



Kaunas University of Technology
Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities

**Using ChatGPT for Text Simplification and Translation from
English into Lithuanian**
Master's Final Degree Project

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Kaunas, 2026



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Master's Final Degree Project
Translation and Post-editing of Technical Texts (6211NX031)

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Kairienė, Inesa. Using ChatGPT for Text Simplification and Translation from English into Lithuanian. Master's Final Degree Project / supervisor prof. dr. Ramunė Kasperė; Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Kaunas University of Technology.

Study field and area (study field group): N05 Translation, Humanities.

Keywords: machine translation, automatic text simplification, ChatGPT, low-resource language, document-level translation, prompt engineering, plain language.

Kaunas, 2026. 55 p.

Summary

Rapid technological progress is leading to growing amounts of digital information and the scale of its distribution. At the same time, at the level of state organisations, awareness of the importance of effective communication with the public is spreading worldwide, therefore, the need to present public information to the masses in plain language is growing. Advancing technologies also mean new opportunities for translators. Progress in the field of machine translation (MT) systems enables translators to cope with increasing translation volumes by performing post-editing of draft translations automatically generated by the MT system. As an alternative to popular MT systems (DeepL, Google Translate, etc.), relatively new large language models have begun to be studied, including the ChatGPT robot, which emerged only in 2022. This robot is characterised not only by the ability to translate, but also to summarise text and carry out instructions, therefore, scientists are studying its capabilities to perform not only machine translation, but also text simplification. **The relevance** of the analysis is based on the fact that, as the ideas of plain language continue to become more popular in Lithuania, the aim is to find out whether translators could perform automated text translation and simplification using the ChatGPT robot and obtain a text of sufficiently good quality suitable for post-editing. **The novelty** of the thesis is revealed in the chosen topic, as there are no scientific works investigating the use of major language models for translating texts into Lithuanian and at the same time simplifying those texts.

The object of the thesis is the text translation and simplification capabilities of the ChatGPT robot.

The aim of the thesis is to test several methods for translating and simplifying texts using the ChatGPT robot and to analyse the results obtained.

To achieve the aim, the following three **objectives** are set:

1. to review the scientific literature on the possibilities of using large language models for text translation and simplification, plain language concept, methods for assessing the quality of machine translation and text readability;
2. to translate and simplify texts with the ChatGPT robot using 3 different coined prompts;
3. to assess the quality and readability of the resulting translations and compare the results.

Main results:

1. After analysing the Automated Readability Index (ARI) evaluation results, which showed how a widely used AI application ChatGPT manages to simplify texts when presented with different prompts, it was found that a more detailed prompt which provides simplification rules worked best. ChatGPT can follow such simplification instructions as splitting sentences, using simpler vocabulary, omitting unnecessary words, and using simple tenses. However, even after simplification, the texts

did not reach the 7th grade reading level indicated in the detailed prompt, although the reading level on average was lowered by 4.22 grades. This could also be related to the choice of the ARI score. Its limitation is the fact that the formula is created for English language, thus because of linguistic differences, the formula should be changed to fit the Lithuanian language better.

2. After the human-performed translation quality evaluation according to the MQM taxonomy adapted for this research, it was found that ChatGPT-generated translations have a lot of errors. The majority of mistakes was related to accuracy (mistranslations, omissions and additions). However, because the chatbot was instructed not only to translate, but also to simplify the texts, it is possible that a part of the identified errors could have appeared because of the task of text simplification. Admittedly, the double task of text translation and simplification provided to ChatGPT might have negatively influenced the quality of translations. However, considering that any machine translation output has to be post-edited by a translator, it would not be any different. And the translator would not have to manually simplify the translation. Looking holistically, it could be imagined that large language models, especially GPTs, are becoming one of the everyday tools for translators, especially when the simpler communication will become more widely expected in our societies.

The thesis has the following parts: introduction, theoretical part, methodology and empirical part, conclusions, lists of references and information sources, and appendices.

Kairienė, Inesa. *ChatGPT* naudojimas teksto paprastinimui ir vertimui iš anglų į lietuvių kalbą. Magistro studijų baigiamasis projektas / vadovė prof. dr. Ramunė Kasperė; Kauno technologijos universitetas, Socialinių, humanitarinių mokslų ir menų fakultetas.

Studijų kryptis ir sritis (studijų krypčių grupė): N05 Vertimas, Humanitariniai mokslai.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: mašininis vertimas, automatinis teksto paprastinimas, *ChatGPT*, mažai išteklių turinti kalba, vertimas dokumento lygmeny, užuominų inžinerija, paprasta kalba.

Kaunas, 2026. 55 p.

Santrauka

Sparti technologinė pažanga lemia didėjančius skaitmeninės informacijos kiekius ir jos platinimo mastus. Tuo pačiu metu valstybinių organizacijų lygmeniu pasaulyje plinta supratimas apie veiksmingos komunikacijos su visuomene svarbą, todėl auga poreikis viešinamą informaciją visuomenėms pateikti paprasta kalba. Tobulėjančios technologijos taip pat reiškia naujas galimybes vertėjams. Pažanga mašininio vertimo (MV) sistemų srityje įgalina vertėjus susitvarkyti su didėjančiomis vertimo apimtimis atliekant automatiškai MV sistemos sugeneruoto juodraštinio vertimo postredagavimą. Kaip alternatyva populiarioms NMV sistemoms (*DeepL*, *Google Translate* ir t. t.) pradėti tyrinėti dar gan nauji didieji kalbos modeliai, o tarp jų ir vos 2022 metais pasirodęs pokalbių robotas *ChatGPT*. Šis robotas pasižymi ne tik gebėjimu versti, bet ir apibendrinti tekstą, vykdyti instrukcijas, todėl mokslininkai tiria jo galimybes atlikti ne tik mašininį vertimą, bet ir teksto paprastinimą. Magistro baigiamojo projekto **aktualumas** grindžiamas tuo, jog Lietuvoje populiarėjant paprastos kalbos idėjoms siekiama išsiaiškinti, ar vertėjai galėtų atlikti automatizuotą teksto vertimą ir paprastinimą pasinaudodami *ChatGPT* robotu ir gauti pakankamai geros kokybės tekstą, tinkamą postredagavimui. Projekto **naujumas** atsiskleidžia pasirinktoje temoje, kadangi mokslinių darbų, tiriančių didžiųjų kalbos modelių naudojimą tekstų vertimui į lietuvių kalbą ir kartu teksto paprastinimui, kol kas nėra.

Magistro baigiamojo projekto **objektas** yra *ChatGPT* roboto teksto vertimo ir paprastinimo galimybės.

Magistro baigiamojo projekto **tikslas** yra išbandyti kelis metodus tekstams versti ir paprastinti naudojant *ChatGPT* pokalbių robotą ir išanalizuoti gautus rezultatus.

Tikslui pasiekti išsikelti šie trys **uždaviniai**:

1. apžvelgti mokslinę literatūrą apie didžiųjų kalbos modelių naudojimo teksto vertimui ir paprastinimui galimybes, paprastos kalbos sąvoką, mašininio vertimo kokybės ir skaitomumo vertinimo metodus;
2. panaudojus 3 skirtingas sukurtas užuominas atlikti tekstų vertimą ir paprastinimą *ChatGPT* pokalbių robotu;
3. įvertinti gautų vertimų kokybę ir skaitomumą bei palyginti rezultatus.

Pagrindiniai rezultatai:

1. Išanalizavus ARI (automatinio skaitomumo rodiklio) rezultatus, kurie parodė, kaip populiarė DI programa *ChatGPT* sugeba paprastinti tekstus, kai jai pateikiamos skirtingos užuominos, buvo nustatyta, kad geriausiai veikia detalesnės užuominos, kuriose pateikiamos paprastinimo taisyklės. *ChatGPT* gali įvykdyti tokius paprastinimo nurodymus, pvz., išskaidyti sakinius, vartoti

paprastesnius žodžius, praleisti nereikalingus žodžius ir parinkti paprastus laikus. Tačiau net ir atlikus paprastinimą tekstai nepasiekė detalesnėje užuominoje nurodyto 7 klasės skaitymo lygio, nors vidutinis tekstų skaitymo lygis buvo sumažintas 4,22 klasėmis. Nepakankamai sumažintas skaitymo lygis gali būti susijęs su ARI formulės parinkimu. Formulės trūkumas yra tai, kad ji sukurta anglų kalbai, todėl dėl kalbinių skirtumų formulė turėtų būti pritaikyta lietuvių kalbai.

2. Atlikus žmogaus anotuotą vertimo kokybės vertinimą pagal šiam baigiamajam darbui pritaiktą MQM (daugiamatės kokybės metrikos) taksonomiją, buvo nustatyta, kad *ChatGPT* sugeneruotuose vertimuose yra daug klaidų. Dauguma klaidų buvo susijusios su tikslumu (klaidingi vertimai, praleidimai ir papildymai). Tačiau, kadangi pokalbių robotui buvo nurodyta ne tik išversti, bet ir supaprastinti tekstus, tikėtina, kad dalis nustatytų klaidų galėjo atsirasti dėl nurodymo tekstą supaprastinti. Reikia pripažinti, kad *ChatGPT* duota dviguba užduotis – išversti ir supaprastinti tekstą – galėjo neigiamai paveikti vertimų kokybę. Tačiau, atsižvelgiant į tai, kad bet kokią mašininio vertimo sistemos sugeneruotą tekstą vertėjas turi redaguoti, tą patį reikėtų daryti ir su supaprastintu vertimu. Be to, vertėjui nereikėtų rankiniu būdu paprastinti vertimo. Žvelgiant holistiškai, galima įsivaizduoti, kad didieji kalbos modeliai, ypač generatyvieji iš anksto apmokyti transformatoriai, taps vienu iš kasdien vertėjų naudojamų įrankių, ypač kai mūsų visuomenėje taps įprasta tikėtis paprastesnės komunikacijos.

Baigiamąjį darbą sudaro šios dalys: įvadas, teorinė dalis, metodologija ir empirinė dalis, išvados, literatūros ir informacijos šaltinių sąrašai bei priedai.

Table of contents

List of figures	9
List of tables	10
List of abbreviations and terms	11
Introduction	12
1. The overview of possibilities of using large language models for text translation and simplification, plain language concept, methods for assessing the quality of machine translation and text readability	14
1.1. Document-level machine translation using large language models	14
1.2. Low-resource language translation using large language models	15
1.3. Prompt engineering and in-context learning	16
1.3.1. Zero-shot prompts	19
1.3.2. One and few-shot prompts.....	20
1.4. Plain language in the world and Lithuania	21
1.5. Automatic text simplification (lexical, syntactic, and hybrid approaches)	23
1.5.1. Text simplification using large language models	25
1.6. Text evaluation methods.....	27
2. Analysis of texts translated and simplified using ChatGPT	29
2.1. Methodology of the empirical part	29
2.2. Comparative quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis	30
2.2.1. Automatic readability evaluation	30
2.2.2. Human-annotated machine translation quality evaluation	32
2.2.3. Analysis of mistakes found in translations generated by ChatGPT using Prompt3	33
2.2.4. Discussion of the text readability and translation quality evaluation results	50
Conclusions	51
List of references	52
List of information sources	55
Appendices	56
Appendix 1. ARI formula scores	56
Appendix 1. English texts.....	57
Appendix 2. Lithuanian reference translation	61
Appendix 3. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt1	65
Appendix 4. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt2.....	69
Appendix 5. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt3.....	73

List of figures

Fig. 1. Automated Readability Index formula (Smith & Senter, 1967)	28
Fig. 2. Automated readability index values of translated texts	31
Fig. 3. All errors identified.....	33
Fig. 4. The frequency and types of inconsistent style errors found	34
Fig. 5. Accuracy errors identified.....	40

List of tables

Table 1. Different methods for translating dates found in translations.....	34
Table 2. Different renders of names which are kept not translated	39
Table 3. Automated readability index values of translated texts	56
Table 4. Translations and identified errors	73

List of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations:

ARI – Automated Readability Index;

GPT – Generative Pre-trained Transformer;

LLM – Large Language Model;

MQM – Multidimensional Quality Metrics.

Terms:

Artificial intelligence – in this work, the term is used according to the definition provided in the Oxford dictionary: software used to perform tasks or produce output previously thought to require human intelligence, esp. by using machine learning to extrapolate from large collections of data. Also as a count noun: an instance of this type of software; a (notional) entity exhibiting such intelligence. Abbreviated AI.

Generative Pre-trained Transformers – it is a family of large language models, which was developed by the US company OpenAI. Since the public release in 2019, there have been a number of new versions released (some of the best-known versions being GPT3, GPT-3.5, GPT-4). This is a generative artificial intelligence technology, which can understand the natural language input and generate a text. The popular ChatGPT chatbot is also based on this large language model.

Large Language Model – an artificial intelligence model, which is trained on huge amounts of text data using machine learning and is designed to perform natural language tasks like translating, summarising, creating texts, answering questions. Several well-known large language models are ChatGPT (OpenAI) and Gemini (Google),

Introduction

The current ways of living, especially in developed countries, are heavily influenced by technological advancements. New technology enables faster and easier digital information creation and dissemination, thus ‘the amount of information available to the public is constantly increasing, and so is the importance of information accessibility’ (Baltrušytė & Župerkaitė, 2022, p. 5). There is a growing understanding worldwide that as much information as possible must reach as many people as possible. Therefore, non-governmental organisations and decision-making bodies recognise the need for plain and accessible communication with the public.

The European Union (EU) institutions have focused on simple and inclusive communication with the public for decades. In 1998, the European Commission translators and editors started a Fight the Fog campaign, which was relaunched in 2010 as a Clear Writing for Europe campaign (Cutts, 2020, p. 10). It eventually evolved into the multilingual Clear Writing for Europe drive tailored to the employees across all Commission. A booklet *How to write clearly* was prepared in all 24 official languages, with the newest edition published in 2015. They provide tips on how to write simpler, shorter texts without Euro-jargon. Furthermore, the EU institutions pay additional attention to the rights of persons with disabilities, and the Publications Office (PO) of the European Union provides various accessible publishing services and guidelines in order to make sure that properly prepared information is available to people with disabilities. Although all of the mentioned guidelines were created first for EU employees, they are open access, and any writers or translators around the world can apply them in their work.

Moving to the national level, currently, in Lithuania, there is no widely enforced practice or requirement for public bodies to make the communication simple and accessible. However, various ministries, e.g., The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, have published on their website public information prepared according to Easy-to-read guidelines (Bružaitė-Liseckienė et al., 2021), which Agency for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania references as a set of rules on how to prepare accessible information for people with cognitive disabilities. According to the authors, the principles laid out in these guidelines can be used for preparing texts which would effectively inform various target audiences, the general public as well. Although at the moment, there are no clearly defined or standardised plain language guidelines, Kapkan et al. (2024) have prepared plain Lithuanian rules when researching automatic simplification of administrative texts. The guidelines and rules are open access.

The increasing amount of published public information means that the load for translators is increasing as well. In light of this, the translation industry could consider using generative artificial intelligence-based tools to aid the translation process. Lately, researchers are exploring using large language models like GPTs as MT systems, which are offering the possibility of incorporating specific requirements in the pre-translation phase to get translations which meet particular conditions (Gao et al., 2023, Hendy et al., 2023, Jiao et al., 2023, Peng et al., 2023, Robinson et al., 2023, Wang et al., 2023, Wu et al., 2024, Yamada, 2023). Considering the growing attention to digital information accessibility and plain language movement, other research is focused on the possibility of using large language models for automatic text simplification (Beks van Raaij et al., 2024, Deilen et al., 2023, Freyer et al., 2024, Mandravickaitė et al., 2024). In the field of machine translation, the evaluation of translation quality is an especially important process. The translated text quality can be evaluated by

automatic scores like BLEU, but human-performed evaluation is more accurate. Currently, one of the most universal translation quality evaluation metrics for human-performed evaluation is Multidimensional Quality Metrics (Lommel et al., 2014). In order to evaluate the simplification of a text, its readability can be evaluated automatically by applying one of the earlier readability formulas, Automated Readability Index (Smith & Senter, 1967). One of the most popular and accessible generative AI is the ChatGPT, which is a chatbot based on large language models such as GPT-4o (generative pre-trained transformer). It was developed and launched by the US company OpenAI in 2022. The current model GPT-4o that powers ChatGPT is trained on the data, which was gathered until October 2023. But the web application can now also search the web, thus it can reach newer knowledge. As it is an open-access application which is available to everyone, ChatGPT can be used for MT and automatic simplification, thus it is possible to check whether the output is of good enough quality and suitable for post-editing by a translator who would like to translate and simplify a text.

The object of the thesis is the text translation and simplification capabilities of the ChatGPT robot.

The aim of the thesis is to test several methods for translating and simplifying texts using the ChatGPT robot and to analyse the results obtained.

To achieve the aim, the following three **objectives** are set:

1. to review the scientific literature on the possibilities of using large language models for text translation and simplification, methods for assessing the quality of machine translation and text readability;
2. to translate and simplify texts with the ChatGPT robot using 3 different coined prompts;
3. to assess the quality and readability of the resulting translations and compare the results.

Methodology: comparative quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis (translation quality evaluated using Multidimensional Quality Metrics, readability evaluated using Automated Readability Index).

The thesis is comprised of theoretical and empirical parts. The theoretical part is an overview of the possibilities of using large language models for text translation and simplification, plain language concept, methods for assessing the quality of machine translation and text readability. The empirical part is the analysis of European Commission's publication translations, which were also simplified by ChatGPT using several methods.

1. The overview of possibilities of using large language models for text translation and simplification, plain language concept, methods for assessing the quality of machine translation and text readability

The first, theoretical part of the master's thesis looks into the possibilities of using large language models for machine translation task, automated text simplification task, plain language movement, and what are the methods, which can be used to assess the quality of machine translation and text readability. Large language models (LLMs), for example, generative pre-trained transformers (GPTs), are studied from various perspectives by researchers looking at how this technology can perform a machine translation task. While a lot of research is done on sentence-level translation (Gao et al., 2023, Hendy et al., 2023, Jiao et al., 2023, Peng et al., 2023, Robinson et al., 2023), the number of studies focusing on document-level translation is growing too (Hendy et al., 2023, Wang et al., 2023, Wu et al., 2024, Yamada, 2023). Researchers, among many things, look at the differences in quality when translating high-resource vs. low-resource languages, as well as non-English or English-centric language pairs, and they are experimenting with the process of prompt (instruction) engineering, which is proven to directly impact the quality of translations. As the current commercial systems created specifically for machine translation, for example, Google Translate or DeepL, are not flexible and the user can barely influence the translation output, the possibility to customise the LLMs according to the needs of the user is being researched by many scientists.

1.1. Document-level machine translation using large language models

Document-level machine translation could be considered a more complicated task than sentence-level machine translation because when a text is translated, its vocabulary and writing style have to remain consistent but popular machine translation systems tend to make mistakes and translate, for example, a term or abbreviation differently in the same text or translate pronouns by choosing different genders even if the text is about a single person. Researchers Wang et al. (2023) studied how well large language models such as ChatGPT can model discourse by testing how they perform a machine translation task. The researchers investigated how various prompts influence the quality of document-level translation, compared ChatGPT's performance with popular commercial machine translation systems, and analysed the LLMs' discourse modelling abilities (Wang et al., 2023). Their research showed that ChatGPT is able to generate text with long-term dependencies, especially if the input is a longer text, the model is more aware of the discourse and its terminology is more consistent as well as zero pronouns are translated more accurately. As ChatGPT is a chatbot, it is created in a way that it could hold a conversation, and an important aspect of having a conversation is consistency. Interestingly, while automatic evaluation method metric d-BLEU evaluated outputs by Google Translate, DeepL and Tencent better, according to human evaluation, GPT-4 and GPT-3.5 translation results were better in terms of discourse awareness and general quality (Wang et al., 2023). According to Wang and their colleagues (2023), possible explanations may be that 1) d-BLEU measures how similar the n-grams between the MT system output and the reference translations are, while human also considers naturalness of the translation, fluency and coherence; and 2) 'ChatGPT may be better at modeling long-term dependencies and capturing discourse-level information, which could result in higher human evaluation. On the other hand, MT systems may perform better in terms of word-level accuracy, which is reflected in d-BLEU' (p. 6). This ability of the GPT to generate a more coherent translation can seem very useful to those who need to translate a document rather than separate sentences.

As there are various LLMs, researchers Wu et al. (2024) in their study focused on moderately-sized LLMs and compared their capabilities of document-level translation with those of GPT-4, after applying full fine-tuning and parameter-efficient fine-tuning methods like using monolingual documents as well as document-level parallel corpora to train the models. Fine-tuning means training the model using a more specific or better-tailored dataset for a particular task. Large language models are trained by their developers, but this initial training is rather general as the dataset has in a way a bit of everything; thus, fine-tuning is adapting the model to better suit the needs of a particular task. The research showed that while on several occasions (for translations into English) fine-tuned smaller models outperform conventional large models, based on the standard MT metrics, GPT-4 still performs better in most cases (Wu et al., 2024). Similarly, another group of researchers that studied smaller LLMs, Li et al. (2024), also proved that LLMs perform better when translating text into the English language rather than in the opposite direction. Researchers Brown et al. (2020), who also showed that GPT models perform better when translating into English than from English, note that this could be explained by the fact that the model is trained mainly on English data; thus, such results are not surprising. Researchers experimented with a different approach and fine-tuned the LLMs for the machine translation task by mixing sentence-level and document-level translation instructions and the results of their experiments on several datasets showed that the LLM performance after using mixed instructions can improve when compared to the baseline translations in both document and sentence-level translations (Li et al., 2024). Since models also have character limitations for the input text, the research experimented with optimal length and found that the performance of LLMs was best when the document length was 512 tokens and decreased when the documents reached up to 2048 tokens (Li et al., 2024). This length might seem rather limiting as texts can be long; however, the text can be split into smaller pieces and translated consecutively.

When considering which LLM might generate better document-level translations, the size of the model could be one of the aspects worth looking at. So far, the research shows that larger models usually generate better results, perhaps simply because their training dataset is larger. Also, the size of the text can have an impact on the quality of the generated translation, and a technique worth trying would be to split longer text into smaller pieces. Considering that coherence is an important aspect of a text, an LLM like ChatGPT might be an option worth considering for machine translation as its conversational design could positively influence the consistency of the vocabulary and style. However, for translations into a non-English language, the quality is poorer, as many large language models are trained mainly in the English language and they have a more difficult time translating into other languages. Additionally, the difference of high vs. low-resource language machine translation using LLMs is researched.

1.2. Low-resource language translation using large language models

Just like commercial neural machine translation systems, large language models also encounter more issues when translating low-resource languages. However, there are more low-resource languages in the world than high-resource languages, and naturally, researchers are looking into how LLMs deal with the differently sized languages and what methods could improve translation quality. A comprehensive evaluation of GPT models as machine translation systems was done by Hendy et al. (2023), where they looked at such areas as document-level translation, performance on high- and low-resource languages as well as non-English-centric languages, prompt selection, zero- and few-shot translation (a shot is an example provided in the prompt), and using GPT models together with a neural machine translation system. Their results showed that GPT models struggle with low-resource

languages, whereas a zero-shot prompt can be enough to generate a good quality translation of high-resource languages; translation quality of low-resource language text can be improved by translating documents instead of sentences or using the model's ability to learn from the context by providing few-shot prompts; as GPT models require more computer resources and technology can be expensive, using them together with NMT systems might be a shortcut to getting high-quality translations (Hendy et al., 2023). The primary translation tool could be the NMT, but for the sentences which are translated poorly, the GPT could be used. GPTs can generate multiple translation variants, while the NMT system provides a single translation and it is not possible to ask it for different versions; thus, the translator could choose the most suitable variant from the lot provided by the GPT.

Another extensive research that also tested the hypothesis that large language models like ChatGPT, GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 translate high-resource languages better than low-resource languages was done by Robinson et al. (2023). The researchers tested this hypothesis by experimenting with a set of 204 languages and found that GPT models indeed translate low-resource languages a lot worse than high-resource languages, as their results showed that traditional machine translation systems outperformed GPTs on 84.1 % of tested languages (Robinson et al., 2023). Although this number is high and it might seem that the LLMs are not a good option for machine translation for many languages, researchers experiment with ways which could improve the quality of translations. Interestingly, while Hendy et al. (2023) found that few-shot prompts can be more useful when trying to improve the quality of the low-resource language text translation generated by GPTs, Robinson et al. (2023) proved that few-shot prompts generate only marginally better results for ENG→X translation than zero-shot prompts. Of course, the studies done by both groups of researchers were not identical; thus, the difference in results is understandable, however, the key point is that the quality of the generated translation depends greatly on the prompt provided to the LLM.

The LLMs, similarly like NMTs, struggle more with low-resource languages; however, unlike with NMTs, which are usually not customisable, LLMs can be not only fine-tuned but also prompted to generate different, improved results and there are various prompt design methods.

1.3. Prompt engineering and in-context learning

Large language models like GPTs are not MT systems per se, so they will not translate text that is simply entered into the text input window, like the applications such as Google Translate or DeepL do. The LLM requires a question or an instruction, which is called a prompt, to perform a specific task, for example, translate text. Engineering a prompt means designing instructions in a way that an anticipated result could be generated. Prompt engineering is connected to in-context learning. This term was used by Brown et al. (2020) to describe a process when 'the model is conditioned on a natural language instruction and/or a few demonstrations of the task and is then expected to complete further instances of the task simply by predicting what comes next'(p. 4). Based on Brown et al. (2020) descriptions, other researchers, Dong et al. (2022), provide another definition for in-context learning: 'In-context learning is a paradigm that allows language models to learn tasks given only a few examples in the form of demonstration' (p. 2). Both of the definitions talk about the fact that large language models can be provided with examples or shots, as they are usually called, and the model will learn from them and generate its answer, which will try to fit the pattern it understood from the examples. Or if no examples are given, then it will try and follow the instructions provided in the prompt. There are no limitations how the prompt can be designed and the researchers are trying numerous methods and techniques to get the best translation quality from LLMs.

Wang et al. (2023) designed such prompts which were meant to ‘guide ChatGPT to consider document-level contexts as long as possible’ (p. 2) as their work focused on discourse as well and the consistency was important. Meanwhile, Wu et al. (2024) had a different approach and looked into how prompts influence the output when they are used in the fine-tuning process. When Jiao et al. (2023) compared ChatGPT with commercial MT systems, they concluded that the earlier model GPT-3.5 could not compete with products like DeepL and Google Translate on distant or low-resource languages. For distant languages, researchers suggested a pivot prompting strategy (following the example of pivot translation technique) ‘which asks ChatGPT to translate the source sentence into a high-resource pivot language before into the target language’ (Jiao et al., 2023, p. 2) and the translation output quality was noticeably better, especially for spoken language texts. It shows that the possibilities to apply the prompt engineering technique to improve the translation quality are endless, as technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) are very customizable. AI is also being improved quickly as can be seen from the example of Jiao et al. (2023) re-visiting their study after the launch of the newer version model GPT-4 and concluding that the model was improved so much that the quality of translations became similar to that of commercial MT products.

Another point of view regarding prompt engineering is provided by the researcher Yamada (2023) who argued that this process should be viewed as a pre-production phase of the translation process, as the researcher concluded that when given the purpose of the translation and target readers in the prompt, ChatGPT generated better quality translation results. This information is the basic information which any translator should know when provided with a translation task, thus, it makes sense to inform the LLM of it as well so it could translate the text accordingly. Additionally, the researcher tested designing a prompt based on the dynamic equivalence translation strategy and again found that the translation results were creative and good candidates for post-editing (Yamada, 2023). This is one more approach to designing a prompt by applying translation theory. Similarly, Gao et al. (2023) also argue that ChatGPT can generate better translations if the prompts contain more information relevant to the task. Below is an example of different prompts engineered by Gao et al. (2023, p. 3):

TP3 Please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences:

TT This is a [SRC] to [TGT] translation, please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences:

CD Please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences taken from the [SPECIFIC DOMAIN]:

TT-pos This is a [SRC] to [TGT] translation, please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences with the help of given POS tags:

CD-pos Please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences taken from the [SPECIFIC DOMAIN] with the help of given POS tags:

The prompts were supplemented with translation task information (source language-target language), context domain information, and Part-of-Speech tags and the result analysis showed that ChatGPT can perform better than commercial MT systems (Gao et al., 2023). Additionally, the researchers experimented with few-shot prompts and integrated 1 or 5 examples (shots) in the previously used prompts (i.e., TP3, TT, CD shown in the example above) and found that a basic prompt with examples

gives better results than a supplemented prompt with examples (Gao et al., 2023). An idea emerges that if the prompt becomes too complicated, then ChatGPT translation quality worsens. Furthermore, another group of researchers, Peng et al. (2023), who tried improving translations by introducing task information and domain information to the prompts, additionally focused on temperature¹. Researchers concluded that a lower temperature setting may provide better translation results (Peng et al., 2023). If given too much flexibility with the creativity, ChatGPT can stray too much from the source text and the equivalence could suffer. Their results also showed that 1) a task-specific prompt can improve the translation so much that in their experiment, ChatGPT’s COMET score was higher than Google Translate’s for English>Romanian language pair; 2) ChatGPT’s COMET score was also higher on several datasets when domain information was included in the prompt; 3) in-context learning technique of providing a random example or several examples can further improve BLEU and COMET scores of ChatGPT results (Peng et al., 2023). It should be noted that automated quality evaluation scores like BLEU work better for evaluating sentence-level translations like in this case of Peng et al. (2023) research, than for evaluating document-level translations, as mentioned before when talking about Wang et al. (2023) research.

The number of different approaches to designing a prompt suggests that there is little or no standardisation, and researchers Jiao et al. (2024) tried to fill this gap. Just like researchers mentioned above, they also suggest that the key to getting better translation results when using ChatGPT is a well-designed prompt, as it can affect such things as style, accuracy and precision (Jiao et al., 2024). They proposed a generic taxonomy provided below where different levels of prompt complexity are provided and which can be used to create a prompt that could generate results better-suited for one’s needs (Jiao et al., 2024, p. 6):

	<i>Prompt = directive + source text</i>	<i>Directive-type: <expression type, style, POS, few-shot></i>
<i>Low detail</i>	<i>Level 0</i>	<i>Simple one sentence expressing the basic translation need</i>
	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Multiple turns of simple sentences expressing the basic translation need</i>
<i>Moderate detail</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Complex directive including the translation goal with a specific translation style and context information</i>
	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Complex directive including the following: 1) specific goal, 2) translation style and context information, 3) POS tag</i>
<i>High detail</i>	<i>Level 4</i>	<i>Complex directive including the following: 1) specific goal, 2) translation style and context information, 3) POS tag, 4) few-shot examples, 5) an explicit statement asking ChatGPT to check and revise the results (multiple turn)</i>

The researchers identified important features like ‘expression type, style, POS tagging, and few-shot examples’ (p. 10), which can help ChatGPT generate better translations (Jiao et al., 2024). As seen in the taxonomy above, one more way of trying to make LLM generate better quality translation is to communicate with the LLM and employ artificial intelligence itself by providing ‘an explicit

¹ Temperature is a parameter in artificial intelligence, which is responsible for variation of the output. Higher temperature results in a more creative response, while lower temperature results in a more deterministic response (Peng et al., 2023).

statement asking ChatGPT to check and revise the results (multiple turn)’. Researchers Nagi et al. (2024) tested the quality of ChatGPT for translating texts from English to Arabic after applying informed prompts, which ask the LLM to correct the initial translation and found that it is an effective way to improve the output. The GPT uses its training and the information received from the prompt to fix its translation and in this way the translator can end up with better quality text without having to correct the translation themselves. Similarly, the scientist Gu (2025) in their research also relied on the GPT itself to generate better translation. The researcher successfully applied the prompt chaining technique of providing several prompts one after another (in multiple turns) and incorporated linguistic theory in them, trying to solve the problem that regular MT systems encounter – translating complex Japanese sentences involving attributive clauses to Chinese (Gu, 2025). When provided with specific linguistic knowledge, ChatGPT was able to learn and more accurately provide correct translations (Gu, 2025). Both of these studies illustrate how the possibility to teach the AI and communicate with it can be viewed as an advantage over the conventional MT systems, which are less flexible in this sense.

Depending on the goal of the translator, the prompt could be designed to be as detailed as needed, trying to get the translation to meet specific criteria. Other researchers who also analysed large language models as multilingual machine translation systems with the focus on in-context learning and looked at the factors which affect their performance are Zhu et al. (2023). Like the researchers mentioned before (Hendy et al., 2023, Robinson et al., 2023), this group of scientists also compared commercial MT systems like Google Translate with LLMs and found that the latter still underperform, especially for low-resource languages or non-English-centric language pairs, although their research has shown that LLMs can manage to generate decent results even for zero-resource languages (Zhu et al., 2023). Their results showed that proper in-context examples (it doesn’t matter if they are semantically-related to the text) are more important than the instructions for LLMs to perform a translation task and for low-resource languages using cross-lingual translation pairs can be more useful than examples in the same language (Zhu et al., 2023). It could be stated that a large language model can generate results simply by recognising a pattern from the provided examples, even if they are not related to the text meant for translation. And the examples can be more useful than the instructions. Properly chosen examples may illustrate what result is expected of the LLM than a prompt where the wording of the instructions can influence the end result.

All studies described in this section show that the in-context learning of LLMs provides the translator with endless possibilities for designing prompts, depending on the goal the translator is trying to achieve. Researchers experiment a lot with using or not using the examples (or shots) in the prompts and in what circumstances, which approach is better suited. Brown et al. (2020) research showed that one-shot and few-shot translations get higher BLEU scores than zero-shot translations but from the discussion above it is clear that sometimes BLEU score cannot be the only factor used to evaluate the quality of translation. The following two subsections will provide some examples of prompts with and without shots.

1.3.1. Zero-shot prompts

Zero-shot prompts are such prompts where no examples are provided in the prompt. The prompt is just an instruction, which can be detailed or very basic. Such Scientists Zhang et al. (2023) made a point in the case of zero-shot prompts, that the performance of LLMs for the MT task differs a lot across templates. When no examples are provided, the differently designed instructions can result in

drastically different outputs. Researchers Wang et al. (2023) tested three possible prompts for document-level translation and, after evaluating their results, found that although similar, the most effective prompt was:

P3 (Continue) Translate this document from SRC to TGT: S1 S2 . . . (Wang et al., 2023, p. 4).

It should be noted that scientists Wang et al. (2023) researched high-resource language pairs (English>Russian, English>German and Chinese>English). Thus for low-resource languages such a basic prompt might not be enough to generate the results which would be of the same quality as for high-resource languages as researchers have proven that the size of the language is an important factor for the quality. Jiao et al. (2023) employed the knowledge of AI and first asked ChatGPT itself to provide 10 prompt examples for the translation task, then chose three candidate prompts, and after evaluating them, decided to continue their research with this prompt:

TP3 Please provide the [TGT] translation for these sentences: (Jiao et al., 2023, p. 3)

Researchers noted that better results could be generated if the in-context learning method was applied, though it should be mentioned that they researched the translation of sentences and not documents (Jiao et al., 2023). As discussed previously, when GPT has more context provided in the prompt or the text is larger, it can generate better output as there is more to work with and less room for interpretation, which might not be the most suitable for a particular case. An example of a more elaborate prompt with more context details is the one used by Yamada (2023, p. 198), which incorporated the *target audience* and the *purpose of the translation* as conditions that have to be fulfilled for the generated translation output:

Translate the following Japanese [source text] into English. Please fulfill the following conditions when translating.

Purpose of the translation: You need to fill in.

Target audience: You need to fill in.

[source text] You need to fill in.

This prompt reminds the basic instructions which a translator could receive from the client or project manager where the purpose of the translation is indicated and the target audience so the translator can customise the style and vocabulary of the text.

As stated above, a zero-shot prompt will not have an example, but the prompt itself can have various context information added to the instructions.

1.3.2. One and few-shot prompts

Prompts which have just one example are called one-shot prompts while those which have more than one example are referred to as few-shot prompts. Researchers Wu et al. (2024) investigated four prompt variations in their research and found that LLMs can generate better outputs with ‘a well-structured prompt, combining appropriate context and clear instructions’ (Wu et al., 2024, p. 5), hence, for their experiments, they chose the following prompt:

[<src_lang>]: <srcI> [<tgt_lang>]: <tgtI>

[<src_lang>]: <src2> [<tgt_lang>]: <tgt2>

[<src_lang>]: <src3> [<tgt_lang>]: <tgt3>

Given the provided parallel sentence pairs, translate the following , → <src_lang> sentence to <tgt_lang>:

[<src_lang>]: <src4> [<tgt_lang>]: <tgt4> (Wu et al., 2024, p. 4)

This prompt has instructions and three parallel sentences as examples which provide more context to the LLM. Though Wu et al. (2024) also mention prompting techniques among limitations of their research as the prompts they chose may not be suitable in research designed with different parameters like languages, text types, etc. So far it was mentioned not once by researchers that one prompt is not universal and while it worked in one setting, it might not work in a different setting.

According to Zhang et al. (2023), on average, more examples used in prompts for demonstration purposes enhance translation quality significantly, although interestingly in some cases a zero-shot prompt can perform better than a one-shot prompt. If the example chosen for the prompt is not illustrating the intended task well, it might confuse the LLM and result in worse generated output. Similarly, more shots do not always mean better translation, as sometimes translation with five shots can be better than with 10 shots (Zhang et al., 2023). It is more difficult to choose a greater number of examples representing the intended task well enough, thus good examples might be more precise than 10 examples where the pattern becomes not as clear. Furthermore, another research where few-shot in-context learning was studied to enhance MT output of LLMs such as GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 (including ChatGPT), done by researchers Moslem et al. (2023), showed that incorporating good-quality machine translation results from encoder-decoder models with fuzzy matches can enhance the quality of translation of GPT-3.5, particularly for low-resource languages. It is one more research showing that it might be beneficial for translators to use NMT with LLM in order to get the best machine translation results.

Artificial intelligence technology, like large language models, and especially the publicly available generative pre-trained transformers, such as chatbot ChatGPT are researched extensively by scientists trying to evaluate the technology as a possible tool for the machine translation task. This technology is very customisable, which makes it attractive to users as it can be instructed to generate a text that would fit a specific goal or guidelines. Large language models not only translate but they can also perform other natural language tasks, for example, simplifying texts. The following sections discuss the plain language concept and automatic text simplification.

1.4. Plain language in the world and Lithuania

Adler (2012) provides such a definition of plain language:

A communication is in plain language if the people who are the audience for that communication can quickly and easily find what they need, understand what they find and act appropriately on that understanding. (Adler, 2012, p. 68)

Similarly, the International Plain Language Federation elaborates and broadens the definition of plain language: ‘A communication is in plain language if its wording, structure, and design are so clear that

the intended audience can easily find what they need, understand what they find, and use that information’.

As public communication has to reach as many people it is meant for, all around the world, various national and international governing bodies started actively trying to make their communication follow the plain language principles. One such example is the European Union (EU) institutions. First, there was a Fight the Fog campaign, which was meant for European Commission staff drafting or translating only in English, but then it evolved into the multilingual Clear Writing for Europe drive geared towards the employees across all language units. The main idea behind the campaigns is that the EU communication with the public has to be as clear as possible to be understood by as many citizens in the EU countries as possible, who come from various backgrounds. Also, the EU institutions pay great attention to the rights of persons with disabilities, and the Publications Office (PO) of the European Union provides various accessible publishing services. The PO has also published Plain language guidelines and Easy-to-read guidelines with tips on how to present text for persons with learning and cognitive disabilities.

When looking at the situation in Lithuania, the plain language movement is only starting to gain momentum. According to Baltrušytė and Župerkaitė (2022), currently, the concept of plain language is not yet legalised in Lithuania; however, the provision of information using this method is identified as one of the priorities of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania. Academics Bružaitė-Liseckienė et al. (2021) have prepared Easy-to-read guidelines for the Lithuanian language. The concept easy-to-read language is used to describe communication, which is meant for persons with various impairments (Maaß, 2020), thus it is not as broad as plain language concept. The Agency for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour references the Lithuanian Easy-to-read guidelines as a set of rules on how to prepare accessible information for people with cognitive disabilities. Various ministries, e.g., The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, have published on their website public information prepared according to those guidelines. While the guidelines firstly are oriented towards preparing texts for persons with cognitive disabilities, the authors note that easy-to-read texts can benefit elderly or less literate people, children, people who have recently started learning Lithuanian, etc. (Bružaitė-Liseckienė et al., 2021). At the moment, there are no standardised Lithuanian plain language guidelines, but Lithuanian researchers Kapkan et al. (2024) proposed plain Lithuanian rules for simplifying texts, which are greatly based on the Easy-to-read language guidelines for Lithuanian language (Bružaitė-Liseckienė et al., 2021) as well as Level descriptors (Bružaitė et al., 2022) and European Commission publication for clear writing (Publications Office of the European Union, 2015). Here are the rules described by researchers for simplifying text into plain Lithuanian (Kapkan et al., 2024):

- I. Simplification of long sentences:
 - a) Vertical lists. If more than two elements are coordinated, they are presented in a list.
 - b) Split long sentences into shorter ones.
- II. Choose more common synonyms.
- III. Choose lexical elements which are more common in spoken language.
- IV. Consider changing concepts that have gained political weight into everyday words when possible.
- V. Avoid the lexicon of administrative style texts.
- VI. Avoid abbreviations unless they are very common.

- VII. Avoid metaphors unless they are very common.
- VIII. Change passive voice into active voice.
- IX. When possible, avoid using active participles.
- X. When several conjunctions can be used, choose the more common one.
- XI. Convert nouns back into verbs when possible.
- XII. Avoid too many genitives in a row.
- XIII. Choose when a pronoun can make a sentence clearer, and when a noun would be better.
- XIV. Avoid using negative forms excessively.

Publications Office of the European Union provides a thorough list of plain language guidelines and here are provided some of them (Publications Office of the European Union. Plain language guidelines):

- I. Keep paragraphs short (no more than 5 sentences) and devoted to one topic.
- II. Write short sentences: ideally no more than 15 to 20 words.
- III. Use lists instead of long sentences whenever possible.
- IV. Remove words that do not add meaning.
- V. Use simple, common words.
- VI. If you need to use complex terms, define them or provide examples. If there are many complex terms, consider to add a glossary.
- VII. Do not use words in other languages.
- VIII. Define acronyms and abbreviations before using them. If there are many acronyms, consider adding a glossary.
- IX. For numbers, use digits, not words.
- X. Use the active voice.
- XI. Use the simplest tense: if possible, simple present.
- XII. Use a conversational, rather than legal or bureaucratic tone.
- XIII. Use first and second person (we, us) rather than third person (he, she, it, they).
- XIV. Write for the average reader: aim for a reading level of grade 8 or lower.

As can be seen, the Lithuanian researchers also think it necessary that in plain language texts the sentences are short, words which are common and simple are used, administrative speech is avoided and rather conversational tone is encouraged, active instead of passive voice is used, abbreviations are avoided, etc.

This plain language movement is one of the reasons why a lot of attention is given to automatic text simplification by researchers, linguists, communication specialists, etc. The following section discusses research done in this area.

1.5. Automatic text simplification (lexical, syntactic, and hybrid approaches)

Text simplification is often described as the process of making the texts syntactically and lexically less complex while preserving its original meaning and information content (Siddharthan & Mandya, 2014, Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2022, 2023). This correlates with the objective of plain language – communicating the message in a simple way so that the target audience understands it. Furthermore, the objective of text simplification is to improve readability and comprehension for certain groups of people by dealing with more difficult words and grammatically complex sentences (Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2023). A text could be simplified in several different ways, depending on who the target audience is – children, the elderly, people with disabilities, etc.

Al-Thanyyan and Azmi (2023) argue that lexical simplification as well as syntactical simplification both suffer from limitations:

- on one hand, due to choosing irrelevant word replacements, the generated simplified sentences may lack meaning and cohesion;
- on the other hand, after performing syntactic simplification, text could be fluent, but transformation does not guarantee that the text becomes simpler.

As some words have several meanings and also different synonyms work in different contexts, during the automated text simplification process, the programme might choose the incorrect synonym even if it is simpler. Similarly, it is a complicated task for a programme to change the text syntactically and make it simpler, as not all syntactic structures can be recognised or transformed correctly. The simplification process has two main approaches: rule-based (Rennes & Jönsson, 2015, Suter et al., 2016) and data-driven (Alva-Manchego et al., 2020, Srikanth & Li, 2020) and these approaches are applied for both lexical and syntactical simplification processes. While figuring out the rules is more complicated, the growing amounts of available textual data offer better possibilities for successful text simplification.

Researchers Al-Thanyyan and Azmi (2022) define lexical simplification (LS) as the technique used to make text simpler by identifying and replacing complex words with more understandable and simpler synonyms without changing the text's syntax; additionally, it can be done at the phrase level, then taking into account syntactic information. One of the LS methods applied by researchers Alarcon et al. (2021) was the development of a lexical simplification system for Spanish that, after following machine learning techniques and contextual embeddings, which used Plain Language and Easy Reading resources like corpora and dictionaries, identified complex words and offered replacement candidates. Moreover, to deal with polysemy, the system provided complex word definitions, and the overall results the researchers received from the experiment were satisfactory (Alarcon et al., 2021). Another proven LS method studied by the researchers Swain et al. (2019) was changing difficult words into their easier synonyms by applying tokenisation (converting words and numbers to tokens) and part-of-speech tagging (assigning tags to words that denote a part of speech), which resulted in satisfactory results.

According to Al-Thanyyan and Azmi (2022), syntactic simplification (SS) refers to the process of making complex syntactic structures, such as subordination, relative, and passive relative clauses, simpler in a text while maintaining its original meaning and information content. Some of the rules applied to syntactic text simplification could be changing passive voice into active voice, splitting sentences, changing the word order, applying quotation inversion (Rennes & Jönsson, 2015) and in case a subordinate conjunction is found in a sentence, it is split where the conjunction is used and both segments are edited to become independent sentences (Suter et al., 2016). Therefore, Rennes and Jönsson (2015) argue that syntactic simplification does not automatically mean shorter text or fewer words, as when syntactically complex sentences are simplified, they could become longer or there could appear more sentences in the simplified text. Data-driven approach employs parallel corpora made from the aligned original and simplified sentences and learns the transformations applied (Alva-Manchego et al., 2020). Researchers Srikanth and Li (2020) presented the first data-driven study of elaborative simplification, where elaborations such as explanations, definitions, or clarifications are added to improve readability and tested their new corpus with elaborations with a GPT-2 model, although at the time the model could only generate simple definitions which were not

anchored to the document. It could be possible that the newest GPT model, GPT-4.5 with its better capabilities would perform much better.

Both approaches, rule-based and data-driven, have their shortcomings; therefore, hybrid approaches emerge. A newer trend in text simplification is to deal with it as a mono-lingual MT problem, where the original complex text is translated to a simpler one (Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2022). Two MT approaches – statistical MT and neural MT – have been employed successfully in text simplification (Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2022). Researchers Al-Thanyyan and Azmi (2022) also argue that the performance of the rule-based LS approach is affected by limitations such as the need to have many transformation rules to achieve appropriate coverage and the fact that replacement is done on a word-level. Such issues were solved by using data-driven text simplification approaches, where a parallel corpus is used (Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2022). Data-driven SS approaches also have issues as they still do not produce enough syntactic simplification (Al-Thanyyan & Azmi, 2022). To overcome these limitations, Siddharthan and Mandya (2014) proposed a ‘hybrid system, that uses hand-written rules for common syntactic simplifications, and automatically harvested rules for a much larger set of lexicalised simplifications <...>’ (p. 728).

As is often the case, the emerging trend to mash different approaches shows that best results can usually be attained when applying both approaches because of their different strengths. The large language models are trained on large datasets, thus they are suitable to try data-driven simplification. And the possibility to provide instructions lets take advantage of the rule-based approach.

1.5.1. Text simplification using large language models

Using a large language model is one way to join the data-driven and rule-based approaches as the models are trained on large data and there is a possibility to enter any desired rules into the prompt. Researchers Freyer et al. (2024) recognise the problem of easy-to-read or plain language texts not being accessible enough to the people who need them, as the process of simplifying a text is a challenging one which relies on professionals doing the work, thus only the necessary information is made available. A lot of resources are needed to rewrite texts in plain or easy-to-read languages and at the same time to create new texts following these specific guidelines. The researchers argue that the target groups of people who need texts written in plain or easy-to-read language cannot live fully autonomously because of the lack of information and entertainment adapted to their needs, but this issue could be solved by simplifying texts or generating new texts using large language models (Freyer et al., 2024).

A great number of researchers are studying the possibility of using such AI applications as ChatGPT for making the medical texts more accessible to regular people who do not have the specialist knowledge in one of the most complicated yet needed areas of their life – healthcare. Researchers Ayre et al. (2024) investigated how well ChatGPT can simplify health texts quickly by prompting it to ‘rewrite the text for people with low literacy’. Their research found that ChatGPT-generated texts are around two grade levels lower than the originals; they have less passive voice, but overall, the simplified texts were still too complex and did not meet the grade reading score target (Ayre et al., 2024). Another group of researchers Lyu et al. (2023), investigated the possibility of using ChatGPT to translate radiology reports into plain language, and the radiologists evaluated that the large language model performs this task successfully, although it can provide some random information, oversimplify the text or omit some information. The researchers argue that these problems could be

reduced by using a prompt with more details, and they noted that GPT-4 performs even better, thus large language models should be further explored in clinical education (Lyu et al., 2023). Researchers Amin et al. (2024) investigated whether large language models like ChatGPT-3.5, ChatGPT-4, Microsoft Bing, and Google Bard (currently Gemini) can be used to generate paediatric-themed texts suitable for children in order to improve their health literacy. Interestingly, ChatGPT-3.5 managed to generate texts reaching as low as 7th grade, while ChatGPT-4 went only to tenth-grade level and both models were more flexible in output variation than Google Bard and Microsoft Bing (Amin et al., 2024). However, the biggest problem, argue the researchers, is that the models could not provide precise grade-level outputs as asked in the prompt (Amin et al., 2024). The results of the various research studies are very promising and show that large language models might become an everyday tool for medical professionals wanting to communicate better with their patients.

Another area where the communication with the public has to be accessible to as many people as possible is the administrative field. Researchers Beks van Raaij et al. (2024) explored how ChatGPT can be used to simplify letters from the Dutch government to improve their comprehensibility without damaging legal accuracy. They employed a mixed-methods evaluation of three-stage approach (1. comparing evaluation metrics; 2. quality assessed by a linguistic and legal expert; 3. a randomized controlled trial performed with 72 participants) to assess, how effectively ChatGPT simplifies complex letters and the results indicate that the large language model greatly enhances the comprehension (by more than 20%) and participants' ability to answer related questions correctly (by 19%) after reading the letters (Beks van Raaij et al., 2024). Other researchers Deilen et al. (2023) similarly investigated if and to what extent LLMs like ChatGPT can be used for intralingual translation of texts from websites of German public authorities – translating from Standard German into German Easy Language – and which strategy is better for this task – holistic or linguistic level dependent. The results showed that the linguistic level dependent strategy generated almost two times less incorrect translations and assigning a role for ChatGPT improves its performance (Deilen et al., 2023). However, the researchers concluded that ChatGPT can only be used as a tool for generating a template which would then need professional corrections (Deilen et al., 2023).

The Lithuanian researchers Mandravickaitė et al. (2024) experimented with automatic Lithuanian administrative text simplification by using large language models and found that ChatGPT deals with this task better when the prompt is simple and short in comparison to a more elaborate prompt. In their study, researchers tested the standard version of the model, which can be accessed via a browser on OpenAI's website and employed two prompts: one simple and one elaborate, made of 18 Plain Lithuanian language rules with examples for each rule (Mandravickaitė et al., 2024). The researchers argue that as ChatGPT is trained mainly in English, the lack of Lithuanian data in its training might be causing the model's behaviour of ignoring the given Lithuanian simplification rules, which are grammar-related (Mandravickaitė et al., 2024). According to the team, so far ChatGPT could be used for non-professional purposes but its quality is not good enough for simplifying administrative texts meant for publication (Mandravickaitė et al., 2024). Another group of researchers Kapkan et al. (2024) state that in Lithuania, plain language is a new concept, therefore, in their paper they presented the principles of plain Lithuanian and elements significant for the automatic simplification of administrative-style texts. The researchers propose and illustrate with examples the basic rules earlier described (see **section 1.4.**) of plain Lithuanian that were applied in the preparation of the parallel corpus of original administrative-style texts and plain Lithuanian, which is intended to be used for

the purposes of automatic simplification of administrative texts when training an artificial intelligence model (Kapkan et al., 2024).

Although often the results of large language models show that the technology is capable of simplifying various texts, researchers agree that the quality is not yet good enough so that applications like ChatGPT could be used regularly or become an everyday tool. It could provide a template which should still be edited by a professional who should evaluate the generated text critically.

1.6. Text evaluation methods

As this research is meant to evaluate the quality of translation as well as the level of simplification performed by ChatGPT, two popular evaluation methods were chosen. In order to evaluate translation quality, a very widely used approach is Multidimensional Quality Metrics (Lommel et al., 2014). And in regards to the level of simplification performed, it can be measured by calculating the readability score of the original and simplified text, and for this purpose, one of the earlier readability formulas can be used – Automated Readability Index (Smith & Senter, 1967).

According to Lommel et al. (2014), for many years there was no universal translation quality evaluation system, thus to fill this gap a European Union funded QTLaunchPad project developed the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) system, which is language neutral, can be customised but also uses a standardised vocabulary to describe translation issue types. MQM is based on various other evaluation metrics like LISA QA model, but the issues are only related to language and format, and the main component of the MQM is that it lists issue types in a hierarchical order (Lommel et al., 2014). Researchers say that one of the MQM's contributions is this concept of audience appropriateness (originally it was called *verity*), which refers to the text issues that relate to the intended environment – translating a legal text into US-Spanish and EU-Spanish will differ greatly because of different legal environments in both countries order (Lommel et al., 2014). There are currently 7 high-level error type dimensions provided on the MQM website (<https://themqm.org/error-types-2/typology>):

- **Terminology** – all errors related to an incorrectly chosen term for the specific context.
- **Accuracy** – errors related to the accuracy of the target text when it does not accurately express the source text message.
- **Linguistic conventions** (*Fluency* in version 1) – errors related to grammar rules, spelling, and punctuation.
- **Style** – errors which are related to the style of the text, even if grammatically the text is correct.
- **Locale conventions** – errors related to locale-specific requirements.
- **Audience appropriateness** (*Verity* in version 1) – errors related to inappropriate decisions in regards to the target locale or audience.
- **Design and markup** – errors related to design or presentation of a text, including things like character, paragraph, and UI element formatting and markup, also integration of text with graphical elements, and overall page or window layout.

These 7 main dimensions can be adapted to the needs of each project or text. It is possible to incorporate only the specific dimensions and ignore the rest, the dimensions can be expanded by going into great detail inside of them, for example, introducing as many grammar rules as needed for the evaluation of translation.

One of the ways text readability can be evaluated is by calculating a readability score. Probably one of the most popular readability tests is either one of the Flesch-Kincaid readability tests, either Flesch Reading-Ease (Flesch, 1948), or the Flesch–Kincaid Grade Level (Kincaid et al., 1975) score, which are even incorporated in the Microsoft Word programme. However, these scores use syllables as one of the metrics in the formula for evaluating the difficulty of the text; thus in languages with many longer polysyllabic words, like Lithuanian, the score might not be as accurate. A similar formula is the one developed by Smith and Senter (1967), who created an Automated Readability Index (ARI) and which is calculated by using characters per words and words per sentence ratios in formula (Fig. 1.). The ARI result correlates with grade level which refers to years spent in the education system in the United States of America.

$$\text{ARI} = 4.71 \times \left(\frac{\text{Characters}}{\text{Words}} \right) + 0.5 \times \left(\frac{\text{Words}}{\text{Sentences}} \right) - 21.43$$

Fig. 1. Automated Readability Index formula (Smith & Senter, 1967)

The advantage of this formula over the Flesch-Kincaid is the fact that it uses characters instead of syllables. ARI score can be calculated by using a free tool online, which automatically calculates the readability of any text input (<https://readabilityformulas.com/readability-scoring-system.php>).

The translation quality can be evaluated most accurately by performing a human-annotated evaluation by applying the popular Multidimensional Quality Metrics system. And the level of text simplification can be evaluated best by automatically calculating the readability score of texts before and after the simplification process.

2. Analysis of texts translated and simplified using ChatGPT

In the second, empirical part of the master's thesis, a comparative quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis will be performed by applying MQM (Lommel et al., 2014) and ARI (Smith & Senter, 1967) evaluation methods to texts translated by ChatGPT.

2.1. Methodology of the empirical part

For the analysis of document-level machine translation and text simplification, 6 texts were chosen from the European Commission publication 'Keeping our promise to Europe: The story of the von der Leyen Commission' (2024). The total number of words across the texts is 2118. The texts vary in topics and length:

- Text1. *Providing support when disaster hits* (278 words, 1496 characters)
- Text2. *Common solutions to the worst energy crisis in decades* (280 words, 1393 characters)
- Text3. *A firm response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine* (377 words, 1898 characters)
- Text4. *The European Green Deal: a growth strategy that protects the climate* (371 words, 1882 characters)
- Text5. *Building Europe's digital leadership* (386 words, 1950 characters)
- Text6. *Our social market economy* (426 words, 2019 characters)

The reference translation is taken from the Lithuanian version of the European Commission publication 'Ištesėtas pažadas Europai. U. von der Leyen vadovaujamos Komisijos istorija' (2024).

For the translation and simplification task, 3 prompts were coined:

- *Prompt1*: You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian. [source text:]
- *Prompt2*: You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian. Before translating, simplify the text according to the plain language requirements. [source text:]
- *Prompt3*: You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian. Before translating, simplify the text according to the following plain language requirements. If a sentence is longer than 20 words, split it into shorter sentences. If passive voice is used in the sentence, change it into active voice. Use the simplest tense: if possible, simple present. Use simple, short, common words instead of complex words or phrases. The target text should be at a seventh-grade reading level. [source text:]

Prompt1 was coined as the most basic variant, which only assigns ChatGPT a role of the translator and instructs it to translate the text from English into Lithuanian. This prompt was used to get the baseline results of ChatGPT as the translator. Prompt2 was a more elaborate prompt, which not only assigned a role and instructed the chatbot to translate, but also asked to simplify the text according to plain language rules. The last Prompt3 was the most detailed prompt, asking the chatbot to translate the text and simplify it according to specific plain language rules. In order not to make the prompt too long, only several rules were chosen, which were common for plain English and plain Lithuanian languages. Additionally, the chatbot was informed that the text should be of the 7th grade-level. The 6 texts were then translated by applying these 3 prompts when using the web application of ChatGPT (based on the GPT-4o model version). The ChatGPT-generated results and the reference translation were evaluated by using an online ARI score calculation tool

(<https://readabilityformulas.com/readability-scoring-system.php>). After ARI scores were calculated, the translations which were simplified the most, were chosen for the human-annotated translation quality evaluation following the adapted MQM system.

In the following sections, the results of the automatic readability evaluation will be presented and compared. After that, the translation errors found in the ChatGPT-generated texts will be discussed.

2.2. Comparative quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis

The comparative quantitative and descriptive qualitative analysis is performed in two parts. First, the ChatGPT's ability to simplify text is evaluated by performing a quantitative analysis. The analysis is performed by calculating the automated readability index (ARI) of ChatGPT's translations. Then the reference translation is evaluated and the results are compared to see if the ChatGPT translations' scores indicate a lower grade level. In the second part of the analysis, human-annotated translation evaluation is performed. The machine translation quality will be evaluated by performing descriptive analysis following the adapted MQM taxonomy. Additionally, a comparative quantitative analysis will be performed by calculating errors and evaluating the results of different texts.

2.2.1. Automatic readability evaluation

In order to check how ChatGPT can handle the task of simplifying text, the automated readability index (ARI) test will be performed for the ChatGPT-generated translations using 3 different prompts and the reference translation. The ARI index was chosen because it relies on character count. Most readability tests are created for the English language and often calculate syllables to determine the complexity of a text. However, fewer words in the English language are polysyllabic when compared to the Lithuanian vocabulary. Therefore, the ARI index is applied in the analysis as its formula uses the number of characters and not syllables. This test will show how the large language model was able to follow instructions to split long sentences, choose active voice instead of passive voice if such sentences appeared, use simple vocabulary and tense, and generate text which corresponds to a 7th grade reading level (in plain language resources often the 8th grade is referenced as the target level, however US students start their education around the age of 5-6 years, thus their 8th grade would correspond to our 7th grade).

The results will then be compared to see if the generated translations are simpler and their grade level is lower than that of the reference translation.

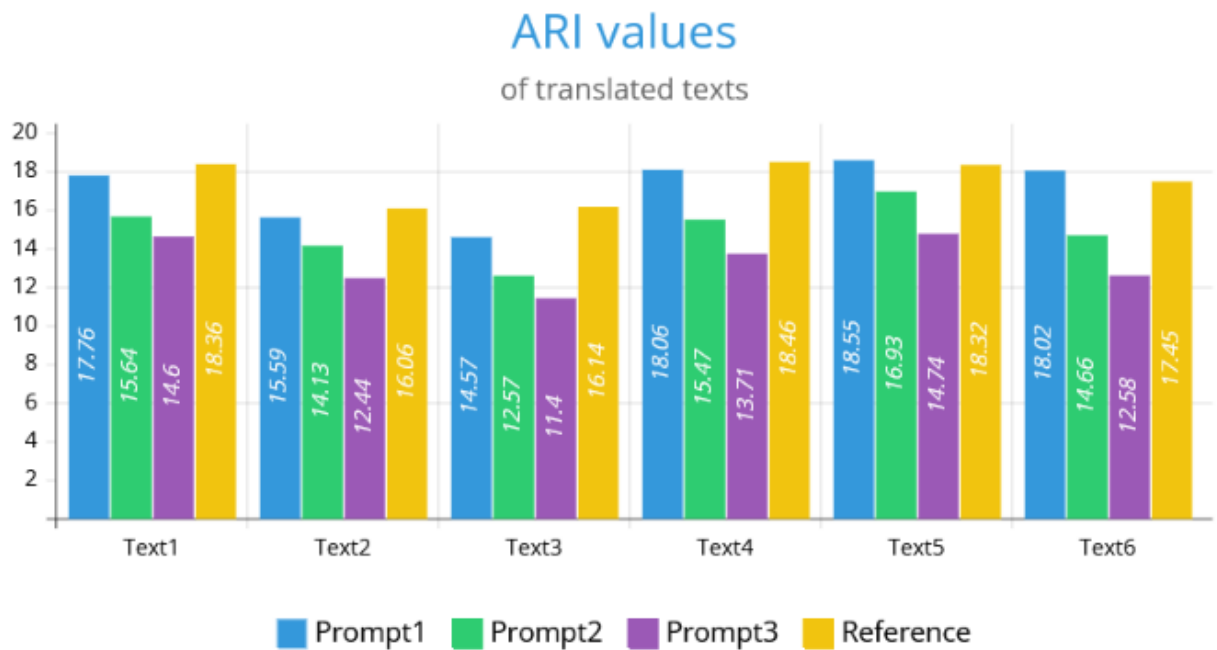


Fig. 2. Automated readability index values of translated texts

After evaluating the texts translated using 3 different prompts (see Appendices) and the reference translation using the online readability calculator, it was found that ChatGPT-generated texts that were generated after employing Prompt3 were simplified the most (Fig. 2.). The numbers on the columns indicate the grade level. Below is provided the ARI index comparison of Prompt3 results with reference translation, and in the brackets, the difference between the two results is given:

1. Text1 14.60 VS 18.36 (-3.76)
2. Text2 12.44 VS 16.06 (-3.62)
3. Text3 11.40 VS 16.14 (-4.74)
4. Text4 13.71 VS 18.46 (-4.75)
5. Text5 14.74 VS 18.32 (-3.58)
6. Text6 12.58 VS 17.45 (-4.87)

ChatGPT-generated texts on average were simplified by 4.22 grades.

The change in the number of sentences in the texts translated and simplified using Prompt3 as compared to the reference translation is illustrated below (the first column shows the number in ChatGPT-translated texts, and the second shows the number of sentences in the reference translations, while in the brackets the increase in the number of sentences is provided):

1. Text1 19 VS 16 (+3)
2. Text2 24 VS 16 (+8)
3. Text3 30 VS 22 (+8)
4. Text4 30 VS 21 (+9)
5. Text5 32 VS 23 (+9)
6. Text6 33 VS 22 (+11)

ChatGPT-generated translations on average had 8 more sentences than the reference translations.

The change in the number of words in the ChatGPT-generated translations generated by applying Prompt3 as compared to the reference translations is illustrated below (the first column shows the number in ChatGPT-generated texts, and the second column shows the number of words in the reference translations, while in the brackets the decrease in the number of words is provided):

1. Text1 235 VS 254 (-19)
2. Text2 189 VS 226 (-37)
3. Text3 283 VS 306 (-23)
4. Text4 273 VS 308 (-35)
5. Text5 301 VS 309 (-8)
6. Text6 298 VS 356 (-58)

Translations generated by ChatGPT on average had 30.5 fewer words than the reference translations.

It can be seen from the results that ChatGPT managed to decrease the number of words, perhaps by simplifying the vocabulary and omitting unnecessary words, but also the chatbot increased the number of sentences, meaning that longer sentences were split as it was instructed in the prompt.

The full table with detailed ARI evaluation scores is provided in Appendix 1. Although ChatGPT was instructed to make the texts appropriate for a 7th-grade reading level, the results were much higher. However, the ARI index was designed primarily for the English language, thus the difference of the reference and generated translation grade level should be considered and not the grade level itself.

2.2.2. Human-annotated machine translation quality evaluation

The translation quality will be evaluated using the adapted taxonomy of main issue types defined in MQM (Lommel, 2014):

- Inconsistent style errors
- Terminology errors
- Accuracy errors
 - Mistranslation (word-level; phrase-level)
 - Addition (conjunction, pronoun, noun, verb, phrase, miscellaneous)
 - Omission (conjunction, pronoun, noun, verb, adjective, miscellaneous)
 - Untranslated text
- Linguistic convention errors
 - Grammar errors
 - Punctuation errors (quotation mark-related, colon-related)
 - Spelling errors

Out of 7 main error types, errors belonging to the 3 types, namely *locale conventions*, *audience appropriateness*, and *design and markup*, were not identified in the ChatGPT-generated translations, thus, they were not included. Additionally, there are numerous smaller error groups provided in the main issue types. For example, the *terminology error* type definition provides 3 groups of terminology errors in the taxonomy, but in the ChatGPT-generated translations, some errors were not found, thus, they were also not calculated and do not appear in the analysis. Also, some errors fell under several categories and that will be indicated in the analysis.

An important note must be made: because the texts not only had to be translated but also simplified, such transformations as *addition* and *omission* could be the result of making the text more readable.

Whenever a long sentence is split into shorter ones, the addition of words usually is expected. Similarly, because the vocabulary and tenses should be simplified as well as the usage of active instead of passive is expected, there could be a significant number of words omitted in the translated text. For this reason, the identified errors which could be related to simplification of the texts will be marked (S) in the analysis and the Appendix 5.

2.2.3. Analysis of mistakes found in translations generated by ChatGPT using Prompt3

After all of the identified mistakes in ChatGPT-generated translations were calculated and categorised, the total number of errors was 322, and the following error distribution was identified (Fig. 3.). Further, all of the categories of errors identified are analysed in greater depth.

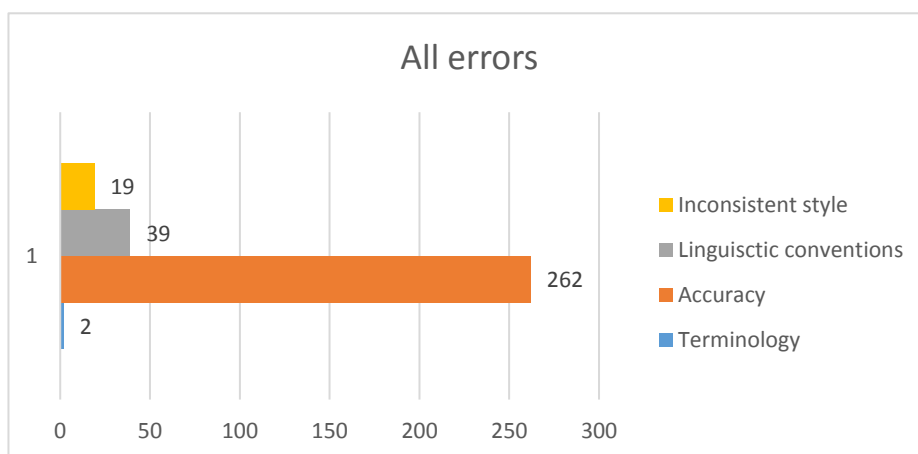


Fig. 3. All errors identified

After analysing all 6 texts, it is apparent that ChatGPT has inconsistency issues. All the texts were translated one after another in separate conversational turns, providing the same prompt followed by the source text. The consistency of such things as names, dates, and symbols was expected. However, there were 19 cases of *inconsistent style* errors identified, which can be categorised into 3 categories:

- Inconsistent translation of dates (5 cases);
- Inconsistent translation of symbols (4 cases);
- Inconsistent translation of names (10 cases):
 - Adding original name in brackets (4 cases);
 - Using quotation marks (2 cases);
 - Not using quotation marks (1 case);
 - Not translating the name (3 cases).

The frequency of the errors is illustrated in Fig. 4. provided below.



Fig. 4. The frequency and types of inconsistent style errors found

It should be mentioned that not all inconsistency cases are considered to be errors because some of the translations are correct, but instances of translating a similar thing differently are considered as *inconsistent style errors*.

First, let us look at the inconsistent translation of dates. In 5 out of 6 texts (in Text3 there were no dates), there are 10 dates provided; however, those dates are translated differently across the texts. In 4 cases, the word *year* is translated as a full word *metai*, while in 6 cases the word is shortened as *m*. Considering that the texts were translated one after the other, it is unclear why ChatGPT applied different methods for translating the dates, even though the prompt that was used for the translation and simplification of texts was the same. Furthermore, the method for translating the year was different not only across the texts but also inside of some texts. Below in Table 1, the varying methods for translating the date are provided to illustrate how inconsistent is ChatGPT’s style.

Table 1. Different methods for translating dates found in translations

Text	Shortened word	Full word
Text1	-	2 cases
Text2	2 cases	-
Text4	2 cases	1 case
Text5	1 case	1 case
Text6	1 case	-

Among 5 texts, only in Text1 were the dates translated by writing the full word *metai*. In the rest of the texts, the word was shortened either in all cases (Text2 and Text6), or there was a mixed method identified of using both, the shortened word and the full word. The following 2 examples illustrate the mixed method applied by ChatGPT for translating the date in the same Text5.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

1. *In 2019, none of the top eight supercomputers were European.*

2019 m. nė vienas iš aštuonių galingiausių superkompiuterių pasaulyje nebuvo Europoje.

2. *With the Data Act, we will incentivise the sharing of data by those who generate it and make our cloud markets more competitive – adding tens of billions of euro to our GDP by 2028.*

Pagal Duomenų aktą (Data Act) skatinsime duomenų dalijimąsi. Tai padės konkurencijai debesijos paslaugų rinkoje ir gali iki 2028 metų ES BVP padidinti dešimtimis milijardų eurų.

In the 1st example above, ChatGPT-generated the sentence with the date expressed as the shortened word *m.* However, in the 2nd example provided, which in the Text5 appears later than the first sentence, the date is written already with the full word *metų*. Perhaps the chatbot chose to write the full word in the second sentence because after the date, there are two acronyms, *ES BVP*, one after the other and the sentence would appear as harder to read. On the other hand, now the text is less consistent. If ChatGPT had not added the acronym *ES* in the translation and rendered the pronoun *our* from the English text to a Lithuanian pronoun *mūsų*, then the date with a shortened *m.* would not cause any potential problems for readability. One of the tips for simplifying the texts is to specify the subject of the sentence instead of using too many pronouns. But in this case, there are not many pronouns and from the context it would be clear that the pronoun *our* refers to the EU.

Out of 10 dates translated in two different ways, only half of them (5 cases), which were found in Text4 (3 dates) and Text5 (2 dates), should be considered as *inconsistent style* errors, as the translation differs in the texts. Text1, Text2 and Text6 either have the shortened word *m.* or the full word *metai*. Considering that the texts were translated in the same conversation with ChatGPT but multiple turns and we could look at all of the texts as different paragraphs of a single text, all of the dates are dealt with differently and inconsistently, and the translator should decide in post-editing which approach to use throughout the whole text.

The second category of *inconsistent style* errors is the inconsistent translation of symbols. Out of 6 texts, there are 4 texts where the euro symbol € is used in the English version (Text1, Text3, Text4 and Text6). This symbol is translated as the word *euras* in the Lithuanian texts. A convention in the Lithuanian language is to use the mentioned word *euras* or its ISO code *EUR* in a coherent text, thus the usage of the symbol is not as common. It might be that when the large language model was trained, the word *euras* was used more often than the ISO code and especially the symbol. It is possible that ChatGPT chose to use the word and not the code for the purpose of making the texts easier to read, i.e. simpler, as it is always easier when all of the symbols, abbreviations, etc. are written as full words in the text and the chatbot was instructed to not only translate, but also simplify the texts according to plain language rules.

On the other hand, ChatGPT chose a different method to deal with the percentage symbol %. Out of 6 texts, there are 3 texts where the percentage symbol % is used in the English version (Text2, Text4 and Text6). In the translated texts, this symbol was not rendered as the word *procentai* or the most common shortened word *proc.* However, similarly to the convention of using the word *euras* or the ISO code *EUR* in a coherent text, the usage of the words *procentai* or *proc.* are preferred over the symbol %. But the chatbot did not follow the same logic as with the euro symbol €. One of the

possible explanations would be that in the data used to train the model, the percentage symbol was more common than the words *procentai* or *proc.* in the Lithuanian texts. It should be remembered that the data chosen to train the model might come from publicly available content found on the internet, e.g. various websites, Wikipedia articles, forums, etc., where the texts can have various mistakes, they might not be edited or follow the language conventions and rules.

The two different approaches by ChatGPT for dealing with symbols in the text are provided in the following two examples from Text4.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

3. We put in place a framework to deliver a reduction of at least 55 % of greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to 1990 by the end of this decade.

Sukūrėme planą, kaip iki šio dešimtmečio pabaigos sumažinti šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų išmetimą bent 55 %, palyginti su 1990 m. lygiu.

4. Almost €400 billion of EU funds from NextGenerationEU and cohesion policy are funding climate-related projects.

*Beveik 400 milijardų **eurų** iš „NextGenerationEU“ ir sanglaudos politikos lėšų skirta klimato projektams.*

In the 3rd example above, ChatGPT chose to keep the percentage symbol % in the translated text. In the 4th example above, ChatGPT rendered the euro symbol as a word in translation. Considering that ChatGPT was instructed to translate and simplify the texts, the approach of writing full words instead of symbols consistently would seem a better-suited choice, but the chatbot followed a different logic and in the same text rendered one symbol as a word, and the other symbol was left as a symbol.

In case of translating symbols, there were only 4 cases which were considered as *inconsistent style* errors and they were found in Text4 (3 cases) and Text6 (1 case). Only in these texts there were both the euro symbol € and the percentage symbol % used in the English version, which ChatGPT rendered in translations in two different ways. In these translated texts, the errors were considered the usage of the percentage symbol % as it is not consistent with the convention of using words instead of symbols in coherent texts.

The last category of *inconsistent style* errors is the inconsistent translation of names. 4 types of approaches were found applied by ChatGPT to deal with translating names. It should be considered that there are names that can be translated and names that should remain untranslated. Additionally, there are different ways to deal with translating names (some names have official translations, some names can be translated by applying the descriptive approach, in case the name is not yet established). The identified approaches were these:

- Translating the name and adding the English name in the brackets;
- Translating the name and writing it in quotation marks;
- Translating the name and not writing it in quotation marks;
- Not translating the name but keeping the original name.

One of the approaches applied by ChatGPT was translating the name and adding the English name in the brackets. This method is used only in Text5, where the names of 4 legislative acts are translated,

but next to the Lithuanian translation in the brackets, the English name is provided, although without the quotation marks or another type of marking the text in a different language. The example is provided below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

5. With the **Digital Services Act**, we set out the basic principles for all digital companies in Europe, as well as clear rights for users.

*Pagal **Skaitmeninių paslaugų aktą (Digital Services Act)** nustatėme pagrindines taisykles visoms skaitmeninėms įmonėms Europoje. Aiškiai apibrėžėme vartotojų teises.*

In the 5th example, considering that all of the names of the 4 acts mentioned in the text are quite short and easy to translate and understand, the addition seems redundant and makes the sentences longer, which is contradictory to the task of simplifying the texts. As later a name of an act is translated by applying a different approach, these 4 cases are considered to be *inconsistent style* errors.

Another approach of dealing with the names found in the ChatGPT-generated translations is to translate the name and write it in quotation marks. There were 2 such cases in 2 different texts (Text3 and Text6). Both cases will be analysed below, together with providing the 2 examples.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

6. We opened **Solidarity Lanes**, which have helped export 122 million tonnes of Ukrainian goods, including nearly 64 million tonnes of agricultural products mainly for export.

*Mes atvėrėme „**Solidarumo koridorius**“. Per juos iš Ukrainos išvežta 122 milijonai tonų prekių. Iš jų beveik 64 milijonai tonų – žemės ūkio produktai.*

In the 6th example found in Text3, ChatGPT correctly identified that it is a name as the words *Solidarity Lanes* in English are capitalised; however, in the translation the quotation marks are actually not needed. In the Dictionary of the Common Lithuanian Language (Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas) the second definition of the word *koridorius* is provided as a narrow strip of air, land, or water space that has a special purpose. Also, we already use similar phrases with this word without quotation marks like *humanitarinis koridorius* (humanitarian corridor), *žaliasis koridorius* (green corridor). Therefore, the name *solidarumo koridorius* should be translated without quotation marks and without capitalisation as the names use adjectives and are not symbolic or newly introduced into the Lithuanian discourse. Earlier in the original text, another name *Ukraine Facility* is provided but in the Lithuanian translation it is translated as *Ukrainos paramos programa* without quotation marks, thus it is not clear what made the chatbot to choose a different approach to dealing with a name in the same text. Although it can be noted that such a mistake does not make the understanding of the sentence more difficult. The usage of quotation marks for the name is also not needed in the second example, which is provided below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

7. With the adoption of the **‘Women on boards’ Directive**, which had been stuck for a decade, our Union has now in place a target of 40 % of non-executive directors in listed companies to be women.

Po dešimtmečius trukusių derybų priėmėme direktyvą „Moterų dalyvavimas valdybose“. Ji nustato, kad 40 % valdybų narių biržoje kotiruojamose įmonėse turi būti moterys.

In the 7th example taken from Text6, the name in the English sentence has quotation marks. It is not the official name of the directive but more like a symbolic name. The short version of the official name often used in publications is the Gender Balance on Corporate Boards Directive but because it aims at having more women on boards, it is sometimes referred to using the mentioned symbolic name. As this directive is from 2022, there are also several names for the directive found in Lithuanian publications. It is sometimes referred to as *Moterų valdybose direktyva*, while in the reference translation done by EU translators it is called *Direktyva dėl moterų valdybose*. In neither of the two examples the quotation marks are used because the names are descriptive. But writing a name in quotation marks makes it seem like this is the official name of the directive. Probably, ChatGPT followed the example of the original sentence and chose quotation marks where they are not necessary. A directive, similarly to an act, is a legislative document, but ChatGPT dealt with the names inconsistently across the texts.

Because in both examples provided above, the usage of quotation marks was not necessary and names were translated differently in similar cases without any clear reason, these 2 cases are considered as *inconsistent style errors*.

One more approach of dealing with names, which was identified in the ChatGPT-generated translations, is translating the name and not writing it in quotation marks. This approach was found in all 6 texts and in total there were 14 cases identified. However, ChatGPT was successful in recognising when to translate the name without quotation marks and did not add them unnecessarily. There was only 1 *inconsistent style error* in Tex2 identified, because a word was capitalised even though it shouldn't have been. The case is provided below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

*8. We put in place the **EU Energy Platform** to pool demand for gas and launch competitive tenders, giving our companies a stronger bargaining position on global markets.*

*Sukūrėme **ES Energetikos platformą**. Ji leidžia šalims bendrai pirkti dujas. Tai padeda įmonėms geriau derėtis pasaulinėje rinkoje.*

In the 8th example from Text2, the word *energetikos* should not have been capitalised as the name of the platform has the acronym EU at the beginning. Conventionally, only the first word of some name is capitalised in the Lithuanian language (if no proper nouns are used), unlike in English, and it does not matter that in this case the first word is an acronym, since it is capitalised, the rest of the words should be written in lowercase. As in other texts, ChatGPT was able to write names without unnecessary capitalisation, for example, the name *EU Civil Protection Mechanism* was translated correctly as *ES civilinės saugos mechanizmas*, this case in the provided example is inconsistent.

The final approach of dealing with the names is not translating the name but keeping the original name. There were 5 cases of untranslated names found in 4 of the 6 texts, however, 1 of the names should have been translated. Additionally, only 1 of the names had proper punctuation. The examples of all untranslated names are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Different renders of names which are kept not translated

Text	Name	Comment
Text1	rescEU	Lacks quotation marks
Text2	REPowerEU	Lacks quotation marks
Text4	„NextGenerationEU“	Correct
	„Net-Zero Industry Act“ įstatymą	It should be translated
Text6	„NextGenerationEU“	Correct

In the first two cases (Text1 and Text2), the names are coined by merging words and acronyms, thus such symbolic names should remain untranslated, but they should have quotation marks. The only correctly rendered name in the translated text is the name „NextGenerationEU“. This name is also coined by merging words with an acronym, thus there is no need to translate it. But in this case, the quotation marks are correctly applied. Finally, there is one name Net-Zero Industry Act, which should have been translated. The full translation is provided in the example below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

*9. With the **Net-Zero Industry Act**, we will dramatically speed up permitting processes for clean tech manufacturing and we will support European businesses to deliver the transition while maintaining their competitive edge.*

*Pagal „**Net-Zero Industry Act**“ įstatymą paspartinsime leidimų išdavimą švarių technologijų gamybai. Remsime Europos įmones, kad jos galėtų keistis ir išlaikyti konkurencingumą.*

As mentioned above, this name should have been translated, as it is the name of the act and the names of legislative documents used by EU countries are translated. Additionally, all the words are proper words and not acronyms or abbreviations. Perhaps for ChatGPT it was difficult to translate this name properly as it is not as straightforward as the other names of the acts, which the chatbot translated. Also, the word *act* is provided inside the quotation marks even though the translated word *įstatymą* is added after the name, which seems redundant. It is interesting to review other possible translations of this name.

In the reference translation, the Lithuanian EU translators translated the name of this act as *Poveikio klimatui neutralizavimo pramonės aktas*. The phrase *net-zero industry* is not as elaborate in English language and perhaps ChatGPT chose to better keep the English name than to try and translate it incorrectly. Although it should be noted that when the text was translated with the Prompt1, ChatGPT translated this act name as *Pramonės nulinių emisijų įstatymą (Net-Zero Industry Act)*. This translation was generated without the instruction to simplify the text and the chatbot managed to provide a clearer translation than when it was additionally instructed to simplify the text.

Out of 5 cases of not translating the name, only 3 *inconsistent style* errors were identified, as in two cases the name was correctly left untranslated and was written with quotation marks.

Across 6 texts, there were only 2 errors found that were categorised as *terminology* errors, although both errors are identical, thus only 1 example is provided below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

10. *This is paramount for our people and for our companies, as two thirds of SMEs in Europe say they cannot find the talent that they need.*

Tai labai svarbu žmonėms ir įmonėms. Dviem trečdaliams mažų įmonių Europoje trūksta reikalingų darbuotojų.

In the 10th example, which is taken from Text6, the acronym *SME* is translated as full words but an incorrect term. In the EU terminology database IATE this acronym *SME* has a direct Lithuanian equivalent *MVĮ*. Perhaps ChatGPT chose to expand the acronym and use full word so the translation would be clearer as the usage of acronyms according to plain language rules should be minimal. But then the chatbot should have translated *SMEs* as *mažųjų ir vidutinių įmonių* as this is the full phrase which is shortened by the acronym *MVĮ*. This error appeared in Text5 and Text6. This term is not a newly coined term as according to IATE, the term reference is a source from the year 2007. While we cannot know what data was used to train ChatGPT and there probably is a slim possibility that this exact source was incorporated in the training data set, the acronym *MVĮ* and the full phrase are very common in various Lithuanian texts, such as news articles, administrative websites, etc., thus the correct term would not have made the text more difficult even if the phrase *mažųjų ir vidutinių įmonių* is longer than *mažų įmonių*.

After analysing all 6 texts, from the *Accuracy* error type, there were found 262 errors, categorised as *mistranslations*, *additions*, *omissions* and 1 case of *untranslated* text left in the target text (Fig. 5.).

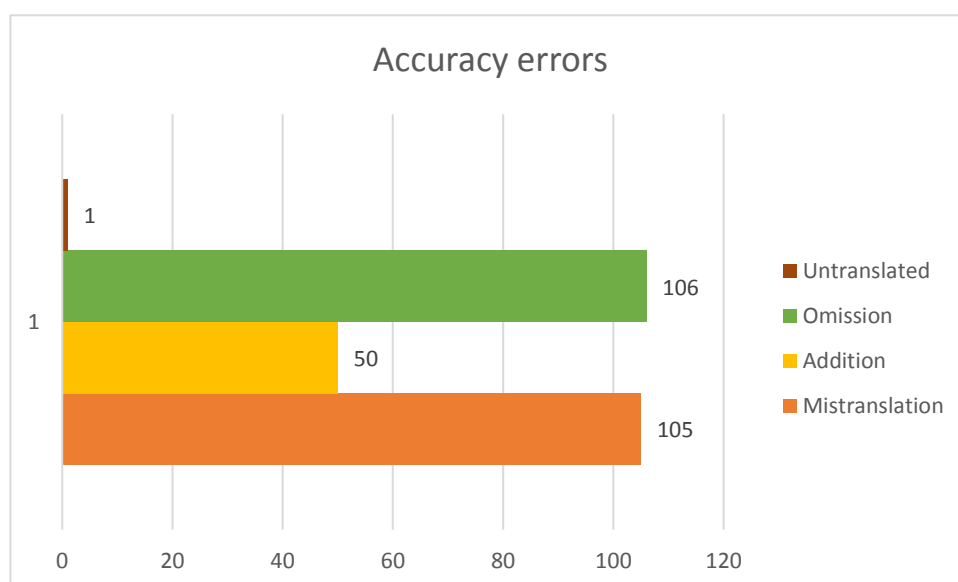


Fig. 5. Accuracy errors identified

In all of the texts, only 1 case of *untranslated* text was identified in Text4. The name *Net-Zero Industry Act* remained untranslated in the Lithuanian text, but it was written in quotation marks, and the word *įstatymą* was added. This case is illustrated in example 9, provided above in the previous part of the analysis, where *inconsistent style* mistakes were discussed.

After analysing 6 texts, there were in total 105 *mistranslation* errors identified in the ChatGPT-generated translations. These errors were further grouped into the following groups: *word-level* (45 errors) and *phrase-level* (60 errors). The sentences which are fully mistranslated are also calculated in the group of *phrase-level* errors. Below are provided several examples of *word-level mistranslation* errors.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

11. Our firefighting **fleet** has helped battle wildfires from Greece to Portugal, from France to Albania.

Mūsų gaisrų gesinimo orlaivių parkas padėjo kovoti su miškų gaisrais Graikijoje, Portugalijoje, Prancūzijoje ir Albanijoje.

12. Since 2020, we have coordinated 232 Humanitarian Air Bridge **operations**, responding to 12 crises worldwide, most recently the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza.

Nuo 2020 metų mes suderinome 232 humanitarinius oro tilto skrydžius. Jie padėjo reaguoti į 12 krizių visame pasaulyje, įskaitant neseniai įvykusią sunkią humanitarinę situaciją Gazoje.

Both examples provided, 11th and 12th, are from Text1. In the 11th example, it seems that the word *fleet* is translated correctly as *parkas*, however, it is a literal translation and a different word should be chosen in the translation. For example, the word *pajėgos* (English *forces*) was chosen in the reference translation. In the 12th example, the word *operations* is rendered as *skrydžius* (*flights*), although we cannot know how many flights might be in one operation, thus it is not accurate to choose this word and the Lithuanian equivalent *operacijos* could have been chosen in the translation.

Moving to *phrase-level* errors, below will be provided 2 examples of *phrase-level mistranslation* errors. Both examples provided are from Text2, but the first example shows a mistranslated phrase, while the second example illustrates a full sentence which was mistranslated.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

13. **And across the Atlantic too:** In a historic first, Canada turned to Europe for support when it was hit by the worst forest fires in recent times.

Net per Atlantą: pirmą kartą istorijoje Kanada kreipėsi pagalbos į Europą. Šalį užklupo didžiausi miškų gaisrai per pastaruosius metus.

The 13th example illustrates a short phrase which is not very straightforward on its own and there are numerous ways in how these several words could be translated. In this case, ChatGPT missed the original meaning of indicating the place where the EU helped to deal with fires. A possible translation of the phrase could be *Ir net anapus Atlanto*, which ChatGPT used in its translation generated when using Prompt1.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

14. We diversified our supplies by finding reliable new partners.

Pradėjome bendradarbiauti su naujais, patikimais partneriais.

In the 14th example, the whole sentence is mistranslated. The translation lacks half of the meaning from the source text about diversified supplies. In the reference translation, this sentence is translated as *Radę naujų patikimų partnerių, diversifikavome savo tiekimo šaltinius*. In this case, the translation expresses the same meaning that the supplies are now different because new partners were found.

After analysing all texts, there were 50 *addition* errors identified in the translations generated by ChatGPT. These errors were then divided into the following six groups: *conjunction*, *pronoun*, *noun*, *verb*, *phrase*, and *miscellaneous* errors. Below are provided examples from each group. The first group discussed is *conjunctions*. There were 4 *conjunction addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

15. *Together, we proved him wrong.*

Bet mes jam parodėme, kad klydo.

In the 15th example above, which is taken from Text3, the *conjunction* word *bet* (English *but*) is added at the beginning of the Lithuanian sentence. While this conjunction is not present in the source sentence, one of the explanations for ChatGPT's decision to add it could be that it works as a cohesive device linking the previous and the current sentence. Although the two sentences were already linked in the source text by the word *together*, which was omitted from the translation. The omission of the word *together* and the addition of the conjunction *bet* seem unnecessary because the translation did not become simpler. The word *together* in the Lithuanian language is *kartu* and it is neither difficult to understand nor a long word, although it is longer than the conjunction (five vs. three characters). But this difference of two characters does not have a significant impact on the readability of the text.

The second group discussed is *pronouns*. There were 16 of *pronoun addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

16. *Workers should earn wages that allow for a decent living wherever they work.*

Visi darbuotojai turi uždirbti tiek, kad galėtų gyventi oriai – nesvarbu, kur jie dirba.

In the 16th example above, which is taken from Text6, the *pronoun* word *visi* (English *all*) is added by ChatGPT at the beginning of the Lithuanian sentence. This pronoun is not found in the source sentence and in the translation, it does not have a clear purpose because even without it the sentence is understood the same way. However, it adds an additional word to the word count of the sentence and makes the sentence longer and this has the opposite effect on the readability, as shorter sentences tend to be easier to read. It also does not work as a cohesive device linking adjacent sentences like it was the case in the example before.

The third group discussed is *nouns*. There were 11 *noun addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

17. *And Europe's dependence on fossil fuels from Russia is over, once and for all.*

Europa jau nebepriklauso nuo rusiškų iškastinio kuro šaltinių.

In the 17th example above, which is taken from Text2, ChatGPT added the *noun* word *šaltinių* (English *sources*) at the end of the Lithuanian sentence. Just like with the previous 16th example, in this case, the added noun in the translation does not make the sentence clearer because the source text is already clear enough to be understood easily by people who read at lower grade levels. This addition once again makes the target sentence longer, thus giving the opposite effect than we need of making texts easier to read.

The fourth group discussed is *verbs*. There were 2 *verb addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

18. Right at the start of our mandate, we rallied Europe around a common goal: to develop a new growth model, the European Green Deal, based on a clean and circular economy.

*Kadencijos pradžioje mes subūrėme Europą bendram tikslui. **Norėjome** sukurti naują augimo modelį – Europos žaliąjį kursą. Jis paremtas švaria ir žiedine ekonomika. (S)*

The 18th example illustrates an addition of the word *norėjome* (English *wanted to*) to the translated sentence in Text4. In this case, the source sentence is split into three sentences because ChatGPT was instructed to split sentences, which are longer than 20 words. The source sentence has 31 words and ChatGPT generated three sentences in the Lithuanian text, although the last two sentences could be combined into a single sentence and the translation would still remain easy to read. Because the source sentence was split, there was a need for an additional subject in the second and third sentences. While in the third Lithuanian word a pronoun *jis* was chosen, the second sentence actually does not have a noun or pronoun subject because the predicate is expressed as a first-person verb *norėjome*, which already indicates that the subject would be the personal pronoun *mes* (English *we*). In place of the verb *norėjome* other verbs, for example, *siekėmė* (English *sought to*) could fit as well. Originally, this verb was not in the English version, and ChatGPT had to choose what could work in the translation in order for the meaning of the sentence to be conveyed, and its choice works well.

The fifth group discussed is *phrase*. There were 9 *phrase addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

19. We organised the delivery of unprecedented humanitarian, financial and military assistance from the EU and Member States, reaching over €88 billion so far, including €28 billion in military support.

*Mes suorganizavome humanitarinę, finansinę ir karinę pagalbą iš ES ir valstybių narių. **Bendra pagalbos suma** jau siekia daugiau nei 88 milijardus eurų, iš jų 28 milijardai – karinė parama. (S)*

The 19th example, like the previous 18th example, also shows the case when the translated sentence is split because the original sentence has 29 words and the instructions in the prompt told ChatGPT to split sentences, which are longer than 20 words. However, in this case, a three-word phrase *bendra pagalbos suma* (English *the total amount of assistance*) was added at the beginning of the second

sentence. The meaning this phrase conveys in the English sentence is expressed by the word *reaching*, which in the Lithuanian translation could have been translated as *siekiančiai*, if the sentence was not split. However, if the sentence was not split, it would be more difficult to read and in the reference translation, the translator also split the English sentence into two sentences. In this case, it could be said that ChatGPT simplified the sentence well.

The sixth group discussed is *miscellaneous* errors. There were 8 *miscellaneous addition* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts. Below are provided a couple of different examples of *miscellaneous* errors.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

20. *We have almost doubled the amount of solar energy produced in Europe.*

Taip pat beveik padvigubinome saulės energijos gamybą.

The 20th example illustrates how ChatGPT chose to add the adverb *taip pat* (English *also*) at the beginning of the translated sentence in Text2, even though it was not present in the source sentence. This added adverb also works as a cohesive device linking this sentence with the previous sentence in the text. Both sentences talk about alternative electricity sources; thus, it could be argued that even without the cohesive device, the text would read just as easily. This addition seems more rational than the addition in the following example.

21. *And we are turning the necessary decarbonisation of our industries into a growth opportunity.*

Ir mes keičiame pramonės dekarbonizaciją į naują augimo galimybę.

In the 21st example, which is from Text4, the adjective *nauja* (English *new*) was added by ChatGPT in the translation. It is difficult to find the reason why this adverb was added to the translation, as it does not simplify the sentence, nor is it present in the source sentence, nor does it work as a cohesive device. Once again, this addition only made the translation longer without making it clearer and the adverb seems unnecessary.

After the analysis of all texts, there were 106 *omission* errors identified in the texts translated by ChatGPT. These errors were divided into the following six groups: *conjunction*, *pronoun*, *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, and *miscellaneous* errors. Below are illustrated examples from each group. The first group discussed is *conjunctions*. There were 21 *conjunction omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

22. *But our competitiveness is also built on working conditions that allow our workers to thrive and to focus on their job.*

Mūsų konkurencingumas taip pat priklauso nuo gerų darbo sąlygų. Darbuotojai turi dirbti saugiai ir susitelkti į savo darbą. (S)

In the 22nd example above, which is taken from Text6, ChatGPT omitted the *conjunction* word *but* at the beginning of the Lithuanian sentence. This was likely done because of simplification, as this

conjunction works like a cohesive device linking sentences in the text, but the missing conjunction from the translation does not change the meaning of the sentence. It can be noted that the translator of the reference translation also omitted this sentence from the Lithuanian translation, as they probably also considered this word unnecessary.

The second group discussed is *pronouns*. There were 43 *pronoun omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

23. *We set a clear vision at the start of the mandate: ensure that **our** society benefits from technology and that innovation boosts our competitiveness, while minimising risks for citizens.*

Kadencijos pradžioje mes išsikėlėme aiškų tikslą. Norėjome, kad visuomenė gautų naudą iš technologijų. Norėjome, kad naujovės stiprintų mūsų konkurencingumą ir kartu būtų saugios žmonėms. (S)

The 23rd example illustrates how ChatGPT omitted the *pronoun* word *our* from the translated sentence in Text5. This omission could also be attributed to the simplification task given to ChatGPT as it tried to omit words which are not essential to convey the meaning. We could argue that from the context, it is clear that the text authors who are writing on behalf of the European Commission are talking about the EU society since the whole publication is dedicated to presenting the jobs done by the EC. Therefore, mostly everything in the text is related to people and societies of the European Union countries and the omission of the personal pronoun *our* does not make it difficult for the reader to understand which society is talked about in the sentence.

The third group discussed is *nouns*. There were 12 *noun omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

24. *As Russian tanks crossed the border, our Union stood up for Ukraine with unity, **strength** and **resolve**.*

Kai Rusijos tankai peržengė sieną, mūsų Sąjunga vieningai palaikė Ukrainą.

The 24th example above, which is taken from Text3, illustrates how ChatGPT omitted two *noun* words *strength* and *resolve* and did not render them in the translation. In this case, if it was done for simplification purposes, it was not a correct approach as these words have different meanings from the word *unity*, and they also add distinct meaning, which is lost in the translation. Shortening the sentences for the sake of making them shorter and at the same time changing the meaning slightly or under translating the source sentence is a poor simplification technique and cannot be considered as a good option when translating and simplifying the text at the same time. It is not clear why ChatGPT decided to omit these two nouns and keep the word *unity*. We could try and explain the choice to pick it as the more important word for conveying the meaning of the sentence to the translated text, because it was the first noun out of three listed nouns at the end of the sentence. But it is only a guess. Even if the two nouns were kept in the translation, the sentence would still be rather short and not more difficult to read.

The fourth group discussed is *verbs*. There were 4 *verb omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

25. *More than a rulebook, the AI Act is a springboard for our companies to lead the way in **developing** trustworthy AI.*

Tai ne tik taisyklės – tai padeda mūsų įmonėms tapti patikimo DI lyderėmis.

The 25th example shows how ChatGPT omits a *verb* word *developing* from the Lithuanian sentence found in Text5. First, it should be noted that more words are omitted in the Lithuanian translation, but in this case, only the omission of the verb *developing* is discussed. Like in the 24th example above, if ChatGPT omitted the verb because it was trying to simplify the text and make it shorter, it was not a correct decision, as the translation now has a slightly different meaning than the source sentence. In the target sentence, the companies are the leaders in the development of AI, while in the translation, it seems that the companies are the leaders of AI, as in leading the technology itself and not its development. The verb could have been rendered as *kūrime* and the sentence would only become longer by one word which does not have a significant impact on the readability.

The fifth group discussed is *adjectives*. There were 8 *adjective omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

26. *And Europe answered the call: Hundreds of European firefighters combatted the **violent** fires which ravaged Canada's forests.*

Europa atsiliepė – šimtai Europos ugniagesių kovojo su ugnimi Kanados miškuose. (S)

In the 26th example provided above, which is taken from Text1, the omission of the *adjective* word *violent* is presented. In this case, if ChatGPT omitted for the purposes of simplification, it could be considered as a logical decision. It could be explained that the context of fires happening in the forests and there being hundreds of firefighters who were combating the said fires gives us the idea that the fires are violent. Most forest fires are destructive, and if the help is sent from a different continent, it must be a very serious problem; thus, omitting the adjective *violent* from the translation did not really change the meaning of the sentence. Such omissions of expressive means, like adjectives, can definitely, in cases, be tolerated if the task is to simplify the text and make it easier to read and understand.

The sixth group discussed is *miscellaneous* errors. There were 18 *miscellaneous omission* errors calculated in total across the 6 texts. Below are illustrated a couple of different examples of *miscellaneous* errors.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

27. *The von der Leyen Commission promised and delivered: we **now** have an EU framework to improve the adequacy of minimum wages.*

Von der Leyen vadovaujama Komisija pažadėjo ir įvykdė: sukūrėme ES sistemą, kuri padeda nustatyti tinkamą minimalų darbo užmokestį. (S)

The 27th example above illustrates the case from Text6 where ChatGPT omitted the adverb *now* from the translation. This is also the example where the omission could be considered a correct choice if the task is to simplify the text. Instead of translating the phrase *now have* directly as *dabar turime*, ChatGPT chose the verb *sukūrėme* (English *created*) to convey the meaning that some new system, which was not present before, is now used in the EU. Instead of two words, only one is used in the translation, and the sentence reads better with this single verb.

*28. As Russia's war threatened to trigger a global food crisis, we came up with **our trademark** solutions to bring Ukraine's crops to countries that needed them most.*

Kai Rusijos karas kėlė pasaulinę maisto krizę, mes pasiūlėme sprendimus. Jie padėjo išgabenti Ukrainos derlių į šalis, kurioms jo labiausiai reikia.

In the 28th example, a different *miscellaneous* error is found in Text3: the omission of the phrase *our trademark*. The translation has more errors, but in this case, we will discuss the omission only. Unlike in the 27th example, this omission of the phrase *our trademark* changes the meaning of the translated text more than could be considered reasonable for simplification. From the translated text, it is not clear what kind of solutions were suggested, and if we read the source sentence, it is explained that those solutions are characteristic of the EC, so perhaps something similar has already been done on similar occasions. Since the source sentence is split into two sentences in the translation, the phrase could have been rendered as the sentence would not have been that much longer.

From the *linguistic conventions* error type, there were found *grammar* (30 cases), *punctuation* (7 cases) and *spelling errors* (2 cases).

Across the 6 texts, there were 2 *spelling errors* identified, one in Text2 and one in Text3. 1 case is provided in the 6th example (the name „*Solidarumo koridorius*“ is capitalised unnecessarily) and the other case is provided in the 8th example (the word *energetikos* in the name *ES Energetikos platformą* is also capitalised unnecessarily). As these errors have already been illustrated earlier in the analysis, they will not be discussed here.

Out of 6 texts, there were 7 *punctuation errors* identified, which could be grouped into 2 different groups: *quotation mark-related* (4 cases) and *colon-related* (3 cases).

All of the *quotation mark-related* errors are already mentioned above in the discussion of inconsistencies. 2 cases are mentioned in Table 2, 1 case is described in 6th example and 1 case is mentioned in 7th example, thus they will not be analysed again in this part.

There were 3 *colon-related* errors identified in translations generated by ChatGPT in Text1, Text4 and Text6. One of the cases from Text4 is provided in the following example.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

29. Our vision is clear: Europe should remain a prime destination for investments that bring stable, future-proof, quality jobs, with a strong industrial base.

Mūsų vizija aiški: Europa turi likti svarbia vieta investicijoms. Šios investicijos turi kurti saugias, kokybiškas ir ateičiai pasiruošusias darbo vietas, remiantis stipria pramonės baze.

Conventionally, in a coherent text, a dash is chosen over a colon, as it indicates a longer pause or a more emphasised explanation. The colon is more commonly used for listing things in a sentence or it can be used in headlines.

Another case where a colon was chosen poorly is from Text1 and the example is provided below.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

30. And across the Atlantic too: In a historic first, Canada turned to Europe for support when it was hit by the worst forest fires in recent times.

Net per Atlantą: pirmą kartą istorijoje Kanada kreipėsi pagalbos į Europą. Šalį užklupo didžiausi miškų gaisrai per pastaruosius metus.

Similarly, as in the previous 11th example, here a dash could be used. Or another option, which was applied in the reference translation, would be to separate the first part of the sentence with a full stop and write it as a separate sentence. In the reference translation, it was translated as *Taip pat ir už Atlanto*. ChatGPT also translated this phrase poorly, but it falls under the *mistranslation* error type, which was discussed in the 13th example provided earlier in the analysis.

The analysis of all 6 texts showed that there were 30 *grammar* errors identified in ChatGPT-generated translations. Below are illustrated several examples of those *grammar* errors.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

*31. Since 2019, we have provided over €3 billion **through** the EU Solidarity Fund to Member States and accession countries hit by natural disasters and public health emergencies.*

*Nuo 2019 metų mes skyrėme daugiau kaip 3 milijardus eurų **per** ES solidarumo fondą. Ši parama padėjo ES šalims ir šalims, siekiančioms narystės, kurios nukentėjo nuo gamtinių nelaimių ar sveikatos krizių.*

In the 31st example, taken from Text1, the *incorrect preposition* usage can be seen, which was found in the ChatGPT-generated translation. Although the English word *through* is translated to Lithuanian correctly as *per*, it is not grammatically correct. In the translation, the preposition should be *iš*. The preposition *per* could be used in another case, for example, if the phrase was *invest through a fund*. Then such a translation would be grammatically correct. However, in this case, ChatGPT made a mistake and chose the incorrect preposition.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

32. With this compass, we pushed forward a clean transition that protects people and the planet, is economically sound and socially fair.

Todėl šiuo tikslu vedami, mes pradėjome švarią pertvarką. Ji saugo žmones ir planetą, yra ekonomiškai naudinga ir socialiai teisinga.

The 32nd example shows the sentence from Text4. In this example, the ChatGPT-generated translation has an *incorrect case* error. In the Lithuanian sentence, the phrase *šiuo tikslo vedami* is written in the instrumental case, although it should be written as *šio tikslo vedami* using the genitive case. The instrumental case would suit the verb *vedami* in case we wanted to say that someone was led along a path (Lithuanian *vedami keliu*), however, in the sentence above, the intended meaning is that a goal is guiding the Commission, so not a literal but a figurative meaning of the verb is needed, which requires a different case.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

33. *We set ourselves targets to become climate neutral by 2050.*

Iškėlėme sau tikslą – tapti klimatui neutralia žemynu iki 2050 metų.

The 33rd example illustrates how ChatGPT made an *incorrect agreement* error in Text4. In the Lithuanian sentence, the adjective *neutralia* (English *neutral*) is written using the feminine grammatical gender, while the noun *žemynu* (English *continent*) is written using the masculine grammatical gender. The adjective does not agree with the noun it is modifying. The correct form of the adjective in the masculine gender has the same word ending **-u** as the noun, i.e. *neutraliu*. While the previous examples of case and adverb errors could remain unnoticed by some native Lithuanian speakers who are not very proficient regarding the grammar rules, the incorrect agreement is a clear mistake, as children learn to coordinate words at a relatively young age, thus such a mistake would catch the attention of a regular person who has reached a reading level of 7th grade.

Translation from English into Lithuanian

34. *To address carbon leakage, we put in place the **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism**.*

*Kad sumažintume anglies nutekėjimą, sukūrėme **anglies pasienio reguliavimo mechanizmą**.*

In the 34th example, the *incorrect word order* error, which was found in Text4 translation generated by ChatGPT, is illustrated. Although the words in the Lithuanian translation of the name *Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism* are translated in the same order as the words are written in the English text, and the Lithuanian language is quite flexible in regards to word order, in this case, in the Lithuanian translation it sounds as if the border is made of carbon. Instead, the name should be written as *pasienio anglies reguliavimo mechanizmą*. The mechanism is related to the borders of the countries and carbon dioxide, but there is no such thing as a *carbon border*.

After calculating all of the errors identified in the translations generated by ChatGPT it was found that most of the errors were accuracy errors (262). In this category there was a similar amount of mistranslations (total 105, which were identified as 45 word-level and 60 phrase-level errors) and omissions (total 106 errors (conjunction 21, pronoun 43, noun 12, verb 4, adjective 8, miscellaneous 18)), while the amount of additions was more than two times smaller (total 50 errors (conjunction 4, pronoun 16, noun 11, verb 2, phrase 9, miscellaneous 8)). Also, only one instance of untranslated text was identified. Another substantial error category was linguistic convention (39), where the majority were grammar errors (30), with 7 punctuation errors (quotation mark-related 4, colon-related 3) and only 2 spelling errors. Inconsistent style error category was even smaller with only 19 instances identified and the terminology error category was the smallest with only 2 errors found.

2.2.4. Discussion of the text readability and translation quality evaluation results

The results of the ChatGPT-generated translations evaluated using the readability score ARI showed that ChatGPT can simplify texts following the plain language instructions provided to it in the prompt. Translations generated by the chatbot on average:

- were simplified by 4.22 grades;
- had 30.5 fewer words than the Lithuanian reference translations;
- had 8 more sentences than the Lithuanian reference translations.

Since ChatGPT was instructed to split sentences, simplify vocabulary and syntax, it managed to follow these instructions as the results show. However, as noted by other researchers (Amin et al., 2024), the large language model still does not simplify the text enough to correspond to the grade level instructed in the prompt. While in this research, it was prompted to generate texts corresponding to a 7th-grade reading level, the results were much higher (the lowest grade-level calculated throughout the 6 texts was 11th grade). However, the ARI index was created originally for the English language, thus the formula should first be tailored to the Lithuanian language and then the results could be more accurate.

The error analysis performed by the author following the adapted MQM taxonomy revealed that ChatGPT overall makes a lot of mistakes as a machine translation system.

However, in the translations generated by the chatbot, no errors related to the *locale conventions*, *audience appropriateness*, and *design and markup* were identified. Also, there were a couple of categories where only a small number of errors was identified in the ChatGPT-generated translations: *terminology errors* (2), *spelling errors* (2), *punctuation errors* (7), *untranslated text error* (1). The number of *inconsistent style* (19) and *grammar* (30) errors identified in the 6 texts generated using Prompt3 was a bit higher, however, still not too bad.

Unfortunately, the number of *accuracy* errors identified (*mistranslation* (105), *addition* (50), *omission* (106)) is very high. But these numbers should also be evaluated critically. ChatGPT robot was prompted not only to translate texts, but also to simplify them. Simplification can be done by splitting sentences; therefore, new words are added like sentence subjects expressed as nouns and pronouns. Also, simplification can be done by omitting unnecessary words; therefore, conjunctions which work as cohesive devices can be omitted, also pronouns can be omitted because the Lithuanian verbs indicate who the subject of the sentence is, and unnecessary nouns can be omitted. Simplification can also cause mistranslations when the meaning of the sentence is undertranslated because of all the transformations done in order to simplify the vocabulary and syntax. Thus it is not possible to be completely sure which errors are true translation errors and which errors appeared because the chatbot was simplifying the texts. Since human-performed quality evaluation is always subjective, another translator might evaluate the errors differently.

Conclusions

1. After reviewing the scientific literature related to the topic of this thesis it is clear that large language models are being researched extensively by various scientists from different fields. The possibilities that generative artificial intelligence technology offers are attractive to researchers in many fields because it is so versatile and can be customised according to various needs. Generative pre-trained transformers like ChatGPT are being tested as machine translation systems and as automatic simplification tools, especially for medical and administrative texts. The internationally and nationally growing plain language movement pushes for simpler and more accessible public communication, which results in growing amounts of digitally available public texts. That means that the need for text translation and simplification is also growing. The NMT tools which are currently being used for machine translation are not as flexible and the versatility of large language models is an advantage, and for high-resource languages LLMs already generate acceptable quality translations. Although for automatic text simplification this technology has to improve more in order for it to be more widely used.

2. After analysing the Automated Readability Index score results, which showed how a widely used AI application ChatGPT manages to simplify texts when presented with different prompts, it was found that a more explicit prompt which provides simplification rules worked best. ChatGPT can follow such simplification instructions as splitting sentences, using simpler vocabulary, omitting unnecessary words, and using simple tenses. However, even after simplification, the texts did not reach the 7th grade reading level indicated in the prompt, although the reading level on average was lowered by 4.22 grades. This could also be related to the choice of the ARI score. Its limitation is the fact that the formula is created for English language, thus because of linguistic differences, the formula should be changed to fit the Lithuanian language better.

3. After the human-performed translation quality evaluation according to the MQM taxonomy adapted for this research, it was found that ChatGPT-generated translations have a lot of errors. The majority of mistakes was related to accuracy (mistranslations, omissions and additions). However, because the chatbot was instructed not only to translate, but also to simplify the texts, it is possible that a part of the identified errors could have appeared because of the task of text simplification. Admittedly, the double task of text translation and simplification provided to ChatGPT might have negatively influenced the quality of translations. However, considering that any machine translation output has to be post-edited by a translator, it would not be any different. And the translator would not have to manually simplify the translation. Looking holistically, it could be imagined that large language models, especially GPTs, will become one of the everyday tools for translators, especially when the simpler communication will become more widely expected in our societies.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. ARI formula scores

Table 3. Automated readability index values of translated texts

Text No	Prompt1	Prompt2	Prompt3	Reference
Text1	ARI = (4.71 * (1574 characters / 243 words)) + (0.5 * (243 words / 14 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 17.76	ARI = (4.71 * (1360 characters / 214 words)) + (0.5 * (214 words / 15 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 15.64	ARI = (4.71 * (1489 characters / 235 words)) + (0.5 * (235 words / 19 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 14.60	ARI = (4.71 * (1718 characters / 254 words)) + (0.5 * (254 words / 16 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.36
Text2	ARI = (4.71 * (1396 characters / 214 words)) + (0.5 * (214 words / 17 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 15.59	ARI = (4.71 * (1269 characters / 199 words)) + (0.5 * (199 words / 18 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 14.13	ARI = (4.71 * (1201 characters / 189 words)) + (0.5 * (189 words / 24 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 12.44	ARI = (4.71 * (1460 characters / 226 words)) + (0.5 * (226 words / 16 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 16.06
Text3	ARI = (4.71 * (1787 characters / 289 words)) + (0.5 * (289 words / 21 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 14.57	ARI = (4.71 * (1522 characters / 254 words)) + (0.5 * (254 words / 22 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 12.57	ARI = (4.71 * (1689 characters / 283 words)) + (0.5 * (283 words / 30 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 11.40	ARI = (4.71 * (1989 characters / 306 words)) + (0.5 * (306 words / 22 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 16.14
Text4	ARI = (4.71 * (1977 characters / 293 words)) + (0.5 * (293 words / 19 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.06	ARI = (4.71 * (1690 characters / 259 words)) + (0.5 * (259 words / 21 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 15.47	ARI = (4.71 * (1773 characters / 273 words)) + (0.5 * (273 words / 30 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 13.71	ARI = (4.71 * (2129 characters / 308 words)) + (0.5 * (308 words / 21 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.46
Text5	ARI = (4.71 * (2118 characters / 301 words)) + (0.5 * (301 words / 22 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.55	ARI = (4.71 * (1857 characters / 269 words)) + (0.5 * (269 words / 23 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 16.93	ARI = (4.71 * (2011 characters / 301 words)) + (0.5 * (301 words / 32 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 14.74	ARI = (4.71 * (2167 characters / 309 words)) + (0.5 * (309 words / 23 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.32
Text6	ARI = (4.71 * (2171 characters / 327 words)) + (0.5 * (327 words / 20 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 18.02	ARI = (4.71 * (1826 characters / 292 words)) + (0.5 * (292 words / 22 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 14.66	ARI = (4.71 * (1866 characters / 298 words)) + (0.5 * (298 words / 33 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 12.58	ARI = (4.71 * (2327 characters / 356 words)) + (0.5 * (356 words / 22 sentences)) - 21.43 Final result: 17.45

Appendix 1. English texts

Text1. Providing support when disaster hits

Throughout the mandate, the Commission has boosted Europe's capacity to provide vital support to countries hit by disaster, from floods to forest fires, from earthquakes to medical emergencies. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism has channelled support to all parts of the continent and beyond. Our teams were at work to rescue people and clear the rubble just hours after deadly earthquakes ravaged Albania, Croatia and Türkiye. They were quick with support on the ground following devastating floods in Belgium, Germany, Italy and Slovenia. Since 2019, we have provided over €3 billion through the EU Solidarity Fund to Member States and accession countries hit by natural disasters and public health emergencies. Our firefighting fleet has helped battle wildfires from Greece to Portugal, from France to Albania. And across the Atlantic too: In a historic first, Canada turned to Europe for support when it was hit by the worst forest fires in recent times. And Europe answered the call: Hundreds of European firefighters combatted the violent fires which ravaged Canada's forests. But the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, as well as the pandemic, have shown that we need to do more to respond to disasters. This is why we created rescEU: a common reserve of European resources, including a fleet of firefighting planes and helicopters, medical evacuation planes, and stockpiles of medical items. A real European safety net for emergencies. When disaster strikes, our Union is now better equipped than ever to support Europeans – and the rest of the world. Since 2020, we have coordinated 232 Humanitarian Air Bridge operations, responding to 12 crises worldwide, most recently the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza.

Text2. Common solutions to the worst energy crisis in decades

While launching its assault on Ukraine, Russia used energy to blackmail us, triggering an energy crisis in Europe and the fear of blackouts. Once again, our Union pulled together. With the Commission's groundbreaking REPowerEU plan, we secured our energy supplies and reduced our dependence on Russia. We diversified our supplies by finding reliable new partners. We reduced our gas use by 18 % - thanks to tremendous efforts by European people and companies. And we doubled down on the roll-out of renewables. For the first time, we produced more electricity from wind in the EU than from gas last year. We have almost doubled the amount of solar energy produced in Europe. And installations of solar and wind energy have increased on an annual basis by around 35 %. To address the spike in energy prices caused by Russia's blackmail, which caused hardship for our people and companies, we put in place an approach that had already proved successful during the pandemic. We put in place the EU Energy Platform to pool demand for gas and launch competitive tenders, giving our companies a stronger bargaining position on global markets. And it works. In 2023, European buyers had access to 42 billion cubic metres of gas through the Platform. And the latest EU joint tender from February 2024 was three times oversubscribed attracting a total volume of 97.4 billion cubic metres from international suppliers. Thanks to the combined actions that we took, today's prices are almost 10 times lower than they were at the height of the crisis. And Europe's dependence on fossil fuels from Russia is over, once and for all.

Text3. A firm response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

As Russian tanks crossed the border, our Union stood up for Ukraine with unity, strength and resolve. And the Commission, once more, rose to the occasion. We paved the way to hosting more than 4 million Ukrainian refugees in the EU. We organised the delivery of unprecedented humanitarian, financial and military assistance from the EU and Member States, reaching over €88 billion so far, including €28 billion in military support. And we are working closely with our G7 partners to make sure every euro goes where it is most needed in Ukraine. The dictator in the Kremlin has gambled on the disunity of Europeans. Together, we proved him wrong. We will stand by Ukraine for as long as it takes. Through the new Ukraine Facility, we will deliver another €50 billion over the next 4 years to help provide basic services – keep schools open, pay salaries and pensions, while Ukraine's people continue to fight back against the invader. Every victory for Ukraine against the aggressor is also a victory for our common security in Europe. At the same time, we have supported Ukraine every step of the way as it works hard to reform and get closer to the EU. Recognising the country's tremendous progress and responding to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people, our Union took the historic decision to open accession negotiations with Ukraine, based on the Commission's recommendation. We also helped tackle the impact of Russia's aggression worldwide. As Russia's war threatened to trigger a global food crisis, we came up with our trademark solutions to bring Ukraine's crops to countries that needed them most. We opened Solidarity Lanes, which have helped export 122 million tonnes of Ukrainian goods, including nearly 64 million tonnes of agricultural products mainly for export. At the same time, we are at the forefront of efforts to hold Russia accountable for its actions and pay for the destruction that it has caused. We have introduced 13 packages of sanctions to cripple Moscow's war machine. We have immobilised over €200 billion of Russian Central Bank assets in the EU. We are supporting the collection of evidence on Russia's war crimes and its crime of aggression. Because Europe stands up for international law.

Text4. The European Green Deal: a growth strategy that protects the climate

Right at the start of our mandate, we rallied Europe around a common goal: to develop a new growth model, the European Green Deal, based on a clean and circular economy. We set ourselves targets to become climate neutral by 2050. Because only what gets measured, gets done. With this compass, we pushed forward a clean transition that protects people and the planet, is economically sound and socially fair. Our vision is clear: Europe should remain a prime destination for investments that bring stable, future-proof, quality jobs, with a strong industrial base. We put in place a framework to deliver a reduction of at least 55 % of greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to 1990 by the end of this decade. We ramped up EU-level investments. Almost €400 billion of EU funds from NextGenerationEU and cohesion policy are funding climate-related projects. We set out a robust framework for sustainable finance and became the biggest issuer of green bonds worldwide. And we have shown that it is possible to decouple economic growth from emissions: since 1990, greenhouse gas emissions have dropped by 32.5 %, and our economy has grown by close to 70 %. And we have fostered the development of innovative technologies that we need to reduce emissions. With the Net-Zero Industry Act, we will dramatically speed up permitting processes for clean tech manufacturing and we will support European businesses to deliver the transition while maintaining their competitive edge. But the rest of the world needs to level up. To address carbon leakage, we put in place the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. This helps to make sure that emissions are reduced wherever

they are produced and the EU's climate objectives are not undermined. From the beginning, we promised to Europeans to work on making the transition socially fair. We kept our promise. We set up the Just Transition Fund and the Social Climate Fund, to support those who are more vulnerable and face the biggest challenges to adapt. Our Green Deal is delivering on its objectives - Europe is on track to achieve its climate targets. And we are turning the necessary decarbonisation of our industries into a growth opportunity.

Text5. Building Europe's digital leadership

In the past years, Europe has achieved more for citizens and businesses in the digital space than ever before. We set a clear vision at the start of the mandate: ensure that our society benefits from technology and that innovation boosts our competitiveness, while minimising risks for citizens. We fulfilled our mandate. Across Europe, we have invested billions in the expansion of fibre optics and 5G. We have connected rural regions and equipped hundreds of thousands of workers with skills for the digital future. We delivered a human-centred vision of the digital space and consolidated our technological leadership. In 2019, none of the top eight supercomputers were European. Today, the EU is home to four of the most powerful computers in the world – based in Finland, Italy, Spain and Germany. At the same time, Europe has become the global pioneer of citizen's rights online. With the Digital Services Act, we set out the basic principles for all digital companies in Europe, as well as clear rights for users. We defined the special responsibilities of large internet platforms on the content they promote and propagate – to help tackle hate speech and disinformation, for instance, and to protect minors. And with the Digital Markets Act, we are ensuring that major digital companies play by fair rules and ensure transparency and legal certainty for EU businesses. The same goes for Artificial Intelligence. With our innovation-friendly AI Act, the EU is the first and so far only continent to have a dedicated AI regulation in place, focused on high-risk uses. More than a rulebook, the AI Act is a springboard for our companies to lead the way in developing trustworthy AI. We know that AI can boost the productivity of our companies tremendously. We are therefore helping them to integrate AI in their business processes. For instance, we are providing start-ups and SMEs with access to our world-class supercomputers, so that they can develop, train and test large AI models. At the same time, we have developed a secure way to tap into the economic potential of data. With the Data Act, we will incentivise the sharing of data by those who generate it and make our cloud markets more competitive – adding tens of billions of euro to our GDP by 2028. Europe's Digital Decade delivers.

Text6. Our social market economy

The competitiveness of our social market economy is built on our human capital – on the skills and the wellbeing of our workers. Since the beginning of the mandate, this has been at the core of our action. We established the Pact for Skills, to give workers the training that they need to match business' needs, and we backed it with €65 billion worth of investments in skills from the EU budget and NextGenerationEU. This is paramount for our people and for our companies, as two thirds of SMEs in Europe say they cannot find the talent that they need. But our competitiveness is also built on working conditions that allow our workers to thrive and to focus on their job. The von der Leyen Commission promised and delivered: we now have an EU framework to improve the adequacy of

minimum wages. Workers should earn wages that allow for a decent living wherever they work. As new ways of work emerge, they also come with challenges, for instance in terms of access to labour rights and social protection. This is why we proposed rules to improve the working conditions in platform work – as we committed to at the start of this Commission’s mandate. In 2021, over 500 digital platforms were active in the EU offering work to over 28 million people – most of them are self-employed but others are in fact workers. We also set out rules on pay transparency, to make the basic principle that equal work deserves equal pay a reality, no matter whether you are a woman or a man. And we introduced a Child Guarantee, so that families in need can afford childcare, and that mothers and fathers are able to both work and have a family. Europe needs all of its talent. We also succeeded in pushing over the line a long-lasting goal: to bring more women in Europe’s corporate boardrooms. With the adoption of the ‘Women on boards’ Directive, which had been stuck for a decade, our Union has now in place a target of 40 % of non-executive directors in listed companies to be women. This is good news for women, as it breaks the glass ceiling. And it is good news for our economy, as companies that embrace diversity are more successful. During this mandate, the Commission also put forward novel initiatives against racism and anti-semitism, but also for LGBTIQ people, individuals with disabilities, and Roma. We worked for a better Union, where Europeans of all colours, faiths, ages, genders, and sexual orientations can thrive.

Appendix 2. Lithuanian reference translation

Text1. Pagalbos teikimas ištikus nelaimėi

Per visą kadenciją Komisija didino Europos pajėgumą teikti gyvybiškai svarbią paramą šalims, nukentėjusiems nuo įvairių nelaimių: potvynių, miškų gaisrų, žemės drebėjimų, ekstremaliųjų medicininių situacijų ir kt. Parama pagal ES civilinės saugos mechanizmą buvo suteikta visose mūsų žemyno dalyse ir už jo ribų. Praėjus vos kelioms valandoms nuo pražūtingų žemės drebėjimų, nusiaubusių Albaniją, Kroatiją ir Turkiją, mūsų komandos jau buvo vietoje ir gelbėjo žmones bei šalino nuolaužas. Jos greitai teikė pagalbą vietoje ir po niokojančių potvynių Belgijoje, Italijoje, Slovėnijoje ir Vokietijoje. Nuo 2019 m. nuo gaivalinių nelaimių ir ekstremaliųjų visuomenės sveikatos situacijų nukentėjusiems valstybėms narėms ir narystės siekiančioms šalims iš ES solidarumo fondo skyrėme daugiau kaip 3 mlrd. EUR. Mūsų gaisrinių orlaivių pajėgos padėjo kovoti su gamtos gaisrais Graikijoje, Portugalijoje, Prancūzijoje ir Albanijoje. Taip pat ir už Atlanto. Pirmą kartą istorijoje Europos pagalbos paprašė Kanada, jos teritorijoje išsiplieskus didžiausiems pastarojo meto miškų gaisrams. Europa į šį prašymą atsiliepė. Su Kanados miškus niokojusiais didžiuliais gaisrais kovojo šimtai Europos ugniagesių. Tačiau dažni ir intensyvūs ekstremalieji meteorologiniai reiškiniai, kaip ir pandemija, parodė, kad siekdami veiksmingai reaguoti į nelaimės turime nuveikti daugiau. Todėl sukūrėme „rescEU“ – bendrą Europos išteklių, įskaitant gaisrų gesinimo lėktuvų ir sraigtasparnių parką, medicininio evakavimo lėktuvus ir medicinos reikmenų atsargas, rezervą. Išties veiksmingą Europos apsaugos nuo ekstremaliųjų situacijų priemonę. Šiuo metu mūsų Sąjunga yra kaip niekad gerai pasirengusi ištikus nelaimėi suteikti paramą europiečiams ir kitoms pasaulio šalims. Nuo 2020 m. koordinavome 232 humanitarinio oro tilto operacijas, kuriomis reaguota į 12 įvairiose pasaulio vietose kilusių krizių, iš kurių naujausia – labai prasta humanitarinė padėtis Gazoje.

Text2. Bendri didžiausios per kelis dešimtmečius energetikos krizės sprendimai

Pradėjusi išpuolį prieš Ukrainą, Rusija prieš mus ėmėsi energetinio šantažo, taip Europoje sukeldama energetikos krizę ir baimę, kad elektros energijos tiekimas visiškai nutrūks. Mūsų Sąjunga ir šįkart susitelkė. Komisijos parengtas novatoriškas planas „REPowerEU“ padėjo užsitikrinti energijos tiekimą ir sumažinti mūsų priklausomybę nuo Rusijos. Radę naujų patikimų partnerių, diversifikavome savo tiekimo šaltinius. Didžiulėmis Europos žmonių ir įmonių pastangomis 18 proc. sumažinome dujų suvartojimą. Be to, ėmėme dvigubai sparčiau diegti atsinaujinančiųjų išteklių energijos technologijas. Pernai pirmą kartą istorijoje Europos Sąjungoje daugiau elektros pagaminome ne iš dujų, o iš vėjo. Beveik dvigubai padidinome Europoje pagaminamos saulės energijos kiekį. O saulės ir vėjo energijos įrenginių skaičius kasmet didėjo maždaug po 35 proc. Reaguodami į Rusijos šantažo nulemtą energijos kainų šuolį, sukėlusį sunkumų mūsų žmonėms ir įmonėms, ėmėme taikyti metodą, jau pasiteisinusį per pandemiją. Sukūrėme ES energijos pirkimo platformą, kurios tikslas – telkti dujų paklausą ir skelbti konkursus, stiprinančius mūsų įmonių derybinę poziciją pasaulinėse rinkose. Tai išties veikia. 2023 m. Europos pirkėjai per šią platformą galėjo įsigyti 42 mlrd. m³ dujų. O per naujausią, 2024 m. vasario mėn. paskelbtą ES bendrą konkursą pasiūla tris kartus viršijo paklausą – tarptautiniai tiekėjai pasiūlė iš viso 97,4 mlrd. kubinių metrų dujų. Dėl bendrų veiksmų, kurių ėmėmės, kainos šiuo metu yra beveik dešimt kartų mažesnės nei per krizės piką. O Europa visiems laikams tapo nepriklausoma nuo iškastinio kuro iš Rusijos.

Text3. Tvirtas atsakas į Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą

Rusijos tankams kirtus Ukrainos sieną, mūsų Sąjunga ėmėsi pastarąją šalį vieningai, tvirtai ir ryžtingai palaikyti. Komisija ir vėl veikė pavyzdinčiai. Sudarėme sąlygas Europos Sąjungoje priimti daugiau kaip keturis milijonus Ukrainos pabėgėlių. Pasirūpinome, kad ES ir valstybės narės suteiktų beprecedentę humanitarinę, finansinę ir karinę pagalbą. Jos bendra suma šiuo metu viršija 88 mlrd. EUR, iš kurių 28 mlrd. EUR sudaro karinė parama. Be to, siekdami užtikrinti, kad kiekvienas euras būtų išleistas ten, kur Ukrainoje jo reikia labiausiai, glaudžiai bendradarbiaujame su G7 partneriais. Kremlius diktatorius vylėsi išlošti manydamas, kad europiečiai nebus vieningi. Bendromis jėgomis įrodėme, kad jis klydo. Ukrainą palaikysime tiek, kiek reikės. Pagal naująją Ukrainos priemonę per ateinančius ketverius metus skirsime dar 50 mlrd. EUR, kad, Ukrainos žmonėms toliau priešinantys užpuolikai, padėtume šiai šaliai teikti pagrindines paslaugas – užtikrinti, kad veiktų mokyklos, būtų mokamas darbo užmokestis ir pensijos. Kiekviena Ukrainos pergalė prieš agresorių prisideda ir prie bendro mūsų saugumo Europoje. Kartu remiame kiekvieną Ukrainos žingsnį, kurį ji žengia labai stengdamasi persitvarkyti ir priartėti prie ES. Pripažindama didžiulę Ukrainos pažangą ir reaguodama į jos žmonių troškimus, mūsų Sąjunga pagal Komisijos rekomendaciją priėmė istorinį sprendimą pradėti stojimo derybas su šia šalimi. Be to, padėjome mažinti Rusijos agresijos poveikį visame pasaulyje. Dėl Rusijos karo kilo pasaulinės maisto krizės grėsmė, todėl pasiūlėme mūsų braižui būdingų sprendimų, padedančių užtikrinti, kad Ukrainos grūdinės kultūros pasiektų tas šalis, kurioms jų reikia labiausiai. Mūsų atverti solidarumo koridoriai padėjo eksportuoti 122 mln. tonų Ukrainos prekių, įskaitant beveik 64 mln. tonų daugiausia eksportuoti skirtų žemės ūkio produktų. Kartu dedame daugiausia pastangų užtikrinti, kad Rusija atsakytų už savo veiksmus ir sumokėtų už tai, ką sunaikino. Parengėme 13 sankcijų paketų, skirtų Maskvos karo mašinai paralyžiuoti. Europos Sąjungoje imobilizavome daugiau kaip 200 mlrd. EUR vertės Rusijos centrinio banko turtą. Padedame rinkti Rusijos karo nusikaltimų ir jos agresijos nusikaltimo įrodymus. Nes Europa gina tarptautinę teisę.

Text4. Europos žaliasis kursas – klimatą sauganti augimo strategija

Vos tik pradėję savo kadenciją, sutelkėme Europos šalis bendram tikslui – parengti naują švaria ir žiedine ekonomika grindžiamą augimo modelį – Europos žaliąjį kursą. Patys nusistatėme tikslą iki 2050 m. neutralizuoti savo poveikį klimatui, nes įvykdyti galima tik tai, ką galima išmatuoti. Nusibrėžę šią kryptį, skatinome imtis ekonomiškai pagrįstos ir socialiai teisingos, žmones ir planetą apsaugančios pertvarkos, kurios tikslas – pereiti prie švarios energijos. Mūsų vizija aiški – Europa turėtų išlikti stabilias, perspektyvias ir kokybiškas darbo vietas užtikrinančių investicijų traukos centras, pasižymintis tvirta pramonine baze. Nustatėme sistemą, kuria siekiama iki šio dešimtmečio pabaigos išmetamą šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų kiekį, palyginti su 1990 m., sumažinti bent 55 proc. Padidinome ES lygmens investicijas. Su klimatu susijusiems projektams finansuoti pagal priemonę „NextGenerationEU“ ir sanglaudos politiką skirta beveik 400 mlrd. EUR ES lėšų. Sukūrėme tvirtą tvaraus finansavimo sistemą ir tapome didžiausiu pasaulyje žaliųjų obligacijų emitentu. Be to, įrodėme, kad ekonomikos augimą įmanoma atsieti nuo išmetamo teršalų kiekio – išmetamas šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų kiekis nuo 1990 m. sumažėjo 32,5 proc., o mūsų ekonomika išaugo beveik 70 proc. Taip pat skatinome kurti novatoriškas technologijas, reikalingas išmetamam teršalų kiekiui mažinti. Įgyvendindami Poveikio klimatui neutralizavimo pramonės aktą smarkiai paspartinsime švarių technologijų gamybos leidimų išdavimo procesus ir padėsime Europos žmonėms įgyvendinti pertvarką kartu išlaikant savo konkurencinį pranašumą. Tačiau neatsilikti turi

ir kitos pasaulio šalys. Siekdami spręsti anglies dioksido nutekėjimo problemą, sukūrėme pasienio anglies dioksido korekcinį mechanizmą. Jis padeda užtikrinti, kad teršalų kiekis būtų mažinamas visur, kur jis išmetamas, ir kad nebūtų sutrukdyta siekti ES klimato srities tikslų. Jau pačioje pradžioje europiečiams pažadėjome siekti, kad pertvarka būtų socialiai teisinga. Savo pažadą ištesėjome. Tiems, kurie yra labiau pažeidžiami ir kuriems prisitaikyti sudėtingiausia, remti sukūrėme Teisingos pertvarkos fondą ir Socialinį klimato fondą. Mūsų žaliojo kurso tikslai įgyvendinami – Europa sėkmingai siekia nusistatytų klimato srities tikslų. Be to, būtina mūsų pramonės priklausomybės nuo iškastinio kuro mažinimą paverčiame augimo galimybe.

Text5. Europos skaitmeninės lyderystės užtikrinimas

Pastaraisiais metais Europa skaitmeninėje erdvėje piliečių ir įmonių labai nuveikė kaip niekad daug. Kadencijos pradžioje nustatėme aiškią viziją – užtikrinti, kad mūsų visuomenė gautų naudos iš technologijų ir kad inovacijos didintų mūsų konkurencingumą, kartu kuo labiau sumažinant piliečiams kylančią riziką. Savo užduotį įvykdėme. Visoje Europoje investavome milijardus eurų į šviesolaidinių ir 5G tinklų plėtrą. Užtikrinome kaimo regionų junglumą ir šimtams tūkstančių darbuotojų suteikėme skaitmeninei atečiai reikalingų įgūdžių. Įgyvendinome į žmogų orientuotą skaitmeninės erdvės viziją ir sustiprinome savo technologinę lyderystę. 2019 m. nė vienas iš aštuonių galingiausių superkompiuterių nepriklausė Europai. Šiandien ES turi keturis iš galingiausių pasaulyje kompiuterių – jie įrengti Suomijoje, Italijoje, Ispanijoje ir Vokietijoje. Be to, Europa rodo pasauliui pavyzdį, kaip internete ginti piliečių teises. Skaitmeninių paslaugų akte išdėstėme pagrindinius principus, taikomus visoms Europoje veikiančioms skaitmeninio sektoriaus įmonėms, ir aiškias naudotojų teises. Nustatėme tam tikras didelių interneto platformų pareigas, susijusias su jų propaguojamu ir skleidžiamu turiniu, pavyzdžiui, pareigą padėti kovoti su neapykantos kalba bei dezinformacija ir pareigą apsaugoti nepilnamečius. O štai Skaitmeninių rinkų aktu užtikrinome, kad didžiosios skaitmeninio sektoriaus bendrovės veiktų sąžiningai ir užtikrintų skaidrumą bei teisinį tikrumą ES įmonėms. Tas pats pasakytina apie dirbtinį intelektą (DI). ES parengus inovacijoms palankų DI aktą, tapome pirmuoju ir kol kas vieninteliu žemynu, turinčiu specialias DI reglamentuojančias taisykles, sutelktas į didelės rizikos naudojimo atvejus. DI aktas – ne tik taisyklių sąvadas. Jis taip pat suteikia postūmį mūsų įmonėms pirmauti kuriant patikimą DI. Žinome, kad DI gali nepaprastai padidinti mūsų įmonių našumą. Todėl padedame joms integruoti šią technologiją į savo veiklos procesus. Pavyzdžiui, suteikiame startuoliams ir MVĮ galimybę naudotis mūsų pasaulinio lygio superkompiuteriais, kad jie galėtų kurti, mokytis ir bandyti didžiuosius DI modelius. Kartu sukūrėme saugų būdą išnaudoti ekonominį duomenų potencialą. Duomenų aktu skatinsime duomenis generuojančius subjektus jais dalytis ir didinsime savo debesijos rinkų konkurencingumą – iki 2028 m. tai padidins mūsų BVP dešimtimis milijardų eurų. Europos skaitmeninis dešimtmetis sėkmingai duoda rezultatų.

Text6. Mūsų socialinė rinkos ekonomika

Mūsų socialinės rinkos ekonomikos konkurencingumas priklauso nuo mūsų žmogiškojo kapitalo – mūsų darbuotojų įgūdžių ir gerovės. Šiems dalykams nuo pat savo kadencijos pradžios skyrėme labai daug dėmesio. Parengėme Įgūdžių paktą, kurio tikslas – suteikti darbuotojams galimybę mokytis to, ko reikia verslui. Šį paktą parėmėme 65 mlrd. EUR vertės investicijomis į įgūdžius iš ES biudžeto ir

priemonės „NextGenerationEU“ lėšų. Tai nepaprastai svarbu mūsų žmonėms ir įmonėms, nes du trečdaliai Europos MVI teigia negalinčios rasti reikiamų specialistų. Mūsų konkurencingumas priklauso ir nuo darbo sąlygų, užtikrinančių darbuotojų gerovę ir leidžiančių jiems susitelkti į darbą. U. von der Leyen vadovaujama Komisija pažadėjo imtis dėl to veiksmų ir savo pažadą ištesėjo – dabar turime ES sistemą, padedančią užtikrinti tinkamesnę minimalųjį darbo užmokestį. Darbuotojai turėtų gauti darbo užmokestį, sudarantį sąlygas gyventi oriai, kad ir kur jie dirbtų. Randantis naujiems darbo būdams, kyla ir sunkumų, susijusių su, pavyzdžiui, galimybe naudotis darbuotojų teisėmis ir socialine apsauga. Todėl, kaip kad įsipareigojome šios Komisijos kadencijos pradžioje, pasiūlėme darbo skaitmeninėse platformose sąlygų gerinimo taisykles. 2021 m. ES veikė per 500 skaitmeninių platformų. Dauguma iš jose dirbančių daugiau kaip 28 mln. žmonių yra savarankiškai dirbantys asmenys, tačiau kiti faktiškai yra darbuotojai. Taip pat nustatėme darbo užmokesčio skaidrumo taisykles, kuriomis siekiama įgyvendinti pagrindinį principą, kad už vienodą darbą turi būti mokama vienodai, nesvarbu, ar tu moteris, ar vyras. Sukūrėme ir vaiko garantijų sistemą, padedančią užtikrinti, kad nepritekliuje gyvenančios šeimos išgalėtų susimokėti už vaiko priežiūros paslaugas ir kad motinos bei tėvai galėtų derinti darbą su šeima. Europai reikalingas kiekvienas specialistas. Mums taip pat pavyko iki finišo tiesiosios pastūmėti seną iniciatyvą siekti, kad Europos įmonių valdybose būtų daugiau moterų. Dabar, priėmus Direktyvą dėl moterų valdybose, kuri buvo užstrigusi visą dešimtmetį, mūsų Sąjunga turi tikslą užtikrinti, kad biržinėse bendrovėse 40 proc. nevykdomųjų direktorių būtų moterys. Tai gera žinia moterims, nes pramušamos jų karjerą ribojusios stiklo lubos. Kartu tai gera žinia ir mūsų ekonomikai, nes įvairovę puoselėjančios įmonės veikia sėkmingiau. Per šią kadenciją Komisija taip pat pasiūlė naujų kovos su rasizmu ir antisemitizmu iniciatyvų ir naujų iniciatyvų, skirtų LGBTIQ asmenims, neįgaliesiems ir romams. Dėjome pastangas kurti geresnę Sąjungą, kurioje galėtų klestėti bet kokios odos spalvos, tikėjimo, amžiaus, lyties ir seksualinės orientacijos europiečiai.

Appendix 3. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt1

Prompt1:

You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian.
[source text:]

Text1. *Pagalba, kai ištinka nelaimė*

Per visą kadenciją Komisija stiprino Europos gebėjimą teikti gyvybiškai svarbią pagalbą nelaimių ištiktoms šalims – nuo potvynių iki miškų gaisrų, nuo žemės drebėjimų iki sveikatos krizių. ES civilinės saugos mechanizmas teikė pagalbą visose žemyno dalyse ir už jo ribų. Mūsų komandos gelbėjo žmones ir valė griuvėsius vos po kelių valandų po mirtinų žemės drebėjimų Albanijoje, Kroatijoje ir Turkijoje. Jos taip pat greitai reagavo į niokojančius potvynius Belgijoje, Vokietijoje, Italijoje ir Slovėnijoje. Nuo 2019 m. per ES solidarumo fondą skyrėme daugiau kaip 3 mlrd. eurų valstybėms narėms ir šalims kandidatėms, kurias ištiko stichinės nelaimės ir visuomenės sveikatos krizės. Mūsų priešgaisrinė oro pajėga padėjo kovoti su miškų gaisrais nuo Graikijos iki Portugalijos, nuo Prancūzijos iki Albanijos. Ir net anapus Atlanto: pirmą kartą istorijoje Kanada kreipėsi į Europą pagalbos, kai ją ištiko didžiausi pastarųjų laikų miškų gaisrai. Europa atsiliepė į šį kvietimą: šimtai Europos ugniagesių kovojo su žiauriais gaisrais, niokojusiais Kanados miškus. Tačiau dažnėjantys ir intensyvėjantys ekstremalūs oro reiškiniai bei pandemija parodė, kad turime daryti daugiau, kad būtume pasiruošę reaguoti į nelaimes. Todėl ir sukūrėme rescEU: bendrą Europos išteklių rezervą, kuriame yra priešgaisrinių lėktuvų ir sraigtasparnių, medicininės evakuacijos lėktuvų bei medicinos atsargų. Tikras Europos saugumo tinklas ekstremalioms situacijoms. Kai ištinka nelaimė, mūsų Sąjunga dabar yra geriau pasirengusi nei bet kada anksčiau padėti europiečiams – ir likusiam pasauliui. Nuo 2020 m. koordinavome 232 humanitarinių oro tiltų operacijas, reaguodami į 12 krizių visame pasaulyje, įskaitant pastaruoju metu susidariusią sunkią humanitarinę situaciją Gazoje.

Text2. *Bendri sprendimai didžiausiai energetikos krizei per dešimtmečius spręsti*

Pradėjusi puolimą prieš Ukrainą, Rusija pasinaudojo energija kaip šantažo priemone, sukeldama energetikos krizę Europoje ir baimę dėl elektros tiekimo nutraukimų. Dar kartą mūsų Sąjunga susivienijo. Dėl novatoriško Komisijos plano „REPowerEU“ užtikrinome energijos tiekimą ir sumažinome priklausomybę nuo Rusijos. Įvairovę tiekimą, surasdami patikimų naujų partnerių. Dujų vartojimą sumažinome 18 %, tai pasiekta milžiniškomis Europos žmonių ir įmonių pastangomis. Be to, paspartinome atsinaujinančios energijos diegimą. Pirmą kartą pernai ES iš vėjo energijos pagaminta daugiau elektros nei iš dujų. Beveik padvigubiname saulės energijos gamybą Europoje. O saulės ir vėjo energijos įrenginių skaičius kasmet padidėja maždaug 35 %. Reaguodami į dėl Rusijos šantažo išaugusias energijos kainas, kurios sukėlė sunkumų mūsų žmonėms ir įmonėms, pritaikėme jau pandemijos metu pasiteisinusį požiūrį. Įsteigėme ES energetikos platformą, kad galėtume apjungti dujų paklausą ir skelbti konkurencingus pirkimus, taip suteikdami mūsų įmonėms stipresnę derybinę poziciją pasaulinėse rinkose. Ir tai veikia. 2023 m. Europos pirkėjai per Platformą gavo prieigą prie 42 mlrd. kubinių metrų dujų. O paskutinis bendras ES konkursas, įvykęs 2024 m. vasarį, sulaukė triskart didesnio susidomėjimo ir pritraukė 97,4 mlrd. kubinių metrų dujų iš tarptautinių tiekėjų. Dėl

mūsų bendrai priimtų veiksmų dabartinės kainos yra beveik 10 kartų mažesnės nei krizės piko metu. Ir Europos priklausomybė nuo iškastinio kuro iš Rusijos – baigta kartą ir visiems laikams.

Text3. Tvirtas atsakas į Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą

Kai Rusijos tankai kirto sieną, mūsų Sąjunga išreiškė paramą Ukrainai vieningai, ryžtingai ir stipriai. Ir Komisija vėl atsiliepė į iššūkį. Mes sudarėme sąlygas priimti daugiau nei 4 milijonus Ukrainos pabėgėlių ES. Suorganizavome precedento neturinčią humanitarinę, finansinę ir karinę pagalbą iš ES ir valstybių narių – iš viso jau skirta daugiau kaip 88 mlrd. eurų, iš jų 28 mlrd. eurų – karinei paramai. Ir mes glaudžiai bendradarbiaujame su savo G7 partneriais, kad kiekvienas euras patektų ten, kur jo labiausiai reikia Ukrainoje. Kremliuje sėdintis diktatorius tikėjosi europiečių nesantaikos. Kartu mes įrodėme, kad jis klysta. Mes remsime Ukrainą tiek, kiek reikės. Per naująją Ukrainos priemonę per ateinančius 4 metus skirsime dar 50 mlrd. eurų, kad padėtume teikti pagrindines paslaugas – atverti mokyklas, mokėti atlyginimus ir pensijas, o Ukrainos žmonės toliau kovos su įsibrovėliu. Kiekviena Ukrainos pergalė prieš agresorių yra ir pergalė už mūsų bendrą saugumą Europoje. Tuo pačiu metu visapusiškai rėmėme Ukrainą jos reformų kelyje ir artėjant prie ES. Pripažindama šalies reikšmingą pažangą ir atsiliepdama į Ukrainos žmonių lūkesčius, mūsų Sąjunga priėmė istorinį sprendimą pradėti stojimo derybas su Ukraina pagal Komisijos rekomendaciją. Mes taip pat padėjome spręsti pasaulines Rusijos agresijos pasekmes. Rusijos karui grasinant sukelti pasaulinę maisto krizę, pasiūlėme savo išskirtinius sprendimus, kaip gabenti Ukrainos derlių į tas šalis, kurioms to labiausiai reikėjo. Atidarėme Solidarumo koridorius, kurie padėjo eksportuoti 122 milijonus tonų Ukrainos prekių, iš jų beveik 64 milijonus tonų žemės ūkio produktų, daugiausia eksportui. Tuo pačiu metu esame priešakyje pastangų patraukti Rusiją atsakomybėn už jos veiksmus ir už padarytą žalą. Įvedėme 13 sankcijų paketą, kad paralyžiuotume Maskvos karo mašiną. ES mes įšaldėme daugiau kaip 200 mlrd. eurų Rusijos centrinio banko turto. Mes remiame įrodymų apie Rusijos karo nusikaltimus ir agresijos nusikaltimą rinkimą. Nes Europa gina tarptautinę teisę.

Text4. Europos žaliasis kursas: augimo strategija, sauganti klimatą

Pačioje savo kadencijos pradžioje subūrėme Europą bendram tikslui – sukurti naują augimo modelį: Europos žaliąjį kursą, pagrįstą švaria ir žiedine ekonomika. Iškėlėme tikslus pasiekti klimato neutralumą iki 2050 m., nes tik tai, kas yra matuojama, yra įgyvendinama. Remdamiesi šiuo kompasu, skatinome švarią pertvarką, kuri saugo žmones ir planetą, yra ekonomiškai pagrįsta ir socialiai teisinga. Mūsų vizija aiški: Europa turi išlikti pagrindine investicijų kryptimi, kuriančia stabilius, ateičiai atsparius ir kokybiškus darbo vietų modelius su stipriu pramonės pagrindu. Įdiegėme sistemą, skirtą užtikrinti, kad iki šio dešimtmečio pabaigos šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų išmetimai būtų sumažinti bent 55 %, palyginti su 1990 m. Padidinome investicijas ES lygmeniu. Beveik 400 mlrd. eurų iš ES fondų, įskaitant „NextGenerationEU“ ir sanglaudos politiką, finansuoja su klimatu susijusius projektus. Sukūrėme tvirtą darnaus finansavimo sistemą ir tapome didžiausiu žaliųjų obligacijų emitentu pasaulyje. Ir įrodėme, kad įmanoma atskirti ekonomikos augimą nuo emisijų: nuo 1990 m. šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų emisijos sumažėjo 32,5 %, o mūsų ekonomika išaugo beveik 70 %. Taip pat skatinome inovatyvių technologijų plėtrą, kurios būtinos emisijoms mažinti. Pagal Pramonės nulinių emisijų įstatymą (Net-Zero Industry Act) gerokai pagreitinsime leidimų išdavimą švariųjų technologijų gamybai ir remsime Europos verslą pertvarkos kelyje, išlaikant jų

konkurencingumą. Tačiau likęs pasaulis turi pasivyti. Siekdami kovoti su anglies dioksido nutekėjimu, įdiegėme Anglies dioksido pasienio korekcinį mechanizmą. Tai padeda užtikrinti, kad emisijos būtų mažinamos ten, kur jos išmetamos, ir kad ES klimato tikslai nebūtų pakenkti. Nuo pat pradžių pažadėjome europiečiams, kad pereinamojo laikotarpio metu sieksime socialinio teisingumo. Savo pažado laikėmės. Įkūrėme Teisingos pertvarkos fondą ir Socialinį klimato fondą, kad padėtume tiems, kurie yra pažeidžiamiausi ir susiduria su didžiausiais prisitaikymo iššūkiais. Mūsų Žalioji kursas įgyvendina savo tikslus – Europa yra teisingame kelyje siekiant savo klimato užmojų. Ir mes paverčiame būtinas mūsų pramonės dekarbonizavimo priemones augimo galimybe.

Text5. Europos skaitmeninės lyderystės stiprinimas

Pastaraisiais metais Europa skaitmeninėje erdvėje pasiekė daugiau piliečių ir verslo naudai nei bet kada anksčiau. Kadencijos pradžioje išklėme aišką viziją: užtikrinti, kad mūsų visuomenė gautų naudos iš technologijų, o inovacijos stiprintų mūsų konkurencingumą, kartu sumažinant riziką piliečiams. Įgyvendinome savo mandatą. Visoje Europoje investavome milijardus į šviesolaidžio ir 5G tinklų plėtrą. Sujungėme kaimo vietas ir šimtus tūkstančių darbuotojų aprūpinome skaitmeninei ateičiai reikalingais įgūdžiais. Įgyvendinome žmogaus teisėmis pagrįstą požiūrį į skaitmeninę erdvę ir sustiprinome savo technologinę lyderystę. 2019 m. tarp aštuonių galingiausių superkompiuterių pasaulyje nebuvo nė vieno europietiško. Šiandien ES yra keturi iš galingiausių pasaulio kompiuterių – jie įsikūrę Suomijoje, Italijoje, Ispanijoje ir Vokietijoje. Tuo pačiu metu Europa tapo pasauline lydere ginant piliečių teises internete. Priėmus Skaitmeninių paslaugų aktą, nustatėme pagrindinius principus visoms skaitmeninėms įmonėms Europoje ir aiškias teises naudotojams. Apibrėžėme didžiųjų interneto platformų atsakomybę už jų platinamą turinį – kad padėtume kovoti su neapykantos kalba ir dezinformacija bei apsaugotume nepilnamečius. O Skaitmeninių rinkų aktu užtikriname, kad pagrindinės skaitmeninės įmonės laikytųsi sąžiningų taisyklių, užtikrintų skaidrumą ir teisinį aiškumą ES verslui. Tas pats taikoma ir dirbtiniam intelektui. Inovacijas skatinantis DI aktas pavertė ES pirmuoju ir kol kas vieninteliu žemynu, turinčiu specialų dirbtinio intelekto reguliavimą, orientuotą į didelės rizikos naudojimo atvejus. DI aktas – ne tik taisyklių rinkinys, bet ir tramplinas mūsų įmonėms, siekiančioms tapti patikimo DI kūrimo lyderėmis. Žinome, kad dirbtinis intelektas gali labai padidinti mūsų įmonių produktyvumą. Todėl padedame joms integruoti DI į savo verslo procesus. Pavyzdžiui, suteikiame startuoliams ir mažoms bei vidutinėms įmonėms prieigą prie pasaulinio lygio superkompiuterių, kad jie galėtų kurti, mokyti ir testuoti didelius DI modelius. Tuo pat metu sukūrėme saugų būdą pasinaudoti duomenų ekonominiu potencialu. Priėmus Duomenų aktą, skatinsime duomenų dalijimąsi tarp juos generuojančių subjektų ir padarysime debesijos rinkas konkurencingesnes – iki 2028 m. tai gali pridėti dešimtis milijardų eurų prie mūsų BVP. Europa žengia į priekį skaitmeniniame dešimtmetyje.

Text6. Mūsų socialinė rinkos ekonomika

Mūsų socialinės rinkos ekonomikos konkurencingumas grindžiamas žmogiškuoju kapitalu – mūsų darbuotojų įgūdžiais ir gerove. Nuo pat kadencijos pradžios tai buvo pagrindinis mūsų veiksmų tikslas. Mes įkūrėme Įgūdžių paktą, kad darbuotojai galėtų įgyti mokymus, reikalingus atitikti verslo poreikius, ir jį paremėme 65 milijardų eurų vertės investicijomis į įgūdžius iš ES biudžeto ir „NextGenerationEU“. Tai itin svarbu tiek mūsų žmonėms, tiek įmonėms, nes du trečdaliai Europos

MVĮ teigia negalintys rasti reikiamų talentų. Tačiau mūsų konkurencingumas taip pat grindžiamas darbo sąlygomis, leidžiančiomis darbuotojams klestėti ir susitelkti į darbą. Von der Leyen Komisija pažadėjo ir įgyvendino: dabar turime ES sistemą, skirtą pagerinti minimalaus darbo užmokesčio tinkamumą. Darbuotojai turėtų gauti tokį atlyginimą, kuris užtikrintų orų gyvenimą, nesvarbu, kur jie dirba. Atsirandant naujiems darbo modeliams, kyla ir iššūkių – pavyzdžiui, dėl galimybės naudotis darbo teisėmis ir socialine apsauga. Todėl, kaip įsipareigojome šios Komisijos kadencijos pradžioje, pasiūlėme taisykles, skirtas pagerinti darbo sąlygas platformų darbuotojams. 2021 m. ES veikė daugiau kaip 500 skaitmeninių platformų, kurios siūlė darbą daugiau kaip 28 milijonams žmonių – dauguma jų yra savarankiškai dirbantys asmenys, tačiau kiti iš tiesų yra samdomi darbuotojai. Taip pat nustatėme darbo užmokesčio skaidrumo taisykles, kad pagrindinis principas – vienodas atlyginimas už vienodą darbą – taptų realybe, nesvarbu, ar esate vyras, ar moteris. Be to, įvedėme Vaiko garantiją, kad sunkumų patiriančios šeimos galėtų sau leisti vaikų priežiūrą, o motinos ir tėvai galėtų ir dirbti, ir auginti šeimą. Europai reikia visų savo talentų. Taip pat pavyko įgyvendinti ilgalaikį tikslą – padidinti moterų skaičių Europos įmonių valdybose. Priėmus direktyvą „Moterų atstovavimas valdybose“, kuri buvo įstrigusi dešimtmetį, mūsų Sąjungoje dabar nustatytas tikslas – kad 40 % stebėtojų tarybų narių viešai kotiruojamose bendrovėse būtų moterys. Tai gera žinia moterims, nes laužomas „stiklo lubų“ barjeras. Ir tai gera žinia ekonomikai – įvairovę priimančios įmonės yra sėkmingesnės. Šios kadencijos metu Komisija taip pat pristatė naujas iniciatyvas prieš rasizmą ir antisemitizmą, taip pat LGBTIQ asmenų, neįgaliųjų ir romų teisių srityje. Siekiame geresnės Sąjungos, kurioje visi europiečiai – nepriklausomai nuo odos spalvos, tikėjimo, amžiaus, lyties ar seksualinės orientacijos – galėtų klestėti.

Appendix 4. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt2

Prompt2:

You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian. Before translating, simplify the text according to the plain language requirements. [source text:]

Text1. Pagalba nelaimių atveju

Per visą kadenciją Europos Komisija stiprina ES gebėjimą padėti šalims, kurias ištiko nelaimės – nuo potvynių ir miškų gaisrų iki žemės drebėjimų ar sveikatos krizių. Per ES civilinės saugos mechanizmą parama buvo teikiama visoje Europoje ir už jos ribų. Mūsų komandos gelbėjo žmones ir šalino griuvėsius vos po kelių valandų nuo stiprių žemės drebėjimų Albanijoje, Kroatijoje ir Turkijoje. Jos greitai sureagavo ir po didelių potvynių Belgijoje, Vokietijoje, Italijoje ir Slovėnijoje. Nuo 2019 m. per ES solidarumo fondą skyrėme daugiau nei 3 mlrd. eurų valstybėms narėms ir šalims kandidatėms, kurias ištiko stichinės nelaimės ar sveikatos krizės. Mūsų priešgaisrinė oro technika padėjo kovoti su miškų gaisrais nuo Graikijos iki Portugalijos, nuo Prancūzijos iki Albanijos. Net už Atlanto: pirmą kartą istorijoje Kanada kreipėsi į Europą pagalbos, kai ją užklupo didžiausi gaisrai per pastaruosius metus. Europa sureagavo – šimtai europiečių ugniagesių kovojo su liepsnomis Kanados miškuose. Tačiau dažnesni ir stipresni ekstremalūs orai bei pandemija parodė, kad reikia dar daugiau pasirengimo. Todėl sukūrėme rescEU – bendrą Europos atsargų sistemą. Ji apima gaisrų gesinimo lėktuvus ir sraigtasparnius, medicininių evakuacijų orlaivius ir sveikatos priežiūros atsargas. Tai – tikras Europos saugumo tinklas nelaimėms. Kai ištinka nelaimė, mūsų Sąjunga dabar geriau pasirengusi padėti europiečiams – ir visam pasauliui. Nuo 2020 m. koordinavome 232 humanitarinius oro tiltus, padėdami per 12 krizių pasaulyje, įskaitant humanitarinę katastrofą Gazoje.

Text2. Bendri sprendimai didžiausiai energetikos krizei per dešimtmečius

Kai Rusija pradėjo karą prieš Ukrainą, ji panaudojo energiją kaip šantažo priemonę. Tai sukėlė energetikos krizę Europoje ir baimę dėl elektros tiekimo nutraukimų. Mūsų Sąjunga vėl susivienijo. Dėl Europos Komisijos REPowerEU plano užtikrinome energijos tiekimą ir sumažinome priklausomybę nuo Rusijos. Pradėjome bendradarbiauti su naujais, patikimais partneriais. Europos šalys ir įmonės sumažino dujų vartojimą 18 %. Taip pat dar labiau padidinome atsinaujinančios energijos naudojimą. Pirmą kartą ES pagamino daugiau elektros iš vėjo nei iš dujų. Beveik padvigubino saulės energijos gamybą Europoje. O saulės ir vėjo jėgainių skaičius kasmet išauga maždaug 35 %. Kai Rusijos šantažas sukėlė energijos kainų šuolį ir sunkumų žmonėms bei verslui, panaudojome veiksmingą pandemijos laikotarpiu taikytą sprendimą. Sukūrėme ES energetikos platformą, kuri leidžia šalims kartu pirkti dujas ir skelbti bendrus pirkimų konkursus. Tai sustiprino mūsų derybines pozicijas pasaulinėje rinkoje. Ir tai veikia – 2023 m. europiečiai per platformą įsigijo 42 milijardus kubinių metrų dujų. 2024 m. vasario mėn. paskelbtas bendras ES pirkimas buvo tris kartus perpildytas – gauta 97,4 milijardo kubinių metrų dujų iš tarptautinių tiekėjų. Dėl šių veiksmų šiandien energijos kainos beveik 10 kartų mažesnės nei krizės metu. O Europos priklausomybė nuo iškastinio kuro iš Rusijos baigėsi – galutinai ir visiems laikams.

Text3. Tvirtas atsakas į Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą

Kai Rusijos tankai kirto Ukrainos sieną, Europos Sąjunga susivienijo ir palaikė Ukrainą. Europos Komisija veikė greitai. Mes priėmėme daugiau nei 4 milijonus ukrainiečių pabėgėlių. ES ir valstybės narės suteikė Ukrainai humanitarinę, finansinę ir karinę paramą, kurios vertė viršijo 88 milijardus eurų, iš jų 28 milijardai skirti karinei pagalbai. Kartu su G7 šalimis užtikriname, kad parama būtų panaudota ten, kur jos labiausiai reikia. Rusijos vadovas tikėjosi, kad Europa bus susiskaldžiusi. Mes įrodėme, kad jis klydo. Mes palaikysime Ukrainą tiek laiko, kiek reikės. Per naująją Ukrainos paramos programą dar skirsime 50 milijardų eurų per 4 metus. Šie pinigai padės užtikrinti pagrindines paslaugas – mokyklų darbą, atlyginimus ir pensijas, kol ukrainiečiai ginsis nuo okupantų. Kiekviena Ukrainos pergalė yra ir Europos saugumo pergalė. Mes visada buvome kartu su Ukraina, kai ji siekia reformų ir artėja prie narystės ES. Matydama Ukrainos pažangą ir jos žmonių norą būti ES dalimi, Sąjunga nusprendė pradėti derybas dėl narystės. Mes taip pat padėjome kovoti su pasaulinėmis Rusijos karo pasekmėmis. Kai kilo pavojus maisto krizei, sukūrėme sprendimus, kad Ukrainos žemės ūkio produkcija pasiektų ją labiausiai reikalingas šalis. Mes atidarėme Solidarumo koridorius – jų dėka eksportuota 122 milijonai tonų Ukrainos prekių, iš jų beveik 64 milijonai tonų – žemės ūkio produkcija. Tuo pačiu metu mes imamės veiksmų, kad Rusija atsakytų už karo padarytą žalą. Įvedėme 13 sankcijų paketų, kad susilpnintume Rusijos karo mašiną. ES išsaldė daugiau nei 200 milijardų eurų Rusijos centrinio banko turto. Mes taip pat padedame rinkti įrodymus apie Rusijos karo nusikaltimus ir agresijos nusikaltimą. Europa gina tarptautinę teisę.

Text4. Europos žalioji kursas: augimo strategija, kuri saugo klimatą

Kadencijos pradžioje mes suvienijome Europą bendram tikslui – sukurti naują augimo modelį. Taip gimė Europos žalioji kursas – švari ir žiedinė ekonomika. Užsibrėžėme tikslą iki 2050 metų tapti klimatui neutraliais. Nes tik tai, kas matuojama, yra įgyvendinama. Šis tikslas mums padėjo siekti švarios pertvarkos, kuri apsaugo žmones ir planetą, yra ekonomiškai pagrįsta ir socialiai teisinga. Mūsų vizija aiški: Europa turi išlikti patraukli vieta investicijoms, kurios kuria kokybiškas, saugias ir ilgalaikes darbo vietas bei stiprią pramonę. Priėmėme aiškius tikslus – iki šio dešimtmečio pabaigos sumažinti šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų išmetimą mažiausiai 55 %, palyginti su 1990 m. Padidinome ES lygmens investicijas. Beveik 400 mlrd. eurų iš NextGenerationEU ir sanglaudos fondų skiriama klimato projektams. Įdiegėme tvirtą sistemą tvariam finansavimui ir tapome didžiausiais žaliųjų obligacijų leidėjais pasaulyje. Įrodėme, kad ekonomikos augimas gali vykti mažinant taršą: nuo 1990 m. išmetamų dujų kiekis sumažėjo 32,5 %, o ekonomika išaugo beveik 70 %. Skatinome ir naujų technologijų plėtrą, kurios padeda mažinti taršą. Per „Net-Zero“ pramonės aktą spartiname leidimų išdavimą švarių technologijų gamybai ir remiame Europos verslą, kad pertvarka vyktų neaukojant konkurencingumo. Tačiau ir kitos pasaulio šalys turi daryti daugiau. Kad išvengtume anglies dioksido nutekėjimo, sukūrėme Anglies sienų korekcinį mechanizmą. Tai užtikrina, kad emisijos būtų mažinamos visur, kur jos susidaro, ir ES klimato tikslai nebūtų pažeisti. Nuo pradžių žadėjome, kad pertvarka bus socialiai teisinga. Ir šio pažado laikomės. Įsteigėme Teisingos pertvarkos fondą ir Socialinį klimato fondą – padėti pažeidžiamiausiems žmonėms ir tiems, kuriems prisitaikyti sunkiausia. Žalioji kursas veikia – Europa juda link savo klimato tikslų. Ir būtina pramonės pertvarka tampa nauja augimo galimybe.

Text5. Skaitmeninės Europos lyderystės kūrimas

Per pastaruosius kelerius metus Europa padarė daugiau skaitmeninėje srityje nei bet kada anksčiau – tiek žmonėms, tiek verslui. Kadencijos pradžioje išsikėlėme aiškų tikslą: kad technologijos tarnautų žmonėms, o inovacijos stiprintų mūsų konkurencingumą, kartu mažinant rizikas gyventojams. Šį tikslą įgyvendiname. Visoje Europoje investavome milijardus į šviesolaidžio ir 5G tinklų plėtrą. Prijungėme prie tinklų kaimo vietas ir parengėme šimtus tūkstančių darbuotojų skaitmeninei ateičiai. Kūrėme skaitmeninę erdvę, kurioje svarbiausias yra žmogus, ir sustiprinome technologinę lyderystę. 2019 metais tarp aštuonių galingiausių pasaulio superkompiuterių nebuvo nė vieno iš Europos. Dabar keturi iš jų yra ES – Suomijoje, Italijoje, Ispanijoje ir Vokietijoje. Tuo pačiu metu Europa tapo pasauline lydere ginant žmonių teises internete. Skaitmeninių paslaugų aktu nustatėme pagrindines taisykles visoms skaitmeninėms įmonėms Europoje ir aiškias naudotojų teises. Didžiosioms interneto platformoms skyrėme ypatingą atsakomybę už turinį – pavyzdžiui, kovoje su neapykantos kalba, dezinformacija ir nepilnamečių apsauga. O Skaitmeninių rinkų aktu užtikriname, kad didžiosios technologijų įmonės laikytųsi sąžiningų taisyklių ir būtų skaidrios ES verslams. Tas pats galioja ir dirbtiniam intelektui (DI). Mūsų naujovių palaikymo principu grįstas DI aktas – pirmoji tokio pobūdžio teisė pasaulyje – taikomas aukštos rizikos sritims. Šis aktas – ne tik taisyklės, bet ir galimybė Europos įmonėms tapti patikimo DI kūrimo lyderėmis. Žinome, kad DI gali labai padidinti įmonių našumą. Todėl padedame verslams diegti DI sprendimus. Pavyzdžiui, startuoliams ir mažoms įmonėms suteikiame prieigą prie mūsų pasaulinio lygio superkompiuterių, kad jie galėtų kurti, treniruoti ir testuoti didelius DI modelius. Tuo pačiu metu sukūrėme saugų būdą, kaip pasinaudoti duomenų ekonominiu potencialu. Duomenų aktu skatiname duomenų dalijimąsi ir stipriname konkurenciją debesijos paslaugų rinkoje. Tai gali padidinti ES BVP dešimtimis milijardų eurų iki 2028 m. Europa įgyvendina savo skaitmeninį dešimtmetį.

Text6. Mūsų socialinė rinkos ekonomika

Europos ekonomikos konkurencingumas priklauso nuo žmonių – jų įgūdžių ir gerovės. Nuo pat pradžių tai buvo vienas pagrindinių mūsų tikslų. Sukūrėme Įgūdžių paktą, kuris padeda darbuotojams įgyti reikalingus įgūdžius pagal verslo poreikius. Tam skyrėme 65 mlrd. eurų iš ES biudžeto ir „NextGenerationEU“. Tai svarbu tiek žmonėms, tiek verslui, nes du trečdaliai mažų ir vidutinių įmonių Europoje sako, kad joms trūksta tinkamų darbuotojų. Tačiau mūsų stiprybė taip pat priklauso nuo gerų darbo sąlygų. Komisija, vadovaujama von der Leyen, pažadėjo ir įgyvendino: dabar turime ES sistemą, kuri padeda užtikrinti tinkamą minimalų atlyginimą. Visi darbuotojai turi uždirbti tiek, kad galėtų oriai gyventi – nesvarbu, kur dirba. Atsirandant naujoms darbo formoms, kyla ir naujų iššūkių, pavyzdžiui, dėl darbo teisių ar socialinės apsaugos. Todėl pasiūlėme naujas taisykles, kurios pagerins dirbančių per skaitmenines platformas sąlygas. 2021 m. daugiau nei 500 skaitmeninių platformų siūlė darbą 28 mln. žmonių – dauguma jų savarankiškai dirbantys, bet kai kurie iš tiesų yra darbuotojai. Priėmėme ir atlygio skaidrumo taisykles, kad įgyvendintume paprastą principą: vienodas darbas turi būti vienodai apmokamas, nesvarbu, ar esi vyras, ar moteris. Taip pat įvedėme Vaikų garantiją – kad nepasiturinčios šeimos galėtų sau leisti vaikų priežiūrą, o tėvai galėtų ir dirbti, ir auginti vaikus. Europai reikia visų jos talentų. Pavyko pasiekti ir seniai siektą tikslą – daugiau moterų valdybose. Priėmėme „Moterų valdybose“ direktyvą, kuri buvo blokuota dešimtmetį. Dabar ES nustatytas tikslas – kad 40 % nepriklausomų įmonių valdybos narių būtų moterys. Tai gera žinia moterims – tai griauja „stiklines lubas“. Tai gera žinia ir ekonomikai – įvairios įmonės yra

sėkmingesnės. Per šią kadenciją Komisija taip pat pristatė naujas iniciatyvas prieš rasizmą ir antisemitizmą, o taip pat palaikymą LGBTIQ žmonėms, žmonėms su negalia ir romų bendruomenei. Dirbome dėl geresnės Europos – kur kiekvienas žmogus, nepriklausomai nuo odos spalvos, religijos, amžiaus, lyties ar seksualinės tapatybės, gali klestėti.

Appendix 5. ChatGPT generated translations using Prompt3

Prompt3:

You are a machine translation system. Please translate the English [source text] into Lithuanian. Before translating, simplify the text according to the following plain language requirements. If a sentence is longer than 20 words, split it into shorter sentences. If passive voice is used in the sentence, change it into active voice. Use the simplest tense: if possible, simple present. Use simple, short, common words instead of complex words or phrases. The target text should be at a seventh-grade reading level. [source text:]

Table 4. Translations and identified errors

No.	Source text	Target text
T1_1	<u>Providing</u> support when disaster hits	Pagalba nelaimės atveju
T1_1 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>providing</u> is omitted.		
T1_2	Throughout the mandate, the Commission has boosted Europe’s capacity to provide <u>vital</u> support to countries hit by disaster, from floods to forest fires, from earthquakes to medical emergencies.	Per visą kadenciją Komisija sustiprino Europos gebėjimą padėti šalims, kurias ištiko nelaimės – nuo potvynių iki miškų gaisrų, nuo žemės drebėjimų iki sveikatos krizių.
T1_2 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>vital</u> is omitted.		
T1_3	The EU Civil Protection <u>Mechanism</u> has <u>channelled support</u> to all parts of the continent and beyond.	ES civilinės saugos <u>mechanizmas</u> nukreipė <u>pagalbą</u> į įvairius Europos kampelius ir už jos ribų.
T1_3 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a grammar mistake . The noun <u>mechanizmas</u> cannot be the subject of the sentence in the Lithuanian language as it’s not a living thing.		
T1_4	Our teams were at work to rescue people and clear the <u>rubble</u> just hours <u>after deadly</u> earthquakes <u>ravaged</u> Albania, Croatia and Türkiye.	Mūsų komandos dirbo vos po kelių valandų <u>po stiprių</u> žemės drebėjimų Albanijoje, Kroatijoje ir Turkijoje. <u>Jos</u> gelbėjo žmones ir šalino <u>griuvėsius</u> .
T1_4 segment has 4 errors. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations . The words <u>rubble</u> , <u>deadly</u> and <u>ravaged</u> are mistranslated. 3x(S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>jos</u> is added. (S)		
T1_5	They were quick with support on the ground following <u>devastating</u> floods in Belgium, Germany, Italy and Slovenia.	Po <u>didelių</u> potvynių Belgijoje, Vokietijoje, Italijoje ir Slovėnijoje jos taip pat greitai teikė pagalbą vietoje.
T1_5 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T1_6	Since 2019, we have provided over €3 billion <u>through</u> the EU Solidarity Fund to Member States and accession countries hit by natural disasters and <u>public</u> health emergencies.	Nuo 2019 metų mes skyrėme daugiau kaip 3 milijardus eurų <u>per</u> ES solidarumo fondą. Ši parama padėjo ES šalims ir šalims, siekiančioms narystės, kurios nukentėjo nuo gamtinių nelaimių ar sveikatos krizių.
T1_6 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The preposition <u>per</u> is incorrect. 1 error is categorised as an omission . The word <u>public</u> is omitted. (S)		

T1_7	Our firefighting <u>fleet</u> has helped battle wildfires <u>from</u> Greece <u>to</u> Portugal, <u>from</u> France <u>to</u> Albania.	Mūsų gaisrų gesinimo orlaivių <u>parkas</u> padėjo kovoti su miškų gaisrais Graikijoje, Portugalijoje, Prancūzijoje ir Albanijoje.
T1_7 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . 1 error is categorised as an omission . The words <u>from</u> <...> <u>to</u> are omitted. (S)		
T1_8	<u>And across the Atlantic too</u> : In a historic first, Canada turned to Europe for support <u>when it</u> was hit by the worst forest fires in recent times.	<u>Net per Atlantą</u> : pirmą kartą istorijoje Kanada kreipėsi pagalbos į Europą. <u>Šalį</u> užklupo didžiausi miškų gaisrai per pastaruosius metus.
T1_8 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>šalį</u> is added. (S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The phrase <u>when it</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . Conventionally, in a coherent text a dash is chosen over a colon.		
T1_9	<u>And</u> Europe answered <u>the call</u> : Hundreds of European firefighters combatted the <u>violent fires</u> <u>which ravaged</u> Canada's forests.	Europa atsiliepė – šimtai Europos ugniagesių kovojo su <u>ugnimi</u> Kanados miškuose.
T1_9 segment has 5 errors. 4 errors are categorised as omissions . 4x(S) The words <u>and</u> , <u>the call</u> , <u>violent</u> and <u>which ravaged</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T1_10	But the frequency and intensity of extreme <u>weather events</u> , as well as the pandemic, have shown that <u>we need to do more to respond to disasters</u> .	Tačiau vis dažnesni ir stipresni ekstremalūs <u>orai</u> bei pandemija parodė, kad reikia <u>dar daugiau pasiruošti nelaimėms</u> .
T1_10 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 2x(S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted.		
T1_11	This is why we created <u>rescEU</u> : a common reserve of European resources, including <u>a fleet</u> of firefighting planes and helicopters, <u>medical evacuation</u> planes, and stockpiles of medical <u>items</u> .	Todėl mes sukūrėme <u>rescEU</u> – bendrą Europos išteklių rezervą. <u>Jame</u> yra gaisrų gesinimo lėktuvų ir sraigasparnių, <u>medicininių evakuacijos lėktuvų</u> bei medicinos atsargų.
T1_11 segment has 5 errors. 1 error is categorised as punctuation mistake . <u>rescEU</u> should have quotation marks. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>fleet</u> and <u>items</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>jame</u> is added. (S) 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The phrase <u>medicininio evakuavimo</u> is the correct one.		
T1_12	A real European <u>safety net</u> for <u>emergencies</u> .	Tai tikras Europos <u>saugumo tinklas nelaimių atvejams</u> .
T1_12 segment has 2 errors, which are categorised as mistranslations . (S)		
T1_13	<u>When</u> disaster <u>strikes</u> , our Union is now better equipped <u>than ever</u> to support Europeans – and the rest of the world.	<u>Kai įvyksta</u> nelaimė, mūsų Sąjunga dabar geriau pasiruošusi padėti tiek europiečiams, tiek <u>žmonėms</u> kitose šalyse.
T1_13 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . <u>Kai įvyksta</u> is a wrong present simple tense chosen in this case. (S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The phrase <u>than ever</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>žmonėms</u> is added.		
T1_14	Since 2020, we have coordinated 232 Humanitarian Air Bridge <u>operations</u> , responding to 12 crises worldwide, <u>most recently</u> the <u>dire</u> humanitarian situation in Gaza.	Nuo 2020 metų mes suderinome 232 humanitarinius oro tilto <u>skrydžius</u> . <u>Jie padėjo</u> reaguoti į 12 krizių visame pasaulyje, įskaitant <u>neseniai įvykusią sunkią</u> humanitarinę situaciją Gazoje.

T1_14 segment has 4 errors. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations . The words <u>operations</u> , <u>dire</u> and <u>most recently</u> are mistranslated. 2x(S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The phrase <u>jie padėjo</u> is added. (S)		
T2_1	Common solutions to the worst energy crisis in decades	Bendri sprendimai dėl didžiausios energetikos krizės per dešimtmečius
T2_1 segment has no errors.		
T2_2	<u>While launching</u> its assault on Ukraine, Russia used energy to blackmail <u>us</u> , triggering an energy crisis in Europe and the fear of blackouts.	<u>Kai</u> Rusija <u>užpuolė</u> Ukrainą, <u>ji</u> panaudojo energiją kaip spaudimo priemonę. <u>Tai</u> sukėlė energetikos krizę Europoje. <u>Žmonės</u> bijojo elektros tiekimo nutrūkimo.
T2_2 segment has 5 errors. 3 errors are categorised as additions . 3x(S) The words <u>ji</u> , <u>tai</u> and <u>žmonės</u> are added. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . (S) <u>Kai</u> <...> <u>užpuolė</u> is a wrong simple past tense chosen in this case. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>us</u> is omitted.		
T2_3	Once again, our Union pulled together.	Mūsų Sąjunga vėl susivienijo.
T2_3 segment has no errors.		
T2_4	With the Commission's <u>groundbreaking</u> <u>REPowerEU</u> plan, <u>we</u> secured <u>our</u> energy supplies and reduced <u>our</u> dependence on Russia.	Komisija <u>sukūrė</u> <u>REPowerEU</u> planą. <u>Jis</u> padėjo užtikrinti energijos tiekimą. Taip pat <u>sumažinome</u> priklausomybę nuo Rusijos.
T2_4 segment has 7 errors. 4 errors are categorised as omissions . 4x(S) The words <u>groundbreaking</u> , <u>we</u> , <u>our</u> and <u>our</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>jis</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . The name <u>REPowerEU</u> is missing quotation marks. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The word <u>sumažinome</u> does not fit the sentence.		
T2_5	We diversified our supplies by finding reliable new partners.	Pradėjome bendradarbiauti su naujais, patikimais partneriais.
T2_5 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . Almost the whole sentence is mistranslated.		
T2_6	We reduced our gas use by 18 % - thanks to tremendous efforts by European people and companies.	Europiečiai ir įmonės sumažino dujų naudojimą 18 %.
T2_6 segment has 1 error, which is categorised a mistranslation . (S) Almost the whole sentence is mistranslated.		
T2_7	And we doubled down on the roll-out of renewables.	Mes taip pat padvigubinome atsinaujinančios energijos plėtrą.
T2_7 segment has no errors.		
T2_8	For the first time, <u>we</u> <u>produced</u> more electricity from wind in the EU than from <u>gas</u> <u>last year</u> .	Pirmą kartą ES <u>pagamino</u> daugiau elektros iš vėjo nei iš dujų.
T2_8 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>last year</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T2_9	<u>We</u> have almost doubled <u>the amount</u> of solar energy <u>produced in Europe</u> .	<u>Taip pat</u> beveik padvigubinome saulės energijos <u>gamybą</u> .

T2_9 segment has 5 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The phrase <u>taip pat</u> is added. 3 errors are categorised as omissions . 3x(S) The words <u>we</u> , <u>the amount</u> and <u>in Europe</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T2_10	<u>And</u> installations of solar and wind energy have increased on an annual basis <u>by around 35 %</u> .	Vėjo ir saulės energijos įrenginių daugėja kasmet – <u>apie 35 % daugiau</u> .
T2_10 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>and</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T2_11	<u>To address the spike in energy prices caused by Russia's blackmail</u> , which caused hardship for <u>our</u> people and companies, we put in place an approach that had already proved successful during the pandemic.	<u>Kai Rusija dirbtinai padidino energijos kainas</u> , tai sukėlė sunkumų žmonėms ir įmonėms. <u>Tada</u> pritaikėme veiksmų planą, kuris jau pasiteisino per pandemiją.
T2_11 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . The word <u>our</u> is omitted. (S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>tada</u> is added. (S)		
T2_12	<u>We</u> put in place the EU <u>Energy Platform to pool demand for gas and launch competitive tenders</u> , <u>giving our companies a stronger bargaining position on global markets</u> .	Sukūrėme ES <u>Energetikos</u> platformą. <u>Ji leidžia šalims bendrai pirkti dujas</u> . Tai padeda įmonėms <u>geriau derėtis pasaulinėje rinkoje</u> .
T2_12 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a spelling mistake . The word <u>Energetikos</u> is written with a capital letter. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T2_13	And it works.	Ir tai veikia.
T2_13 segment has no errors.		
T2_14	In 2023, <u>European</u> buyers had access to 42 billion cubic metres of gas through the Platform.	2023 m. pirkėjai galėjo per platformą įsigyti 42 milijardus kubinių metrų dujų.
T2_14 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . (S)		
T2_15	And the latest EU joint tender from February 2024 was three times oversubscribed attracting a total volume of 97.4 billion cubic metres from international suppliers.	2024 m. vasarį paskutinis bendras pirkimas pritraukė 97,4 milijardų kubinių metrų dujų iš tiekėjų visame pasaulyje.
T2_15 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S) Almost the whole sentence is mistranslated. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake .		
T2_16	Thanks to the <u>combined</u> actions <u>that we took</u> , today's prices are almost 10 times lower than they were at the height of the crisis.	Dėl <u>šių</u> veiksmų šiandien energijos kainos yra beveik 10 kartų mažesnės nei krizės piko metu.
T2_16 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>combined</u> and <u>that we took</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>šių</u> is added.		
T2_17	<u>And</u> Europe's dependence on fossil fuels from Russia is over, <u>once and for all</u> .	Europa jau nebeprisiklauso nuo <u>rusiškų</u> iškastinio kuro <u>šaltinių</u> .
T2_17 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>and</u> and <u>once and for all</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>šaltinių</u> is added.		

T3_1	A <u>firm</u> response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine	<u>Griežtas</u> atsakas į Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą
T3_1 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T3_2	As Russian tanks <u>crossed</u> the border, our Union stood up for Ukraine with unity, <u>strength</u> and <u>resolve</u> .	Kai Rusijos tankai <u>peržengė</u> sieną, mūsų Sąjunga vieningai palaikė Ukrainą.
T3_2 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . 2 errors are categorised as omissions . The words <u>strength</u> and <u>resolve</u> are omitted.		
T3_3	And the Commission, once more, rose to the occasion.	Europos Komisija taip pat veikė greitai.
T3_3 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . Almost the whole sentence is mistranslated.		
T3_4	We paved the way to hosting more than 4 million Ukrainian refugees in the EU.	Mes padėjome priimti daugiau nei 4 milijonus Ukrainos pabėgėlių Europos Sąjungoje.
T3_4 segment has no errors.		
T3_5	We organised the <u>delivery</u> of <u>unprecedented</u> humanitarian, financial and military assistance from the EU and Member States, reaching over €88 billion so far, including €28 billion in military support.	Mes suorganizavome humanitarinę, finansinę ir karinę pagalbą iš ES ir valstybių narių. <u>Bendra pagalbos suma</u> jau siekia daugiau nei 88 milijardus eurų, iš jų 28 milijardai – karinė parama.
T3_5 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . The words <u>delivery</u> and <u>unprecedented</u> are omitted. 2x(S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The phrase <u>bendra pagalbos suma</u> is added. (S)		
T3_6	<u>And</u> we are working <u>closely</u> with our G7 partners to <u>make sure</u> every euro goes where it is most needed in Ukraine.	Mes dirbame su G7 partneriais, kad kiekvienas euras patektų ten, kur jo labiausiai reikia Ukrainoje.
T3_6 segment has 3 errors, which are categorised as omissions . 3x(S)		
T3_7	The dictator in the Kremlin has gambled on the disunity of <u>Europeans</u> .	Kremliaus diktatorius tikėjosi, kad <u>Europa</u> bus susiskaldžiusi.
T3_7 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T3_8	<u>Together</u> , we proved him wrong.	<u>Bet</u> mes jam parodėme, kad klydo.
T3_8 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>together</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>bet</u> is added.		
T3_9	We will stand by Ukraine for as long as it takes.	Mes palaikysime Ukrainą tiek, kiek reikės.
T3_9 segment has no errors.		
T3_10	Through the new Ukraine Facility, we will deliver another €50 billion over the next 4 years to help provide basic services – keep schools open, pay salaries and pensions, while Ukraine's people continue to <u>fight back</u> against the invader.	<u>Per</u> naująją Ukrainos paramos programą mes skirsime dar 50 milijardų eurų per artimiausius 4 metus. <u>Šie pinigai</u> padės užtikrinti svarbiausias paslaugas – <u>atverti</u> mokyklas, <u>mokėti</u> atlyginimus ir pensijas. Ukrainos žmonės tuo metu toliau <u>ginsis nuo</u> užpuoliko.

T3_10 segment has 5 errors. 3 errors are categorised as grammar mistakes . 1 error is categorised as an addition . The words <u>šie pinigai</u> are added. (S) 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The phrase <u>fight back</u> is mistranslated.		
T3_11	Every victory for Ukraine against the aggressor is also <u>a victory for our common security in Europe</u> .	Kiekviena Ukrainos pergalė prieš agresorių – tai ir <u>Europos saugumo pergalė</u> .
T3_11 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T3_12	At the same time, we have supported Ukraine every step of the way as it works hard to reform and get closer to the EU.	Mes taip pat palaikėme Ukrainą jos kelyje link Europos Sąjungos. <u>Šalis</u> sunkiai dirba, kad <u>įgyvendintų reformas</u> . <u>Ji nori tapti ES nare</u> .
T3_12 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>šalis</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T3_13	Recognising <u>the country's tremendous progress and responding to the aspirations of the Ukrainian people</u> , our Union took <u>the historic decision to open accession negotiations with Ukraine</u> , based on the Commission's recommendation.	Mūsų Sąjunga pripažino <u>šià</u> pažangą ir nusprendė pradėti derybas dėl narystės, kaip rekomendavo Komisija.
T3_13 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is not translated properly.		
T3_14	We <u>also</u> helped <u>tackle the impact</u> of Russia's <u>aggression</u> worldwide.	Mes padėjome <u>kovoti</u> su Rusijos <u>karo pasekmėmis</u> visame pasaulyje.
T3_14 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>also</u> is omitted. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		
T3_15	As Russia's war <u>threatened to trigger</u> a global food crisis, we came up with <u>our trademark</u> solutions to bring Ukraine's <u>crops</u> to countries that needed them most.	Kai Rusijos karas <u>kėlė</u> pasaulinę maisto krizę, mes pasiūlėme sprendimus. <u>Jie</u> padėjo išgąbenti Ukrainos <u>derlių</u> į šalis, kurioms jo labiausiai reikia.
T3_15 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . The phrase <u>our trademark</u> is omitted. (S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>jie</u> is added. (S) 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		
T3_16	We opened Solidarity Lanes, <u>which have helped export 122 million tonnes of Ukrainian goods</u> , including nearly 64 million tonnes of agricultural products <u>mainly for export</u> .	Mes atvėrėme „Solidarumo koridorius“. <u>Per juos iš Ukrainos išvežta 122 milijonai tonų prekių</u> . Iš jų beveik 64 milijonai tonų – žemės ūkio produktai.
T3_16 segment has errors. 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . The quotation marks are not needed. 1 error is categorised as a spelling mistake . The word <u>solidarumo</u> should not be capitalised. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The phrase <u>mainly for export</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T3_17	At the same time, we <u>are at the forefront of efforts to hold Russia accountable for its actions and pay for the destruction</u> that it has caused.	Tuo pačiu metu mes <u>siekiame</u> , kad Rusija atsakytų už savo veiksmus. <u>Ji turi</u> sumokėti už <u>padarytą žalą</u> .
T3_17 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>and</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The words <u>ji turi</u> are added. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . (S)		
T3_18	We have <u>introduced</u> 13 packages of sanctions to <u>cripple Moscow's war machine</u> .	Mes <u>įvedėme</u> 13 sankcijų paketų, kad <u>sustabdytume Rusijos karo veiksmus</u> .

T3_18 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The word <u>įvedėme</u> does not suit the noun. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 3x(S)		
T3_19	We have immobilised over €200 billion of Russian Central Bank assets in the <u>EU</u> .	Mes įšaldėme daugiau nei 200 milijardų eurų Rusijos centrinio banko <u>turtą ES</u> .
T3_19 segment has 2 errors, which are categorised as grammar mistakes . The second part of the sentence would be more clear if it was written as <...> eurų <u>vertės</u> Rusijos centrinio banko <u>turtą Europos Sąjungoje</u> .		
T3_20	We are supporting the collection of evidence on Russia's war crimes and its <u>crime of aggression</u> .	Mes <u>taip pat</u> padedame rinkti įrodymus apie Rusijos karo nusikaltimus ir <u>agresiją</u> .
T3_20 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The words <u>taip pat</u> are added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T3_21	<u>Because</u> Europe stands up for international law.	Europa gina tarptautinę teisę.
T3_21 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . The word <u>because</u> is omitted. (S)		
T4_1	The European Green Deal: a growth strategy that protects the climate	Europos žaliasis kursas: augimo strategija, kuri saugo klimatą
T4_1 segment has no errors.		
T4_2	<u>Right</u> at the start of <u>our</u> mandate, we rallied Europe around a common goal: to develop a new growth model, the European Green Deal, based on a clean and circular economy.	Kadencijos pradžioje mes subūrėme Europą bendram tikslui. <u>Norėjome</u> sukurti naują augimo modelį – Europos žaliąjį kursą. <u>Jis</u> paremtas švaria ir žiedine ekonomika.
T4_2 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>right</u> and <u>our</u> are omitted. 2 errors are categorised as additions . 2x(S)		
T4_3	<u>We</u> set ourselves targets to become climate neutral by 2050.	Iškėlėme sau tikslą – tapti klimatui neutralia <u>žemynu</u> iki 2050 metų.
T4_3 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . The word <u>we</u> is omitted. (S) 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>žemynu</u> is added. (S) 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . 1 error is categorised as an inconsistent style mistake. (S) The word <u>metų</u> is written in full, although later in text it is shortened in two places.		
T4_4	<u>Because</u> only what gets measured, gets done.	Tik tai, kas išmatuojama, yra padaroma.
T4_4 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . The word <u>because</u> is omitted. (S)		
T4_5	With this compass, we <u>pushed forward a clean transition</u> that protects people and the planet, is economically sound and socially fair.	Todėl šiuo tikslų vedami, mes <u>pradėjome švarią pertvarką</u> . <u>Ji</u> saugo žmones ir planetą, yra ekonomiškai naudinga ir socialiai teisinga.
T4_5 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . Instrumental case is used instead of genitive case. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>ji</u> is added.		
T4_6	Our vision is clear: Europe should remain a <u>prime destination</u> for investments that bring stable, <u>future-proof</u> , quality jobs, <u>with a strong industrial base</u> .	Mūsų vizija aiški: Europa turi likti <u>svarbia vieta</u> investicijoms. <u>Šios investicijos</u> turi kurti saugias, kokybiškas ir <u>ateičiai pasiruošusias</u> darbo vietas, <u>remiantis stipria pramonės baze</u> .

T4_6 segment has 5 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The words <u>šios investicijos</u> are added. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . Conventionally, in a coherent text a dash is chosen over a colon.		
T4_7	We put in place a framework to deliver a reduction of at least 55 % of greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to 1990 by the end of this decade.	Sukūrėme planą, kaip iki šio dešimtmečio pabaigos sumažinti šiltnamio efektą sukeliančių dujų išmetimą bent 55 %, palyginti su 1990 m. <u>lygiu</u> .
T4_7 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>lygiu</u> is added.		
T4_8	We ramped up EU-level investments.	Padidinome investicijas ES <u>lygiu</u> .
T4_8 segment has no errors.		
T4_9	Almost €400 billion of EU funds from NextGenerationEU and cohesion policy are funding climate-related projects.	Beveik 400 milijardų eurų iš „NextGenerationEU“ ir sanglaudos politikos lėšų skirta klimato projektams.
T4_9 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . Almost the whole sentence is translated poorly.		
T4_10	<u>We</u> set out a <u>robust</u> framework for sustainable finance and became the biggest issuer of green bonds worldwide.	Sukūrėme <u>aiškų</u> tvaraus finansavimo planą. <u>Europa</u> tapo didžiausia žaliųjų obligacijų leidėja pasaulyje.
T4_10 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>Europa</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T4_11	<u>And</u> we have shown that it is possible to <u>decouple economic growth from emissions</u> : since 1990, greenhouse gas emissions have dropped by 32.5 %, and <u>our</u> economy has grown by close to 70 %.	Mes parodėme, kad įmanoma <u>auginti ekonomiką ir tuo pačiu mažinti taršą</u> . Nuo 1990 m. šiltnamio dujų išmetimas sumažėjo 32,5 %, o ekonomika išaugo beveik 70 %.
T4_11 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>and</u> and <u>our</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T4_12	And we have fostered the development of <u>innovative technologies that we need to reduce emissions</u> .	Mes taip pat skatinome <u>naujų, švaresnių</u> technologijų kūrimą.
T4_12 segment has 2 errors, which are categorised as mistranslations . 2x(S)		
T4_13	With the <u>Net-Zero Industry Act</u> , <u>we</u> will <u>dramatically</u> speed up permitting processes for clean tech manufacturing <u>and</u> we will support European businesses to <u>deliver the transition while maintaining their competitive edge</u> .	<u>Pagal „Net-Zero Industry Act“ įstatymą</u> paspartinsime leidimų išdavimą švaresnių technologijų gamybai. Remsime Europos įmones, kad jos <u>galėtų keistis ir išlaikyti konkurencingumą</u> .
T4_13 segment has 7 errors. 4 errors are categorised as omissions . 4x(S) The words <u>we</u> , <u>dramatically</u> , <u>and</u> and <u>we</u> are omitted. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 1 error is categorised as untranslated . The name of the act is not translated.		
T4_14	But the rest of the world needs to level up.	Tačiau ir likęs pasaulis turi pasitempti.
T4_14 segment has no errors.		
T4_15	To address <u>carbon leakage</u> , we put in place the <u>Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism</u> .	Kad sumažintume <u>anglies</u> nutekėjimą, sukūrėme <u>anglies pasienio reguliavimo</u> mechanizmą.

T4_15 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The word <u>carbon</u> should be understood as carbon dioxide in this context. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake .		
T4_16	This helps to make sure that emissions are reduced wherever they are <u>produced</u> and the EU's climate objectives are not <u>undermined</u> .	Jis padeda užtikrinti, kad emisijos mažėtų visur, kur jos <u>atsiranda</u> , ir kad ES klimato tikslai nebūtų <u>pažeisti</u> .
T4_16 segment has 2 errors, which are categorised as mistranslations .		
T4_17	From the beginning, <u>we</u> promised to Europeans <u>to work on making</u> the transition <u>socially</u> fair.	Nuo pat pradžių pažadėjome europiečiams, kad <u>užtikrinsime</u> teisingą pertvarką.
T4_17 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>socially</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T4_18	<u>We</u> kept <u>our</u> promise.	<u>Ši</u> pažadą įvykdėme.
T4_18 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T4_19	<u>We set up</u> the Just Transition Fund and the Social Climate Fund, <u>to support those who are more vulnerable and face the biggest challenges to adapt</u> .	<u>Įkūrėme</u> Teisingos pertvarkos fondą ir Socialinį klimato fondą. <u>Jie padeda labiausiai pažeidžiamiems žmonėms prisitaikyti prie pokyčių</u> .
T4_19 segment has 4 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The word <u>įkūrėme</u> is chosen incorrectly. 1 error is categorised as an addition. (S) The word <u>jie</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T4_20	<u>Our Green Deal is delivering on its objectives</u> - Europe is on track to achieve its climate targets.	<u>Mūsų žaliasis kursas duoda rezultatų</u> . Europa juda link savo klimato tikslų.
T4_20 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . The first part of the sentence is not accurately translated.		
T4_21	And we are <u>turning</u> the <u>necessary</u> decarbonisation of <u>our</u> industries into a growth opportunity.	Ir mes <u>keičiame</u> pramonės dekarbonizaciją į <u>naują</u> augimo galimybę.
T4_21 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>necessary</u> and <u>our</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>naują</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T5_1	Building Europe's digital leadership	Stipriname Europos lyderystę skaitmeninėje srityje
T5_1 segment has no errors.		
T5_2	In the past years, Europe has achieved more <u>for citizens and businesses</u> in the digital space than ever before.	Per pastaruosius metus Europa padarė daugiau nei bet kada anksčiau skaitmeninėje srityje. <u>Tai padėjo piliečiams ir verslui</u> .
T5_2 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T5_3	We <u>set</u> a clear <u>vision</u> at the start of the mandate: <u>ensure</u> that <u>our</u> society benefits from technology <u>and</u> that innovation boosts our competitiveness, while <u>minimising risks for citizens</u> .	Kadencijos pradžioje mes <u>išsikėlėme</u> aiškų <u>tikslą</u> . <u>Norėjome</u> , kad visuomenė gautų naudą iš technologijų. <u>Norėjome</u> , kad naujovės stiprintų mūsų konkurencingumą <u>ir</u> kartu <u>būtų saugios žmonėms</u> .

T5_3 segment has 6 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>our</u> and <u>and</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>it</u> is added. 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		
T5_4	<u>We</u> fulfilled our mandate.	Savo tikslus įgyvendinome.
T5_4 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake .		
T5_5	Across Europe, <u>we</u> have invested billions <u>in the expansion of fibre optics and 5G</u> .	Visoje Europoje investavome milijardus <u>eurų</u> į šviesolaidį ir 5G ryšį.
T5_5 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>we</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>eurų</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T5_6	We have connected rural regions and equipped hundreds of thousands of workers with skills for the digital future.	Sujungėme kaimo vietoves su internetu. Šimtus tūkstančių darbuotojų paruošėme skaitmeninei ateičiai.
T5_6 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is translated inaccurately.		
T5_7	<u>We delivered a human-centred vision of the digital space</u> and consolidated our technological leadership.	<u>Sukūrėme žmogui draugišką skaitmeninę erdvę</u> ir sustiprinome savo technologinę lyderystę.
T5_7 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . The beginning of the sentence is translated inaccurately.		
T5_8	In 2019, none of the top eight supercomputers were European.	2019 m. nė vienas iš aštuonių galingiausių superkompiuterių <u>pasaulyje</u> nebuvo Europoje.
T5_8 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>pasaulyje</u> is added.		
T5_9	Today, the EU is home to four of <u>the most powerful computers in the world</u> – based in Finland, Italy, Spain and Germany.	Dabar <u>net</u> keturi iš jų yra ES – Suomijoje, Italijoje, Ispanijoje ir Vokietijoje.
T5_9 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>net</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T5_9	At the same time, Europe has become the global pioneer of citizen's rights online.	Tuo pačiu metu Europa tapo pasauline lydere, ginančia žmonių teises internete.
T5_9 segment has no errors.		
T5_10	With the Digital Services Act, <u>we set out</u> the basic <u>principles</u> for all digital companies in Europe, <u>as well as</u> clear rights for users.	<u>Pagal Skaitmeninių paslaugų aktą (Digital Services Act)</u> <u>nustatėme</u> pagrindines taisykles visoms skaitmeninėms įmonėms Europoje. Aiškiai <u>apibrėžėme</u> vartotojų teises.
T5_10 segment has 6 errors. 2 errors are categorised as grammar mistakes . 2 errors are categorised as additions . 2x(S) The name of the act is added in brackets although it is translated. Also, the word <u>apibrėžėme</u> is added. (S) 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>as well as</u> are omitted.		
T5_11	<u>We</u> defined the <u>special</u> responsibilities of large internet platforms on the content they promote and propagate – to help tackle hate speech and disinformation, <u>for instance</u> , and to protect minors.	Nustatėme, <u>kokią</u> atsakomybę turi didžiosios interneto platformos dėl turinio, kurį jos rodo ir platina. <u>Tai</u> padeda kovoti su neapykantos kalba, melaginga informacija ir apsaugoti nepilnamečius.

T5_11 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>for instance</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>tai</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T5_12	<u>And</u> with the Digital Markets Act, <u>we</u> are ensuring that major <u>digital</u> companies play by fair rules and ensure transparency and legal certainty for EU businesses.	Pagal Skaitmeninių rinkų aktą (<u>Digital Markets Act</u>) užtikriname, kad didžiosios <u>technologijų</u> įmonės laikytųsi sąžiningų taisyklių. Taip pat <u>užtikriname</u> skaidrumą ir teisinį aiškumą ES verslui.
T5_12 segment has 6 errors. 2 errors are categorised as grammar mistakes . 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The name of the act is added in brackets although it is translated. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>and</u> and <u>we</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The word <u>digital</u> is mistranslated.		
T5_13	The same goes for Artificial Intelligence.	Tas pats taikoma ir dirbtiniam intelektui (<u>DI</u>).
T5_13 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The abbreviation (<u>DI</u>) is added.		
T5_14	With our innovation-friendly AI Act, the EU is the first and so far only continent to have a dedicated AI regulation in place, focused on high-risk uses.	Pagal mūsų Dirbtinio intelekto aktą (<u>AI Act</u>), ES tapo pirmąja pasaulio dalimi, kuri turi specialius DI reglamentus. Šie reglamentai taikomi pavojingiausioms DI naudojimo sritims.
T5_14 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is translated inaccurately. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The name of the act is added in brackets although it is translated.		
T5_15	More than a rulebook, <u>the AI Act</u> is a springboard for our companies to lead the way <u>in developing</u> trustworthy AI.	Tai ne tik taisyklės – <u>tai</u> padeda mūsų įmonėms tapti patikimo DI lyderėmis.
T5_15 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . The verb <u>in developing</u> is omitted.		
T5_16	We know that AI can boost the productivity of <u>our</u> companies tremendously.	Mes žinome, kad DI gali labai padidinti įmonių našumą.
T5_16 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>our</u> is omitted.		
T5_17	<u>We</u> are therefore helping them to <u>integrate</u> AI in their business <u>processes</u> .	Todėl padedame joms <u>įdiegti</u> DI savo veikloje.
T5_17 segment has 3 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>processes</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T5_18	For instance, <u>we</u> are providing start-ups and <u>SMEs</u> with access to <u>our</u> world-class supercomputers, <u>so that</u> they can develop, train and test <u>large</u> AI models.	Pavyzdžiui, startuoliams ir <u>mažoms</u> įmonėms suteikiame prieigą prie pažangiausių superkompiuterių. Jie gali <u>ten</u> kurti, treniruoti ir testuoti <u>didelius</u> DI modelius.
T5_18 segment has 6 errors. 3 errors are categorised as omissions . 3x(S) The words <u>we</u> , <u>our</u> and <u>so that</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>ten</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a terminology mistake . SME is defined as MVĮ or can be translated fully as mažosios ir vidutinės įmonės.		
T5_19	At the same time, we have developed a secure way to tap into the economic potential of data.	Taip pat sukūrėme saugų būdą, kaip <u>naudoti</u> duomenis ekonominei naudai.
T5_19 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a grammar mistake .		

T5_20	With the Data Act, we will incentivise the sharing of data by those who generate it and make our cloud markets more competitive – adding tens of billions of euro to our GDP by 2028.	Pagal Duomenų aktą (<u>Data Act</u>) skatinsime duomenų dalijimąsi. Tai padės konkurencijai debesijos paslaugų rinkoje ir gali iki 2028 <u>metų</u> ES BVP padidinti dešimtimis milijardų eurų.
T5_20 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is translated inaccurately. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The name of the act is added in brackets although it is translated. 1 error is categorised as an inconsistent style mistake. (S) The word <u>metų</u> is written in full, although before in text it is shortened.		
T5_21	<u>Europe’s Digital Decade delivers.</u>	<u>Europa juda į priekį skaitmeniniame dešimtmetyje.</u>
T5_21 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is mistranslated.		
T6_1	Our social market economy	Mūsų socialinė rinkos ekonomika
T6_1 segment has no errors.		
T6_2	<u>The competitiveness</u> of our social market economy is <u>built on our human capital</u> – on the skills and the <u>wellbeing of our workers</u> .	Mūsų socialinės rinkos ekonomika <u>remiasi žmonėmis</u> – jų įgūdžiais ir <u>gera savijauta</u> .
T6_2 segment has 7 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . The words <u>the competitiveness</u> and <u>our</u> are omitted. (S) 4 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 2x(S) 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake .		
T6_3	Since the beginning of the <u>mandate</u> , this has been at the <u>core of our action</u> .	Nuo pat pradžių tai buvo mūsų <u>svarbiausias tikslas</u> .
T6_3 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . The word <u>mandate</u> is omitted. (S) 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T6_4	<u>We</u> established the Pact for Skills, <u>to give</u> workers the training that they need to match business’ needs, <u>and we backed</u> it with €65 <u>billion worth of investments in skills</u> from the EU budget and NextGenerationEU.	Sukūrėme Įgūdžių paktą. <u>Jis padeda</u> darbuotojams <u>gauti</u> reikiamus mokymus pagal įmonių poreikius. <u>Skyrėme</u> tam 65 <u>milijardus eurų</u> iš ES biudžeto ir „NextGenerationEU“ <u>fondo</u> .
T6_4 segment has 8 errors. 3 errors are categorised as omissions . The words <u>we</u> , <u>and</u> and <u>we</u> are omitted. 3x(S) 2 errors are categorised as additions . The words <u>jis</u> and <u>fondo</u> are added. 2x(S) 3 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		
T6_5	This is paramount for <u>our</u> people and for our companies, <u>as</u> two thirds of <u>SMEs</u> in Europe <u>say they cannot find</u> the talent that they need.	Tai labai svarbu žmonėms ir įmonėms. Dviem trečdaliams <u>mažų</u> įmonių Europoje <u>trūksta</u> reikalingų darbuotojų.
T6_5 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>our</u> and <u>as</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S) 1 error is categorised as a terminology mistake . SME is defined as MVĮ or can be translated fully as mažosios ir vidutinės įmonės.		
T6_6	<u>But</u> our competitiveness is also built on working conditions <u>that allow our workers to thrive</u> and to focus on their job.	Mūsų konkurencingumas taip pat priklauso nuo <u>gerų</u> darbo sąlygų. Darbuotojai <u>turi dirbti saugiai</u> ir susitelkti į savo darbą.
T6_6 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>but</u> is omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . The word <u>gerų</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		

T6_7	The von der Leyen Commission promised and <u>delivered</u> : <u>we now have</u> an EU framework to <u>improve the adequacy</u> of minimum wages.	Von der Leyen vadovaujama Komisija pažadėjo ir <u>įvykdė</u> : <u>sukūrė</u> ES sistemą, kuri padeda <u>nustatyti tinkamą</u> minimalų darbo užmokestį.
T6_7 segment has 6 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>now</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The word <u>įvykdė</u> is chosen incorrectly. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . Conventionally, in a coherent text a dash is chosen over a colon.		
T6_8	Workers <u>should</u> earn wages that allow for a decent living wherever they work.	<u>Visi</u> darbuotojai <u>turi</u> uždirbti tiek, kad galėtų gyventi oriai – nesvarbu, kur jie dirba.
T6_8 segment has 2 errors. 1 error categorised as an addition . The word <u>visi</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T6_9	As new ways of work emerge, they also come with <u>challenges</u> , for instance in terms of access to labour rights and social protection.	Atsiranda naujų darbo būdų. Tačiau su jais kyla ir naujų <u>problemų</u> – pavyzdžiui, kaip užtikrinti darbo teises ir socialinę apsaugą.
T6_9 segment has 1 error, which is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T6_10	This is why <u>we</u> proposed rules to <u>improve the working conditions in platform work</u> – as <u>we</u> committed to at the start of <u>this Commission’s</u> mandate.	Todėl pasiūlėme <u>naujas</u> taisykles <u>platformų darbuotojams</u> . <u>Ši</u> <u>įsipareigojimą davė</u> dar kadencijos pradžioje.
T6_10 segments has 7 errors. 2 errors are categorised as additions . The words <u>naujas</u> and <u>ši</u> are added. 3 errors are categorised as omissions . 3x(S) The words <u>we</u> , <u>we</u> and <u>this Commission’s</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The phrase <u>įsipareigojimą davė</u> is incorrect. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T6_11	In 2021, over 500 digital platforms were active in the EU <u>offering work</u> to over 28 million people – most of them <u>are self-employed but others are in fact workers</u> .	2021 m. daugiau kaip 500 skaitmeninių platformų veikė ES. <u>Jos siūlė darbą</u> daugiau kaip 28 milijonams žmonių. Dauguma jų dirbo <u>savarankiškai, bet kiti – kaip darbuotojai</u> .
T6_11 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>jos</u> is added. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The phrase <u>siūlė darbą</u> is incorrect. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T6_12	<u>We</u> also set out rules on pay transparency, <u>to make the basic principle that equal work deserves equal pay a reality</u> , no matter whether <u>you</u> are a woman or a man.	Taip pat sukūrėme skaidrumo taisykles <u>dėl</u> darbo užmokesčio. <u>Norime, kad visi gautų</u> vienodą atlygį už tą patį darbą – nesvarbu, vyras ar moteris.
T6_12 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>you</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . (S)		
T6_13	<u>And we</u> introduced a <u>Child Guarantee</u> , <u>so that</u> families in need can <u>afford</u> childcare, <u>and that</u> mothers and fathers are able to <u>both work and have</u> a family.	<u>Įvedėme Vaikų garantiją</u> . Ji padeda vargingoms šeimoms <u>gauti</u> vaikų priežiūros paslaugas. <u>Tai</u> leidžia mamoms ir tėčiams <u>dirbti ir turėti</u> šeimą.
T6_13 segment has 8 errors. 4 errors are categorised as omissions . 4x(S) The words <u>and</u> , <u>we</u> , <u>so that</u> and <u>and that</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as an addition . (S) The word <u>tai</u> is added. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake . The word <u>vaikų</u> should be singular not plural.		
T6_14	Europe needs all <u>of its talent</u> .	Europai reikia visų <u>talentu</u> .

T6_14 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . The words <u>of its</u> are omitted. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation .		
T6_15	<u>We</u> also succeeded <u>in pushing over the line</u> a long-lasting goal: <u>to bring</u> more women in <u>Europe's</u> corporate boardrooms.	Pavyko <u>pasiekti</u> ir seną tikslą – daugiau moterų vadovaujančiose pareigose.
T6_15 segment has 5 errors. 3 errors are categorised as omissions . 3x(S) The words <u>we</u> , <u>to bring</u> and <u>Europe's</u> are omitted. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations . (S)		
T6_16	With the adoption of the 'Women on boards' Directive, which had been stuck for a decade, our Union has now in place a target of 40 % of non-executive directors in listed companies to be women.	Po dešimtmečius trukusių derybų priėmė direktyvą „Moterų dalyvavimas valdybose“. Ji nustato, kad 40 % valdybų narių biržoje kotiruojamose įmonėse turi būti moterys.
T6_17 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The whole sentence is translated inaccurately. 1 error is categorised as a punctuation mistake . The name of the directive should not have quotation marks.		
T6_17	This is good news for women, as it <u>breaks</u> the <u>glass</u> ceiling.	Tai gera naujiena moterims, nes <u>naikina</u> „ <u>stiklines</u> lubas“.
T6_17 segment has 2 errors. 1 error is categorised as a mistranslation . The word <u>breaks</u> is mistranslated. 1 error is categorised as a grammar mistake .		
T6_18	And it <u>is good news for our</u> economy, as <u>companies that embrace diversity</u> are more successful.	Tai taip pat <u>naudinga</u> ekonomikai, nes <u>įvairios komandos</u> yra sėkmingesnės.
T6_18 segment has 3 errors. 2 are categorised as mistranslations . (S) 1 error is categorised as an omission . The word <u>our</u> is omitted. (S)		
T6_19	During this mandate, the Commission <u>also</u> put forward novel initiatives against racism and anti-semitism, but also <u>for</u> LGBTIQ <u>people</u> , individuals with disabilities, and Roma.	Per šią kadenciją Komisija pristatė naujas iniciatyvas prieš rasizmą ir antisemitizmą. Taip pat – <u>už</u> LGBTIQ <u>teises</u> , žmones su negalia ir romų <u>teises</u> .
T6_19 segment has 3 errors. 1 error is categorised as an omission . (S) The word <u>but</u> is omitted. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		
T6_20	<u>We</u> worked for a better <u>Union</u> , where <u>Europeans</u> of all colours, faiths, ages, genders, and sexual orientations <u>can thrive</u> .	Dirbome, kad <u>Europa</u> būtų geresnė <u>visiems</u> – nepriklausomai nuo odos spalvos, tikėjimo, amžiaus, lyties ar seksualinės orientacijos.
T6_20 segment has 4 errors. 2 errors are categorised as omissions . 2x(S) The words <u>we</u> and <u>can thrive</u> are omitted. 2 errors are categorised as mistranslations .		