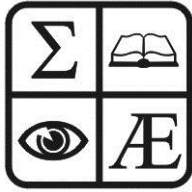


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TOM VII

**Languages
for Special Purposes
- a Tool of Modern Science**

Warszawa 2014



Recenzent	- dr hab. Roman Hajczuk
Redaktor naczelny	- dr Łukasz Karpiński
Sekretarz redakcji	- mgr Wojciech Drajerczak
Rada Programowa	- prof. dr hab. Barbara Z. Kielar prof. dr hab. Jerzy Lukszyn prof. dr hab. Zenon Weigt prof. dr hab. Wanda Zmarzer prof. dr hab. Aleksandr W. Zubow (Mińsk)
Redaktorzy językowi	- dr hab. Krzysztof Fordoński dr Dorota Muszyńska-Wolny dr Piotr Michałowski
Redaktorzy tomu	- dr Łukasz Karpiński - dr Mieczysław Nasiadka
Adres redakcji	- Instytut Kulturologii i Lingwistyki Antropocentrycznej WLS UW (od X.2014 Instytut Komunikacji Specjalistycznej i Interkulturowej) 02-678 Warszawa, ul. Szturmowa 4 tel. 22 55 34 200 e-mail: ks.kjs@uw.edu.pl
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ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL DICTIONARIES PREPARED AS
PART OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS AT FACULTY OF
APPLIED LINGUISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW
AGNIESZKA RZEPKOWSKA

31

The paper elaborates on the results of analysis of special-purpose dictionaries prepared as part of doctoral dissertations at the Faculty of Applied Linguistics, the University of Warsaw, which pay special attention to the efficiency of presenting terminological data. The study comprises eight doctoral dissertations suggesting a range of terminographic solutions adjusted to individual terminological lexicons or dictionary purposes. Apart from the analysis of each dictionary, comments are made on the applicability of chosen tools in the development of interdisciplinary specialised dictionaries (ISD). Additionally, having recorded the publication dates of individual theses under analysis, worth noting is the fact that the issue of constructing terminological dictionaries tailored to individual users' needs has recently become popular as before the year 2005 no similar doctoral dissertations had been found at the Faculty. Considering the above as well as other terminological research conducted at the Faculty the outcome of which can be evaluated in numerous publications, we can be talking about the foundations of a new school of terminology being laid at the University of Warsaw.

THE EVOLUTION OF DATABASES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE
OF LINGUISTIC CONSTRUCTIVISM
ŁUKASZ KARPİŃSKI

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This article aims at showing some information concerning modern lexicographical process. The process of compiling contemporary dictionaries cannot be any longer defined from the perspective of traditional publishing tasks. Nowadays, the autor of dictionary must define a conceptual database and perform a broadly defined harmonization of data. The next step of planning consists of an appropriate selection of elements for the dictionary microstructure; namely, the following questions have to be answered: will the elements to be registered remain specific for either a language, encyclopaedic, academic, or terminological dictionary; what will be the volume and type of the lexicon and finally, how many entries approximately will it include?

The next part of the article offers some information about terminographic praxeology, terminographic engeneering, and terminographic system, which can be divided into eight fundamental stages.

The last part of the article presents a model of language communication event as a part of universal communicative system.

COMPILING A CORPUS FOR TERMINOGRAPHIC PURPOSES ... 71
MAREK ŁUKASIK

This article aimed to bring to light some of the fundamental issues connected with the compilation of specialised corpora for terminographic use.

At the first time the author pays attention to a corpus revolution in lexicography and two approaches to using corpora in dictionary making, namely corpus-based lexicography and corpus-driven lexicography. Next, the autor presented some informations about corpus compilation, e.g. choice of text, size matters of corpus and representation.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTING A BILINGUAL BRANCH
TERMINOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF FINANCE AND TRADE 84
PIOTR MICHAŁOWSKI

The article aims to present the ideas concerning the microstructure of a bilingual branch terminological dictionary and some basic terminographic principles. The second part of the article describes the microstructure of a bilingual dictionary (a thesaurus) of finance and trade terminology including its two versions (basic and extended) recommended by the author. The extended version of this microstructure is enriched with some additional elements of linguistic description that can be found useful for teaching purposes.

RECURRENT MULTI-WORD SEQUENCES. TERMINOLOGICAL
BUNDLES IN A CORPUS OF TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION OF
NETWORK TECHNOLOGIES 96
MAREK WEBER

The goal of the article is to perform lexical analysis of 4-word terminological bundles identified in the corpus of 106 texts totaling 725418 running words from the area of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) pertaining to network systems. Network technologies are indispensable in the domain of ICT as they govern communication and data transmission between devices in a network. The texts under scrutiny cover a wide range of topics relating to network systems.

The list of 4-word bundles was created by means of the software application WordSmith Tools v. 5.0. The following cut-off criteria were established in the analysis: a minimum frequency of occurrence of 20 times per million words and in at least 5 texts. After applying the cut-off points 261 different bundles were identified in the corpus. The total number of bundles found in the whole corpus was equal to 7516.

The results analysed in the work show considerable terminological density which could be explained by the highly specialized nature of the texts in the corpus.

THE POLISH-RUSSIAN PARALLEL CORPORA IN TEACHING OF A TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TEXT	111
<i>MAGDALENA KURATCZYK</i>	

In the article the usefulness of two new parallel corpora with Russian and Polish in teaching of the special texts translation is discussed. The author demonstrates that the overall variety of Russian language (both the vocabulary and the syntax structures) which Poles have been taught as well as language's resources used in Polish-Russian literary translation do not automatically move into the area of special texts. The examples are taken from parallel corpora: it is the translation of *The Criminal Code of the Republic of Poland* (1997) and, for comparison, literary translations.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION CLASS – POPULAR (MIS)CONCEPTIONS AS REFLECTED IN STUDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRES	129
<i>ANNA FORNALCZYK</i>	

The article presents a result of workshop which was conducted in the framework of Warsaw Science Festival at the Faculty of Applied Linguistics in September 2013. The second group polled were last year BA and MA students of the School of English at the Academy of Social Sciences (Społeczna Akademia Nauk), and MA first-year students from the Institute of Applied Linguistics (University of Warsaw). The poll was concerned with translation of children's literature, the personal experience of the students during their work on such texts, as well as the image of translator. The results of the poll are discussed in the context of contemporary research in translated literature for children. The most important conclusion of the poll is that the academy should pay more attention to this specific field of translation studies e.g. by creating specific academic courses.

LEGAL ENGLISH – PRONUNCIATION TRAPS	147
<i>MONIKA KONERT-PANEK</i>	

The aim of the present paper is an analysis of the most common types of problems concerning the pronunciation of English legal terms as well as indicating the sources of such problems. The reasons of difficulties in learning the phonetics of a foreign language may vary, they may be of physiological (problems with articulation, speech impediments), psychological (lack of motivation, shyness), or sociological (willingness to retain an accent as an element of identity) origin. Further influences are:

interference, erroneous influence of spelling on pronunciation, and variety of accents of a foreign language. In the discussed case of language for special purposes numerous words of foreign origin, acronyms, as well as complex rules concerning word stress are the sources of additional problems. The paper presents terms representative for the discussed problems with transcription of both the correct pronunciation and of the most common errors followed by a commentary, indicating the sources of the issue.

**THE ROLE OF EQUIVALENCE AND TERMINOLOGICAL
DICTIONARIES IN TRANSLATING MEDICAL TEXTS**

157

PAWEŁ DĄBROWSKI

Thanks to greater cooperation of specialists from various branches of medicine, the fields can develop more effectively. Medical specialists are often put before the necessity of translating professional texts. Their translation competence as well as the competence of professional translators is put to the test whilst they try to achieve possibly maximum equivalence of the texts. The article briefly examines the notion of equivalence from the point of view of medical texts, points out the terminological dictionary as one of the key tools in achieving sufficiently equivalent translations of specialists texts, and suggests creating a thesaurus comprising the most representative terminology from the field of occupational medicine, which is becoming increasingly relevant according to current trends in medical research.

THE ART OF TRANSLATION AND THE ART OF EDITING

167

KRZYSZTOF FORDOŃSKI

The article presents various issues connected with the cooperation of literary translators and their editors in the process of publication of translations of literary works. The issue is discussed mostly within the frame of reference of Polish publishing market of the recent decades although the conclusions are intended as general. The author proposes a list of qualities which should be expected from a good editor of literary translations. The issue of training editors specializing in working with translators is discussed as well, although the author stresses the importance of practice over theoretical education, available on a rather limited scale in Poland. Further part of the article warns against possible dangers resulting from editors' lack of competence. The importance of "peer edition" is also stressed as an important stage in the process of translation.

WHAT ARE SECURITIES?

174

AGNIESZKA KLEJNOWSKA

The article presents the following securities and derivatives: stocks, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, ADR, mortgage-backed

securities, bill of lading, warehouse certificate, term contracts (forward, futures), options. The author characterizes individual securities and gives equivalents in both English and Polish to Russian terms, that are the most crucial in the article. These terms may be used to establish the terminological minimum of securities.

PROTO-SLAVIC “*TORT*”. EAST SLAVIC PLEOPHONY AND
SELECTED CONCEPTS OF RUSSIAN GRAMMAR AND ORTHO-
GRAPHY IN THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF RUSSIAN AND
POLISH LANGUAGES.

191

GRAŻYNA MAŃKOWSKA, DOROTA MUSZYŃSKA-WOLNY

This article discusses three challenges of Russian and Polish grammar that often lay behind the reasons of linguistic errors made by Polish learners of Russian:

- Pleophony (Proto-Slavic “*tort*”),
- “*n*” in 3rd person pronouns,
- Animacy of nouns.

Specific examples of these concepts are described and presented with historical background of Russian and Polish languages - members of the Slavic languages family with a common ancestor, the Proto-Slavic language.

The article also mentions the importance of Old Church Slavonic in influencing the Russian literary language

DISCURSIVE FUNCTIONS OF NEWSPAPER HEADLINES
JOANNA WASILUK

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One of the most important goals for every journalist is to attract wider audience. To achieve this they try to present their point of view in the most rational and precise manner and, at the same time, in the most accessible and interesting form. Assuming, that headlines are an act of communication we can distinguish their two basic functions: informative and pragmatic. The informative function of the headline is to deliver to the reader the main idea (concept) of the article. The pragmatic function, however, aims to influence the emotional sphere of the reader and induce a specific reaction, a certain behavior. However the headline fulfills also an advertising function, it promotes the content.

The aim of the analysis was to examine the way in which the presented functions are implemented and which of them are most prominent.



PREFACE

Volume 7 of *Komunikacja Specjalistyczna (Communication for Special Purposes)* contains papers touching on a variety of issues that appear especially interesting from the point of view of modern linguists and translators. Among the fields in language research discussed in the papers are languages for special purposes, specialist texts and their translation, lexicography, terminology and terminography, now also with focus on terminology databases and corpus linguistics and their use in the process of (teaching) translation of specialist texts.

It is worth noticing here, on the occasion of issuing its first foreign-language volume, that the series *Komunikacja Specjalistyczna* has already been printed for five years and its first volume appeared in 2009 thanks to the joint effort of the linguists and researchers of the then Katedra Języków Specjalistycznych (Department of Specialized Languages), a unit of the Faculty of Applied Linguistics within the University of Warsaw. Times and things are changing, the name (now Instytut Kulturologii i Lingwistyki Antropocentrycznej/Institute of Anthropocentric Linguistics and Culturology) and the tasks of our department have evolved over the years, but our journal remains steadfast in its mission to popularize the knowledge of and about the language(s) we speak.

This mission manifests itself also in the interest of the editors and authors in events popularizing knowledge and research connected with diverse areas of language such as linguistics (pure and applied), literature and intercultural communication. Bearing in mind this mission, here, like in the previous volume of *Komunikacja Specjalistyczna*, we have the pleasure of inviting you to the 18th Science Festival, which takes place at 55 Dobra Street (Faculty of Applied Linguistics), Warsaw, from 22 to 23 September 2014. The contribution of the Faculty of Applied Linguistics, including the

Institute of Anthropocentric Linguistics and Culturology, comprises talks and meetings with the participants divided into 5 thematic areas:

1. Technology at the service of linguistics
2. It's easy to learn a foreign language
3. About the life of a translator/interpreter
4. Inter-culture
5. Russia in the 21st century

Lukasz Karpiński
Mieczysław Nasiadka