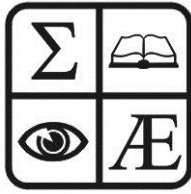


KOMUNIKACJA SPECJALISTYCZNA

TOM V

**Terminologia
-
komunikacja
-
translacja**

Warszawa 2012



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National terminology centre – challenges and tasks (following the example of The Swedish Centre for Terminology) 13

MARTA MAŁACHOWICZ

The article aims to present terminology work at a national terminology centre as well as important prerequisites for, challenges and threats to it. It is based on the example of the Swedish Centre for Terminology (TNC), visited by the author thanks to the post-doctoral fellowship awarded within the project “The Modern University – a comprehensive support system for doctoral students and teaching staff of the University of Warsaw“, co-financed by the European Social Fund under the Human Capital Operational Programme. In the first part, general information on terminology work is summarized. In the second part, the Swedish way of terminology work is presented. Finally, in the third part, there is information on the projects that has been carried out by the centre.

Communication Semantics and Parametric Machine Record of Text: Pantext 2.0 21

ŁUKASZ KARPINŃSKI

The computational power of contemporary computers allows us to record human speech, collect data, sort it, analyze and process, as well as sort out data for machine translation. The pace of development of computer technologies should make it possible to combine the elements listed above into a coherent system very soon. The present paper offers a project of parametric text description which could e.g. increase efficiency of machine translators. The introductory analysis before the translation process proper will allow to recognize stylistics of a given text, its emotional qualities and indicate numeric range for other parameters. The project is carried out with the use of own software.

Polish Pharmaceutical Law Vocabulary as Subject of Terminological Construct Creation 33

WIOLETTA MELA

This article is an attempt to describe legal terminology in general terms as well as to differentiate between categories of legal words contained in Polish legal texts concerning pharmaceutical law. It has been commonly acknowledged that each language for special purposes is based on natural language, so in a broad sense its lexicon consists of both general and specialist vocabulary. Specifically, terminology – meaning a collection of terms – is considered to be the most distinctive feature of specialised languages. The author aims to show that legal terminology, when viewed from various angles, is not homogenous in terms of types of specialized words. The notion of ‘terminologization’ deserves special attention in this context. In view of the above, classes of words such as hypoterms,

theoretical terms and nomens have been identified as being the most characteristic for legal texts concerning pharmaceutical law and their linguistic description has been given. The aim of such differentiation is, amongst others, to support the process of constructing a modern dictionary of legal terms.

**On Acquiring Translation-Related Specialist Knowledge:
Białowieża Forest in a German Terminological Description 40**

ELŻBIETA PLEWA

The present paper is concerned with acquiring translation-related specialist knowledge by a translator when preparing to a translation task. The author discusses the significance of the translator's professional knowledge as to the subject matter of the performed translation. The view that having such knowledge is necessary is also represented by leading translatoologists, whose opinions are quoted herein. The paper discusses practical means of acquiring such knowledge on the basis of a selected example, that is Białowieża Forest. The presented reasoning leads to the conclusion that specialist knowledge is an indispensable element of a professional translator's skills and technique, and has a considerable positive influence on the quality of the performed translation.

**Modern advertising. Qualification of the distinctive
characteristics of its languages 46**

MATEUSZ MĘKARSKI

This article undertakes the topic of languages for specific purposes of modern advertising in Poland, with particular focus on the ongoing process of internationalization of those languages through an ever increasing number of English borrowings implementation. The research conducted in forming the presented results and opinions is based on the analysis of separate extracts from five articles published in editions of ProKreacja – advertising and modern media magazines.

Additionally, the text comprises an introduction to concepts of general language and language for specific purposes aiding the formation of the general outlook on the subject matter. Following, is a brief presentation of most commonly used modern advertising tools with an overview of selected distinguishable approaches and policies determining the course of the modern advertising business in general.

**Terminologisation of general purpose language on the
basis of Uniwersalny słownik języka polskiego (edited by
S. Dubisz, Warsaw 2008) 56**

MAGDALENA POTENTAS

The article is focused on the problem of using the linguistic units of language for special purposes in the lexis of Polish language.

Different reasons such as: rapid economical development, widespread of information and various forms of changes, influence on the new terminology formation, which at the same way becomes a part of the general purpose language. In the article was analysed the medical terminology. The author takes into consideration dynamics of the terminologisation process,

range of the specialized words used in the Polish language, reasons of borrowing such words from medicine vocabulary and the source of the new linguistic units.

On borrowings from securities terminology 68

MARTYNA KLEJNOWSKA

The article presents: the term borrowing, reasons for borrowings in Russian language, characteristic features of borrowings and borrowed words from Russian securities terminology according to the language they were borrowed from. 55 borrowings were analysed in the article and most of them were borrowed from Latin and English.

Strategy of Written Translation of Acronyms 76

STANISŁAW SZADYKO

The present publication discusses three ways of translating Polish abbreviations into Russian: a) translation of abbreviation which results in the creation of an appropriate acronym in Russian e.g. AMA > American Marketing Association) = AAM > Американская ассоциация по маркетингу; b) maintaining the original form in translating text. The process make take place with or without transliteration e.g.: GATS > General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade WTO = ГАТС > Генеральное соглашение по торговле услугами ВТО; c) translation of an acronym which results in the creation of a phrase in the target language e.g.: БСП > Банк содействия приватизации = Bank Wspierania Prywatyzacji.

Text in Translation Theory as Instrument of Understanding and a Written Document 86

HANNA WADAS-WOŹNY

Translation theory and text linguistics have much in common. First of all, translation theory takes into account some important characteristics of texts, such as marking the beginning and end of the text, identification and prioritization of participants and events, methods of marking the author's influence and determining the degree of impact he has on the reported occurrences, identification of space-time relations through chosen word order, and others.

Translation of Russian and Polish court texts (examples based on criminal and civil law) 99

LUDMIŁA WITKOWSKA

The present article present the chosen cases of the translation of legal and legal texts according to the present subjects:

- who, when and where prepares law suits texts?
- who will be the recipient of the translation of writing?
- how should you translate names in court texts?

Types of concise texts for the purposes of teaching LSP	109
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BOŻENA ZAGÓRSKA

The article discusses the special problems of text condensation. In the specialist fields of communications is constantly increasing need for secondary editing of texts, returning in a concise form relevant information of the original text, which facilitates the perception of valuable information without the need for a thorough analysis of the original, streamlines and simplifies the process of communication and dissemination of expertise. Condensation is the perfect text processing skills based on the original basic operations of thinking - analysis and synthesis. The most widespread condensed texts include reports, summaries, various types of resumes, notes, outlines, reports, summaries, generalizations, etc. In modern language pedagogy, such texts are treated as a condensed form of translation from the original language into the target language. The article discusses the steps of condensing the text and the linguistic means by which this objective is achieved.

Dialogue as a Variety of Oral Communication and Its Use in the Teaching of Russian Business Language	136
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NATALIA KRENSKA

In the process of teaching with the use of “active learning” strategies, especially at an early stage, it is important to develop appropriate habits and language skills resulting in communicative competence of the learners in basic informal day-to-day communication patterns, and also, to some extent, in formal communication.

Cooperation of the learners becomes the key principle here, which increases the importance of dialogue in the process of learning and teaching.

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ŁUKASZ PIWKO

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HANNA WADAS-WOŹNY

Translation of text is associated with strict linguistic and cultural limitations, which hinder, but also challenge the translator. Continuous pursuit of excellence in expressing the meaning and sense during transition from one language to another, is a key factor in developing professionalism, competence.

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ELŻBIETA DANUTA LESIAK-BIELAWSKA

During the last thirty years, we have witnessed considerable progress in the area of second/foreign language learner strategies. Researchers’ interest in the issue has resulted from their conviction that strategies constitute a variable

which significantly seems to affect the rate and success of second/foreign language acquisition. Numerous investigations carried out in this field have also provided some insight into a wide range of factors determining the choice of strategies employed by individual learners. One of them is personality.

The article presents some considerations concerning personality-related variables which – as can be concluded on the basis of available research – exert a substantial influence on strategies employed by learners and their success in second/foreign language acquisition. However, the emerging picture is not completely unequivocal. It does not imply a direct relationship between personality traits and strategies set in motion by the individual learner. The use of concrete strategies appears to be the result of an interaction between personality, educational context, language assignment at hand, as well as many individual factors which account for a specific cognitive profile of an individual learner.

Some Remarks on Language for Special Purposes 189
BOŻENA ZAGÓRSKA

The article succinctly describes current linguistic developments within the field of language for specific purposes, focusing on the issues of specialised terminology. The material presented has been prepared on the basis of a wide scope of secondary sources

The fundamental categories of time and space and their reflection in Russian and English languages 204
ANNA VOROBYOVA

This article is a part from research about the time and space aspects of comparative learning and teaching of foreign languages. The author suggests that the aspects are the main point in the learning of a language and its culture, and its grammar reflects a national perception of time and space. This article investigates the space aspect

Strategies of processing foreign language texts and their efficacy 209
ELŻBIETA DANUTA LESIAK-BIELAWSKA

The article presents an overview of research findings on reading strategies in English as a foreign/second language. First, it looks at the studies exploring the influence of individual strategies on comprehension of foreign/second language texts. Then it moves on to summarize the results of the studies investigating reading strategies employed by more and less successful readers in English as a foreign/second language. Its conclusion is an attempt at suggesting educationally related applications of the research findings discussed.

Tips on Teaching LSP 219
AGNIESZKA NATALIA RYBIŃSKA

Teaching languages for specific purposes as foreign languages should be done in an eclectic style. It is a constantly developing process of improvement as knowledge connected with professional issues relentlessly evolves.

From Text to Discourse (Theories of Discourse in Germany at the Turn of the 21st Century) 225

IZABELLA KUJAWA

The term 'discourse' is variously defined in scholarly works. This variety and ambiguity lead to generalisations. This situation forces scholars to define discourse continuously, each time taking into consideration specific qualities of an analysis, its aim and context. The articles discusses such issues as: etymology of the concept of discourse and variety of its usages (both scholarly and non-scholarly). The articles closes with a presentation of concepts form text linguistics and discourse linguistics.

Discourse in e-communication - three perspectives 232

JUSTYNA KUKLASIŃSKA

The present paper discusses the issue of discourse in Internet communication on the example of texts of e-mails used by managers in corporations. The theses presented in the paper concern discourse as a genre (Why do people create discourse in the particular way and how is it possible?), discourse as text (What lexicogrammatic qualities are fuctionally characteristic?) and discourse as social action (In what way discourse is limited by social action, people, social structures?).

The significance of cultural competence and social abilities in intercultural communication in the stabilization operation in the Republic of Iraq 250

ADAM SZYNAL

The paper discusses the role of cultural competence and social abilities in intercultural communication. However, the communication in question is carried out in unusual social context, namely during the military operation in Iraq. A short characteristic of the Iraqi culture allows to understand the sociological and cultural differences between the national culture of the Polish troops and the cultural background of Iraq. The author concentrates on these aspects of cultural and social training which might have been useful for the soldiers and contrasts them with the findings of sociological research on that matter.

The Internet as a Hypermedium and Its Culturological Aspects 261

ORHAN WASILEWSKI

The Internet is an information network based on group communication. Due to the interactive character of connections it is a perfect physical and virtual reflection of the network of culturological linguistics and culture as such, as well as the network of lexical, semantic, factual, and logical connections.

The Internet is a good example of transfer from civilization to culture - from an elite military invention to a multifunctional phenomenon of egalitarian, global culture. The paper discusses selected cultural, linguistic and lexicographic aspects of the development of the network.



Dziękując za dotychczasowe słowa poparcia i uznania oraz okazane nam zaufanie, z zadowoleniem odnotowujemy, iż „Komunikacja Specjalistyczna” staje się czasopismem ponadregionalnym, rozpoznawalnym poza kręgiem lingwistów. Staramy się, aby z każdym rokiem czasopismo czyniło kolejne postępy, stając się forum wymiany myśli naukowej w zakresie szeroko pojętych języków i komunikacji specjalistycznej.

Ł. K.