Linguistic feature	Polish	Examples of L1→L2 transfer
Articles	There are no articles in Polish, so "a" vs. "an" and the distinction between "the" vs. no article can pose difficulty	I have (a) dog and (a) cat. Lack of distinction between "I go to school" (which implies recurrence) vs. "I go to the school" (which implies an occurrence).
Auxiliaries	Auxiliaries are used differently and may pose difficulty; <i>do, have, will</i> are not used as auxiliaries	She <b>(does)</b> not do it.
Negatives	Double negatives exist	
Prepositions	May differ	listening (to) music
Verb tenses	Polish is a morphologically rich language; verb conjugations are very different; there is no progressive or perfect tense	He (is) <b>watch</b> (ing) TV. We (have) <i>live</i> (d) here 5 years.
Word order	Subject-verb-object word order is indeed common, but Polish is more flexible	(He) <b>dog has</b> (has a dog). I yesterday went swimming.

About World Languages. (2009). Individual languages, Polish. Retrieved February 15, 2019 from: <u>http://www.aboutworldlanguages.com/Polish/#stru</u> Stone, G. (2009). Polish. In B. Comrie (Ed.), *The world's major languages* (2nd ed., pp. 348-366). New York: Routledge. Swan, O. (2002) A grammar of contemporary Polish. Bloomington, Indiana: Slavica Publisher.