



KOMUNIKACJA SPECJALISTYCZNA

TOM IV

Od terminologii do leksykografii

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**Corpus of Abbreviations from the Point of View of Their Origins
(based on Polish and Russian Languages for Special Purposes) 13***STANISŁAW SZADYKO*

The author divides all abbreviations of contemporary Polish and Russian languages for special purposes that exist on linguistic ground in quantity, into the three following groups: 1. abbreviations borrowed from other languages, e.g. Polish *AAU* (Eng. *AAU*, Amateur Athletic Union – Amatorski Związek Atletyczny USA) – Russian *ААЮ* (Eng. *AAU*, Amateur Athletic Union – Любительский атлетический союз); 2. acronyms-calcs, e.g. German: Bundesrepublik Deutschland → *BRD*, Polish Republika Federalna Niemiec → *RFN*, Russian Федеративная Республика Германии → *ФРГ*; 3. native abbreviations. e.g. Polish *BOR*, *COP*, *Desa*, *GUC*, *GUS*, *IPN*, *KBN*, *KOR*, *PAN*, *PAP*, *Polsat*; Russian: *БАМ*, *боеприпасы*, *вуз*, *ГАЗ*, *ГАИ*, *гороно*, *горфо*, *госстрах*, *иполком*, *КамаЗ*, *колхоз*, *КраЗ*, *медсанбат* and more. The author presents detailed linguistic description of abovementioned acronyms.

Role of Bilingual Dictionary in Intercultural Communication ... 26*SERGEY A. KHVATOV*

The lexicographic (conceptual) equivalence does not always ensure the communicative (semantic) equivalence, which is impossible without taking into account national and cultural specificity. The national conceptualization of the world is shown not only in case of "national colored" lexemes, but also in other situations, in particular, in a case of international words. In this connection seems to be interesting to consider some Polish-Russian lexical parallels showing semantic and cultural distinctions, in particular Polish *publiczny* and Russian *публичный*. As lexicographic equivalents Polish *publiczny* may have four Russian adjectives: *государственный*, *публичный*, *общественный*, *открытый*. The choice of one of them during translation is determined both by tradition and reconsideration of principles of social life in Russia.

**On the Question of an Ideal Dictionary of Acronyms and
Abbreviations 35***STANISŁAW SZADYKO, PIOTR MICHAŁOWSKI*

The article aims to present ideas concerning abbreviations and acronyms as part of specialized vocabulary. The authors present a short outline of the history of abbreviation dictionaries in world languages with special attention to Russian. The other part of the article is description of the model of an ideal dictionary of acronyms and abbreviations suggested by the authors. Such a dictionary is meant as a specific type of terminological dictionary. Terminographic product based on this model would be useful for a wide range of users with diverse level of subject and LSP knowledge. It would be also helpful for teaching purposes.

How one should not write a lexicographic work (terminological dictionary) 53

MIECZYŚLAW NASIADKA

Today, when fast development of science and technology can be observed and contacts between different languages, cultures and professions are becoming more and more easy, there is a growing need for gathering and classifying enormous amounts of knowledge and information. This need is reflected, for instance, in the millions of Internet addresses at which we can find various encyclopaedias and dictionaries. So numerous and easily accessed lexicographic works seem to suggest that it is equally easy to write them. However, their (often) poor quality proves that something quite contrary is the fact and that they are written by amateurs making some basic mistakes while compiling them. Three of such mistakes, connected with the field of lexicographic research, the macro- and microstructure of a dictionary, are described in this article.

The lexical portrait of Russian double-aspects verbs 62

MAGDALENA KURATCZYK

The main purpose of the article is to fix the reasons of heterogeneity of description the Russian double-aspects verbs in the main Russian lexicons. The authoress has focused at this verbs which are characterized as a double-aspects at least in one of the lexicons. The main reasons of the heterogeneity of semantic descriptions are the language's changes and the different source of information (the national Internet corpora and/or own language knowledge and intuition).

The grammar of a specialist lexicon. Selected nouns in Polish ... 73

PIOTR TWARDZISZ

In its theoretical sphere, the article looks at the interplay between grammar and the (specialist) lexicon. In particular, the grammatical character of the lexicon is maintained. From the point of view of cognitive grammar, it is natural to assume a grammatico-lexical continuum without drawing any rigid borderline between the two. To illustrate this issue a selected number of nominal categories have been analyzed. The domains of names of fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, fish and game (animals) have been looked at for their grammatical number in specialist and non-specialist language varieties. Particular attention has been paid to complex relations obtaining between the (specialist/ non-specialist) speaker, grammatical number and the subjective character of the meaning of the nouns in question. The construal of meaning heavily depends on subjective parameters such as vantage point assumed by and perspective imposed by the conceptualizer.

Nonstandard Lexis of Information Technology and Computer Science in the Russian Language 89

ROBERT SZYMULA

The aim of this article is to characterize the language of information technology, which has significantly diversified, both in terms of lexis and

style. The author shows its basic sub-types, varied factors influencing the development of this specialist language and analyses the jargon and terms used by professionals in the field of IT.

The Nature of Specialised Terminology in the Context of Military English 98

MAŁGORZATA GOS

The article deals with the specialised terminology and terminology management and shows how different it is from the vocabulary used in the general language. To present her ideas, the author presents the language of the military used within NATO Armed Forces, as hardly any domain is more occupied by specialised terminology, technical terms, internal jargon, abbreviations, acronyms and symbols than the military.

Some Remarks on the Language of European Integration ... 106

RAFAŁ SZUBERT

This article explores the language perceived as a tool for conveying the information on the global changes and their communication.

The essence of the matter can be captured in the political systems transformation of the European Community countries, as well as their governments, political institutions and within their civil societies.

It is questionable to what degree the content conveyed by the language is an expression of the individual perception of the world and the changes it undergoes, and to what degree it can or should be used to influence the behavioral standards and to create the appropriate attitude.

It seems that the perception of subject matter of the European Union communities multilingualism should be regulated by the rule of the superior function performance in communication. This can be obtained by selection of the fields that should be (due to aims that need to be accomplished) communicated by means of languages that have unified denotation spectra, i.e. those which have alike denotats and relate to alike designats.

Project of a glossary of EU terminology - theoretical approach and examples 118

KRZYSZTOF SZCZUREK

The aim of this article is to present an idea of a multilingual glossary of EU-specific terminology. Unlike the existing publications on this subject, this glossary is planned to be a systematic record of EU terminology, divided into subject fields and taking into account specific concepts coined within this supranational organisation. The article outlines typical problems related to the use of correct terms, points out the weaknesses of the existing glossaries and makes an attempt to delimit EU-specific terminology. Furthermore, the composition of the corpus has been proposed along with a tentative structure of the entry, illustrated by an example. Finally, the linguistic dimension of the terminology translation process and its possible consequences for term formation in the target language have been highlighted in the context of the pre-dominance of French and English in the field of the European Union and international relations in general.

Vocabulary in the medical terminology in the German and the Dutch languages	128
<i>EWA MAJEWSKA</i>	

The article offers a practical comparative analysis of medical terminology in German and Dutch. The author presents the history of the genesis and development of medical terminology, and moves to on to list German prefixes and suffixes and their Dutch counterparts, this part of the article is complemented by examples. The author claims that both German and Dutch terminology consist largely of loanwords from Latin and Greek. Numerous terms have both in German and Dutch largely identical forms which differ only slightly in form and spelling.

Some Characteristic features of the specialist language of Christian theology	139
<i>REINHOLD UTRI</i>	

In this essay the author gives a short description of the development of the languages for special purposes. As the topic of this essay stresses on Christian theology, examples of people are given who are well-known for their theological texts. Further, characteristic elements of the texts of Christian theologians are analyzed and described. Those show the reasons why these texts create a separate special purpose language.

Type of knowledge and terminological dictionary	148
<i>PIOTR MICHAŁOWSKI</i>	

The article presents an analysis of terminological lexicon of chemistry, which is a concrete field of professional knowledge. The terminological lexicon was analysed in terms of:

1. onomasiological structure,
2. type of semantic grid,
3. type of terminological system.

The goal of the study was to outline the structure of the lexicon of chemistry and to identify its terminographical implications. The analysis was used to introduce a model of an ideal branch terminological dictionary of chemistry including 2 versions (basic and extended) of a micro-thesaurus.

The discourse of the politics and the politics of the discourse ...	168
<i>IZABELLA KUJAWA</i>	

The article presents a political discourse, exactly his strategies which are finding application in media transmissions, also in the press being a source of knowledge on the world.

Lexical-semantic characteristics of names of Russian tourist agencies	183
<i>LUBOV GONCHAROVA</i>	

From the point of view of marketing a proper name is a key element which can directly influence the commercial standing of a company. An

appropriate proper name evokes positive reactions and increases the turnover of a company while an inappropriate one may have a negative influence on the activities and success of a company.

The article presents typology of names of Russian tourist agencies based on an analysis of 260 such names. It also provides a detailed characteristic of each group which emerged from the analysis.

Comparative Analysis of Verb "wiedzieć" and "znać" in Polish and Russian Languages 193

LUDMIŁA WITKOWSKA

The paper discusses comparative analysis of two words "wiedzieć" and "znać" in Polish and Russian languages.

In present times comparative analysis is a key tool in both theory and practice in interpretation of foreign languages. Its main role is determination of convergences and divergences between two or more languages. Such an analysis is particularly complex when dealing with semantically close words. In order to illustrate this problem the author takes into consideration the above mentioned Polish words to which only one verbal equivalent is referred to in Russian language.

The article describes in details in exhaustive manner numerous general and specific situational examples of utilization of the two discussed words which has been accompanied by corresponding examples used in Russian.

Acronyms and Abbreviations in the Specialist Language of Regulations Describing Business Transactions 200

SYLWIA TYSZKA

The article presents spelling rules of abbreviations and acronyms used in regulations referring to business transactions in Polish, English and Russian.

Austrian Legal Language from the Translator's Perspective 212

ARTUR DARIUSZ KUBACKI

The aim of the article is to describe the specific character of the Austrian legal language. Its specificity is visible on many linguistic planes, for example in the area of morphology, lexis, pragmatics and orthography, as evidenced by a linguistic analysis of an inheritance document issued in Austria. However, the knowledge gained by German language students at university about the German language spoken in Austria is not sufficient to translate Austrian legal documents. That is why all the tools which facilitate the translation of the Austrian variety of the German language, such as dictionaries of austriacisms, Austrian parallel texts and glossaries of the Austrian legal, economic and administrative language, are particularly important.

Legal Terminology from a Terminographic Perspective 225

TOMASZ BORKOWSKI

The article presents the pivotal prerequisites and methodological aspects concerning the creation of a model of a Polish-English contrastive

thesaurus of legal terminology concerning legal regulations on electronic signature in a harmonistic context of law-formulation within the European Union. The structure of the model is based on an optimum transposition of: a) the specificity of legal terminology – especially the taking into account of two dimensions of its meaning: the normative one and the lexical (systemic) one – and: b) the potential variability of the contents of Polish and Community legal norms, into a macro- and microstructure of the thesaurus. An example of a descriptor-entry is attached to the article.

Selected Problems of Insurance Terminology Translation 239

ALEKSANDRA WASZCZUK-ZIN

The paper deals with selected problems which appear while translating insurance terminology into English or Polish. The author presents a brief outline of the most typical translation errors and gives concrete examples taken from authentic insurance text. The main aim of the article is to help LSP translators to cope with particular translation difficulties.

A review of terminological works on the example of the language for specific purposes of fire-fighting 245

LUKASZ KARPIŃSKI

The article deals with all types of the terminological works which are related to any language for specific purposes.

Fire-fighting terminology offers appropriate material for analysis as it represents a number of different stylistic variants such as formalized legal language, standardised technical language, and terminology of operation firemen. In the present article, the autor presents in detail such issues as harmonisation, codification, normalisation, regulation, unification, etc. providing practical examples.

Plain English in legislation – implications for translators of legal texts - the case of the Australian Income Tax Assessment Act 257

WERONIKA SOBITA

The article deals with new developments in the area of form and language of legislation, with special emphasis on the implementation of *plain English* standards and the impact of those changes on translators' work. The text starts with a brief overview of the *plain English* concept, while the core part of the article focuses on the case of the Australian *Income Tax Assessment Act* and solutions used in that text in the context of introducing and defining terminology. The new approach to introducing terminology is presented on the basis of several extracts from the Act which are analysed from the perspective of tasks which a target reader must perform in order to understand a specific legal norm and from the perspective of compliance with *plain English* rules. The author attempts to answer the question whether those changes are indeed beneficial to the target reader. The final part of the article contains a brief discussion of consequences of this new approach in legal drafting for translators working in Polish-English and English-Polish language pairs.