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Categorization of Languages (for Specific Purposes) in the Light of the Anthropocentric Theory of Human Languages 15
SAMBOR GRUCZA

In my view, the discussion regarding the categorization of languages (for specific purposes) needs to begin with the question on the actual languages for specific purposes, i.e. with the analysis of what actually exists, and not with a traditional question concerning generalizations (abstract beings). This means that the discussion mentioned should start with a question on the ontological status of what is referred to as 'language for specific purposes'. My approach to language reality is based on the anthropocentric theory of human languages. I begin my article with a question which must be raised by every linguist who studies languages for specific purposes, i.e.: How can the subject scope of idiolects for specific purposes be determined in the first place?; or in other words: On what basis can we determine what can and what cannot be included in the scope of the given idiolect for specific purposes? Further: What are the differences between this idiolect for specific purposes and the corresponding basic idiolect of the given person (expert), and what do these idiolects have in common?

In conclusion, languages for specific purposes may be categorized only by comparing the reconstructions of the specified idiolects for specific purposes and by determining the scope of logical intersection of sets of these idiolects, i.e. by creating a given polylect for specific purposes. This means that the categorization of languages for specific purposes consists in creating concrete polylects for specific purposes (logical intersections), sets of idiolects for specific purposes of the specified experts, i.e. in determining common (polylectal) components of the given idiolects for specific purposes

On the Syntax of Russian Specialist Texts 31
ZOFIA CZAPIGA

The article discusses mechanisms of the simple clause semantic structure extensions in Russian specialist texts. Nominalizations, infinitives and participles as implicit predicates arranging and condensing the content of a sentence are described by the author. Accumulation of such forms in specialist texts is an easy way of increasing the semantic capacity of an utterance.

Reflections on the law and its languages 43
BARBARA Z. KIELAR

The nature of the law and its languages is an object of interest to both linguists and lawyers. New vistas seem to open when we study such languages as idiotechnolects and polytechnolects which expand and supplement the standard nationlect to enable people to communicate about the law. In particular, we can redefine the status of the so-called language of the law in which statutes are written. The legal fiction of a rational and

omnipotent legislator speaking his own idiolect must be rejected in the light of bare facts: There is no such person and no such idiolect. Semi-autonomous special lects spoken by competent lawyers and their communities playing a variety of professional roles can be noted in relevant branches of the law.

Metaphorical use of military terms in business communication technolect in Polish and Russian 53
STANISŁAW SZADYKO

What motivates speakers (writers) to describe economic or business activities in terms of armed struggle or in military terms? In the sphere of economics or business, like in armed struggle, there is an element of rivalry. A man, people or communities often turn into opponents.

Striving to reach their goals, they try to defeat their competitor (understood as an adversary, a rival or even an enemy). Both sides of the fight often conduct integrated, intensified, planned, thoroughly thought over and time-limited (i.e. purposeful) offensive operations requiring large forces and financial resources. In the sphere of economics and business certain activities, forces and financial resources (i.e. money, capital, gold), tactical and legal actions may perform the same function as weapon or ammunition in armed struggle. They are used with the aim to defeat the opponent (i.e. the enemy), to attack and defend one's own positions, in other words, they enable people to achieve the set (i.e. planned) business goals.

Descriptive texts and their elements: the complexity of legal and official texts 62
HANNA WADAS-WOŹNY

The translated legal and formal (official) texts refer to various types, and each text category, for instance, a court sentence or manual, etc., is characterized by its distinctive style and a specific language. Therefore, the role of a translator is to aim at maintaining not only the real sense of the translated text but also the language peculiarity of the original version.

Polish and German Legal Language – Didactic Problems of the Translation of Legal Texts 79
MAGDALENA OLPIŃSKA

The article is concerned with the didactic problems of legal language teaching, especially of the teaching of the translation of German legal texts for Polish students. In the first part the main terms for the article, such as „language for specific purposes", „legal language", „didactics of languages for specific purposes", „legal texts" and „translation competence", are discussed. The second part deals with the specific problems of the didactics of German legal language and the translation of German legal texts. The author proposes that the didactic process should be dedicated to the development of various skills by the students, namely: competence in German legal language – legal terminology, specific syntax, stylistic features and structure of legal texts; specific (legal) knowledge that is necessary to understand and analyze legal texts and translation competence, especially the ability to deal with equivalence problems in legal texts.

Formal and functional peculiarities of hedging in medical diagnostic examination reports 93
MARIUSZ GÓRNICZ

This paper is concerned with genre-specific hedging constructions in reports of medical diagnostic examinations in Polish.. Following an overview of hedging in scientific prose and a presentation of salient features of diagnostic examination reports in medicine, the author goes on to list the following differences in the form and function of hedging in this genre: the use of question marks in parentheses to indicate tentative diagnoses, the use of the non-modal noun *evidence* as a shield against the indirect nature of diagnostic images obtained, and the use of personal and impersonal forms of the verb *to find* in free variation despite their ability to emphasise or play down, respectively, the author's commitment to the truth of propositions.

Russian legal texts in view of the translodidactic approach - a research experiment 99
MONIKA PŁUŻYCZKA

The article deals with the didactics of translation from a metho-dological perspective. The latter reveals the crucial role of specialized exercises in the education of translators. It features some examples of such exercises that were prepared by the author and presented in her doctorate thesis in the form of a textbook aimed at teaching the translation of Russian legal texts. The author also points out typical errors made by students while doing such translation exercises and shows how these students assessed the difficulty of particular translational problem.

Fire-fighting (fire precautions) as an example of a discipline described with the formalized specialist vocabulary – the terminological analysis 113
ŁUKASZ KARPIŃSKI

The article presents terminological work carried out on languages for special purposes (LSP) of all disciplines. Fire-fighting (fire precautions) terminology is a good example for analysis as it represents two stylistic variants: formalized legal language and standardized technical language. The article discusses in detail such issues as harmonization, codification, standardization and regulation. These processes allow for the study of hierarchic and associative connection of notions in the language of fire-fighting. The last issue in language analysis is the method for correctness control in definition building.

English for Specific Purposes in NATO Armed Forces 122
MAŁGORZATA GOS

Due to the continuous process of globalisation in the world and also great professional possibilities connected with the expansion of the European Union the demand for learning foreign languages is increasing. That involves not only general language but also language for specific purposes including language of business, technology, science, language for medical purposes, for tourism, etc. In NATO Armed Forces, it is essential to gain the knowledge of the specific language that is used by army, navy and air force staff from many countries during international conflicts and

subsequent peacekeeping missions or international training to work together efficiently, using English as, so called, lingua franca.

However, to use the language as a tool for successful professional career, both within civilian and military services, it is necessary to prove language skills and abilities. Thus, a lot of language examinations assessing language competences at a particular language level or defining candidates' language abilities to perform certain activities or even jobs have appeared on the world market. The most common within the European Union are Cambridge ESOL examinations checking candidates' language abilities at five levels described by the Council of Europe in *the Common European Framework of Reference*. In NATO Armed Forces, language abilities are described on the basis of STANAG 6001 standards introduced by one of the NATO Standardisation Agencies. In the following article, the author presents definitions and an overview of English for Specific Purposes and also deals with military language standards and language proficiency levels based on STANAG 6001 – the standard described by Bureau for International Language Cooperation (BILC) subjected to NATO Standardisation Agency.

Profile of language of stock exchange 131
AGNIESZKA ANDRYCHOWICZ-TROJANOWSKA

The article (based on PhD thesis "*Parametryczna analiza tekstu specjalistycznego jako nośnika wiedzy zawodowej (na materiale terminologii giełdowej)*") is devoted to the English and Polish language of stock exchange as the example of the language for specific purposes (LSP). The stock exchange language is presented in relation to some texts which are divided into three main categories: written texts (formal, informal), spoken texts (formal, informal) and non-verbal communication. The most interesting and typical language aspects of this LSP are briefly analyzed, i.e. abbreviations, stock exchange terms, phraseological units/expressions and metaphor, all followed by the examples, both English and Polish.

The Russian language of business communication in Poland – the outline of problems 146
NATALIA KRENSKA

The article presents the review of university and directions of studies which realize the teaching of Russian language of business.

Do dialect languages for special purposes exist? A discussion within the example of Danube Swabian dialects 156
REINHOLD UTRI

It is not to answer to the question whether dialects have already developed so far that we can speak about the creation of languages for special purposes. Not all characteristics (structure, style) of languages for special purposes can be found in dialects. In spite of the fact that there are many words of German origin that entered the language spoken in the region of the settlement of the Danube Swabians (Hungary, Croatia, Rumania), the analysis of the dialect words show that a certain part of them is part of the general dialect language or even the non-dialect language. That's why the big majority of dialect terms can be understood

by laypeople (non-experts). This criteria of understandability would be a better criteria to analyze all the languages for special purposes.

Barriers and Disruptions to the Process of Business Communication – Part Two 166
JAN ŁOMPIEŚ

The paper examines the sender's role in generating communication failures in business. Among the underlying factors discussed are the sender's social role, his attitude, personality and physical traits. The author looks into the sender's common errors and faulty behaviour leading to the communication breakdown. The article also considers the Big Five Personality Traits, neuroticism and extraversion in particular, with special regard to their impact on successful or unsuccessful business communication. Finally, the author points to the role of the sender's multidimensional competence in the communication process and lists the specific competences which may prove useful to a business.

Eristic techniques in political disputes 180
ANNA WALCZAK

Realities of politics substantially differ from the realities of everyday life. Exceptional circumstances require the use of exceptional measures. We need to develop appropriate communication techniques to support political activities with appropriate language skills. This article aims at understanding the laws governing the language of politics as well as facilitating the understanding the content of political statements that reach us every day in various situations.

Short Characteristic of Languages for Special Purposes 188
AGNIESZKA SAWICKA

The essay hereby elaborates the topic of Languages for Special Purposes (LSP). At the beginning it defines LSP by comparing it with LGP (Language for General Purposes) and showing the place LSPs take in the language hierarchy. It also depicts two concepts standing behind the term „LSP" by defining what an idiolect and polilect are. Showing the differences between LSP and LGP provided an opportunity to describe the lexicon of professional languages and the means of its systematization provided by lexicographers who defined a „term" and „terminological dictionary". Finally, the definition, division and characteristic features of LSP are presented leading towards the summary of this article.

Corporate culture - language aspects 199
ORHAN WASILEWSKI

C*orporate (business) culture* falls into the wider category of *organizational culture*. Still, the latter one lucks its distinctive and recognizable traits for practically any aspect of culture is based on some form of organization of the society or a concept. So far corporate culture has been presented and analyzed chiefly from the aspects of working knowledge of corporate management, marketing and utilitarian psychology. Such approaches were frequently lucking the deeper

sociological insight, not to speak of the wide anthropological perspective.

The article attempts to cover range of manifestations of human organization driven by group shared fiscal motives. It goes back beyond the time and place when and where the term *corporate culture* officially came into the existence. It covers much wider historic and geographic fields than the modern office and factory "working environment", still bearing in mind that they remain the nucleus of the topic.

The discourse is basically divided into two parts: essential professiolect – both terms and phenomena demarking the activities and the relations in corporate culture as it is commonly comprehended. The other part, contextual, yet not lesser, more sociologically oriented, presents wide multiple aspect of corporate culture. Contrary to what can be found in business, grassroots, consumeroriented literature (enthusiasm as a must) the text presents both aspects of the area. One, the perceptible bright side, and the other one, latent, posing danger to society in general.

Reflection of financial crisis in the German press language (as exemplified by German newspapers) 218
IZABELA KUJAWA

The article is both a review and an attempt of typology of newspaper expressions used with reference to the economic crisis. The author's discussion and conclusions are based on the articles published in *Die Zeit* and *Das Bild*.

Global Village Dialect or Uniqueness of email Corporate Communication 227
JUSTYNA KUKLASIŃSKA

During the past ten to fifteen years, along with the accelerating pace of societal and social change, the operating environment of business has undergone fundamental alteration. The forces behind that change are firstly, the massive changes in technology, secondly, the move towards globalization and thirdly the constantly intensifying competition. All this has naturally affected organizational structures and professional roles; both are more complex and more flexible. These revolutionary organizational, professional and technological developments have rapidly affected business communication practices and channels. What matters is the particular situation in which the particular business professional has to act. The main aim of this paper is to characterize email discourse in English in present-day business situations in corporations. As the framework for the present study is used the notion of genre defined by Swales and Yates&Orlikowski who classify texts on the basis of shared communicative purpose.

Linguistic features of specialization in the texts concerning the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 246
ANNA BAJEROWSKA

The author aims to analyse the linguistic features of specialization in the texts related to the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and published in the two Polish newspapers

Gazeta Wyborcza and *Rzeczpospolita*. Particular attention is given to the hypothesis whether and to what extent the terms, specialist expressions and their frequency in the texts are indicative of a degree to which these texts might be regarded as a reliable source of information. Underlying these deliberations are theoretical principles of the relativist theory of language, the theory of term and the theory of language for special purposes.