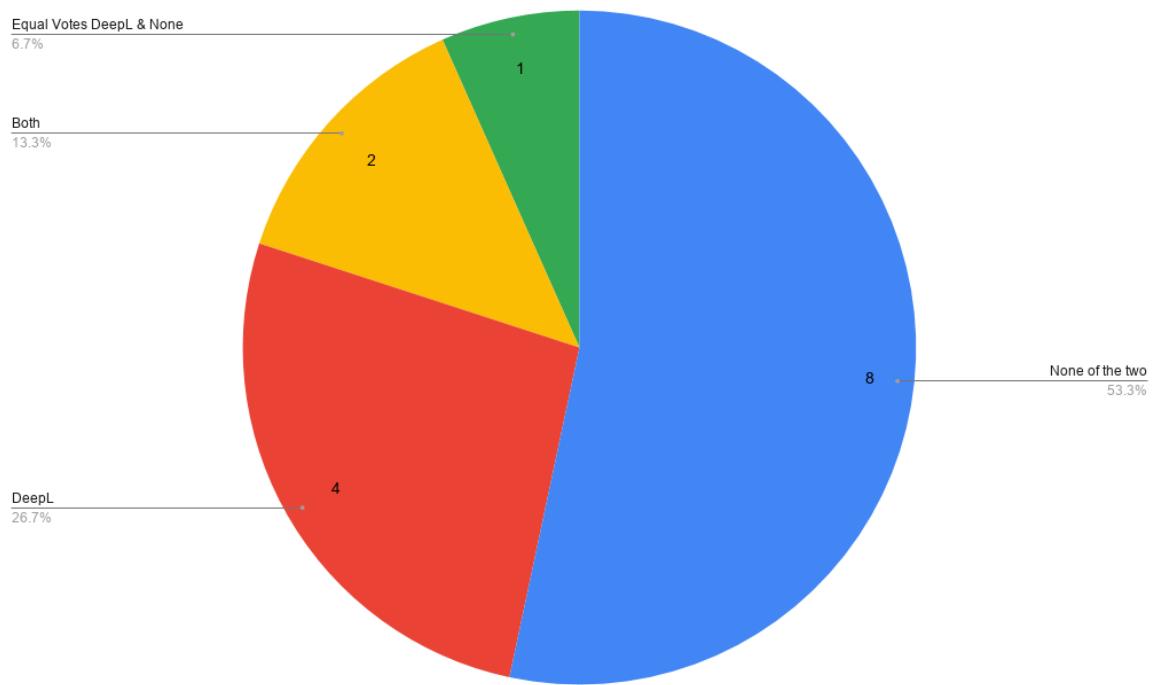


Figure 10: Questionnaire 3a Maximum Votes per Question

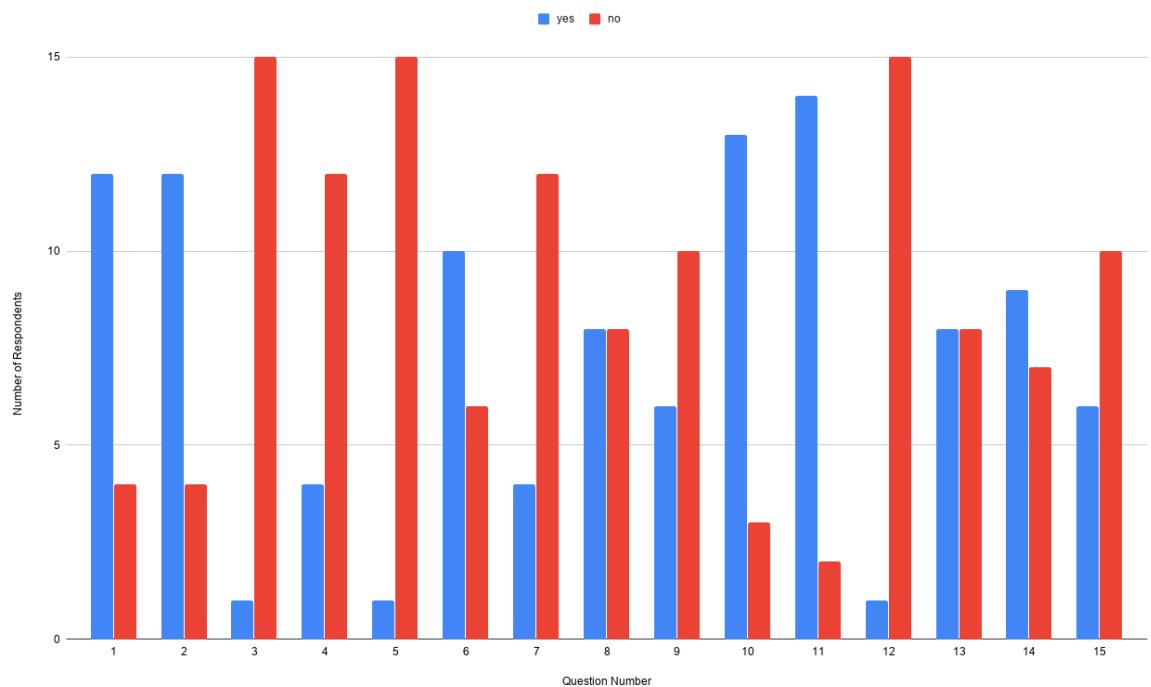


Figure 11: Questionnaire 3b Detailed Results

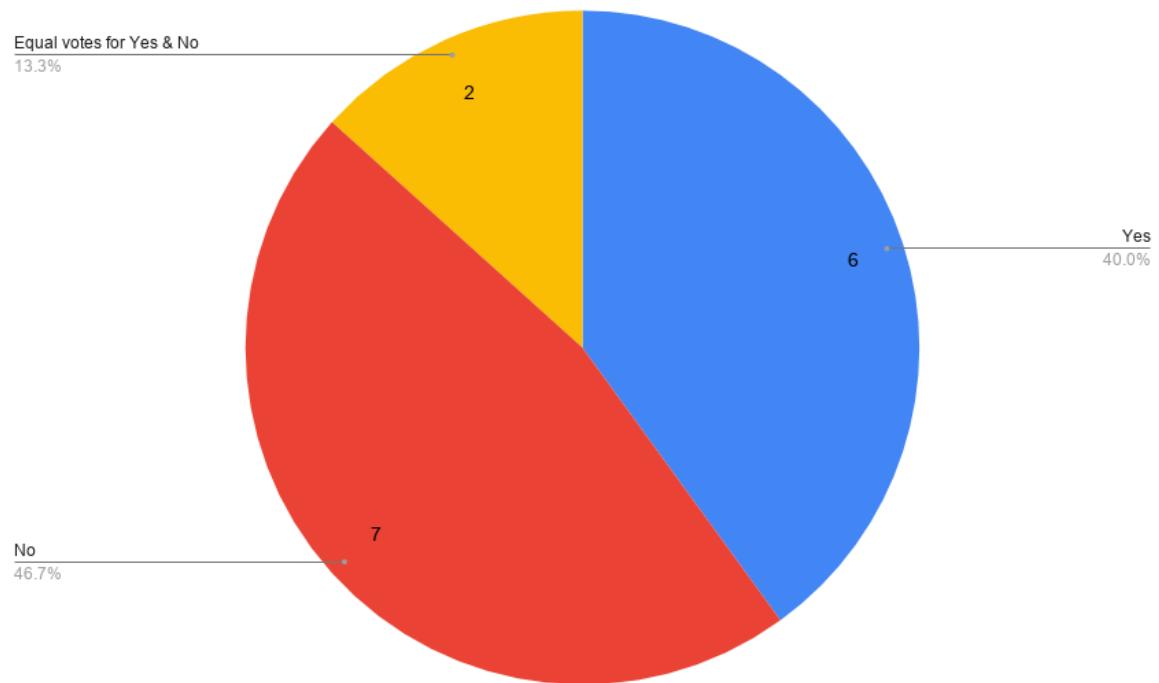


Figure 12: Questionnaire 3b Maximum Votes per Question

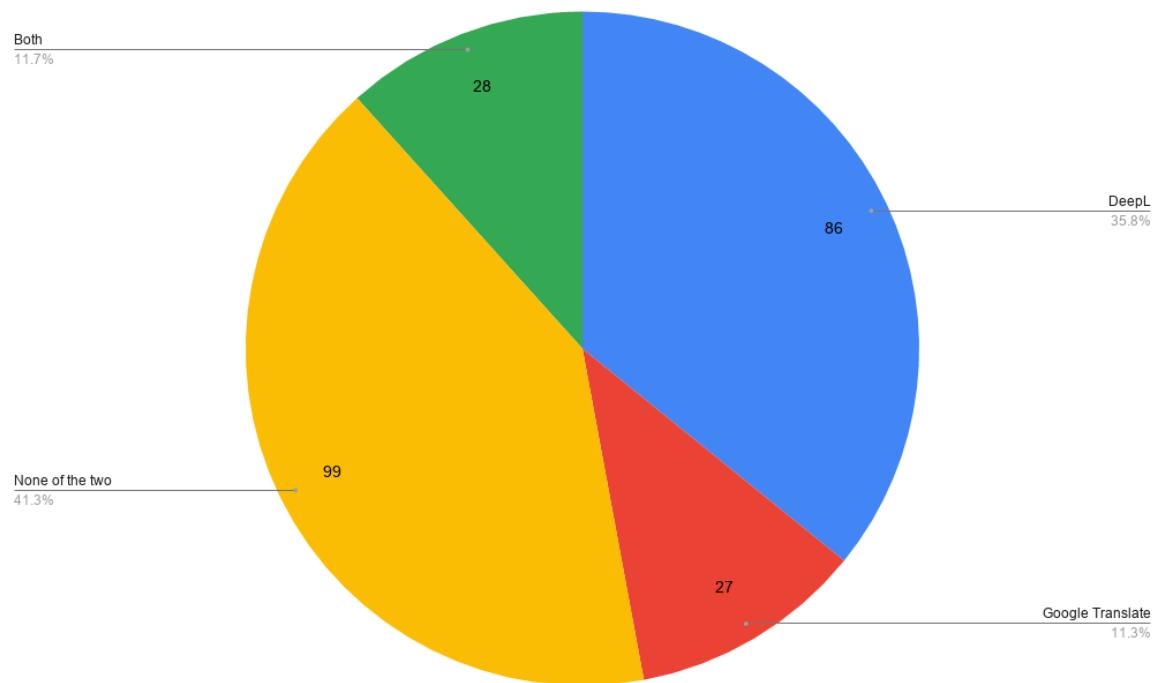


Figure 13: Questionnaire 3a Overall Votes per Translation

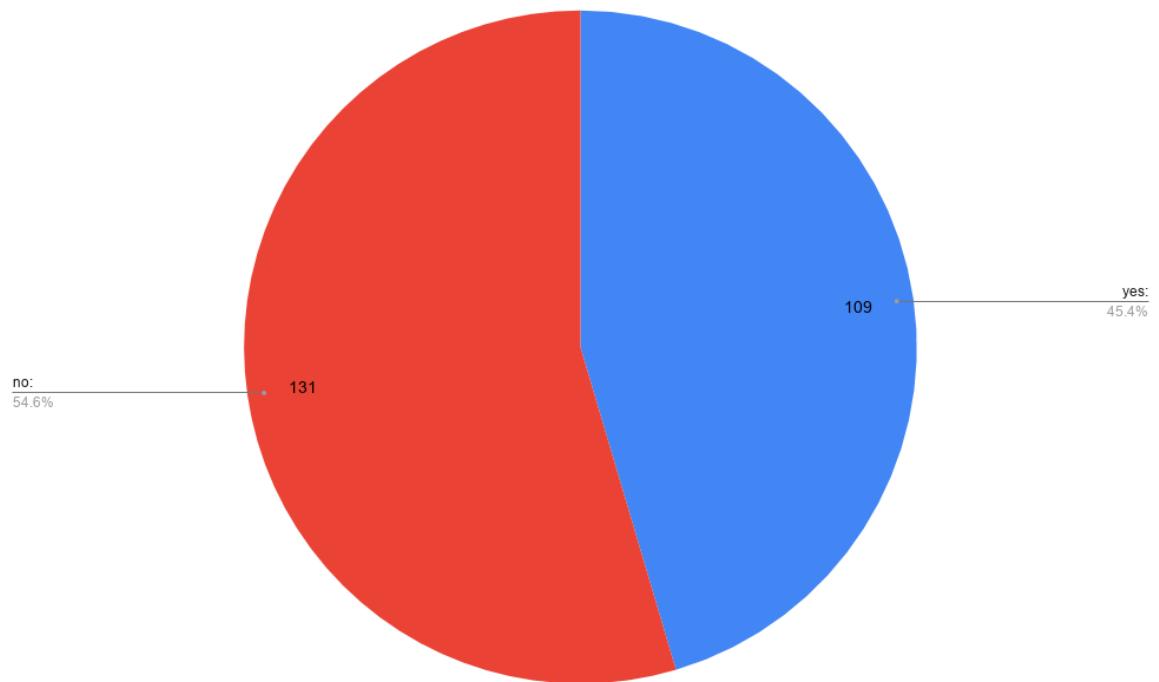


Figure 14: Questionnaire 3b Overall Votes per Translation

5 On Helvetisms, Accident Prevention and Neural Machine Translation

Each exploration, no matter how long or short it may be, comes to an end. As one reaches the final stretch of a journey, it is but intuitive to look back and process everything that has happened and to try to synthesize all the knowledge at hand, old and new, before arriving to any kind of generalization. This chapter looks into what has been learned by far through the experiments that were conducted and looks back to the questions and hypotheses that have been formulated at the start of this journey. The research questions and hypotheses will be laid side by side with the results in order to verify or contest the assumptions made prior to the experiments.

The presence of Helvetisms even in a domain specific corpus, specifically in Swiss accident prevention articles, has been confirmed. As expected, it makes up a just little less than 1% of all the words in the corpus, based on the number of Helvetisms identified automatically. This low percentage of Helvetisms is in sync with the previous studies on Helvetisms in Swiss German newspapers, where they determined that Helvetisms were more prevalent in opinion-oriented articles than technical or fact-oriented articles [Ehrsam-Neff, 2006; Haasnoot, 2017].

The per document BLEU scores of DeepL and Google Translate as well as that of the whole corpus indicate that DeepL fares better than Google Translate. This outcome is in harmony with the outcome of the study conducted by Tavosanis [2019].

When it comes to the preference of Swiss Italian native speakers, the reference translation still takes the top spot although it is followed very closely by DeepL.

Contrary to the expectation that general purpose NMT systems are not able to translate Helvetisms, DeepL and Google Translate were able to translate Helvetisms. It is important to note though that a more in depth study still needs to be conducted in order to bring further clarification on the specifics of this finding.

The results from questionnaire 3a confirm that DeepL does better than Google Translate in translating Helvetisms.

An additional measurement was conducted in order to look into the agreement among the respondents of the questionnaires using Fleiss' kappa. A κ value of 0 means that the agreement of the raters is by chance, while a κ value of 1 signifies perfect agreement. Negative κ values can also occur, indicating a “potential systematic disagreement between the observers” [Viera et al., 2005]. The κ values that have been calculated for questionnaires 1 and 2 fall on the *slight agreement* range, while those for questionnaires 3a and 3b are within the *fair agreement* range. Although the Fleiss' κ values for the questionnaires are not conclusive, in that all four values fall on the lower range spectrum, it is still worth to note that an agreement by chance can be excluded.

This work is but a beginning and surely has many aspects that can be done better in future studies. One weakness is the fact that the selection of evaluators was quite lax, this can be improved by making proper screenings and designing a stricter protocol on how the surveys will be conducted as well as the contents that will be included in them. There were some calculated risks taken, such as not showing the Helvetism (source) in the third questionnaire and relying just on the official translation. Another one is the decision of not differentiating adequacy from fluency during the evaluation process. The number of Helvetisms could most probably be higher since the source was only tokenized, which in turn only identified the exact matches of the words listed in the dictionary.

6 Conclusion

We are but threads weaved into webs of never ending possibilities. Context is what makes our part in that web relevant and meaningful. The people we know, the people who care about us and those who we care about, the things we love and those that we rather not spare a thought on – these, in a way, define who we are. The previous lines might seem far fetched and out of topic, but how about changing its context from “us” to “words”?

This section wraps-up what has been done and what has been learned from this study. Some recommendations for further investigation will also be given.

6.1 In a Nutshell

Helvetisms do exist in technical documentations from the Swiss accident prevention domain, even though in just a small quantity. The results of the experiments I conducted point towards a preference for the reference translation, but DeepL is always running close behind. Google translate on the other hand doesn't fare so well in the surveys. The results so far show that the NMT systems are able to translate some of these Helvetisms, but more studies and analyses are needed in order to reach a statistically significant conclusion. This exploratory work has barely scratched the surface and would have to be scaled up in order to know more about how NMT systems behave when translating regional features of a language.

6.2 What Remains to be Done

Helvetisms do not only occur in the Swiss German variant, but also in the other pluricentric national languages of Switzerland. Let's say I want to order a pizza, in Italy one would usually say “Vorrei *ordinare* una pizza” but in the Italian speaking part of Switzerland one would rather say “Vorrei *comandare* una pizza”. Another very interesting example is when one wants to reserve a table for two in a restaurant.

In Italy, one would usually say “Vorrei *prenotare* un tavolo” but in Ticino, one would more often than not say “Vorrei *riservare* un tavolo”. The Swiss French variant also offers many interesting cases, one being the way one counts from 80 to 99. In Romandy, the French speaking part of Switzerland, one would expect nonante-neuf instead of quatre-vingt-dix-neuf when one says the number ninety-nine in France, a characteristic shared with the French variant in Belgium. It would be interesting to look into how these features are translated by NMT systems.

It would be worthwhile to investigate a much more controlled group of respondents and collecting information such as educational attainment and occupation. Another research possibility is to limit the respondents to professional translators or to screen for native Swiss Italian speakers who have at least a B2 proficiency in German. Reversing the translation direction is also a viable possibility along with choosing another language pair. The lemmatization of the source text can also help in identifying more occurrences of Helvetisms.

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Curriculum Vitae

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Educational Background

2017 – present	Bachelor of Arts UZH (Double Major) Computational Linguistics and Language Technology General Linguistics University of Zurich Zurich, Switzerland
2007 – 2012	Bachelor of Music, magna cum laude Voice (major), Piano (minor) University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

Work Experience

October 2019 – July 2020	Data Support (Part-time) Homegate AG Werdstrasse 21, 8004 Zurich
October 2017 – November 2019	English Teacher (Part-time) Progressive Language Learning AG Wassertumplatz 2, 4410 Liestal
August 2017 – September 2017	Linguist Intern (NLP Sprint) EnterpriseBot GmbH Baarerstrasse 135, 6300 Zug, Switzerland

January 2014 – December 2016	Voice Lecturer (Part-time) University of the Philippines College of Music Extension Program Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines
April 2015 – September 2015	Receptionist/Admin Associate Focus Global Inc. Mandaluyong City, Philippines
2012 – 2016	Freelance Classical Singer (Soprano)

Languages

English	native proficiency
Filipino	native proficiency
Bikol Miraya	native proficiency
Bikol Central	native proficiency
Tagalog	native proficiency
German	near-native proficiency (C2)
Italian	near-native proficiency (C2)
French	elementary proficiency (A2)
Spanish	elementary proficiency (A2)
Chinese	basic proficiency (A1)
Latin	Intermediate Latin Proficiency Certificate (UZH)

A Questionnaires

The three questionnaires used for this study is presented in the succeeding pages. The order of the questions and also answers within each item have been randomized for every participant and the one presented here corresponds to the original order I have in my master document.

Quale delle seguenti frasi in italiano è scritta nel modo migliore? Se necessario, utilizzi il testo in tedesco sopra le frasi italiane come riferimento.

Clicca sull'opzione che ti sembra migliore.

*Campo obbligatorio

1. Darin beschreibt die Bauherrschaft / Eigentümerschaft die grundlegenden Bedingungen, Anforderungen und Vorschriften für die Projektierung, Ausführung, Nutzung und Erhaltung des Bauwerks. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La committenza / la proprietà vi scrive le condizioni fondamentali, i requisiti e le norme per la progettazione, l'esecuzione, l'utilizzazione e il mantenimento dell'opera.
- In essa il costruttore/proprietario descrive le condizioni di base, i requisiti e le norme per la progettazione, l'esecuzione, l'utilizzo e la manutenzione dell'edificio.
- Il proprietario / proprietario descrive le condizioni di base, i requisiti e i regolamenti per la pianificazione del progetto, l'esecuzione, l'uso e la manutenzione dell'edificio.

2. Dennoch empfehlen sich für die Trägerschaft der Abschluss einer Betriebshaftpflichtversicherung sowie allenfalls einer Rechtsschutzversicherung.

*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Al promotore si consiglia tuttavia di stipulare un'assicurazione di responsabilità civile aziendale e, se del caso, un'assicurazione di protezione giuridica.
- Si raccomanda tuttavia agli sponsor di stipulare un'assicurazione di responsabilità civile pubblica e, se necessario, un'assicurazione di protezione giuridica.
- Tuttavia, si consiglia allo sponsor di stipulare un'assicurazione di responsabilità civile e, se necessario, un'assicurazione di protezione legale.

3. Er möchte Behörden und Trägerschaften bei der Anwendung schweizweit harmonisierter Qualitätsstandards unterstützen, insbesondere im Hinblick auf eine einheitliche Signalisation im Kontext des Langsamverkehrs und des Best-of-Angebots von SchweizMobil.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Si rivolge alle autorità e ai promotori che vogliono applicare standard di qualità armonizzati su scala nazionale. L'obiettivo è garantire una segnaletica uniforme per la mobilità lenta e l'offerta «best of» di SvizzeraMobile.
- L'obiettivo è quello di sostenere le autorità e gli sponsor nell'applicazione di standard di qualità armonizzati in tutta la Svizzera, in particolare per quanto riguarda la segnaletica uniforme nel contesto del traffico lento e la migliore offerta di SvizzeraMobile.
- Vorrebbe sostenere le autorità e gli sponsor nell'applicazione di standard di qualità armonizzati in tutta la Svizzera, in particolare per quanto riguarda la segnalazione uniforme nel contesto del traffico lento e la migliore offerta di SvizzeraMobile.

4. Durch geschickte Planung und Berücksichtigung der Unterhaltsarbeiten in der Nutzungsphase können erhebliche Einsparungen im Unterhalt erzielt werden.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Una pianificazione ragionata dei lavori di manutenzione permette di ridurre notevolmente i costi di manutenzione.
- Un notevole risparmio nella manutenzione può essere ottenuto grazie ad un'abile pianificazione e alla considerazione degli interventi di manutenzione durante la fase di utilizzo.
- Con un'abile pianificazione e considerazione dei lavori di manutenzione nella fase di utilizzo, è possibile ottenere notevoli risparmi nella manutenzione.

5. Die vorliegende Anforderungsliste beschreibt die Mindestanforderungen für Bodenbeläge und ist in erster Linie für den Nichtberufsbereich bestimmt. Dieser schliesst neben dem privaten Wohnbereich auch die öffentlich zugänglichen Bauten ein, wie Gastgewerbe, Schulen, Barfusszonen von Bädern usw. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La presente lista dei requisiti è destinata soprattutto all'ambito non professionale che comprende sia le abitazioni private sia gli edifici pubblici, i ristoranti, gli alberghi, le scuole, le zone a piedi nudi delle piscine ecc.
- Il presente elenco di requisiti descrive i requisiti minimi per i rivestimenti per pavimenti ed è destinato principalmente al settore non professionale. Oltre al settore residenziale privato, questo comprende anche edifici aperti al pubblico, come alberghi e ristoranti, scuole, bagni a piedi nudi, ecc.
- Questo elenco di requisiti descrive i requisiti minimi per i rivestimenti per pavimenti ed è principalmente destinato al settore non professionale. Oltre alla zona giorno privata, questo include anche gli edifici accessibili al pubblico, come l'ospitalità, le scuole, le zone a piedi nudi dei bagni, ecc.

6. Nutzung, Reinigung, Schutz und Pflege, Renovation oder Ersatz eines Belags werden Veränderungen der Oberflächenstruktur und der Trittsicherheit bewirken. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Uso, pulizia, protezione e cura, rinnovo o sostituzione di un pavimento modificano la sua struttura superficiale e sicurezza.
- L'uso, la pulizia, la protezione e la cura, la ristrutturazione o la sostituzione di un pavimento causerà cambiamenti nella struttura della superficie e nella resistenza allo scivolamento.
- L'uso, la pulizia, la protezione e la cura, il rinnovo o la sostituzione di una copertura provocheranno cambiamenti nella struttura della superficie e un certo grado di protezione.

7. Die Trägerschaft kann für die Ausführung einzelner Tätigkeiten, die bei Anlage, Signalisation und Betrieb der Winterangebote anfallen, Dritte beziehen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il promotore può affidare a terzi determinate attività riguardanti la preparazione, la segnaletica o la gestione delle offerte invernali.
- L'ente responsabile può ricorrere a terzi per lo svolgimento di singole attività di costruzione, segnalazione e gestione delle offerte invernali.
- Lo sponsor può coinvolgere terze parti per l'esecuzione di singole attività che sorgono durante la creazione, la segnalazione e il funzionamento delle offerte invernali.

8. Auch bei der Planung einer Treppe ist vorab zu klären, im Geltungsbereich welcher Norm sich das konkrete Bauvorhaben befindet. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Anche al momento della pianificazione di una scala bisogna verificare precedentemente quale norma si applica alla costruzione.
- Quando si pianifica una scala, occorre anche chiarire in anticipo quale standard si applica al progetto di costruzione specifico.
- Quando si pianifica una scala, è anche necessario chiarire in anticipo in quale standard si trova il progetto di costruzione specifico, nell'area di validità.

9. Standortfelder informieren an Ausgangs- und Endpunkten sowie an allen Zwischenzielen über den Standort (Flurname) und die Höhe in Metern über Meer gemäss der Landeskarte 1:25 000 oder dem DHM25. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Posati nei punti di partenza e di arrivo e a tutte le mete intermedie, i campi della postazione segnalano il luogo in cui ci si trova (nome locale) e l'altitudine sopra il livello del mare (carta nazionale 1:25 000 o modello DHM25).
- I campi di localizzazione forniscono informazioni sulla posizione (nome del campo) e l'altitudine in metri sul livello del mare nei punti di partenza e di arrivo e in tutte le destinazioni intermedie secondo la mappa nazionale 1:25 000 o il DHM25.
- I campi della posizione forniscono informazioni sulla posizione (nome del campo) e l'altezza in metri sopra il livello del mare ai punti di inizio e fine, nonché in tutte le destinazioni intermedie secondo la mappa nazionale 1:25 000 o DHM25.

10. Hauptlinie und Variante sollten nicht bloss baulich deutlich unterscheidbar sein: Eine vor der Verzweigung aufgestellte Tafel sollte klar signalisieren, welches der schwierigere Pistenabschnitt und welches die einfachere «safe line» ist. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il tracciato principale e la variante devono distinguersi non solo dal punto di vista costruttivo: un cartello prima della diramazione deve segnalare chiaramente il tratto di pista più difficile e quello più facile (safe line).
- La linea principale e la variante non devono essere chiaramente distinguibili solo dal punto di vista costruttivo: una tavola posta davanti alla diramazione deve indicare chiaramente quale sia il tratto più difficile del pendio e quale sia la più facile "linea sicura".
- La linea principale e la variante non dovrebbero solo essere chiaramente distinguibili da un punto di vista strutturale: un segno posto davanti al ramo dovrebbe indicare chiaramente quale è la sezione più difficile della pendenza e quale è la "linea sicura" più semplice.

11. Heute sind es oft Tourismusdestinationen, Bergbahnen oder auch Städte und Gemeinden, welche die Anlagen bauen und betreiben. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Oggi a costruire e gestire questo tipo di impianti sono spesso località turistiche, società di impianti a fune oppure Città o Comuni.
- Oggi, sono spesso le destinazioni turistiche, gli impianti di risalita o anche le città e i comuni che costruiscono e gestiscono le strutture.
- Oggi sono spesso destinazioni turistiche, ferrovie di montagna o città e comunità a costruire e gestire le strutture.

12. Es gelten Minimalabstände zwischen der Beschilderung (Wegweiserspitzen) und dem Fahrbahnrand von 30 cm innerorts und 50 cm ausserorts (Art. 103 Abs.4 SSV). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La distanza tra il margine della strada o del sentiero e la parte del segnale più vicina ad esso è di 30 cm nelle località e di 50 cm fuori delle località (art.103 cpv.4 OSStr).
- Si applica una distanza minima di 30 cm tra la segnaletica (consigli per la segnaletica) e il bordo della carreggiata di 30 cm nei centri abitati e di 50 cm al di fuori dei centri abitati (art. 103 cpv. 4 OST).
- Ci sono distanze minime tra i segni (indicazioni) e il bordo della strada di 30 cm in città e 50 cm fuori città (Art. 103 Par. 4 SSV).

13. Bei schwereren Beeinträchtigungen ist der entsprechende Anlageteil bis zur erfolgten Instandstellung zu sperren. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Se i danni sono importanti, il tratto corrispondente va chiuso fino al completamento dei lavori di ripristino.
- In caso di danni più gravi, la parte interessata dell'impianto deve essere bloccata fino all'esecuzione dei lavori di riparazione.
- In caso di danni più gravi, la parte corrispondente del sistema deve essere bloccata fino alla sua riparazione.

14. Um alle Mängel zu erkennen, ist es wichtig, dass die Kontrollgänge abwechselungsweise in entgegengesetzter Richtung erfolgen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Per individuare tutti i difetti è importante che i sopralluoghi vengano effettuati alternativamente nelle due direzioni.
- Al fine di individuare eventuali carenze, è importante che le ronde vengano effettuate alternativamente in direzione opposta.
- Per riconoscere tutti i difetti, è importante che i tour di ispezione si svolgano alternativamente nella direzione opposta.

15. Art des Angebots und sein Zielpublikum sind definiert. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Definire il tipo di offerta e il gruppo target.
- Il tipo di offerta e il suo pubblico di riferimento sono definiti.
- Sono definiti il tipo di offerta e il suo pubblico di destinazione.

16. Andere Vorgehensweisen als diejenigen, die in technischen Normen umschrieben werden, bleiben auch dann zulässig, wenn sie zumindest gleichwertige Ergebnisse – insbesondere punkto Sicherheit – zeitigen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Modi di procedere diversi da quelli descritti nelle norme tecniche sono ammissibili anche quando producono risultati perlomeno equivalenti, in particolare riguardo alla sicurezza.
- Procedure diverse da quelle descritte nelle norme tecniche rimangono ammissibili anche se producono risultati almeno equivalenti, in particolare in termini di sicurezza.
- Procedure diverse da quelle descritte nelle norme tecniche rimangono consentite anche se producono risultati almeno equivalenti, soprattutto per quanto riguarda la sicurezza.

17. Vortritt für Fussgänger und gegenseitige Rücksichtnahme sind oberstes Gebot.

*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Su questi percorsi vi sono due regole fondamentali: precedenza agli escursionisti (a piedi) e rispetto reciproco.
- La priorità per i pedoni e la considerazione reciproca sono la priorità assoluta.
- La priorità per i pedoni e il rispetto reciproco sono fondamentali.

18. Mit einer periodischen Überprüfung der Sicherheit einer Baute durch eine Fachperson und der Umsetzung empfohlener Massnahmen trägt ein Eigentümer zur Sicherung und Werterhaltung und damit zur Unfallprävention bei. Gleichzeitig reduziert er damit auch sein eigenes Risiko, rechtlich belangt zu werden.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il proprietario può contribuire alla sicurezza e alla conservazione del valore, e dunque alla prevenzione infortuni, attraverso una verifica periodica della sicurezza della costruzione da parte di uno specialista e l'attuazione delle misure raccomandate, riducendo così anche il rischio personale di essere chiamato a rispondere legalmente.
- Con un controllo periodico della sicurezza di un edificio da parte di uno specialista e l'attuazione delle misure raccomandate, il proprietario contribuisce alla sicurezza e alla conservazione del valore e quindi alla prevenzione degli incidenti. Allo stesso tempo, riducono anche il loro rischio di essere perseguiti.
- Con una revisione periodica della sicurezza di un edificio da parte di uno specialista e l'implementazione delle misure raccomandate, un proprietario contribuisce a garantire e mantenere il valore e quindi alla prevenzione degli incidenti. Allo stesso tempo, riduce anche il proprio rischio di essere perseguito legalmente.

19. Sind Veränderungen des Bauwerks oder Installationen von Bewegungselementen oder Spielgeräten geplant, empfiehlt es sich, den Hauswart und die Hausverwaltung in die Planung und den Aufbau einzubeziehen, da diese in der Regel auch den Unterhalt gewährleisten.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Se si prevede di eseguire modifiche edili o di installare nuove attrezzature, è consigliabile coinvolgere nella progettazione e nella realizzazione dei lavori il servizio di portineria e l'amministrazione dello stabile, che di solito sono responsabili della manutenzione.
- Se sono previste modifiche all'edificio o installazioni di elementi di movimento o di attrezzature per parchi giochi, è consigliabile coinvolgere il custode e la direzione della proprietà nella progettazione e nella costruzione, poiché questi di solito garantiscono anche la manutenzione.
- Se sono previsti cambiamenti nell'edificio o nelle installazioni di elementi di movimento o attrezzature da gioco, è consigliabile coinvolgere il custode e la gestione della proprietà nella pianificazione e nella costruzione, poiché questi generalmente assicurano anche la manutenzione.

20. Entscheidungsträger im Bauwesen sollten dafür jedoch allfällig bestehende Ermessensspielräume so nutzen, dass gefährliche Zustände vermieden werden.

*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Tuttavia, i responsabili decisionali nell'edilizia dovrebbero sfruttare i margini discrezionali disponibili in modo da evitare situazioni pericolose.
- Tuttavia, i responsabili delle decisioni nel settore delle costruzioni dovrebbero utilizzare i poteri discrezionali esistenti in modo da evitare situazioni di pericolo.
- Tuttavia, i responsabili delle decisioni nel settore delle costruzioni dovrebbero usare qualsiasi discrezione esistente per evitare condizioni pericolose.

21. Jedes Jahr verunfallen mindestens 280 Personen in ihrer Freizeit durch einen Sturz in einer Baute oder in deren unmittelbaren Umgebung tödlich (\varnothing 2011–2015). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Ogni anno, almeno 280 persone s'infortunano mortalmente durante il tempo libero a causa di una caduta in una costruzione o nelle immediate vicinanze (\varnothing 2011–2015).
- Ogni anno almeno 280 persone subiscono incidenti mortali nel tempo libero a causa di una caduta in un edificio o nelle sue immediate vicinanze (\varnothing 2011–2015).
- Ogni anno almeno 280 persone muoiono nel tempo libero per caduta in un edificio o nelle sue immediate vicinanze (\varnothing 2011–2015).

22. Über 100 Einrichtungen aus der Romandie und der Deutschschweiz haben sich bis heute dieser Lösung angeschlossen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Ad oggi più di 100 strutture della Romandia e della Svizzera tedesca hanno aderito a questa soluzione.
- Più di 100 istituzioni della Svizzera francese e tedesca hanno finora adottato questa soluzione.
- Ad oggi, oltre 100 istituzioni della Svizzera romanda e della Svizzera tedesca hanno aderito a questa soluzione.

23. Zusätzlich muss beidseits der Aufprallfläche über eine Breite von mind. 1 m seitlich zur Rutsche falldämpfendes Material für eine Fallhöhe von 1 m vorhanden sein. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Oltre a ciò, se l'altezza di caduta è di 1 m, l'area di impatto deve avere una larghezza di 1 m su ogni lato dello scivolo ed essere provvista di materiale ammortizzante.
- Inoltre, su entrambi i lati della superficie d'impatto su una larghezza di almeno 1 m dal lato dello scivolo, deve essere disponibile materiale antcaduta per un'altezza di caduta di 1 m.
- Inoltre, su entrambi i lati dell'area di impatto deve essere presente un materiale anti-caduta su una larghezza di almeno 1 m dal lato della slitta per un'altezza di caduta di 1 m.

24. Diese Pflicht ergibt sich aus dem Schweizerischen Zivilgesetzbuch (ZGB), insbesondere aus den Bestimmungen über die elterliche Gewalt (Art. 296 ff ZGB). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Questo obbligo è sancito dal Codice civile svizzero (CC), in particolare dalle disposizioni sull'autorità parentale (art. 296 segg. CC).
- Tale obbligo deriva dal Codice civile svizzero (CC), in particolare dalle disposizioni sulla potestà dei genitori (art. 296 e segg. CC).
- Tale obbligo deriva dal Codice civile svizzero (ZGB), in particolare dalle disposizioni sull'autorità dei genitori (art. 296 segg. ZGB).

25. MTB -Anlagen sind ausschliesslich dem Mountainbiken gewidmet (kein Misch- oder Gegenverkehr). Sie tragen zur Kanalisierung der Mountainbiker bei und leisten damit einen wichtigen Beitrag zur Entflechtung unterschiedlicher Nutzerströme. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Gli impianti mtb sono destinati esclusivamente alla pratica del mountain bike (assenza di traffico misto e di traffico in senso contrario) e servono a canalizzare i biker e a separare i flussi di utenti.
- Gli impianti di MTB sono dedicati esclusivamente alla mountain bike (nessun traffico misto o in arrivo). Contribuiscono a canalizzare gli appassionati di mountain bike e quindi danno un importante contributo alla disaggregazione dei diversi flussi di utenti.
- I sistemi MTB sono dedicati esclusivamente alla mountain bike (nessun traffico misto o bidirezionale). Contribuiscono alla canalizzazione degli appassionati di mountain bike e contribuiscono in tal modo alla disaggregazione dei diversi flussi di utenti.

26. Gute Trittsicherheit bieten feste Bodenbeläge wie Asphalt, Gehwegplatten oder Pflästerung. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il pavimento deve presentare buone proprietà andisdrucciolo, per cui sono particolarmente indicati quelli in asfalto o i lastricati.
- I pavimenti massicci come l'asfalto, le lastre di pavimentazione o la pavimentazione forniscono una buona resistenza allo scivolamento.
- I pavimenti solidi come asfalto, lastre di pavimentazione o pavimentazione offrono una buona stabilità.

27. Die von diesen Institutionen einzuhaltenden gesundheitspolizeilichen Vorschriften ergeben sich ebenfalls aus dem kantonalen Recht sowie aus der konkreten Bewilligung.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Le prescrizioni in materia di polizia sanitaria che queste istituzioni devono osservare risultano altresì dal diritto cantonale e dall'autorizzazione concreta.
- Le norme di polizia sanitaria che queste istituzioni devono rispettare sono anche il risultato del diritto cantonale e dell'autorizzazione specifica.
- Le norme sanitarie che queste istituzioni devono osservare derivano anche dal diritto cantonale e dal permesso specifico.

28. Die Trägerschaft wird dadurch von ihrer Wegsicherungspflicht nicht entbunden, sondern bleibt vollumfänglich verantwortlich.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Ciò non li esonerà tuttavia dal loro obbligo di sicurezza, anzi, la loro responsabilità rimane totale.
- Ciò non esonerà l'organismo responsabile dall'obbligo di mettere in sicurezza la strada, ma rimane pienamente responsabile.
- Ciò non esonerà lo sponsor dall'obbligo di fornire sicurezza, ma rimane pienamente responsabile.

29. Es empfiehlt sich zudem, das zuständige Arbeitsinspektorat zu konsultieren.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Inoltre, si consiglia di consultare l'ispettorato di lavoro competente.
- Si raccomanda inoltre di consultare l'ispettorato del lavoro competente.
- Si consiglia inoltre di consultare l'ispettorato del lavoro responsabile.

30. Geeignete Ausrüstung mitführen: Schneeschuhe, Stöcke, feste Schuhe, wetterfeste Kleidung, Kartenmaterial, Zwischenverpflegung, Rettungsdecke *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

portare con sé un equipaggiamento adeguato: ciaspole, bastoncini, scarpe solide, abiti resistenti alle intemperie, cartine, spuntini, coperta di emergenza

Trasportare l'attrezzatura adatta: Racchette da neve, bastoncini, scarpe robuste, abbigliamento resistente alle intemperie, mappe, snack, coperta di salvataggio

Porta attrezzatura adatta: racchette da neve, bastoncini, scarpe robuste, abbigliamento resistente alle intemperie, mappe, snack, coperta di emergenza

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Quale delle seguenti frasi in italiano è scritta nel modo migliore? Se necessario, utilizzi il testo in tedesco sopra le frasi italiane come riferimento.

Clicca sull'opzione che ti sembra migliore.

*Campo obbligatorio

1. Gemäss Statistik der Unfallversicherungen verletzen sich allein durch Ausgleiten oder Herunterfallen auf Treppen im Gebäudeinnern jährlich mehr als 1600 Versicherte schwer (Arbeitsausfall von mehr als 3 Monaten und/oder Invalidenrente, Ø 2012–2016). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Secondo le statistiche dell'assicurazione contro gli infortuni, solo scivolando o cadendo su scale all'interno di edifici s'infortunano gravemente oltre 1600 assicurati all'anno (assenze dal lavoro superiori a 3 mesi e/o rendita d'invalidità, Ø 2012–2016).
- Secondo le statistiche dell'assicurazione contro gli infortuni, ogni anno oltre 1600 persone assicurate subiscono ogni anno lesioni gravi per scivolamento o caduta dalle scale all'interno degli edifici (perdita dell'orario di lavoro per più di 3 mesi e/o della rendita d'invalidità, Ø 2012–2016).
- Secondo le statistiche dell'assicurazione contro gli infortuni, ogni anno oltre 1.600 persone assicurate sono gravemente ferite semplicemente facendo scivolare o cadere le scale all'interno dell'edificio (perdita di lavoro di oltre 3 mesi e / o pensione di invalidità, Ø 2012–2016).

2. Wenn ein Kita-Gebäude neu erstellt wird, aber auch wenn bestehende Wohnungen und Wohnhäuser künftig als Kindertagesstätte genutzt werden sollen (Zweckänderung), muss dafür eine Baubewilligung eingeholt werden. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

In caso di nuova costruzione di uno stabile per un asilo nido, ma anche se appartamenti o case a uso abitativo vengono adibite ad asili nido (modifica dello scopo) occorre richiedere un'autorizzazione edilizia.

Se un edificio di un asilo nido è di nuova costruzione, ma anche se gli appartamenti e gli edifici residenziali esistenti devono essere utilizzati in futuro come asili nido (cambio di destinazione d'uso), è necessario ottenere un permesso di costruzione per questo.

Se un edificio per asili nido deve essere di recente costruzione, ma anche se gli appartamenti e le case esistenti devono essere utilizzati in futuro come asili nido (cambio di scopo), è necessario ottenere un permesso di costruzione.

3. Liegen Ausgänge von Kinderspielplätzen direkt an Strassen, sind Tore oder Abschrankungen vorzusehen. Diese sind so zu sichern, dass die Kinder die Abschrankung als Hindernis verstehen und sie den Platz bewusst verlassen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

Se l'uscita dal parco giochi è situata nelle immediate vicinanze di una strada, occorre predisporre cancelletti o barriere in modo tale che, quando li oltrepassano, i bambini si rendano conto che lasciano l'area del parco giochi.

Se le uscite dai parchi giochi per bambini sono direttamente adiacenti alle strade, è necessario prevedere cancelli o barriere. Queste devono essere fissate in modo tale che i bambini comprendano la barriera come un ostacolo e lascino consapevolmente il parco giochi.

Se ci sono uscite dai campi da gioco per bambini direttamente sulle strade, devono essere previsti cancelli o barriere. Questi devono essere assicurati in modo che i bambini comprendano la barriera come un ostacolo e lascino consapevolmente il posto.

4. Im Bewilligungsgesuch müssen auch Angaben zur Anordnung und Einrichtung der Räume enthalten sein.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La domanda d'autorizzazione deve contenere anche indicazioni sulla disposizione e l'arredamento dei locali.
- La domanda di licenza deve contenere anche i dettagli della disposizione e dell'equipaggiamento dei locali.
- La domanda di permesso deve contenere anche informazioni sulla disposizione e sull'arredamento dei locali.

5. Die Trägerschaft wird dadurch von ihrer Wegsicherungspflicht nicht entbunden, sondern bleibt volumnfänglich verantwortlich.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Ciò non li esonera tuttavia dal loro obbligo di sicurezza, anzi, la loro responsabilità rimane totale.
- Ciò non esonera l'organismo responsabile dall'obbligo di mettere in sicurezza la strada, ma rimane pienamente responsabile.
- Ciò non esonera lo sponsor dall'obbligo di fornire sicurezza, ma rimane pienamente responsabile.

6. 3.1 Sichere Gebäude für die Volksschule *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- 3.1 Stabili sicuri per la scuola pubblica
- 3.1 Edifici sicuri per la scuola elementare

7. Verantwortliche Personen / Institutionen für Wartung und Unterhalt (Werkhof, Hauswart, Badmeister, Förster etc.) *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Servizi/persone responsabili per la manutenzione e l'assistenza (ufficio tecnico comunale, portinaio, bagnino, forestale ecc.).
- Persone / istituzioni responsabili della manutenzione e della manutenzione (officina, custode, addetto ai bagni, guardia forestale, ecc.)
- Persone / istituzioni responsabili per la manutenzione e la manutenzione (officina, custode, badmeister, guardia forestale ecc.)

8. Der Knabe auf dem Bild hat sich eine spezielle Herausforderung gesucht: Er hat mehrere Rundhölzer zu einem Turm kombiniert. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il bambino nella foto ha scelto una sfida particolare: ha costruito una torre sovrapponendo i diversi tronchi.
- Il ragazzo nella foto ha trovato una sfida speciale: ha unito diversi tronchi in una torre.
- Il ragazzo nella foto stava cercando una sfida speciale: ha combinato diversi tronchi in una torre.

9. Dazu gehören die Signalisation der Pistenabschnitte als Information für die Mountainbiker (siehe Fachbroschüre «Signalisation Mountainbike-Pisten» [7]) und der entsprechende Streckenplan mit den Zufahrtswegen sowie Park- oder Landeplätzen für den Rettungsdienst (Abbildung 29). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il dispositivo comprende anche la segnaletica dei vari tratti della pista per i biker (cfr. opuscolo tecnico «Segnaletica delle piste di mountain bike» [7] e la mappa con le vie di accesso, i parcheggi o i punti di atterraggio per i servizi di soccorso (figura 29)).
- Ciò comprende la segnalazione dei tratti di pista come informazione per gli appassionati di mountain bike (vedi opuscolo "Segnalazione dei percorsi per mountain bike" [7]) e il relativo piano di percorso con le vie d'accesso, nonché le aree di parcheggio o di atterraggio per il servizio di soccorso (Figura 29).
- Ciò include la segnalazione delle sezioni di pista come informazioni per gli appassionati di mountain bike (vedere la brochure "Segnalazione di piste per mountain bike" [7]) e la corrispondente mappa del percorso con i percorsi di accesso e le aree di parcheggio o di atterraggio per il servizio di salvataggio (Figura 29).

10. Ist eine Anlage ausserhalb der Bauzone geplant, gestaltet sich das Bewilligungsverfahren aufwendiger als innerhalb der Bauzone (Abbildung 6, S. 12). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La procedura è più lunga e dispendiosa se l'impianto progettato si trova al di fuori di una zona edificabile (figura 6, pag.12).
- Se un impianto è progettato al di fuori della zona di costruzione, la procedura di approvazione è più complessa che all'interno della zona di costruzione (Figura 6, pag. 12).
- Se un impianto è pianificato al di fuori della zona di costruzione, il processo di approvazione è più complesso che all'interno della zona di costruzione (Figura 6, p. 12).

11. Elemente, die zum Springen einladen, sollten so gestaltet sein, dass sie auch mit tiefem Tempo überrollt werden können. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Gli elementi che possono essere superati con un salto devono essere configurati in modo da essere scorrevoli anche a velocità ridotta.
- Gli elementi che invitano al salto devono essere progettati in modo da poter essere ribaltati anche a bassa velocità.
- Gli elementi che ti invitano a saltare dovrebbero essere progettati in modo da poter essere girati a bassa velocità.

12. Für alle dem Arbeitsgesetz unterliegenden Betriebe ist die Wegleitung zur Verordnung 3 zum Arbeitsgesetz Art.14 «Böden» massgebend. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Per tutte le aziende soggette alla legge sul lavoro è determinante la direttiva relativa all'Ordinanza 3 concernente la legge sul lavoro, art.14 «Pavimenti».
- Per tutte le aziende soggette al diritto del lavoro, è determinante la linea guida alla regola 3 del diritto del lavoro art.14 "Pavimenti".
- Per tutte le società soggette alla legge sul lavoro, la guida al regolamento 3 della legge sul lavoro, l'articolo 14 «Suoli», è autorevole.

13. Welche rechtliche Verbindlichkeit die entsprechenden Regelungen in den Normen und in Empfehlungen von Fachorganisationen erlangen können, ist davon abhängig, wie der Bezug der Technik ins Recht in der jeweiligen allgemeinen Sicherheitsvorschrift des Baurechts geregelt ist. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il carattere vincolante delle relative regolamentazioni nelle norme e nelle raccomandazioni di organizzazioni di settore dipende da come l'integrazione della tecnica nel diritto è regolata nella relativa prescrizione di sicurezza del diritto edilizio.
- Il carattere giuridicamente vincolante delle relative norme nelle norme e nelle raccomandazioni delle organizzazioni specializzate dipende da come l'incorporazione della tecnologia nella legge è regolata nella rispettiva regolamentazione generale di sicurezza della legge sull'edilizia.
- Il vincolo legale delle norme corrispondenti negli standard e nelle raccomandazioni delle organizzazioni specializzate dipende da come il coinvolgimento della tecnologia nella legge è regolato dalle rispettive norme generali di sicurezza della legge edilizia.

14. • Kinder rutschfeste Socken/Finken anziehen lassen *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Far indossare ai bambini i calzini antiscivolo o le pantofole
- Lasciate che i bambini indossino calze antiscivolo / fringuelli
- Lascia che i bambini indossino calze / fringuelli antiscivolo

15. Verlauf Winterwanderwege: In der Regel verlaufen sie auf dem bestehenden Wegnetz, das keine Hindernisse (z. B. Stufen) aufweist, die den Wegunterhalt erschweren könnten. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Tracciato dei sentieri escursionistici invernali: di regola si snodano lungo la rete di sentieri esistente e non presentano ostacoli (ad es. gradini) che potrebbero renderne difficile la manutenzione.
- Percorso di sentieri escursionistici invernali: Di norma, seguono la rete di percorsi esistente, che non contiene ostacoli (ad es. gradini) che potrebbero rendere difficile il mantenimento del percorso.
- Corso di sentieri invernali: di norma corrono lungo la rete di sentieri esistente, che non presenta ostacoli (ad es. Gradini) che potrebbero rendere difficile la manutenzione del sentiero.

16. Ist aus topografischen Gründen die Umfahrung einer solchen Stelle nicht realisierbar, sollte eine Absturzsicherung gebaut werden. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Se la topografia non permette di aggirare questi tratti, occorre prevedere protezioni anticaduta.
- Se, per motivi topografici, non è possibile aggirare un tale luogo, si dovrebbe costruire un sistema di protezione anticaduta.
- Se non è possibile bypassare un posto del genere per motivi topografici, è necessario creare una protezione anticaduta.

17. Werden diese schon vorgängig eingeplant, erlaubt dies ein Anpassen an veränderte Bedürfnisse. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Se questi vengono pianificati sin dall'inizio, sarà possibile adeguare la situazione alle esigenze nuove.
- Se questi sono pianificati in anticipo, è possibile adattarsi al mutare delle esigenze.
- Se questi sono pianificati in anticipo, ciò consente l'adattamento alle mutevoli esigenze.

18. Je nach Situation kann auch der BFUSicherheitsdelegierte der Gemeinde nützliche Hinweise zu Ansprechpartnern und BFU-Broschüren geben. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- A seconda della situazione, anche il delegato UPI alla sicurezza del comune può dare indicazioni sulle persone da contattare e fornire documentazione.
- A seconda della situazione, il delegato alla sicurezza del BFU può anche fornire all'autorità locale informazioni utili sulle persone di contatto e sulle brochure del BFU.
- A seconda della situazione, il delegato della sicurezza della BFU può anche fornire al comune informazioni utili sui contatti e sulle brochure della BFU.

19. Die Bestandesaufnahme dient als Grundlage und sollte folgende Punkte beinhalten (Abbildung 3): *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- L'analisi della situazione funge da base e deve considerare i seguenti punti (Figura 3):
- L'inventario serve come base e dovrebbe includere i seguenti punti (Figura 3):

20. Es sind eigens für Mountainbiker angelegte und signalisierte Trailsysteme mit Sequenzen zum Hoch- und Runterfahren in einem abgeschlossenen Perimeter.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Si tratta di sistemi di trail segnalati dedicati alla pratica del mtb con sequenze in salita e in discesa in un perimetro chiuso.
- Si tratta di sistemi di sentieri appositamente progettati e segnalati per gli amanti della mountain bike con sequenze per salire e scendere in un perimetro chiuso.
- Sono sistemi di tracciati appositamente progettati e segnalati per gli appassionati di mountain bike con sequenze per salire e scendere in un perimetro chiuso.

21. Gemäss Art. 58 Obligationenrecht (OR, SR 220) haftet der Eigentümer eines Gebäudes oder eines anderen Werks für den Schaden, den dieses infolge fehlerhafter Anwendung oder Herstellung oder mangelhaften Unterhalts verursacht.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Secondo l'articolo 58 del codice delle obbligazioni (CO, RS 220), il proprietario di un edificio o di un'altra opera è tenuto a risarcire i danni cagionati da vizio di costruzione o da difetto di manutenzione.
- Ai sensi dell'art. 58 del Codice delle obbligazioni (CO, RS 220), il proprietario di un edificio o di un'altra opera risponde dei danni da esso causati in seguito a un uso o a una fabbricazione non corretti o a una manutenzione insufficiente.
- Ai sensi dell'articolo 58 del Codice delle obbligazioni svizzero (OR, RS 220), il proprietario di un edificio o di altre opere è responsabile per i danni causati da un'applicazione o fabbricazione errata o manutenzione inadeguata.

22. Die Bildungsdirektion des Kantons Zürich hat in ihren Richtlinien über die Bewilligung von Kinderkrippen (Kinderkrippenrichtlinien vom 5.9.2014) diesbezüglich präzisiert, dass es kindgerechte und sichere Räume mit ausreichendem Tageslicht und Rückzugsmöglichkeiten für die Kinder sein müssen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Nelle sue disposizioni sull'autorizzazione di asili nido, la «Bildungsdirektion» del Canton Zurigo (Kinderkrippenrichtlinien del 5.9.2014) ha precisato in proposito che i locali devono essere adatti ai bambini e sicuri nonché disporre di sufficiente luce diurna e di posti in cui riposare indisturbati.
- Nelle sue direttive sull'autorizzazione degli asili nido (direttive per gli asili nido del 5.9.2014), il Dipartimento dell'educazione del Cantone di Zurigo ha specificato a questo proposito che gli asili nido devono essere locali sicuri e a misura di bambino, con sufficiente luce diurna e possibilità di ritirarsi.
- La direzione dell'Istruzione del Cantone di Zurigo ha specificato nelle sue linee guida sull'approvazione degli asili nido (linee guida per l'asilo nido dal 5 settembre 2014) che devono essere camere a misura di bambino e sicure con sufficiente luce del giorno e opportunità per i bambini di ritirarsi.

23. Für den Schuhbereich werden die geprüften Bodenbeläge in die Bewertungsgruppen GS 1 bis GS 4 und für den Barfussbereich in GB 1 bis GB 3 eingeteilt, wobei die Klassifizierungen GS 4 resp. GB 3 die grösste Rutschhemmung bedeuten (Abbildung 2, S.12). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Per la zona a piedi calzati i pavimenti sono assegnati alle classi GS 1 fino a GS 4 e per la zona a piedi nudi da GB 1 fino a GB 3.GS 4 rispettivamente GB 3 sta per la resistenza allo scivolamento maggiore (figura 2, p. 12).
- Per il settore delle calzature, i pavimenti testati sono suddivisi nei gruppi di valutazione da GS 1 a GS 4 e per il settore a piedi nudi in GB da 1 a GB 3, dove le classificazioni GS 4 o GB 3 indicano la maggiore resistenza allo scivolamento (Figura 2, p.12).
- Per l'area della scarpa, i rivestimenti per pavimenti testati sono suddivisi nei gruppi di valutazione da GS 1 a GS 4 e per l'area a piedi nudi da GB 1 a GB 3, per cui le classifiche GS 4 e. GB 3 indica la massima resistenza allo scivolamento (Figura 2, p.12).

24. Gestützt auf § 360 PBG in Verbindung mit § 3 BBV I kann der Regierungsrat Richtlinien und Normalien erlassen und diese für verbindlich oder beachtlich erklären.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Giusta l'articolo 360 PBG in combinato disposto con l'articolo 3 BBV I il Consiglio di Stato può emanare direttive e standard e dichiararli vincolanti o rilevanti.
- Sulla base del § 360 PBG in combinazione con il § 3 BBV I, il Consiglio governativo può emanare linee guida e norme e dichiararle vincolanti o rilevanti.
- Sulla base della Sezione 360 PBG in combinato disposto con la Sezione 3 BBV I, il Consiglio di governo può emanare linee guida e standard e dichiararli vincolanti o notevoli.

25. Hauptlinie und Variante sollten nicht bloss baulich deutlich unterscheidbar sein: Eine vor der Verzweigung aufgestellte Tafel sollte klar signalisieren, welches der schwierigere Pistenabschnitt und welches die einfachere «safe line» ist.*

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Il tracciato principale e la variante devono distinguersi non solo dal punto di vista costruttivo: un cartello prima della diramazione deve segnalare chiaramente il tratto di pista più difficile e quello più facile (safe line).
- La linea principale e la variante non devono essere chiaramente distinguibili solo dal punto di vista costruttivo: una tavola posta davanti alla diramazione deve indicare chiaramente quale sia il tratto più difficile del pendio e quale sia la più facile "linea sicura".
- La linea principale e la variante non dovrebbero solo essere chiaramente distinguibili da un punto di vista strutturale: un segno posto davanti al ramo dovrebbe indicare chiaramente quale è la sezione più difficile della pendenza e quale è la "linea sicura" più semplice.

26. Aus diesem Grund wären explizite rechtliche Vorgaben in Bezug auf Böden zu begrüssen. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Per questo motivo sarebbe auspicabile disporre di prescrizioni legali esplicite sui pavimenti.
- Per questo motivo, sarebbero benvenuti requisiti legali esplicativi in merito ai pavimenti.
- Per questo motivo, dovrebbero essere accolti i requisiti legali esplicativi relativi ai piani.

27. Gemäss Bundesgericht bedarf das BehiG im Baubereich zwingend kantonalrechtlicher Ausführungsbestimmungen (BGE 134 II 249; BGE 132 I 82). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- Secondo il Tribunale federale, in ambito edilizio la LDis necessita obbligatoriamente di disposizioni cantonali di esecuzione (DTF 134 II 249; DTF 132 I 82).
- Secondo il Tribunale federale, il BehiG nel settore delle costruzioni richiede disposizioni d'esecuzione cantonali obbligatorie (DTF 134 II 249; DTF 132 I 82).
- Secondo la Corte suprema federale, il BehiG nel settore delle costruzioni richiede norme cantonali di attuazione obbligatorie (BGE 134 II 249; BGE 132 I 82).

28. Dies bedeutet, dass die Behörden auch hier kaum darum herumkommen, für die Frage des hindernisfreien Bauens auf die SIA-Norm 500 in ihrer jeweiligen Fassung zurückzugreifen, da der Einbezug der technischen Normen bereits durch den Gesetzgeber vorgegeben ist. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

Questo significa che anche in questo caso per la questione della costruzione senza barriere le autorità non possono evitare di ricorrere alla norma SIA 500 nella relativa versione, in quanto l'inclusione delle norme tecniche è già dettata dal legislatore.

Ciò significa che anche in questo caso le autorità difficilmente possono evitare di ricorrere alla norma SIA 500 nella sua versione attuale per la questione della costruzione senza ostacoli, poiché l'inclusione delle norme tecniche è già prescritta dal legislatore.

Ciò significa che le autorità difficilmente possono evitare di utilizzare lo standard SIA 500 nella sua rispettiva versione per la questione della costruzione senza ostacoli, poiché l'inclusione delle norme tecniche è già stata specificata dal legislatore.

29. Informationen zur Planung und zum Betrieb von Vita Parcours sind in der SN EN 16 630 «Standortgebundene Fitnessgeräte im Aussenbereich» [23] und in der Bauanleitung für Vita Parcours der Stiftung Vita Parcours [24] zu finden. *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

Per informazioni sulla progettazione e la gestione di percorsi Vita si rimanda alla SN EN 16 630 «Attrezzi installati in modo permanente per il fitness all'aperto» e alle istruzioni della Fondazione Percorso Vita [24].

Informazioni sulla progettazione e sul funzionamento di Vita Parcours si trovano nella norma SN EN 16 630 "Attrezzi per il fitness all'aperto specifiche per il sito" [23] e nel manuale di costruzione di Vita Parcours della Fondazione Vita Parcours [24].

Informazioni sulla pianificazione e il funzionamento di Vita Parcours sono disponibili in SN EN 16 630 "Attrezzi per il fitness basate sulla posizione all'aperto" [23] e nelle istruzioni di costruzione per Vita Parcours della Fondazione Vita Parcours [24].

30. Es gelten Minimalabstände zwischen der Beschilderung (Wegweiserspitzen) und dem Fahrbahnrand von 30 cm innerorts und 50 cm ausserorts (Art. 103 Abs.4 SSV). *

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

- La distanza tra il margine della strada o del sentiero e la parte del segnale più vicina ad esso è di 30 cm nelle località e di 50 cm fuori delle località (art.103 cpv.4 OSStr).
- Si applica una distanza minima di 30 cm tra la segnaletica (consigli per la segnaletica) e il bordo della carreggiata di 30 cm nei centri abitati e di 50 cm al di fuori dei centri abitati (art. 103 cpv. 4 OST).
- Ci sono distanze minime tra i segni (indicazioni) e il bordo della strada di 30 cm in città e 50 cm fuori città (Art. 103 Par. 4 SSV).

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Questionario 3

Le domande riguardano solo il significato delle parole di riferimento nelle frasi.

1.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

{La committenza} / la proprietà vi scrive le condizioni fondamentali, i requisiti e le norme per la progettazione, l'esecuzione, l'utilizzazione e il mantenimento dell'opera.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- il costruttore
- il proprietario
- nessuna delle parole

2.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Il promotore può {affidare} a terzi determinate attività riguardanti la preparazione, la segnaletica o la gestione delle offerte invernali.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- ricorrere a
- coinvolgere
- nessuna delle parole

3.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

La distanza tra il margine della strada o del sentiero e la parte del segnale più vicina ad esso è di 30 cm {nelle località} e di 50 cm fuori delle località (art.103 cpv.4 OSStr).

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- nei centri abitati
- in città
- nessuna delle parole

4.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Definire il tipo di offerta e {il gruppo target} .

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- il pubblico di riferimento
- il pubblico di destinazione
- nessuna delle parole

5.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Modi di procedere diversi da quelli descritti nelle norme tecniche sono ammissibili anche quando producono risultati perlomeno equivalenti, in particolare {riguardo} alla sicurezza.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- in termini di
- per quanto riguarda
- nessuna delle parole

6.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Ogni anno, almeno 280 persone {s'infortunano} mortalmente durante il tempo libero a causa di una caduta in una costruzione o nelle immediate vicinanze (Ø 2011–2015).

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- subiscono incidenti
- muoiono
- nessuna delle parole

7.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Ad oggi più di 100 strutture della {Romandia} e della Svizzera tedesca hanno aderito a questa soluzione.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- Svizzera francese
- Svizzera romanda
- nessuna delle parole

8.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

{La domanda d'autorizzazione} deve contenere anche indicazioni sulla disposizione e l'arredamento dei locali.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- La domanda di licenza
- La domanda di permesso
- nessuna delle parole

9.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Servizi/persone responsabili per la manutenzione e l'assistenza (ufficio tecnico comunale, portinaio, {bagnino} , forestale ecc.).

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- addetto ai bagni
- badmeister
- nessuna delle parole

10.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Per tutte le aziende soggette alla legge sul lavoro è determinante {la direttiva} relativa all'Ordinanza 3 concernente la legge sul lavoro, art.14 «Pavimenti».

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- la linea guida
- la guida
- nessuna delle parole

11.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Il carattere vincolante delle relative regolamentazioni nelle norme e nelle raccomandazioni di organizzazioni di settore dipende da come {l'integrazione} della tecnica nel diritto è regolata nella relativa prescrizione di sicurezza del diritto edilizio.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- l'incorporazione
- il coinvolgimento
- nessuna delle parole

12.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Nelle sue disposizioni sull'autorizzazione di asili nido, la {«Bildungsdirektion» del Canton Zurigo} (Kinderkrippenrichtlinien del 5.9.2014) ha precisato in proposito che i locali devono essere adatti ai bambini e sicuri nonché disporre di sufficiente luce diurna e di posti in cui riposare indisturbati.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- Dipartimento dell'educazione (del Cantone di Zurigo)
- La direzione dell'Istruzione (del Cantone di Zurigo)
- nessuna delle parole

13.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

Giusta l'articolo 360 PBG in combinato disposto con l'articolo 3 BBV I {il Consiglio di Stato} può emanare direttive e standard e dichiararli vincolanti o rilevanti.

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- il Consiglio governativo
- il Consiglio di governo
- nessuna delle parole

14.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

La distanza tra il margine della strada o del sentiero e la parte del segnale più vicina ad esso è di 30 cm nelle località e di 50 cm {fuori delle località} (art.103 cpv.4 OSStr).

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- fuori dei centri abitati
- fuori città
- nessuna delle parole

15.

Secondo te, le opzioni qui sotto possono sostituire nella frase la parola (o parole) dentro le parentesi graffe?

Scegli quella/quelle che va/vanno bene.

- Far indossare ai bambini i calzini antiscivolo o {le pantofole}

Seleziona tutte le voci applicabili.

- fringuelli
- fringuelli antiscivolo
- nessuna delle parole

16. "interventi di manutenzione" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Una pianificazione ragionata dei {lavori di manutenzione} permette di ridurre notevolmente i costi di manutenzione.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

17. "la ristrutturazione" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Uso, pulizia, protezione e cura, {rinnovo} o sostituzione di un pavimento modificano la sua struttura superficiale e sicurezza.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

18. "autorizzazione" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Le prescrizioni in materia di polizia sanitaria che queste istituzioni devono osservare risultano altresì dal {diritto} cantonale e dall'autorizzazione concreta.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

19. "pensione di invalidità" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Secondo le statistiche dell'assicurazione contro gli infortuni, solo scivolando o cadendo su scale all'interno di edifici s'infortunano gravemente oltre 1600 assicurati all'anno (assenze dal lavoro superiori a 3 mesi e/o {rendita d'invalidità}, Ø2012–2016).

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

20. "la scuola elementare" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

{la scuola pubblica}

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

21. "Il ragazzo" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

{Il bambino} nella foto ha scelto una sfida particolare: ha costruito una torre sovrapponendo i diversi tronchi.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

22. "la Corte suprema federale" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Secondo {il Tribunale federale}, in ambito edilizio la LDis necessita obbligatoriamente di disposizioni cantonali di esecuzione (DTF 134 II 249; DTF 132 I 82).

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

23. "il custode" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Se si prevede di eseguire modifiche edili o di installare nuove attrezzature, è consigliabile coinvolgere nella progettazione e nella realizzazione dei lavori il servizio di {portineria} e l'amministrazione dello stabile, che di solito sono responsabili della manutenzione.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

sì

no

24. "bypassare" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Se la topografia non permette di {aggirare} questi tratti, occorre prevedere protezioni anticaduta.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

25. "la rete di percorsi" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Tracciato dei sentieri escursionistici invernali: di regola si snodano lungo {la rete di sentieri} esistente e non presentano ostacoli (ad es. gradini) che potrebbero renderne difficile la manutenzione.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

26. "se necessario" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Al promotore si consiglia tuttavia di stipulare un'assicurazione di responsabilità civile aziendale e, {se del caso} , un'assicurazione di protezione giuridica.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

27. "l'ospitalità" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

La presente lista dei requisiti è destinata soprattutto all'ambito non professionale che comprende sia le abitazioni private sia gli edifici pubblici, {i ristoranti, gli alberghi} , le scuole, le zone a piedi nudi delle piscine ecc.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

28. "La priorità" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Su questi percorsi vi sono due regole fondamentali: {precedenza} agli escursionisti (a piedi) e rispetto reciproco.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

29. "lavori di riparazione" può sostituire le parole nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Se i danni sono importanti, il tratto corrispondente va chiuso fino al completamento dei {lavori di ripristino} .

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

30. "segnalazione" può sostituire la parola nella frase dentro le parentesi graffe?

Nel caso in cui un attraversamento o il cutilizzo della pista sono inevitabili, occorre scegliere una configurazione costruttiva e una {segnaletica} adatta.

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

 sì no

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B Technical Documentations and Brochures

A list of the technical documentations and brochures from which the materials for the questionnaires were taken are listed on the table below:

Title (German)	Title (Italian)	Year	Author/Authors	Document Number
Anforderungsliste Bodenbeläge	Lista dei requisiti: pavimenti e rivestimenti	2018	Markus Buchser	032
Spielplätze	Parchi giochi	2018	Stefan Meile, Cédric Eschmann, Roger Schmid	348
Rechtliches zur Sturzprävention im Hochbau	Aspetti giuridici della prevenzione delle cadute nelle sovrastrutture	2019	Regula Stöcklin	034
Mountainbike-Anlagen	Impianti per mountain bike	2019	Christoph Müller	040
Sichere Bewegungs-förderung bei Kindern	Bambini in movimento nel segno della sicurezza	2019	Barbara Schürch, Hansjürg Thüler, Stefan Baeriswyl	082
Winterwanderwege und Schneeschuh Routen Leitfaden für Planung, Signalisation, Betrieb und Information	Sentieri escursionistici invernali e percorsi per ciaspole Guida per la pianificazione, la segnaletica, la gestione e l'informazione	2020	Gabrielle Bakels, Daniela Rommel, Pietro Cattaneo, Markus Capirone, Bruno Hirschi, Monique Walter	059
Geländer und Brüstungen	Ringhiere e parapetti	2019	-	003
Glas in der Architektur	Il vetro nell'architettura	2017	-	006
Treppen	Scale	2017	-	007
Sturzprävention in der Physiotherapie	Ruolo della fisioterapia nella prevenzione delle cadute	2017	-	249

C Declaration of Authorship



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Hiermit erkläre ich, dass die Qualifikations-Arbeit von mir selbst ohne unerlaubte Beihilfe verfasst worden ist und dass ich die Grundsätze wissenschaftlicher Redlichkeit eingehalten habe (vgl. dazu: <http://www.uzh.ch/de/studies/teaching/plagiate.html>).

Zürich 20.06.2020

Ort und Datum

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. S." or "Johannes Schmid".

Unterschrift