

19th European Symposium on



Languages for Special Purposes

**Languages for Special Purposes in a
Multilingual, Transcultural World**

Book of Abstracts



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UNESCO Chair in Multilingual,
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**The 19th European Symposium on Languages for
Special Purposes**

**“Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual,
Transcultural World”**

Book of Abstracts

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Editors: Gerhard Budin / John Humbley / Christer Laurén / Vesna Lušicky

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Dear Participants,

On behalf of the Organizing and Scientific Committees, we are pleased to welcome you to the 19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes. The theme of this year's Symposium is "Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World". We are very honored that the Symposium is being held in Vienna for the second time.

We are delighted to have as our keynote speakers Professor Jan Engberg of the University of Aarhus, Professor Dardo de Vecchi of the Kedge Business School/University Paris Denis Diderot, and Professor Marie J. Myers of Queen's University.

The scientific program is rather dense and diverse, offering a considerable variety of topics covered. The program is split in nine oral sections: corpus-studies for LSP practice and research; domain-specific languages; LSP in specific languages, countries, regions of the world; LSP teaching and training; multilingualism, language policies, and socio-cultural issues of LSPs; professional communication; specialized translation; terminologies in theory and practice; and the theoretical and methodological issues of the LSP research. Besides, there are two associated sessions that run in parallel with the Symposium: the IITF-colloquium and the LISE-track. The Forum for Early-Stage Researchers provides a valuable opportunity for discussion and exchange of ideas and experiences.

We are grateful that the event is held under the patronage of UNESCO and we would like to express our gratitude to the Austrian Commission for UNESCO for their support. In particular we would like to thank the Scientific Committee for their thorough and timely reviewing. We would like to extend our thanks to the members of the editorial board of the journal *Fachsprache* for their active participation in the Forum for Early-Stage Researchers. Recognition should go to the members of the Organizing Committee who have all worked extremely hard to provide a valuable program and enjoyable social activities.

We would like to welcome you at the University of Vienna and to thank you for participating. We hope you find this Symposium both interesting and stimulating and that you enjoy meeting up with old friends and making new contacts.

Gerhard Budin and Vesna Lušicky

LSP Studies As a Quest For Meso-Level Regularities - The Example of Knowledge and Meaning

Engberg, Jan

Aarhus University, DK

Since at least the last half of the 1990s the field of studies of LSP has been influenced by what has been termed a cognitive amendment (Baumann 1997; Roelcke 2010). It was an amendment and not an actual cognitive turn, as the cognitive view is seen as complementing rather than substituting previous approaches (Engberg 2012). However, the cognitive supplement introduced an alternative focus in LSP research: The focus upon the influence of the cognition of individual experts on the stability and change of specialised conceptual meaning (Engberg 2007). By looking at the specialised knowledge underlying LSP communication as reflected in and at the same time influenced by the knowledge and cognitive processes of individual specialists we get an avenue into some of the mechanisms governing conceptual development at system level.

In my talk, I will depart from this assumption and elaborate upon some of the consequences especially from the point of view of methodology. Focusing upon the interplay between knowledge as a collective and at the same time an individualised phenomenon makes it relevant for us to choose a kind of middle ground between the knowledge of individuals (relevant for micro-level studies of individuals' cognitive solution of communicative problems) and the collective knowledge reflected in word meanings as represented in specialised dictionaries at a macro level as our object of study. Studies focusing upon the middle ground (i.e., studies oriented towards meso-level regularities), are characterised by being interested in the collective knowledge of a group of experts, but without abstracting away the individual differences between the experts.

Following a discussion of the basic assumptions underlying an interest in this meso level I will focus upon the preliminary steps for an empirical study of a legal concept (Criminal Liability of Corporations) from US law as an example and present some central methodological considerations that follow from targeting the meso level. Mainly, it becomes necessary to preserve the complexity of the observations which in a more traditional approach would be filtered out by way of abstraction.

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Jan Engberg is Professor of Knowledge Communication at the Department Business Communication, University of Aarhus, Denmark. His main areas of research interest are the study of texts and genres in the academic field, cognitive aspects of domain specific discourse and the relations between specialised knowledge and text formulation as well as basic aspects of communication in domain-specific settings. His research has been focused upon communication and translation in the field of law as well as other fields of academic communication like climate change communication, and he is opening an avenue of research in the field of multimodality and the dissemination of academic knowledge. Furthermore, he is co-editor of the international journal *Fachsprache* and member of the editorial or advisory boards of a substantial number of international scholarly journals.

Pragmaterminology: A Company & Organisational-speak Oriented Terminology

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When companies and organizations use language(s) every day, they produce expressions often considered as a “jargon”. Reality shows that the situation is more complex, and depends from many factors such as knowledge, activities, and needs of groups involved. For example, it is difficult to say that an airline, and for its own activity uses only the aviation LSP. In a firm or organisation many LSP coexist, and the way staff use just one single language is the junction of many LSP as far as many fields of knowledge come together to shape the linguistics needs of the company: aviation, human resources, marketing, finance, production, commerce, etc. each sector itself being a field of knowledge.

It is important to note that companies and organisations need linguistic and non-linguistic units of sense which value fundamental to work and to tell their reality every day. It is not only a matter of designations, but it is also a matter of what to do with those designations, and how to do it. Their treatment requires a specific approach because the link made by people between these units can be of different nature. Staff knows these links, sometimes in a tacit way, and their activity implies such knowledge. The links made by people in one company may not be those made by a competitor. Organisations work in a similar way. Observing the way companies and organisations shape different the LSP leads to specific sociolects (company-speak or organisation-speak) that require a specific approach we called pragmaterminology, and oriented to the group’s members and needs to make part of the group and to work with it. These sociolects are in permanent evolution.

Dardo de Vecchi received his PhD in linguistics in 1999 from the Université Paris Nord in the Centre de terminologie et de néologie of the CNRS about companies particular sociolect: the company-speak. In 2011 he obtained the French HDR qualification (Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches) required to supervise a doctoral thesis in the French university system. He is also a scientific expert for the Ministry of Research. He teaches at Kedge Business School (Marseilles-Bordeaux) where he teaches Business applied linguistics, at the University Paris Denis Diderot where he teaches terminology, and is invited professor at the École Centrale de Paris. His research focuses on the dynamics of terminology and language in business and takes advantage of his professional experience in the hotel and airline industry, two of the best places to observe diversity of natural languages and cultures. He develops a specific terminological approach of organisations (pragmaterminology): expressions and other signs that are part of a company's culture and that crystalize what its members conceive, know, communicate in their own way at one moment in their history. He participates to the Equipe Condillac University Of Savoy, Équipe Condillac <http://ontology.univ-savoie.fr>. He is also president of the scientific committee of the Groupe d'Études Management & Langage (GEM&L, www.geml.eu).

Challenges in Intercultural Contexts: How to Overcome Communication Failure.

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Today we face more intersectionality. New problems appear in the back and forth for global competition.

The constant need to shift perspectives requires multitasking and constant renewal and takes a toll on human well-being. Juggling communication across many cultures is increasing. Miscommunication is a blow to self-image. In turn, negative evaluations of one's interpersonal relationships can lead to depression.

Even in people who have increasing numbers of cyber-contacts, feelings of loneliness in actual physical surroundings predict later depressive symptoms (Masi et al, 2013), although the problems are not so acute in socio-technological environments, according to Gipton (2013).

There is often an acknowledged asymmetry in communication across cultures whereas people are looking for possible meeting points. Whetherell (1987) suggests to look at chains of interlinked events. As general interactions constitute a co-construction of meaning people have to be more reflective on action.

Needless to say, issues to be considered in interprofessional cultures become even more complex. In such cases discourse is to be considered as structural rather than structuring like in regular dialogues. In these professional contexts one needs to monitor the self and the other as well as vocabulary and grammar use to manage interaction. However when communicating in another language, features of discourse are lost in inner speech translations. Only a move beyond monological views into multilayered intersubjective spaces can correct this.

Moreover as regards the 'occupational' or professional' other, there may be a real gap in the other's professional knowledge base. In this case interprofessional solidarity is at stake. In addition socially embedded attitudes come into play.

Many areas are opaque and through examples we will try to shed light on ways to use one's judgment to filter in some differing views and yet be open to varied attitudes, always keeping in mind the poly-vocal sides of communication.

Marie J. Myers (Doctorate in Psychology of Language, Communication and Pedagogical Intervention, Université de Strasbourg, France) is a full professor at Queen's University, Canada. She previously had been a Tenured Associate Professor in the French Department at Dalhousie University. Her research interests include language development (with and without the latest computer technologies), transcultural communication, pragmalinguistics and sociopragmatics; the grammar of pictures and systems theory. She has been a conference speaker in over 25 countries and has two published books, participated in several others and has over 100 refereed articles in her areas of interest: intercultural communication, language for special purposes (including second language acquisition, applied linguistics, language development, teaching and learning) and systems theory. She was an Invited Professor at Roma Tre and Malaya University Linguistics Departments, at McQuarrie University (Applied Linguistics Institute), at HoChiMinh University (Valofrase), at the University of Hong Kong (Second Language Center). She organized workshops at international conferences including AILA (International Association of Applied Linguistics), IPra (the World Pragmatics Association) and was an invited consultant in several countries including Singapore. She also took part on scientific and conference organizing committees with many associations and is presently on the editorial board of several academic journals.

Persian Language Planning: Abbreviation

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One of the challenges facing translators, terminologists and language planners in some countries, including Iran, is the English abbreviated forms which increasingly enter textbooks and academic discourse. In Iran there is no general agreement on how to deal with abbreviated forms and the issue continues to be the focus of discussion to the present day. The Academy of Persian Language and Literature pursue the coinage of Persian abbreviated forms as equivalents for English ones.

The main objective of this study is to determine the applicability of abbreviation in the Persian language and the outcomes of the Academy of Persian Language and Literature are the source of data gathering.

The investigation reveals that Persian employs its own method for shortening terms and appellations which is in harmony with the morphosyntactic and phonological structure of the language as well as the psycholinguistic paradigms of the language community.

This study does not abandon the use of abbreviation in Persian but indicates that Persian language planners can play a valuable role in streamlining abbreviation in the language to reduce the disadvantages of abbreviated forms and to make the outcomes more intelligible for the language community. In order to attain this goal language planners need to consider all existing Persian-specific word/term formation methods and the language community's psycholinguistic factors.

Philosophical Roots of Russian Terminology

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The foundation of European terminology is usually linked with Eugene Wüster and the Soviet terminological school. We regard as the sources of Russian terminology the views of a well-known Russian philosopher, mathematician and theologian Pavel Florensky. Unfortunately, his contribution to terminology study has not been appreciated. His works concerning the term were published posthumously, 50 years after he had been shot in Solovki.

We suggest that Pavel Florensky stood very close to the foundation of terminology as a science. At his time, the epistemic situation in science was directly bound by the terminological problem. Pavel Florensky was particularly interested in the nature of term, spurred on by the discoveries in physics and mathematics. He began his research with the etymology of term as concept. In further researches, he tried to explain that the energy of human thinking was a sort of material, taking a form of an elementary particle that turns to be a term. Term was understood by Pavel Florensky to be purely a matter of cognition. His most important ideas referring to terminology are as follows: 1) antinomy of term, 2) dialectics of term, 3) the nature of term, 4) correlation of term and text, 5) synergy and term formation.

He stressed the importance of studying terms with regard to the sphere of thinking. He believed that term belongs to knowledge as well as to cognition. He proved that interaction of philosophy and term was rather dialectical – they presupposed each other. Philosophical aspect tends to focus on the integrity of the terminology study based on the unity of the reality. We intend to present our translation of Pavel Florensky's work "Term".

An Investigation of the English Language Needs, Motivations, and Attitudes of KFSC Cadets

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Previous studies in English for specific purposes (ESP) concluded that learners' language needs is the first step in language course design and it provides the base for all subsequent course design activities, and that motivation and positive attitudes contribute to successful language learning. Yet no studies have been conducted to investigate the role of needs, motivation and attitudes in learning English in military settings, thus making the undertaking of this study significant. This study assessed the language needs, motivations and attitudes of 200 Saudi police cadets studying English at the diploma level at King Fahd Security College in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. For this purpose, a questionnaire was developed, piloted and distributed. Overall, the results showed that Saudi police cadets are both instrumentally and integratively motivated to learn English as a foreign language. However, they were more instrumentally motivated to learn English. They were found to be conscious of the significance of tailoring the language materials they study to their occupational needs. All cadets rated those items which were relevant to their jobs as important. The results show that although police cadets understand the significance of English to police work, many cadets stated that they have never been trained on how to use English for police purposes. This finding is alarming since the overall results indicate that English for police purposes should be emphasized. Based on these findings, the study has proposed some general guidelines for the improvement of the English program at King Fahd Security College. The paper concludes by highlighting a number of topics that await further research.

The Forskning.no Corpus: Using an Online News Service of Popularised Science as a Basis for Terminology Work

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Forskning.no is the largest online service for research news in the Nordic countries, covering popularised science from Norway and internationally. The current paper aims to explore the usability of this resource as a basis for work in terminography and specialised lexicography, by applying well-recognised methods in corpus-based terminology, especially in fields which are currently lacking an updated and/or officially recognised Norwegian terminology.

Forskning.no contains popularised science articles written by Norwegian journalists, or by staff at one of its cooperating research institutions, which include virtually all Norwegian research institutes and universities, who use the service as a channel for the dissemination of their research. In the compilation of the corpus, we have used existing tools and methodology developed for a general-language web-based monitor corpus, the Norwegian Newspaper Corpus (Andersen & Hofland 2012). The Forskning.no corpus currently consists of some 10 million words of texts written from 1998 to the present.

First, I give a brief outline of the corpus, its compilation method and content. Next, I describe a set of tools that are components of this corpus infrastructure – tools for concordance and collocation analysis, n-gram-based analysis of multiword candidates and semi-automatic term extraction – that jointly may serve as a basis for terminological analysis. Further, I report briefly on experiments with ontology development based on information about topic/domain that is part of the metadata of the texts, before I finally evaluate the overall usefulness of the resource as a basis for systematic development of Norwegian terminology.

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An Object-oriented Approach to Teaching Audience Analysis in Professional Communication Courses

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Researchers have long identified an understanding of the audience as a key criterion for effective communication (e.g., Hovde, 2000; Ede & Lunsford, 1984; Jameson, 2007; Stevenson, 1983). Most research focuses on such often-cited audience characteristics as values, education, knowledge base, language, cultural traditions and identity, economic class, family allegiances, behaviors associated with the norms of their memberships in groups or professions, and the like. Another indicator of what will appeal to an audience, however, is often overlooked: the audience's stuff, that is, the things they surround themselves with, the spaces they inhabit for work and leisure (e.g., Miller, 2010; Barthes, 1972; Prown, 1982; Appadurai, 1986). Taking stock of the audience's choice of possessions and the design of the physical environment in which they communicate provides essential knowledge about how best to address them. Insights from material culture studies (the study of the relationship between people and their things) can help shape highly effective strategies for teaching students in professional communication courses how to profile their audiences. The strategies all center on directed field work outside the classroom. Model student projects that demonstrate these strategies in action will be presented.

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Creating Lexical Ontology from Persian Thesauri

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¹*IRANDOC, IR*

Ontologies can play a significant role in information systems, natural language processing and knowledge engineering. As common lexicon is the prerequisite for knowledge sharing through language, shared ontologies is the prerequisite for knowledge sharing through information technology. To speed up the ontology development process, as ontology developers are reusing all available ontological and non-ontological resources such as different domain ontologies and lexicons, we used the basic sciences thesauri previously developed at IRANDOC as resources for ontology construction. For this purpose, we firstly merge thesauri and transform the data format into ISO 25964 standard. Then, we built conceptual model based on the terms and their relationships in thesauri and the concept maps that were designed by domain experts for each of basic sciences (Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology and Mathematics). Ultimately, the ontology was generated by implementing the model in OWL, an ontology implementation language. The aim of this project is to create a standard ontology to be used in information retrieval system.

Exploiting Promotional Genres: A study of Business Development Emails

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Promotional emails are a well-established feature of the marketing landscape, and as a genre have been the subject of a number of studies, focusing on elements such as schematic structure (Barron, 2006) and the influence of the electronic medium (Cheung, 2008). Yet while the move structure (cf. Bhatia, 1993) of this genre has remained relatively stable, the linguistic strategies deployed to realise these moves have gradually changed, as the genre has developed to meet the needs of the different communities it serves. The aim of this research is to examine the creative and linguistic strategies employed by marketing specialists to promote their services. It draws on a corpus of 80 business development emails sent to the marketing manager of a major British organisation, the senders ranging from online marketing agencies to design and communication specialists.

The paper discusses strategies used to capture the reader's attention, such as creative use of subject lines; ways of establishing credentials, including the ways in which the properties of the electronic medium are harnessed to this end; the use of politeness strategies; the degree of personalisation; the use of informal language; and the use of humour. A development also examined is the use of multiple emails to target a client, some apparently independent of each other, others deliberately referring to earlier communications. The presentation concludes by considering the implications these findings have for the ways in which students are taught to handle promotional and persuasive discourse in electronic form.

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Proposals for the Use of Interactive Whiteboard in Teaching German for Economics

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Like any innovation, the use of interactive whiteboard in teaching has provoked many negative responses as well as positive ones. Some people consider it a useless decoration in a classroom, others see it as a challenge. The author of this paper takes the latter view.

The aim of this research is to present the use of interactive whiteboard in teaching by using texts from the field of German for Economics. All methodological suggestions contain three phases: before, during and after the IWB use.

On the Term Variation in Pharmaceutical Discourse

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Knowledge about peculiarities of pharmaceutical discourse helps in the understanding of pharmaceutical terminology variation and supports the development of terminological management.

First, pharmaceutical discourse as a kind of professional communication is considered as complicated hierarchic system of various professional activity in the field of pharmacy and pharmacology ('scientist – scientist', 'scientist – doctor / pharmacist', 'doctor – patient', 'pharmacist – patient / consumer', 'patient / consumer – patient / consumer' etc.).

Second, pharmaceutical discourse is regarded as interdiscursive interaction of various subject fields, such as chemistry, biology, microbiology, drug technology, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, medicine etc., which contributes greatly to diversity of pharmaceutical terminology.

Third, a package insert or prescribing information for medicines as a document provided along with a prescription medication to provide additional information about the drug consist of sections and subsections (full prescribing information, dosage and usage, dosage and administration, warning and precautions, adverse reactions, drug interactions, overdose, clinical pharmacology etc.), which allow wide term variation.

The study is aimed to reveal specific features of term variation in Russian pharmaceutical discourse. The study is carried out on the base of prescribing information texts extracted from VIDAL.

Pattern and Seed-based Approach for Multiword Term and Specialized Collocation Extraction

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Several approaches have been proposed to extract terms and collocations from corpora (Drouin 1997, 2003, 2004; Vivaldi & Rodríguez 2007; Foo 2011; Evert 2004; Pecina & Schlesinger, 2006; Lyse & Andersen 2012; Seretan 2011). This study combines two methods for the extraction of multiword terms (MWTs) and specialized collocations (SCs) from specialized corpora. One method uses syntactic patterns derived from observations and/or adapted from the literature. A second method uses a list of simple and complex terms as seeds to match those terms in the corpus and then expand them to detect other lexical items which form SCs or MWTs. Both approaches are combined and account for both non-adjacent and unseen units. Inverse document frequency is used to measure termhood and association measures are used to calculate collocability.

We use Spanish and English data from the subject fields of economics, medicine and automotive industry to derive candidate MWTs and SCs semiautomatically.

A Digital Revolution in the ESP Classroom? The Potential of Apps, Podcasts, E-Mags and Social Networks Revisited

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The digital revolution on the Internet and the emergence of mobile devices as well as of thousands of apps provide an increasing number of users with unlimited information access to English sources anytime, anywhere. What effects does this have on the English language use of adult learners in general and on the teaching and learning of English for Specific Purposes in the classroom and in self-directed study? What effects does this have on the motivation of students to use English and on the acquisition of new knowledge? Is there a noticeable change in skill acquisition and training and finally in the results?

It is the aim of this contribution to consider the learning potential of podcasts, webcasts, e-magazines and various language-related applications for spurring listening/reading and speaking/writing skill development in ESP. First, the contribution evaluates the potential of such authentic means of communication from the perspective of the lecturer and of the students. Then, based upon the theoretical assumptions, evidence from two ESP programs at the University of Applied Sciences Zwickau (Germany) is provided: Computer Science (three course levels) and Physics (two levels). In these subjects, students are particularly prone to use state-of-the-art technology and material. They highly ranked the turn to an increasing number of authentic language activities based on digital material because this also turned out to be highly applicable during lectures in English at the domestic institution as well as during internships and study abroad.

In conclusion one can state that, in order to turn the language learning process into a more motivating and successful experience, lecturers need to reconsider traditional schedules and incorporate more practice-oriented, media-based assignments to maintain students' interest and to achieve obtainable long-term ESP results.

Beyond the Realis-potentialis-irrealis Distinction: Conditionals in English RAs in Economics

Cacchiani, Silvia

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The paper investigates conditionals in research articles (RAs) in economics. As a first step, we address knowledge construction, thus providing evidence for the significance of our choice. Specifically, using the KeyWords tool (Scott 1997, ff) we focus on lexical bundles (Biber et al. 1999) as discourse signaling devices (Biber 2006, Hyland 2008) in RAs in economics as against history and marketing (HEM-corpus: 2,700,000 tokens: HEM-Economics, HEM-History and HEM-Marketing). The findings show that knowledge construction in economics RAs results from the complex interplay of hypothesis, analysis/generalization, and prediction (see also Merlini Barbaresi 1983). Second, a premise-conclusion or cause-effect coherence relation - realized by a number of discourse signals, also labeling devices (Francis 1994, Moreno 2004), e.g. if, then, assum*, therefore, thus, suggest* - variously mark (conditional) prediction and empirical hypothesis. Conditionals in particular play a crucial role, with if being the most significant keyword in economics. We therefore concentrate on if-clauses and other conditionals in the HEM-Economics. Using the WordList and the Concord tools we explore the variety of meanings expressed beyond the misleadingly simple categorization into realis, potentialis and irrealis traditionally put forth in pedagogical grammars. Given that no such types are represented in the corpus, bring together insights from Dancygier (1998) and Declerck and Reed (2001) to: (i) provide a more adequate and motivated characterization of the full range of conditionals (both predictive and non-predictive) encountered; and (ii) discuss the relation between conditionals and clause types expressing similar meanings. We then briefly conclude discussing what this might mean for writers taking their first steps into the community of practice (Wenger 1998) and discourse (Swales 1990) and for teachers of writing.

Frames of Winespeak: Varieties among Languages and Linguistic Contexts

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This corpus study aims to a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the features of winespeak. Starting from a collection of 1000 wine reviews in English, French, and Italian, we analyze the verbs used to describe wine characteristics. While the existing LSP literature has focused mainly on the kind of metaphors employed, we adopt a purely linguistic standpoint for our corpus analysis, paying attention only to the verbal predicates related to wines. This excludes every nominal or adjectival predicate introduced by copulas, but includes a complete treatment of the verbal arguments, both names, adjectives or prepositional phrases, of the truly predicative verbs, as illustrated in (1) and (2):

(1) this [wine] one has taken on a gorgeous mahogany colour (The Telegraph)

(2) a gorgeous bottle of Dolcetto that captures both the richness and dense fruit of the 2011 vintage [...] . (Best Wines online.com)

The inventoried forms are thus analyzed according to the Frame Semantics [1], using as a reference the Frames already compiled and annotated in the FrameNet Project [2] database available online. This approach allows for a thorough analysis of the complex conceptual scenarios of perception verb constructions [3] related to wine description. Moreover, the frame semantics offers a valuable ontology for cross-linguistic comparison and its efficacy for describing specialized texts has been already tested for football language [4], which is characterized by words referring to actions and movement. We apply the Frame Semantics to the verbs of taste sensations and visual evaluations, adding for comparison a selected corpus of around 100 scientific papers, written in English, dealing with the relationship of wine biochemical composition and its flavors and visual characteristics. This small sub-corpus allows to compare verbal constructions in wine reviews with those of the scientific literature.

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Memoranda of Understanding, Letters of Intent (LoI) and Contracts: An Analysis of Speech Acts

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The aim of this paper is to explore the differences in the use of modals to create illocutionary acts considering three legal genres, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the Letter of Intent (LoI) and the contract. On the one hand, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is an agreement that has hardly been investigated in the existing literature and it is used to establish cooperation in research and in academic/cultural activities between universities. On the other hand, the Letter of Intent is a genre generally used in corporate communication that precedes the MoU in the development of joint research nets. The MoU can be considered as a specific type of contract, thus our research questions are: what are the most significant differences in modal realization among the MoU the LoI and corporate contracts? Are illocutionary acts genres-bound? In particular, the study sets out to explore the use of speech acts. Therefore, it focuses on regulative patterns considering the rhetorical functions of directive and commissive acts (Trosborg 1995) in this legal genre. The analysis is based on a corpus of MoUs signed by Anglophone universities (UK – US – AUS). The results obtained are then compared to those of two comparable corpora of contracts and of Letters of Intent (LoI) in order to show differences and similarities in the patterns observed. From a methodological point of view, the study integrates corpus linguistics and discourse analytical perspectives in the investigation of textual data, relying on both qualitative and quantitative analysis. A combination of computational analysis and manual tagging is employed to select all the relevant regulative speech acts in the corpus.

Results show that the MoU is a “hybrid genre” (Bhatia 2004), an instance of “interdiscursive colonisation” (Bhatia 2011: 106) in which the directive component of the contract is combined with the commissive one of the Letter of Intent.

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Formal and Functional Aspects of Studying Questioning in Scientific Translation

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Interdisciplinary nature of modern scientific studies is reflected in how different fields of knowledge are integrated to explore reality. In addition, modern science is focusing on studies of cognitive entities as subjects of scientific research. Modern translation theory as part of global scientific environment tends to integrate traditional postulates of text theory and a concept of questioning as one of the fundamental subjects of philosophical research. The concept of questioning is studied in linguistic aspect and considered as a component of source and target texts. Questioning is placed, firstly, into the situation of scientific communication, secondly, into bi- or polylingual communication situation. These conditions make it necessary to study the peculiarities of questioning transfer in scientific translation. In this case, questioning is considered as a connecting link between scientific communities and provides ongoing growth of knowledge. Scientific questioning can be studied by dividing into formal and functional aspects. In the formal aspect it is analysed by the ways in which it is represented, according to the criterion of verbal expression in text (direct - various types of questions; indirect - special words, reflecting scientific searching). In the functional aspect the functions of scientific questioning are considered: introduction of information (introductory), revealing of problematic aspects (problematization), analysis of the noted aspects (reflective), assessing the issue (axiological), communication through text (communicative), inferring new knowledge (deductive) and providing accretion of scientific knowledge in general.

Rethinking Terminology Standards : 704 & 1087

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Terminology work, through its principles and methods, is the subject of two standards of reference, ISO 704 « Terminology work - Principles and methods» and ISO 1087-1 « Terminology work — Vocabulary ». Operationalising terminologies for information processing purposes (multilingual semantic search, support to translation, specialised encyclopedias, etc.) has brought into focus specific issues whose solution calls for a revision of such standards. On the one side, epistemological issues such as the need for differentiating the notions of definition and description or introducing the notion of attribute, as well as issues related to logic in cases when the notion of concept is taken as a logical predicate, were addressed by [Roche, 2012] in the conference TKE 2012 (Terminology and Knowledge Engineering). On the other side, in TOTH 2012 (Terminology & Ontology: Theories and applications) [Costa, 2012] presented issues related to linguistics which underlie ISO standards 704 and 1087. For example, substantial questions are raised by the description of the notions of term, designation, definition, neologism and synonymy.

Following its work, at the annual meeting of 2012 in Madrid, Technical Committee TC37 decided that both standards would be revised.

In this communication we propose to address the linguistic and conceptual issues posed by these two standards of reference on terminology work. We will also present the various propositions that aim to solve them, in the light of the theoretical frameworks of knowledge (epistemology, logic, computational representation) and linguistics (lexicon and semantics).

The Language of Interpreters on Television: A Corpus-based Investigation

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Television is one of the means of communication, which influence society and its development the most, including language, both as reflection and expression of specific socio-cultural settings. Communication on television – i.e. the television text, its features and functions go beyond those of a mere script, as they entail a linguistic activity which is primarily discourse practice (Straniero Sergio 1999), in which relational aspects and complex participation and organization structures play a major role. Specific choices and behaviour in terms of discourse and translation attitudes and tendencies – either of television interpreters or those taking up their role (eg. journalists, newscasters,...) outline a use of language specific to the television environment. This generates equally specific users' expectations and more or less prescriptive norms regarding translation in particular and the profession of television interpreter in general. Expectations and norms may vary in relation to interaction types and discourse models involved in a given broadcast.

On the basis of these assumptions, the present paper aims at studying specific aspects of television interpreters' language regardless of the topic at hand – which is generally closer to the concept of LSP. Peculiar aspects are identified through the analysis of comparable corpora made up of homogeneous items – i.e. interpreting performances from various source languages into Italian, sharing interaction types and discourse models, delivered in similar contexts/settings. Such corpora (sub-corpora) are selections of items contained in CorIT – Television Interpreting Corpus (cf. Straniero Sergio / Falbo, 2012). Following the research lines set by corpus-based translation studies, the objective of the present analysis is outlining the first steps of an ongoing study (Dal Fovo, in press) aiming at designing a corpus interrogation which would enable the analyst to identify – if any – an existing language of interpretation (Baker 1993, 1995, 1996, 2004).

Illness Narratives: A Corpus-based Analysis of Gender and Identity in Patients' Accounts

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The illness narratives are generally conceived as patients' written and/or oral accounts about their illnesses and the effect on their lives. Both oral and written illness narratives help to configure and articulate experiences and events that change one's life and its prerequisites as a result of illness.

The aim of this thesis is to answer the following questions:

Do men and women “do” illness differently as they “do” gender (in the sense of performing it) in many different ways?

If so, why do men and women “do” gender and illness so differently?

A corpus of 2 million words on oral illness narratives of UK patients was collected and then subjected to a keyword analysis. The corpus was split into two sub-corpora depending on pathologies: the first, named “gender corpus” deals with cancers affecting primary and secondary sexual organs, whereas the reference subcorpus contains all the other conditions. The corpora were compared in order to obtain a “gender” KW list. Proper nouns and technical words relating to the content were removed from the lists prior to analysis.

Afterwards, the “gender” subcorpus was further split into men and women cancer. The sub-corpora were compared together, resulting in separate keyword lists for each. Proper nouns and technical words relating to the content were discarded from these lists as well.

This paper examines a number of keywords in detail, using concordance analyses, in order to identify different discourses (ways of looking at the world) of gender and identity that speakers access in order to make sense of illness in their lives.

I also explore key clusters and key semantic categories and also compare the whole corpus to a reference corpus of general British English.

Standardization of the Language for Business in E-commerce by Applying Terminology Structred Content Management. Case Colombia

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In recent years a number of developing countries are pushing forward to achieve a technological infrastructure capable of providing economic and social development without losing the focus on an effective international insertion. In part, this infrastructure considers the massive use of the New Information and Communication Technologies ICTs for Business proposes as a key element for development. Moving in this direction Colombia as a developing country is implementing the use of these technologies in official procurement buying and licensing which brings several considerations in the way buyers, providers and users at large deal with the language in describing, classifying and sharing Product Data regarding Information Management and commercial proposes conjunctly. This paper aims to highlight the role of Terminology Structred Content in e-commerce and how terminology principles and resources (International Terminology Standards) can and should be implemented in a context of rapid technological and economic growth such as Colombia that is living a crucial change in the way of making business mostly with official entities.

Italian for Social Sciences and Humanities at Tertiary Level in Serbia: Challenges and Prospects

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Tertiary FL education is regarded as an integral component of university studies as it provides linguistic and communicative competencies indispensable for students' academic and professional development. The importance of teaching foreign languages not for general, but for specific, discipline-oriented purposes has already been acknowledged as a necessity worldwide. However, a survey of the pertinent literature indicates that most of the theoretical and empirical research conducted within this context has focused, understandably, on English, as the lingua franca of international communication, whereas other languages have been considered to a much lesser extent.

This paper aims to provide an overview of current situation in teaching Italian for Social Sciences and Humanities to non-language students at Serbian universities as regards different aspects of this undergraduate university course (learners' needs and motivation, level of language and subject matter proficiency, teaching and learning methodology, learning outcomes, material design, evaluation and other curriculum development issues. The theoretical perspective taken in this study includes a view of tertiary language instruction as learner-centered, contextualized, collaborative, personalized as well as an increasingly autonomous process.

French Wines and Wine Culture - An Analysis of Student Translations in the Field of Wine and Wine Culture

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Within undergraduate studies at the Department of Translation of the Faculty of Arts, one of the threads running through translation from French into Slovenian is the subject of wines and wine culture. Wines are an essential part of French culture and economy while also playing an important role in Slovenia, therefore translations of texts from the given thematic framework offer an insight into respective societies, cultures and economies, spurring on a reflection on the numerous similarities and differences at hand.

Following the work of students from several generations (from 1999 till 2011) and analyzing their translations shows that in addition to the expected difficulties, which were part of the learning objectives of the course, there also appeared errors that according to expectations the students should not have made. The article presents the students' difficulties and errors in translating the authentic text »Caractéristiques des vins d'Alsace« (Properties of Alsace Wines). Error analysis points towards a complex intertwining of language and semantic errors, which are partially a consequence of the students' poor language and textual competence, but in particular display their insufficient subject and cultural competence.

Text Genre and Terminological Variation: A Corpus-driven Research in the Domain of Psychology

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Terminological variation was traditionally seen as a phenomenon that went against precision and concision, something assumed necessary in specialised communication. However, corpus based research has shown that, when terms are put into circulation in specialized texts, they are often subject to variation. It has been suggested that the presence of different term variants referring to the same concept is a cognitive mechanism that plays a functional role in the process of knowledge construction and transfer, since each variant can emphasise different facets of the concept, providing an enriched representation of its content.

Previous investigations into the functional aspects of terminological variation have focused mainly on its relationship with the level of specialisation of texts. But no empirical studies have assessed the behaviour of term variation in relation to the text genre, despite being a major issue in LSP research.

In this study, we explored the relationship between terminological variation and text genre, with the aim of assessing the role that this phenomenon plays in the structuring of specialised knowledge, across different LSP genres. We carried out a corpus based analysis of three text genres in the field of Psychology: research article, master's these and science popularisation article. We analysed, on one side, the conceptual information displayed by term variants and on the other side, the macro purpose of the genre and the micro purposes of different texts parts.

Results show that intratextual terminological variation provides both intracategorical –about the concept's content—and intercategory information –about its relationships with other concepts. We also observed differences across genres regarding the terminological variability and the types of term variants. These differences are related to the varying degree of knowledge shared by interlocutors and the communicative purpose of each genre.

Terminological Specialities of Austrian Medical Diagnostic Reports in Light of a European Standardisation

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In the present study Austrian surgical documentations of injuries caused by accidents or assaults are presented in comparison with German ones, from a terminological point of view, particularly with regard to austriacisms and differences in the use of terms.

In case of a law suit or criminal proceedings forensic experts reconstruct injuries mostly on the basis of their medical documentation in Austria, and only in several larger towns of Germany there is a possibility of a personal forensic examination by experts. If health damage occurs the medical findings of the insured are also assessed by insurance companies. As medical reports are characterised by a specific discourse community, terminology, information content and structure, they can be regarded as representations of an autonomous genre within medical communication.

The comparative semantic and terminological analysis aims at the description of 101 Austrian medical reports in light of their subsequent reconstructability, using concordancing software and statistical methods. The results prove that even the terms of this strictly regulated medical genre are characterised by culture-specific features and implementations of Austrian identity. Differences not only in terminology but also in medical aspects are revealed between the Austrian and German system.

However, due to increasing mobility, medical reports of the injured should be translatable unambiguously into different languages at least within the continental legal system, to enhance effective assessment by forensic or insurance experts. Previous studies have shown that the use of ambiguous terminology and the omission of essential wound features impair reconstruction, even within a national language. The present paper weighs up the possibility of a European standardisation of concepts and terms, considering national attitudes and Austrian linguistic varieties within German for medical purposes.

Typology of Structured Content in eApplications - Under a Content Interoperability, Quality and Standardization Perspective

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There is a proliferation of content – not only in the Internet, but also at organization level, where it is called “big data”. Therefore, enterprises struggle to integrate content resources or at least make them interoperable. In line with this process, content has to be analyzed and low-quality content to be identified in order to be deleted or improved. This refers also to a large degree to structured content – here content entities at the level of lexical semantics comprising linguistic and non-linguistic representations of concepts (understood in science theory as a kind of “immaterial objects”). These representations can be designative (such as designations in terminology: comprising terms, symbols and appellations) or descriptive (such as various kinds of definitions, explanations or non-verbal representations), or hybrid. So far nonverbal designations and representations of concepts as well as appellations (i.e. proper names representing individual concepts) were under-represented in terminology theory and practice. Resources of structured content were seen as mainly comprising lexicographical data, terminological data and other kinds of concept representations, including a few non-verbal ones, such as visual symbols (e.g. public symbols). But increasingly there may be also acoustic / audible symbols, haptic / tactile symbols, and others, which, in terminology management could occur as designations or even concept descriptions (such as non-verbal representations (see ISO 10241-1:2011).

The Concept of Contagion in Finance: A Computational Corpus-based Approach

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In everyday communication, figurative language is used to express emotions, value judgments and beliefs as well as to blend and create new concepts. In finance, metaphors often present messages of alarm in a soothing tone to overlook the cause of a problem and focus, instead, on a solution. The concept of contagion has recently entered discourse on international systems of regulation, finance and economics. We trace the emergence and successive use of the term in medicine and biology, to the social sciences and into the language of finance. We examine the use of contagion at word and grammatical levels and show how various patterns are used to elaborate particular features and diminish others. First, to look at the onset of the term, we track its use in Annual Reviews articles and journals of finance. We then present a corpus-based analysis of 38 US Congress documents and compare them to medical reports from the World Health Organization and the Center for Disease Control. The results show that some lexical-pragmatic properties are carried over from the biomedical context while others are not, which has implications to the special purpose language of finance and politics. In another analysis, we present a computational method based on word-clustering in WordNet, to analyze how the context of contagion signals various metaphors (or root analogies) in the congressional corpus (Goatly, 2011). The results of this newly developed method show patterns in the metaphorical domains which contagion makes use of in figurative contexts. We conclude that the nature of contagion's use in finance and politics is more complex than term-borrowing as it establishes a range of lexical, pragmatic and metaphorical properties.

Initialisms and Specialized Collocations in a LSP Corpus from Environment, Genome, Medicine and Economics Texts in Spanish and English

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Several researchers have explored the relation between terms and the words that tend to cooccur with these terms, thus forming phraseological relations (Picht, 1990; Kjær, 1990, 2007; Budin, 1990; Galinski, 1990; Pavel, 1993; Lorente, 2002a, 2002b; L'Homme & Bertrand 2000; L'Homme 1998, 2001, 2003; Méndez, 2002; Méndez & López, 2003; Gozdz-Roszkowski, 2011; Gläser, 1994/1995; Patiño & Mira 2012; Patiño & Kristiansen 2012). Previous studies have researched initialisms and their terminological relevance in specialized texts (Giraldo & Cabré, 2002, 2004; Giraldo, 2008). In this paper, we explore the relation between initialisms and the specialized collocations they form with other lexical units. A corpus of English and Spanish texts from the fields of environment, genome, medicine and economics is used to derive the specialized collocations. We assume a broad perspective on phraseology, encompassing all the types of phrasemes that are unique to these subject fields. The aim of our paper is to characterize the initialisms and other lexical units such as nouns, adjectives and adverbs that appear in the above-mentioned fields and that are carriers of terminological relevance. This information is useful and needed by language professionals like translators, terminologists, among others. Also, by taking into account this information, NLP researchers could develop language resources enriched to account for phraseology and initialisms in specialized texts.

Linguistic Analysis of Medical Discourse

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Medical language is aimed at communication among physicians and (or) other health professionals and patients. Undoubtedly, it has been affected by globalization, a process that has an impact on socioeconomic, political, cultural and language dimension of society. The development of globalization has been closely associated with the power and dominance of English. It influenced the languages for special purposes (LSP), which are liable to changes and innovations on all levels. The aim of this paper is to examine the linguistic features of English and Croatian medical discourse. Functional styles relevant to medical discourse, frequent usage of anglicisms, unnecessary abbreviations, changes on the syntactic and semantic levels will be analyzed.

Key words: medical discourse, globalization, anglicisms

The Language of Impeachment in the Trial of the Philippine Chief Justice

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This paper focuses on the language used in the impeachment of the Philippine Chief Justice. The data, treated here as a power resource, come from the opening statements of the heads of the prosecution and the defense teams in the Senate trial. Drawing on the interdisciplinary perspective of critical discourse analysis, which combines textual and social analysis (Fairclough, 1997; Fairclough and Wodak, 1997), the study focuses on the use of language in the impeachment of the Chief Justice in the halls of the Senate as an instrument of control. It examines how ideological strategies such as positive self- and negative other-presentation as well as strategies of legitimization and delegitimization or derogation are linguistically constructed by the “power elites” (van Dijk, 1993). It analyzes the linguistic devices to make the opaque aspects of discourse explicit and to show how language is used to influence the minds of the public. The analysis reveals that the discourses of both teams show the struggle for power between the branches of the government, or between the “power elites”-- the Supreme Court vs. the President and the House of Representatives vs. the Chief Justice. This paper concludes that the language of impeachment is ideological--exposing how the power elites establish power and relationships in the context of the Philippine society.

Terminology Meets the Multilingual Semantic Web - Terms as Labels of Ontology Concepts

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Experts as well as neophytes need to make sense of masses of domain-specific information online each day, increasingly necessitating solid knowledge representation systems on the Web. Grounding such systems in terminological principles formalizes and improves their natural language content, while concept modeling approaches of these systems can substantially contribute to the modeling of terminologies - a mutually beneficial encounter. Terms designate domain-specific, individual concepts and properties of Semantic Web (SW) resources, such as ontologies, encoded in labels and represent one means of accessing these elements. As there are also non-linguistic means of accessing logical components, terms have long been underexploited in ontology engineering. Nevertheless, their natural language representation is not only vital to the human understanding of ontologies but equally to any ontology-based NLP application, such as information extraction, machine translation, or ontology-based search. This paper explores the role of terms as verbalization of the logical inventory of ontologies, which can either be viewed as independent from or as expressing these concepts. Bridging the dichotomy of terminological and ontological concept modeling can only be achieved by a thorough comparison of both resources conducted herein on the basis of the W3C specifications for the Web Ontology Language (OWL) and ISO terminology standards (e.g. TMF, TBX). As a result, it becomes clear that merging the advantages of both systems requires far more than a simple syntactic conversion of their formal representation, that is contrasting their definitions, semantics, and their usage. In addition, the contribution of terminology theory and related ISO standardization to a multilingual representation of natural language contents of ontologies will be explored, thereby supporting a Multilingual Semantic Web and ontology-based NLP applications. A juxtaposition of both modeling types will be exemplified by means of an ontology and terminology specific to the domain of finance.

Keywords: Terms, Sub-Terms, Ontology Labels, Multilingualism, Ontologybased NLP, Finance

English as an Academic Language in East Asian Higher Education: Function and Value within the Emerging Liberal Arts Curriculum

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Over the past several years, there has been a virtual explosion in the number of liberal arts programs in East Asia, with particular activity in Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Education ministries have increasingly turned to the western liberal arts model to encourage critical thinking, creativity and global awareness - features not traditionally prioritized in the specialist Confucian educational model. In addition to the importation of the western model of liberal arts, it has been deemed appropriate for instruction to be conducted in the English language, which is viewed in Asia as the “lingua franca” of modern, liberal education. International Christian University (ICU), the first liberal arts university in Japan established out of the ashes of WWII, proclaims a liberal education administered in English will provide graduates with the tools to communicate at a level “adequate for scholarly research and intelligent discussion with educated English speaking people” (Bulletin of the International Christian University, 1953, p. 18). This year, Hong Kong has taken the unprecedented step of introducing a full year of liberal, general education at every university in the region, with the added requirement that the language of instruction be English. Their hope is that the new system will produce graduates with the creative and reasoning skills necessary for Hong Kong to maintain its economic competitiveness. This presentation will trace the trajectory of English as an academic language with particular emphasis on the East Asian liberal arts experience. Using several English-medium East Asian universities as case studies, the rationale for placing an emphasis on English as the language of instruction will be discussed, as well as concrete examples of how English is utilized and maintained within each university and curriculum.

Complexity of Terminographic Processing of Phytomedicine Terminology

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In the light of terminographic processing, phytomedicine terminology is very complex. If we strive to adhere to terminological rules, especially those that are associated with the definition, specifically with its brevity and consistency, we have to choose one of the following four criteria: symptoms, the cause of disease (parasite), the life cycle and epidemiology of parasite or the way of protecting plants from parasite. Given that the definition should include only the information needed to properly set up the concept into the conceptual system, in practice it turned out that plant disease is the best and most concise described by its symptoms and the cause of its occurrence. Additional information such as the life cycle and epidemiology of pest and protection plants from pest can be placed in the notes, as the most important insignificant features. However, we need to be careful when selecting additional information, primarily because of its informativeness and relevance.

Another problem that occurs during terminographic processing of phytomedicine terms are Latin equivalents, because there are several of them for each concept. The first reason for this is that most of the parasites, specifically parasitic fungus, has the anamorphic or asexual stage and teleomorphic or sexual stage of development. Each of these stages has its own Latin equivalent. An additional problem is that in the phytomedicine literature all the Latin equivalents are always listed, as they've been changing through the history of the study of certain plant disease. In addition to the listed Latin equivalents there are mandatory surnames abbreviations of its authors, who are on the list of botanists by author abbreviation, which was created for their citations (eg Sacc. = Pier Andrea Saccardo). It's announced that the problem of multiple Latin equivalents in phytomedicine expert literature will soon be resolved by shortening their list, so it will be possible to enter only one, the newest Latin equivalent into termbase. This paper illustrates the attempt of matching specified information into traditional terminographical processing.

Terminological Annotation - A Perspective for Terminology Research and Training?

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Annotation is a way of labelling and/or commenting textual segments (e.g. individual words, syntactic structures) in a corpus. Thus annotation adds (meta)information on to the data in the corpus and opens additional ways of “mining” the corpus data. In the field of terminology research and practice the discussion of corpus annotation is often linked to the question of enhancing term extraction strategies. Thus, issues like part of speech tagging or other (semi)automatic linguistic mark-up tasks, helping to carry out a more sophisticated linguistic analysis, with a higher degree of differentiation seem to be of great interest. Annotation does, however, not need to be limited to adding linguistic information in terms of morphology and syntax. Corpus-based methods have indeed proven very useful in identifying terms and terminologically relevant textual structures such as definitions. Progress has, however not been limited to the denominational side of terminology (in a Wüsterian understanding), as can be seen in some of the work been done in the field of ontology-building. Nonetheless, the conceptual “side of the coin” such as the inner structure of concepts (their characteristics), conceptual structures (hierarchical and non-hierarchical conceptual relations), seems to be still left out of the game. It seems evident that terminological annotation that aims at capturing the conceptual picture will demand manual tagging, i.e. a very time consuming task. With that in mind, this paper will in brief address some general methodological questions involved with corpus annotation and will then discuss in what way existing standards for corpus annotation provided by the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) and the Corpus Encoding Standard for XML (XCES) might be used for terminology research and terminology training.

Text Encoding Initiative see <http://www.tei-c.org> XCES see <http://www.xces.org/>

University Terminology - Why it is not Just Higher Education Terminology

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Internationalisation is a key objective for the University of Vienna, the largest university in Austria. After introducing the three-cycle Bologna system envisaging the harmonisation of the European higher education system, the University of Vienna is confronted with two higher education systems currently coexisting in Austria. To reveal the differences and overlaps between the ‘old’ (Austrian) and the new (Bologna) system the University of Vienna sets up a bilingual terminological database containing university-specific terminology. German terms that were introduced to help separate both systems pose a challenge in German source texts and pose a major challenge when searching for equivalents in English. Although the University of Vienna’s terminological database predominantly consists of higher education terminology it is not limited to it. While the term higher education usually refers to programmes of study related to post-secondary education, the field of university activities is quite diverse as the University is not only a place for studying but also for doing research and a place of work. Therefore the terminology provided in the University’s database ranges from fields such as studying and teaching, research, human resources, infrastructure and designations of organisational units to terminology used in a specific discipline taught at the University. Therefore the University’s terminological database is available to university employees and provides preferred German and English terms and complementary information. To provide the right amount of information in the database the end-users’ needs are assessed. Following a prescriptive approach, the University aims to increase the consistent use of university-specific terminology in German and English texts, especially in texts having legal implications.

Decoding Technical Codes in Professional Translation

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In translator training courses, students are often found incompetent for handling technical translation, especially those with little knowledge in science and technology. So are novice translators in the translation industry. This invites translation scholars to investigate the phenomenon and find feasible explanations, and better still, propose some practical suggestions for translator training and ESP teaching programmes.

In this paper, I would like to propose that each message in the source text consists of at least three basic codes, which are related to language, culture and knowledge separately. The decoding process of knowledge codes in technical translation, in particular, often involves skills related to proficiency in reading comprehension of ESP texts. I will demonstrate how professional translators are able to tackle various problems found in technical texts, especially those concerning newly-minted English technical terms, to solve the terminology problem during the encoding process in the target language.

However, I also have to point out that it is insufficient to solve problems in technical translation solely with improvements in ESP competence; rather, a good knowledge in specialized subject domains contributes significantly to the success of a technical translation assignment. In addition, it is helpful to enlighten students learning process with inspirations from linguistic and supralinguistic considerations.

To support my argument about the role that specialized knowledge plays in technical translation, I will use some case studies concerning terminology problems observed in my technical translation classes. I will analyze the causes of the problems, with a focus on some issues closely related to translators' reading competence in ESP, as well as their decision-making strategy specific to technical texts.

It is expected that the paper will provide a better view of the process of technical translation and the relationship between the quality of technical translation and the competence of comprehending technical texts in English.

English as Medium for the Project “Connecting Ohio and Russia: Student to Student Conversations”

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The project “Connecting Ohio and Russia: Student to Student Conversations” puts forward the idea that humanities are integral part of modern education and their mission in this sphere is to contribute to bringing up a strong, open-minded and creative personality, tolerant to people belonging to other cultures and paying high tribute to the achievements and contribution of outstanding persons from all over the world to the progress of mankind.

The current project initiated by Ohio Northern University and Perm State National Research University (Russia) is a logical continuation of three-year experience of setting up online students’ conferences (telebridges) aimed at discussing urgent social problems as World War II, Elections in the United States and Russian Federation, Cold War etc. aiming at findings effective ways of cooperation in the study of cultures, media systems, technology and languages with a focus on those of the U.S. and the Russian Federation. In the frame of the project there will be organized a series of students’ telebridges (including pre- and post-conference activities), round tables for educators, introducing a clear and reliable scheme of telebridging, worked out theoretical foundations for the usage of the English language for students’ cross-cultural communication.

The aim of the project is to use the English language as means of professional communication to contribute to forming professional, communicative, sociocultural and intercultural competences of Russian and American university and high school students and lay foundation for permanent cultural exchange between educational establishments of Ohio and Perm Krai (Russia). It is designed to sustain, but not limited by the following disciplines: History, Folklore, Literature, Languages, Linguistics, and Ethnics. The participants of the project will be exposed to such issues as cultural and ethnic diversity of Russian and American people, historical and political events through the prism of national specifics.

Finding Metaphors in Computer Virology Discourse: The Way to Increase Professional Communication

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Today, with the ever growing spread of computers in our daily lives, software developers need to focus on untrained and casual users, which are very different from professional users and require simple and easy-to-use applications. In this context special attention is paid to metaphor as an effective tool for knowledge processing and transfer. Metaphors help computer users understand abstract content, create a sense of familiarity, trigger emotions and draw attention. Metaphors are also useful techniques to explore representations of concepts in different discourse genres. The paper is focused on peculiarities of metaphorization in computer virology discourse. We introduce an idea that the concept “computer virus” varies in its manifestation in different subtypes of the discourse (popular, popular-scientific and scientific) representing groups of users with different levels of IT knowledge. In the frame of the current research concordances of the lexeme “virus” have been arranged on the material of the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and monographs on computer virology. The results of the genre search of the word “virus” in “popular magazines” and “newspapers” domains of the corpus make up popular and popular-scientific subgenres of the studied data. The content for the computer virology concordances has been selected manually from the COCA entries. The scientific concordance has been compiled on the material of IT professional texts. Metaphor related words identified in selected contexts have been categorized and exposed to correlation analysis. The received results have been used for simulation of metaphorical models.

We reveal that estimation of metaphorization genre specifics will contribute to successful professional communication between IT specialists and IT consumers.

List of High Frequency Business English Terms

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Global business environment requires a new approach to needs analysis in Business English courses for adult learners. With increasing demand for excellent business communicators from multinational corporations, language teachers, publishers and course-book writers are expected to offer more effective language courses. The effectiveness of Business English courses at universities depends on many determinants, with teaching materials being the single factor that can be significantly improved in a relatively short period of time. In order to produce more effective teaching materials we can no longer rely on intuition of course-books writers; we need to identify business terms that are used with the highest frequency in authentic business communication. The aim of the paper is to present research into business terminology carried out for teaching purposes in tertiary education courses. A corpus-based study into word frequencies in authentic business texts was conducted and by means of a quantitative analysis it was possible to measure the frequencies of business terms excerpted from the corpus texts. These terms were presented in the form of a frequency list that can, and indeed should, be used by course-books authors and language teachers. First, the paper discusses the importance of terminology in English for Specific Purposes courses, next it demonstrates why corpus studies are of fundamental importance in materials development, and finally it presents the results of a study into business terms frequencies and recommends practical applications of its results. To further increase the effectiveness of teaching materials other elements of the language of business (the highest-frequency business lexis items, collocations, compounds, multi-word phrases, business metaphors, abbreviations and acronyms) need to be identified as well.

Key words: Business English courses, business terms, frequency list, teaching materials

Terminology and Avoidance Strategies in Children's Non-fiction Books

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An introduction into any subject normally also means an introduction into the subject's special vocabulary and text traditions. This can be seen in schoolbooks from any field, particularly in the natural sciences where the books normally include glossaries.

With children's non-fiction books which are meant to be read at home, the situation is different. Books for children and young people age 11+ tend to have glossaries and / or explanations of new terms in the text. Books for younger children, however, tend to use avoidance strategies and focus on explaining complex facts in everyday language. This avoidance strategy seems to be motivated less by findings from LSP research than by a certain concept of childhood.

This contribution deals with avoidance strategies in words and pictures, contrasts them with other strategies of terminology introduction and focuses on the question whether introducing a new and precise term in a short glossary or explanation would not have been less complicated in most cases.

Relevance of Online Video Clips for Autonomous Learning of Maritime English

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The teaching of Maritime English is dictated by the 1995 International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW), as amended, which sets qualification standards for masters, officers, and officers of the watch on merchant ships, including a high proficiency level in Maritime English. However, still more than 30 % of accidents at sea or in ports can be attributed to communication problems, in particular to the poor knowledge of English. (Trekner 2000; Trekner and Cole 2005)

The pre-existing language competence of students that enroll in the programs of nautical studies and marine engineering at our faculty ranges from A1 to C1. Therefore, in addition to class work we need to look for interventions that might allow less successful students to catch up with their peers and more successful students to upgrade their language knowledge in the field of Maritime English.

Using authentic video is intrinsically motivating for students (e.g., Cannin-Wilson, 2000; Kuppens, 2010; Mekheimer, 2011) and may affect student behavior outside the language classroom (e.g., King, 2002; Kuppens, 2010). Series of Maritime English video materials are commercially available (e.g., Videotel, Seagull) but not accessible to students. As a result, this paper explores video materials that are universally available online and could be used as a springboard for autonomous learning of students outside the language classroom.

In order to corroborate the relevance of these video materials in terms of real and carrier content, an analysis of online clips that depict the maritime world, in particular different types of ships, will be made. The primary aspects that this paper will focus on are relevant carrier content and relevant Maritime English vocabulary. Based on the results of the analysis, a workbook with tasks related to these clips will be designed.

Conceptual Modeling of the Term Systematizing Electronic Dictionaries in Interdisciplinary Domains

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The report presents possibilities of the conceptual modeling of systematizing electronic dictionaries in heterogeneous and unsystematic science domains.

Glossary project elaboration puts two major lexicographic problems to be solved: base terms selection and term system modeling.

To form the base terminology the concept analysis combined with the statistical methods is suggested. The concept terminology has determined the lexicographic frame of the Glossary in all its principle aspects:

Typological parameters: special-field terminological, explanatory, translation, ideographic, encyclopedic, normative, Learner's, electronic.

Dictionary functions: systematizing, academic, reference, pedagogical.

Macrostructure: thematic, alphabetic, Russian-German-English, definition structure and interface.

Microstructure: entry term; concept term field; German equivalent; English equivalent; definition; synonyms; abbreviations; commentaries.

Means of term semantization: generic and concept notions; definition; equivalents; synonyms; abbreviations; hyper reference.

Special attention will be given to categorial structure of the scientific knowledge which includes not only special branch definitions, but universal conceptual categories, such as process, substance, characteristic, system, unit.

The method of categorial modeling of the term system allows to a) find and fix the basic terminology in interdisciplinary domains, b) highlight the principles of systematization of the terms in the dictionary, c) present a generalized meaning-system in heterogeneous and unsystematic domains terminologies, d) accompany a structured lexicographic process from the conception phase to the final lexicographic product.

The Intersection of Professional Management Education and Language for Special Purposes: An Analysis of Current Trends and Implications for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning

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A 2005 study of top-ranked, full-time, global MBA programs suggested that business communication was both an important focus and component in the curriculum (Knight, 2005). This study also found that English continued its dominance as the language of business; all programs required proficiency in English as a condition of admission, and English was the dominant language of instruction. This paper will first look at the same sample of professional schools to determine what may have changed in terms of language instruction and assessment over the past decade. Curricular and instructional trends in particular will be studied to determine the extent to which the demands for language for special purposes (LSP) proficiency in the workplace are being considered and met. A second component of the paper will address trends current research in the relevant journals on the intersection of LSP and business and professional communication. Researchers have questioned why language has not played a prominent role in communication research, given that much of the world's business is conducted in English (Louhiala-Salminen and Rogerson-Revell, (2010). Finally, the paper will present implications for further research into the scholarship of teaching and learning (SoTL)—itself an emerging and growing field of inquiry and an international movement—as related to business and professional communication, LSP, and business English as a lingua franca (BELF). One scholar argues in a recent article that a research agenda focused on SoTL can improve teaching and learning, help students perform more effectively in a multilingual workplace, and advance knowledge in business and professional communication (Pope-Ruark, 2012). A consideration of BELF would make such an agenda even more powerful.

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Films in ESP Course for MA Program Students

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The paper will deal with an attempt to develop an advanced EFL course for Russian MA program students majoring in International Relations. The ESP is taught at undergraduate and graduate levels of university curriculum in Russia. The EFL course in question is geared to the needs of the students' major and is aimed at developing students' global competences and skills to interact efficiently with the target culture (specifically American one).

The core element of the course are authentic feature and documentary films supported by oral communication techniques, which helps the students acquire a global awareness and appreciation of the target culture.

The marked difference of the course from the traditional EFL courses is that the films are used as the basic teaching materials instead of textbooks. Textbooks are not completely excluded from the teaching process but they play a subordinate role. The films selected for the course deal with major-related issues of global importance, such as conflict prevention, terrorism combating, gender issues, etc.

In this approach the film is viewed not only as a teaching material and an art form, but also as a thought-provoking and discussion-promoting medium. Film viewing employs a multi-sensory approach to language acquisition which enables the students to explore the linguistic aspects of the oral discourse without concentrating on the mechanics of the language.

The paper presents the techniques that engage students in free conversations as they interact with one another after viewing the film. The types of interaction include discussions in pairs and groups, as well as a whole class. The students are encouraged to compare and contrast cultural behaviours and attitudes, analyze and explore the conceptual differences between cultures. Discussion questions are designed to focus students' attention on similarities and differences in attitudes to global problems in the Russian culture and the target one.

Terminological Variation in the Lexicalization of the Concept Hydrological Cycle in Russian, Spanish, English, German, and Greek

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The creation of quality terminological resources that facilitate specialized communication world-wide poses a challenge to technical and specialized translators and terminologists. The new Cognitive Linguistics approach in Terminology -Frame-Based Terminology (FBT) (Faber et al. 2005, Faber et al. 2012) - advocates that the adequate use of terms can only take place after the previous assimilation of the knowledge underlying these terms. In order to efficiently acquire specialized knowledge, FBT asserts that subject-specific concepts should be organized in a similar way to how concepts are related in the human mental lexicon (Meyer et al. 1992). This can be achieved using supralinguistic dynamic prototypical structures (frames). One of the practical implementations of FBT is the terminological knowledge base EcoLexicon, which shows an efficient way of organizing concepts of the environmental domain.

In the present study we analyzed in the multilingual corpus the lexicalization of the environmental concept hydrological cycle in languages from different origins, namely Russian (Slavic), Greek, Spanish (Romanic), English, and German (Germanic). The supralinguistic and dynamic organization of the specialized knowledge extracted from the terminology shows the effectiveness of the methodology proposed by FBT when it comes to a) guaranteeing the multilingual equivalence of terms; b) solving the problems posed by the different lexicalization of the same concepts in different languages; and c) facilitating the management of intra- and interlinguistic terminological variation. The results we obtained from this study can be applied not only to Terminology and knowledge representation for the environmental domain, but also to terminography, documentation, and technical/scientific translation into many languages and subject fields.

Key words: technical-scientific translation, Frame-Based Terminology, specialized knowledge representation, multilingual terminological equivalence, terminological variation.

The Essence of a Hybrid Genre - What Causes Variation in Corporate Disclosure Policies

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This paper focuses on variation of a standardized genre, namely corporate disclosure policies of listed companies. We are interested in structural and linguistic variation, as well as in the rhetorical purposes that may motivate the variation. We ask which social practices the policy enacts in the sense of Martin's definition of genres (2002: 269) as "configurations of meaning that are recurrently phased together to enact social practices." Corporate disclosure policy is a genre by which public companies declare their principles for informing stakeholders about the financial situation, results, organizational changes, and other significant areas of their business. The disclosure policy is worldwide directed by detailed laws and regulations, which dictate what information companies must release and when. In such policies, companies brief the personnel on the principles of releasing, but they also seize the opportunity to influence the behavior of investors, analysts and other stakeholders, and maintain trust among them (e.g. Gruner 2002; Adrem 1999). The balancing between normative constraints and other communicative purposes may cause generic variation, even though the set of social relationships involved in the production and use of the genre are stable. However, in a stable genre, variation may carry more meaning than would be the case with more heterogeneous genres. Therefore, in order to be able to account for both the social relationships and textual aspects, Bhatia's (2004: 164–166) multidimensional approach to genre has been chosen as the starting point for the analysis. The variation of corporate disclosure policies can thus be analysed in the social context where the genre occurs.

EFFECT Corpus (English in Social Sciences)

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Teaching Quality Enhancement project entitled “Expert Field Environment Collaborative Training” (ref. AGAUR MQD20100066) being held at the Faculty of Political Science and Sociology of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona was first presented at the LSP symposium in Perm. Today, our project is over and we would like to present its results. Our teaching project aimed at answering the following questions relevant to all LSP practitioners: How do we select materials to use in teaching? Which lexical items are crucial in specific areas? Which elements tend to be most relevant for future professionals in the field? Who should decide on their choice? One of the main results is our EFECT corpus that includes 159 texts with a total of 845.698 words that can be consulted online. The texts in question are from UAB Political Science and Sociology graduates’ working environments, Political Science and Sociology degree course subjects and English for Social Sciences dossiers. It is possible to look up a single word (using a list of the most common words), a phrase or any other combination of letters in the corpus. Context of up to 10 words is provided, along with text genre and topic details. With scope for exporting results to Excel and subsequently filtering them, the corpus is extremely helpful for designing English exercises in the Social Sciences field and for linguistic research. Students will find it useful for checking naturally-occurring expressions within the field in question, as well as aspects of grammar, usage, style, etc.

To make better use of this tool, we conducted a seminar on generating exercises with a corpus, with Jarek Krajka, editor of *Teaching English with Technology*, as an invited speaker. Our paper reviews the range of exercises types we have come up with as a result of this seminar and further corpus exploitation.

Changes in Law and Their Impact on Comparative Legal Terminology

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Keeping a terminological database up to date is essential. This is particularly important in the field of law, which is subject to continuous changes involving underlying concepts, their relations and their designations. In order to keep databases of legal terminology from becoming obsolete very soon, constant monitoring and updating is necessary. In addition, the creation of new laws and regulations does not only require an expansion of the terminological database, but, very often, it also demands a revision of existing and “completed” database entries. Such changes in law may even bring about the need to reorganise whole sets of terminology entries and cross-references between them. Keeping track of changes and maintaining an overview of systems of concepts where the single elements are in continuous alteration is quite difficult, especially as the database grows. This paper focuses on how changes in law have an impact on terminology work. Furthermore, some strategies are shown that help with maintaining an overview of continuously changing concepts, designations and similarities between concepts in different legal systems. Such strategies are annotations on “entry level” and “term level” of the database as well as graphical representations of concept relations. The application of these methods will be illustrated with examples taken from the legal terminology database at EURAC.

How Journalists Use Metaphor

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Research on metaphor in news texts typically looks at specific texts or topics (e.g. Santa Ana 1999 on immigrant discourse; Semino & Masci 1996 on speeches by Berlusconi), or subregisters such as business or sports reporting (e.g. Koller 2004; Charteris-Black 2004). To date, no research has given an estimate of how common metaphorical language is in the news register in general.

We have manually annotated for metaphor 45,000 words from a broad range of natural language data selected from the news register of the BNC-Baby, a sub-corpus of the British National Corpus, as well as 150,000 words from the registers fiction, academic texts and conversation (Steen et al. 2010). Frequency analysis shows that there are more metaphors in news (16.5%) than in literary texts (11.7%) and conversations (7.6%), but fewer than in academic texts (18.3%). In news texts, the bulk of metaphor is indirect metaphor (e.g. She defended her thesis), not simile.

We find that metaphorical language use interacts with register and word class; therefore any in-depth analysis of metaphor in news discourse must take register variation into account (Biber 1988). Taking a register perspective, we investigate the form and function of metaphor in news texts. We will show that metaphors serve strikingly different functions in newspapers than in fiction, everyday conversation, or academic writing.

Disambiguation in News Discourse

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The present paper investigates how metadiscourse is used to disambiguate economic concepts in Norwegian newspapers that may be perceived as complicated, vague or simply foreign to the readers. The study builds on an analysis of financial terminology, especially anglicisms, as evidenced in the Norwegian Newspaper Corpus (NNC; <http://avis.uib.no/>). A preliminary study (Kristiansen 2012) indicates that metadiscourse, in particular what is called code glosses (Hyland 2005), is used frequently to disambiguate economic terminology in the newspapers, including quotation marks, parentheses, emdashes or conjunction words, such as *eller* ('or'), or certain conjunction phrases, such as *en form for* ('a kind of') or *såkalte* (so-called') (Quirion 2003). In general, the expression 'so-called' may be used to indicate either what something is falsely or improperly named, or what something is in fact commonly named. My preliminary study indicates that the expression *såkalte* (so-called), often combined with quotation marks and parentheses, is frequently used to introduce terminology in the NNC such as in "USAs såkalte gjeldstak" (the USA's so-called debt ceiling), terminology and concept descriptions, such as in "såkalte teknokrater, altså eksperter uten politiske bindinger" (so-called technocrats, that is experts with no political ties), or variants, such as "å avverge det såkalte "budsjettstupet"», eller "fiscal cliff" (to avoid the so-called "fiscal cliff"...). Given its frequent use, the study explores whether code glosses, including the use of so-called, may be used as a criterion to detect term variants and in particular neologisms as well as relational information in the NNC.

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Translating Judgment Texts from Spanish into Danish: Lexical and Syntactic Challenges

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The translation of judgment texts from Spanish into Danish is, by its nature, complex. Firstly, judgment texts are highly interwoven with a preceding lawsuit, during which several communicative situations (both written and oral) have taken place, all of which influence the final judgment text (Madsen 2000:163). Secondly, like all legal texts, judgment texts are products of a certain culture and legal tradition that are unique to a particular legal system. Legal translation, then, involves translation between two legal systems that are inherently incongruent: that of the source culture and that of the target culture (Šarčević 2000:13). Thirdly, the language conventions used in Spanish and Danish judgment texts differ. As an example, Spanish judgment texts typically use subordination, whereas coordination is typical of Danish judgment texts.

This paper reports on the results of an empirical PhD study of translations of judgment texts from Spanish into Danish. The purpose of the study was to examine a hypothesis according to which the key challenges in translating a judgment text from Spanish into Danish lie within the areas of lexis (especially legal terminology and lexical variation) and syntax (sentence length and syntactic complexity as measured by degree of subordination). Findings show that while the professional legal translators have been able to solve the syntactic challenges of the source text, not all of them have been able to solve the lexical challenges of the source text equally successfully.

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Terms Which Lost Their Heads

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New concepts resulting from scientific discoveries and technological inventions have constantly brought the need to create terms which enable capturing the specific aspects which differentiate them from the already known and named concepts. For instance, when a device which could transmit voice over a long distance without a direct wire connection was developed, the term telephone was modified by the specifying attributes landline and mobile to differentiate it from the original wired device. Researchers agree that this kind of term formation is very productive having the advantage of preserving the relation of the new concept with the older or underlying concept (Sager 1997, 30).

It has also been shown that terms may appear in various grammatical forms “of which one, usually the shortest, becomes generally accepted” (ibid.). Apart from clippings, blends, acronyms, initialisms, and other types of abbreviated forms, there is the process in which the semantically weak head of a terminological noun phrase is completely omitted while preserving only the premodifying element which carries the semantic load. Subsequently, it may become substantivized (mobile phones – mobiles).

The aim of this paper is to investigate this process with respect to its productivity in specific domains as well as text types. Since this in this type of term formation the motivating relation of the new term with the underlying one is obscured or even lost, e.g. a smart (phone), an all-in-one (computer), it is necessary to review opinions on its status. The corpus for term identification will include recently published books and research articles as well as web-based information genres (reports, reviews, forums, etc.) intended for the general public. Finally, relevant domain-specific dictionaries and glossaries will be consulted to establish the degree into which the newly formed terms have been captured and standardized.

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Language Support for Teachers and Students in Engineering via a Lecture Corpus Interface

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In regions where English is not the native language, a shift to English-medium university instruction poses great challenges. However, to attract more international students, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan launched the “Global 30” project in 2009 to encourage universities to offer undergraduate and graduate programs taught completely in English. Unfortunately, the students usually lack the ability to comprehend English lectures and the instructors often cannot effectively deliver academic lectures. Both tasks require an understanding of the academic lecture framework, as well as the ability to fluently receive/produce the academic content in real time. Student problems range from vocabulary comprehension to understanding of the information flow, while instructors often need assistance on how to mark their discourse to aid student understanding. In order to support this effort, we developed OnCAL (the Online Corpus of Academic Lectures, <http://www.oncal.sci.waseda.ac.jp/>), a web interface that helps NNS (non-native speakers) of English in science and engineering learn about words and expressions that are important in academic lectures. The corpus consists of more than 400 transcripts of lectures delivered at MIT and Stanford University that are available online, respectively, at MIT OCW (<http://ocw.mit.edu/>) and Stanford Engineering Everywhere (<http://see.stanford.edu/>).

In this presentation, we show how words and expressions were identified as meaningful for academic lecture presentation and comprehension. Frequently used 4-gram word clusters were identified and examined for their functions in the lecture as a whole. These words/expressions were found to be useful for guiding students through the information flow of the lectures and, therefore, should be used by instructors to prepare effective lectures.

Genre Dynamism in IT Professional Communication

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The paper presents the results of the cross-sectional empirical research exploring the network of genres in IT domain in Latvia. The theoretical basis for this research has been to a large extent grounded in the English for Specific Purposes (ESP) genre school. The empirical research method is a two-staged discourse analysis. During the first stage the data collection tools were semi-structured interviews with 25 IT professionals aimed to identify the recurrent genres pertinent to the domain and describe the social context in which they occur. The second stage involved genre analysis, namely moves and steps analysis, in order to define the communicative aims and rhetorical organization of IT professional documentation and prove its hybrid, mixed or embedded nature. The obtained results highlight the significance of the social context for conducting genre analysis in IT domain. They reveal that the genres in the professional communication network have hierarchical relations, with the business requirements, explaining the business logic of discursive practices, being the dominating one. Moreover, discursive practices facilitate uncovering constitutive intertextual relations and help to explain emerging genres and eliminating obsolete ones. The topicality of the theme is determined by the scarcity of previous research in the IT domain and the needs to train managers to develop their communicative language competence.

The present research is of qualitative nature as it is aimed at describing systematised language use in a professional setting.

IT Engineering Specific Languages Manifestations

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The paper deals with experimental observations regarding the IT (information technologies) engineering language. It is concerned with applied linguistics; the method used to analyse this vocabulary is anthropolinguistic. The IT engineering specific language is the creation of our epoch, no fixed boundaries of this specific sphere of knowledge are yet established. The IT terminology is opened enough to fill its specialized vocabulary. The computer science terminology (CS), like vocabularies of viruses and worms are closer to the typical issues of the IT terminology. The IT terminology system is characterized by the index of something new, new discoveries, new epoch in science, new technologies; it can be called the revolutionary creation of its time as it's ready to realize the most innovative ideas. The IT specific engineering language is 100 % scientific; its vocabulary is of Greek and Latin origin. The choice of its lexemes is very accurate to outline the main idea to implant the innovation engineering developments. The IT specific language scheme is very specialized. The idea of three main vocabulary registers does not work here, because all three lexical registers are manifested by pure scientific lexemes. The IT vocabulary architecture represents complex formations like the nominative term blocks to make the accent on the use of many component units to compress the given information to save the space and to be quickly understood. The IT vocabulary architecture develops a specific type of systematized, controlled and strictly organized terminology to permit develop sentences like chains, consisting of separate fragments to interpret the creative and innovation ideas. Such a highly organized engineering specific language is to be observed and thoroughly examined to meet the demands of the corresponding IT science progress.

English-Language Elements in Sample and Authentic Business Italian Texts

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Business language in various languages exhibits a strong presence of English-language elements, which can be attributed to companies' and institutions' awareness of the relevance of the economic dimension in contemporary society. In line with current globalization trends, the impact of English as a source language on various languages is considerable. Italian is one of the languages in which the presence of English is relatively strong. In order to determine the most recent tendencies in the use of English-language items on the receiver language, a corpus of business correspondence texts was collected and studied, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. The texts collected were produced in various communicative situations: on the one hand, there are numerous prototypical texts found in business correspondence manuals and in business Italian textbooks. On the other hand, there are various authentic Italian texts (letters, faxes, and e-mail messages) written in real communicative situations by native speakers of Italian that have contacts with Slovene business partners.

In this analysis, the publication of the sample texts ranges from several decades ago until 2008, and the authentic texts that were collected were written between 2005 and the present. Therefore one can expect considerable differences in the use of English-language elements regarding the time of production (present vs. past). Although the time of production is an important parameter (especially when considering the elements in the sample texts), certain other linguistic and pragmatic parameters should also be considered. These are closely connected and include text length (short vs. long), topic (offers, requests, complaints, etc.), number of recipients (single vs. multiple), the relationship between the sender and recipient (formal vs. informal), the medium (letter, fax, or e-mail), and market orientation (domestic vs. international market). Taking these differences into consideration, this paper sheds light on the factors that motivate the use of English-language elements in the texts studied.

A Special Language as a Collection of Registers: Evidence from Football Language

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Drawing on evidence from football language, this contribution aims to account for the range of variation within a special language. It is postulated that a special language can be viewed as a conglomerate of numerous registers. In line with Biber and Conrad's views, the register approach entails a strong correlation between extralinguistic factors and language choices. In other words, the lexico-grammatical features of registers are determined by situational characteristics, such as: the roles of participants, production circumstances, communicative purposes, and a few others.

In the case of football language, which is a special language with broad public appeal, it can be further divided into several registers such as: the register of on-pitch communication during a football game, the register of match officials, the register of football rules and regulations, the register of press match reports, the register of live TV commentary, the register of online live commentary, etc. All of these registers exhibit linguistic variation (in terms of such lexico-grammatical features as tense usage, time and place adverbials, clause types and many others), but they share a terminological core – a distinctive feature of the special language of football.

It is hoped that the proposed approach to special language internal variation will prove to be a helpful methodological solution to be applied in studies of other LSPs, in such domains as law, religion, medicine, etc.

A Corpus Based E-Dictionary of Terminology as a Body of Knowledge

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The paper describes the process of compiling an on-line dictionary of terminology within the TERMIS project (<http://www.termis.fdv.uni-lj.si/index-en.html>, July 2011 - June 2013). The compilation began from an LSP corpus (i.e. KoRP, a corpus of public relations texts) and involves automatic term recognition performed for single- and multi-word terms, the automatic extraction of lexical information from the corpus and the development of technological infrastructure containing tools for the building of specialised corpora, automatic extraction of terminology and the possibility of incorporating lists of term candidates in a web program for the production and processing of dictionary entries.

The automatic term recognition from the KoRP corpus, a morphosyntactically tagged synchronous, monolingual and currently static corpus of written texts, containing 1.8 million words, was performed for single- and multi-word terms with the LUIZ term extraction system (<http://lojze.lugos.si/cgitest/extract.cgi>). Entries in the dictionary contain syntactic and collocational data and corpus examples. This information was acquired entirely by using automatic extraction from the KoRP corpus via the Sketch Engine (<http://www.sketchengine.co.uk/>) corpus tool. The method was previously used for the compilation of a part of the lexical database for Slovene, but several adjustments to the API script had to be made. The information obtained, along with the results of the GDEX tool (<http://trac.sketchengine.co.uk/wiki/GDEX#>), was imported into the dictionary editing system on a Termania web portal (<http://www.termania.net/>). The dictionary will be comprised of 2000 entries that enable the user to switch to the KoRP specialised corpus and the Gigafida reference corpus of Slovene.

The dictionary compiled within the TERMIS we regard as a model for the fast and cheap construction of databases for other fields and sciences in Slovene.

Raising Pragmatic Awareness in English for Legal Purposes Courses

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Despite the agreement among theoreticians on the importance of including pragmatic competence as vital to a competent language user and the research into pragmatic development in SLA that has been carried out since the early 1980s, as well as the need for high degree of communicative competence necessary to law professionals in the international work arena, not enough attention has been given to the acquisition of pragmatic knowledge in English for Legal Purposes courses.

Pragmatic knowledge consists of functional and sociolinguistic knowledge (Bachman and Palmer, 1996). When a speaker of a foreign language lacks either type of knowledge or has different perception of what is appropriate in that language or target culture, communication breakdowns can occur. Consequently, it is very important to raise the students' awareness of pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic errors that occur as the result of negative transfer from their mother tongue.

This paper will present the results of a research carried out among lawyers taking ELP courses as part of their lifelong education. Two groups of participants took part in the research, both heterogeneous with respect to age and place of work as well as general English knowledge and pragmatic awareness in L1 (Croatian) and L2 (English) which were tested at the beginning of the course. The approach to teaching the experimental group was contrastive in order to raise awareness of the differences between two languages, two cultures and two legal systems and this group received explicit instruction in language, culture and law. The teaching in the control group focused exclusively on the target language, culture and legal system and they received no explicit instruction. The purpose of the research is to investigate the effectiveness of the contrastive approach and explicit teaching method in the acquisition of pragmatic competence in ELP courses and discuss avenues for further research.

Towards Concept Understanding in Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive Terminology Science

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The referential approach to the description of a language sign has dominated in linguistics throughout the 20th century. Concept and meaning were introduced in accordance with their abstract character and classical principle of categorization. This approach took a notice what happened to a linguistic unit with connection to the object in the real world existing independently of human mind and experience. The well-known principles of terminological description in the Russian and Western Terminology became one term – one meaning correspondence, its strictness, shortness and the existence of definition.

The shift to cognitive and functional perspective of linguistic knowledge (Manerko 2006) in the 70s of the 20th century shaped the linguistic science closer to human thinking and goals of communication. Linguistics became anthropocentrically oriented, psychologically grounded, and aimed at discursive mechanisms interwoven with interlocutors' understanding of the world. This brought about interdisciplinarity, widening of the methodological outlook and approaching the knowledge description in the on-going process of interaction. A concept in cognitive linguistics is defined as “an operative unit of consciousness” (Koubriakova 1996: 90), it is dynamic in nature and corresponding to a particular sign, which refers to the membership inside some class of things in reality. The concept is viewed through conceptualization and categorization. Cognitive-communicative Terminology takes into account 1) general and specialized knowledge evolving in some professional discourse and activity field, 2) cognitive mechanisms exploited in discourse, 3) evaluating the term through the theory in which it works, terminological system and naming, 4) embodied cognition of an individual. The variability of concepts in specialized discourse is underlined by human intentions, type of discourse and contextual grounding. A concept is regarded to be an unstable knowledge entity potentially reified in the new communicative situation. In the presentation the author will focus on this variability of concepts (image schemas, propositions, notions, frames, scenario structures, etc.) on the basis of different types of terms functioning in discourse.

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The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) Translated into a Flemish Business Context

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“As you sow so shall you reap” — but what to sow? This proverb can be used to refer to the paradox that lies at the heart of many educational activities. The aim of those activities is to prepare students for their professional lives, but do we sufficiently verify whether the activities meet their aims?

At Ghent University College, we have begun tackling this educational paradox through a research project which aims to explore the relationship between the French skills taught during the Dutch-speaking professional Bachelor’s of Applied Business, the perceived French linguistic job requirements for these Bachelor’s graduates in the workplace, and the actual French language needs on the work floor.

Initial research has allowed us to review the current situation and to compare the views in both educational and business settings with the actual job requirements for beginning professionals. The outcome of this first stage has led us to analyse how business views and academic output can be geared to actual job requirements.

In this second stage of the project, a CEFR-based learning and assessment tool is being developed in order to create clarity and consensus for all parties concerned. This tool will guarantee a more efficient selection method for companies, clarify training aims for teaching professionals, and improve self-awareness among students. However, a lot of awareness raising will be necessary as the achievement of our aim requires the redesign and rethinking of existing practices of all the parties involved.

Enhancing Students' Skills in Technical Writing and LSP Translation through Tele-Collaboration Projects: Teaching Students in Seven Nations to Manage Complexity in Multilateral International Collaboration

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Although partnerships involving language projects have been common, most have paired just two nations at a time (Jarvenpaa & Leidner, 1999; Flammia, 2005, 2012; Herrington, 2005, 2008; Humbley et al., 2005; Stärke-Meyerring & Andrews, 2006; Mousten et al., 2010). That changed in 2010, when universities in five nations began a far more complex international learning-by-doing project (Maylath et al., 2013). By 2012, universities in two more nations were added. In forming their students into cross-cultural virtual teams (CCVTs), instructors asked, how can students best learn experientially to manage complex international/interlingual technical documentation projects?

During multilateral collaborations, two projects took place simultaneously: an east-to-west project involving translation and editing and a west-to-east project involving writing, usability testing, and translation. The undertakings' complexity was central in the students' learning, thereby preparing students for the international, multilingual environments in which students can be expected to operate after they graduate. Further, the projects succeeded in increasing trans-cultural and language awareness among students with little in extra funding.

In the east-to-west project, translation classes in Belgium, Denmark, and Italy chose newspaper or magazine articles to translate from Dutch, Danish, or Italian, respectively, into English. They then sent their translations to students in an international technical writing course in the USA to review and edit for idiomatic American English.

In the west-to-east project, the same students in the USA teamed up with a class of engineering students in Spain who were taking a course in technical writing in English. Together, they authored engineering-based sets of procedural instructions. Students in the USA and Finland then ran usability tests with human subjects. Test results allowed co-authors to revise the texts and send them to CCVT members in Belgium, France, and Italy for translation into Dutch, French, and Italian, respectively. Student questionnaires and translation portfolios reveal what students learned.

English for the Military and Security Forces – The Reason Why

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The importance of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has been increasing in several areas of knowledge. However, there is little information about the meaning of ESP regarding the military and security environment. Due to numerous changes both at a national and international level within the Armed and Security Forces fields, the use of the English language in context has become an essential part in the Curricula of anyone willing to belong to the Portuguese Armed and Security Forces. One of NATO's founding members, Portugal has to participate in several types of military and law enforcement activities like peace keeping operations, joint and combined exercises, fighting piracy, etc. In doing so, it is expected that all participants are up to date in terms of knowledge regarding communication and all its means, types of equipment and operational needs. The Portuguese Military Academy, in Lisbon, is a unique and successful case of teaching ESP: military and law enforcement English. From the three academies of the Armed Forces (Military Academy, Navy School and Air Force Academy) the Military Academy is the only institution that teaches its students ESP for 3 years. The majority of the cadets finishes those 3 years with the indispensable knowledge of specific English they will be required to use in their professional lives. Moreover, cadets learn English with materials which are specific and directed to their needs: the course books and CDs Campaign, English for Law Enforcement and material produced and collected by the teachers. In a time of constant change, new types of conflict and new types of opposing forces, must be taken into account and rapidly dealt with. Hence, Military and Law Enforcement English is a branch of ESP that needs to be known and shared by a larger group of researchers in order to be capable to respond to all needs, at all times.

Teaching LSP to Translators and Interpreters: Terminology as a Knowledge Building Tool

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Translating LSP texts is a difficult task and not only for linguistic reasons. What it also takes to translate an LSP text into a target language efficiently and accurately is good understanding of the text domain. The difficulty translators must face is threefold: first, translators (and even more so students in translation) do not generally have the same level of expert knowledge as text originators and receivers (Faber 2004). Second, the LSP texts to be translated only represent a chunk of knowledge with no reference as to how this chunk integrates in the more general domain. And third, LSPs are rapidly evolving. It is estimated for example that medical vocabulary is totally renewed every ten years (Faure 2013). So even for senior translators, translating LSP texts remains a challenge.

In this paper, it will be argued that just as metaphor can serve as a way of accessing a specific field of knowledge (Resche 2002) so can terminology. Because terminology as a discipline situates itself at the crossroads between science, language and culture (Diki Kidiri 2000), it can indeed easily serve as a knowledge building tool. Basing myself on a few concrete examples, I will explain how the basic theoretical principles of terminology are used in the specialized translation class in order to help the translators-to-be identify the core concepts underlying their text, build the conceptual system that links these concepts together and choose the right equivalents in the target language.

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The Linguistic Reality in the Multilingual Workplace and How to Prepare Business Students for it

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Due to the internationalisation of companies, a large number of employees interact on a daily basis with colleagues with whom they do not share a mother tongue and often even work in geographically dispersed multilingual teams. In Europe the language which is mostly chosen as common or corporate language in business is English (Louhiala-Salminen, L. et al. 2005). But even though English may have been established as a corporate language, the employees' daily activity is reflected on the language choice for work purposes and negotiated between the interactants in every day interactions in the workplace. Drawing upon interviews with local employees in international companies in South-Eastern Europe and a discursive analytical analysis, this paper shows examples of language choice in multilingual workplaces and which communicative challenges employees face when working in a foreign language. The findings show that English and other languages are used in very specific communicative situations and employees apply different strategies of solving communication problems. In addition, using local languages rather than English in various communicative workplace situations results in specific but not general competence in English. Based on these findings and referring to recently published English coursebooks for business students, implications for teaching Business English to (future) employees in multilingual workplaces will also be discussed.

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Linguistic Aspects of Translating Russian Legal Terminology into Croatian Language

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This paper highlights the translation of legal terminology in Russian and Croatian language. It has a foothold in the Jacobson's Linguistic Aspects of Translation (intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic). In this paper author has focused on interlingual translation, which represents the traditional concept of translation of source text (ST) to target text (TT). Equivalence in translation is not considered only as a transfer of text from one language to another, but as a function of ST in the TT, i.e. in the target language. Linguistic analysis is based on the text of the Limited Liability Company Act and comparison of translations of key terms. Conclusions are based on linguistic analysis (syntactic and semantic) of two legal Acts: on the structure of the legal text, special syntactic rules that are different from the general syntactic rules, strict logical and semantic bonds of linguistic units and mutual dependence of hierarchical and meaningful parts of the text. In this paper author has observed simple and complex sentences, commonly used relations between tag memes and semantic conditioning of such use. Similarities and differences between two languages and two legal systems are given through the examples of Limited Liability Company Acts and offer suggestions how to resolve common dilemmas.

Key words: legal terminology, translation, Croatian language, Russian language



Linguistic Ontology Modeling in the Domain of Economics

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The purpose of the work is to define peculiarities of representation of the key concept in modern economics discourse “technology platform” in Russian, English and French discourses.

The sources of the research are articles, discussions and studies about technology platforms from the Internet sources. Methods of the research are component analysis and analysis of dictionary definitions. It has been established that the technology platform frame has three slots: government, business, and science.

Total amount of terms formed 253; 86 terms and 23186 symbols in Russian sources; 92 terms and 22034 symbols in English sources; 75 terms and 20029 symbols in French sources. It has been indicated that most of the terms in Russian sources refer to the slot government (57%); in English sources – to the slot business (58%); in French sources – to the slot usiness (54%). Due to these peculiarities in concept representation it becomes possible to define the priorities of economics development modernization.

On the Modeling of Term Variation (On the Basis of Term International Baccalaureate)

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The problems of education reforms and modernization are in the focus of the present research interest. International Baccalaureate (IB) programs are actively integrating into the national educational systems that cause some terminological problems. Sometimes IB terminology is in the contradiction with the national pedagogical systems, which leads to communication misunderstanding even among the professionals. Therefore, the necessity to regulate and standardize IB terminology explains the actuality of the given research. The aim of the paper is to study terminological variation in British and Russian educational discourse applying the modelling method and to present the diversity of variation models representing the term International Baccalaureate.

The existing terminological variants classifications (Averbukh K., Grinyov S., Kazarina S., Leichik V., Nenadic, G., Slozhenikina Yu., and others) have been improved and adapted to the researched terminology, and some criteria of terminological variations have been worked out. The first criterion deals with the number of the components, the second one reveals whether there are any abbreviations, ellipses or apocopies. The third criterion allows revealing whether the components belong to the same or different parts of speech, and the fourth one considers whether the components of the model belong to one or different languages.

As the result, 34 variation models have been developed and similarities and differences in British and Russian educational discourse representation have been revealed. The application of modelling method to the term International Baccalaureate allowed observing the whole diversity of terminological variants and systematizing them with the perspective of developing a glossary.

Critical Thinking Approach to Teaching English for Engineering

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The nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, Japan 2011 has left the Japanese people sceptical about the professional integrity of engineers and scientists, and engineering ethics has come to be taken much more seriously than it had been.

We have recently introduced the ethical viewpoints in teaching English to engineering students, and have published an English textbook (Critical Thinking Skills for Engineering Students, henceforth CTSES) to foster critical thinking skills among engineering students.

This presentation discusses the following two features of CTSES.

1. Topics

CTSES differs from previous English textbooks in its choice of reading materials. Some of the topics in CTSES are:

- (1) Space Shuttle Disaster--What Went Wrong?
- (2) Defective Automobiles--Safety or Cost?

2. Questions

Each unit of CTSES contains the following type of questions in order to stimulate open discussions in English concerning engineering ethics.

- (3) The accident investigation board recommended significant changes in organizational culture. What do you think can be done?

Lexical Items in Research Article Titles: An Eight-Discipline Comparison

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Titles, as very compact representations of research articles, can act as a window into disciplines and their language use. This study investigates titles of research articles from the viewpoint of their lexical composition. A corpus of 3,200 titles (roughly 40,000 running words) in English is processed to produce frequency lists. Titles are from research articles published in well-regarded general journals in eight disciplines: four soft sciences (economics, education, history, and sociology) and four hard sciences (botany, fluid engineering, geology, and medicine). Content words appearing relatively frequently are classified by their inclusion on vocabulary lists (the General Service List and Academic Word List). They are then compared by discipline, looking for items that occur either across a broad range of disciplines or in very few. This is one method that can be used to identify useful items for learners of English for academic and specific purposes. The frequent items are further analyzed by classifying them into semantic sets using the lexical database WordNet, and again compared by discipline. This type of analysis can aid in the interpretation of topics of interest to and approaches used by different disciplines.



The Development of Russian Cognitive Terminology Science at the Beginning of the 21 Century

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Cognitive Terminology appeared as an independent science with its own categorical apparatus, methods and procedures of research, discussed issues and tendencies of its development at the end of the 90s of the 20th century in the framework of Cognitive Linguistics.

In the presentation the author will focus on the achievements of Cognitive Terminology during the first 12 years of the 21 century paying attention to the contributions of articles and journals in Cognitive Linguistics and Terminology. Among them it is necessary to mention the journal edited by L. Manerko, especially articles published in 2000-2009; a series of scientific papers “Cognitive studies of Language” (numbers 1–12) edited by E. Koubriakova issued by Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Tambov Derzhavin State University in 2009-2012; articles in journal “Issues of Cognitive Linguistics” (2004-2012). In my article “Cognitive Terminology” included in “Encyclopedic Dictionary on General Terminology” by V. Tatarinov Cognitive Terminology is represented as one of the tendencies of modern terminological science, in which notions of categorization and conceptualization, conceptual modeling and its embodiment on the language level, a conceptual metaphor as a way of term-formation are discussed.

Dissertations also provide a comprehensive and updated discussion on the representation of categories and concepts, formation of various conceptual domains, models, cognitive maps of professional spheres, cases of conceptual integration, the interrelation between everyday and scientific knowledge, and discourse as an object of Cognitive Terminology.

The elaboration of cognitive and informational structure of term, notions of scientific discourse and professional communication, as well as the theory of LSP – these became new spheres, by which Cognitive Terminology enriched Cognitive Linguistics.

The survey of problems, categorical apparatus, methods of research, represented in monographs, articles, dissertations underline the active development of Cognitive Terminology in Russia at the beginning of the 21 century.



Eponymous Medical Terms as a Source of Terminological Variation

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The use of eponyms in medical terminology has been more frequent than in other domains, which has in some cases resulted in the use of two or more synonyms for the same concept. That is one of the reasons why medicine is a domain in which terminological variation seems particularly prevalent. Numerous papers dealing with medical eponyms all agree that eponyms should be avoided in the anatomical terminology, while their use in other areas of medicine can sometimes be justified.

This paper analyses the use of eponyms in anatomical and physiological medical terminology, and the creation of terminological variants as one of the results of this use. It also classifies the analyzed eponymous terms and their non-eponymous equivalents according to the changes that had happened both on the term and the concept level. The occurrence of eponyms is analyzed within relevant contexts, i.e. in medical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, textbooks, medical journals, and medical information sites. The analysis will show how linguistic and non-linguistic changes concerning a concept lead to a change in the term used for the given concept, as well as in its use within the relevant knowledge field. By studying these terminological variants in corpora, we research patterns of variation and the motivation for term formation and term choice. The analysis includes both Croatian and English eponyms since there is a difference in the use of these eponyms in the two languages and their corresponding medical discourses.

The research is done within the project Croatian Anatomical and Physiological Terminology (HRANAFINA), which is part of terminological work in the Croatian national terminological database Struna.

Key words: eponyms, medical terminology, synonyms, terminological variation



Inward Bound: What can Connectives Tell Us about Translator's Risk?

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In translation studies, investigations of cohesive devices in translated texts are frequently used to test the ‘explicitation hypothesis’, i.e. the idea that translators generally tend to add items to the target text that have no direct counterparts in the source text. Explicitation as an inherent character of translation has recently been put into question (e.g. by Becher 2011) and the role of target-language norms of text production in motivating ‘explicitating’ moves by translators (such as the insertion of a connective that was not used in the source text) has been reconsidered. This paper investigates cohesion, and in particular the use of intra- and inter-sentential connectives, as an English-Italian translation issue in a corpus of articles on theoretical and particle physics originally published in *Scientific American* and then translated for publication in *Le scienze*, the Italian edition of the magazine. Studying such elements is considered relevant for two reasons: 1) it enables us to account for instances when connectives are added in translations and signal a different rhetorical organization of source texts as opposed to target texts; 2) it allows us to investigate how cohesion is achieved in different specialised texts, with particular reference to the risks translators take in handling cohesive/coherence relationships in dense, complex texts. In the wake of past studies by the authors themselves (on specialised texts in a different domain and with a lower degree of specialisation; cf. Musacchio and Palumbo 2010), the paper aims to test the idea that the complexity of theoretical/particle physics is an interesting ‘site’ to explore translator’s risk, that is the extent to which translators feel that it is safe to produce a naturally sounding text adding connectives when their knowledge of the topic has clear constraints.

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Knowledge Probes as Indicators of Associative Relations in the Domain of Maritime Safety

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In recent years, a number of researchers in the field of Terminology and Computer Science have worked on developing methods for automatic or semiautomatic extraction of terminological information from texts. By terminological information is meant information on terms and concept relations or characteristics. One method used for the extraction of terminological information is based on the utilization of terminological markers, also called knowledge probes.

The aim of this paper is to discuss some theoretical and practical issues in the process of extracting terminological information from texts in the domain of maritime safety. In my earlier study (Pasanen 2009) I argued that terms and other terminological information must be extracted together and, consequently, a combined model was proposed. In the domain of maritime safety, knowledge probes proved to be especially productive when searching for associative concept relations, especially causal relations. In this paper, I will show how knowledge probes can be used for semiautomatic extraction of terminological information from texts. The textual archive used for the experiment is a collection of maritime accident investigation reports available on the Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB) website. A technique combining the use of seed terms, knowledge probes and a corpus tool will be presented.

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Term Selection Methodology for the Study of an Underresearched Subject Field: The Case of Equestrian Specialized Language

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Contemporary study of terms emphasizes the role of context in formation and use of specialized languages. Despite respect and attention due to language planning activities, one should not be tempted to view terms as sets of labels isolated from their practical use (Temmerman, 1997). Accordingly, contemporary linguistic research of specialized languages utilizes corpora of subject field texts. This will also be the procedure employed in my PhD thesis investigating the English and Polish equestrian specialized language - a domain, to my knowledge, largely neglected by linguistics thus far.

The aim of this paper, however, is to demonstrate that the extralinguistic factors come in much earlier than at the stage of corpus compilation: they play a key role in term selection. Though it concerns all subject fields, this stage is different for underresearched subject fields, which do not enjoy huge dictionaries, big international conferences or extensive linguistic research. When a given study is supposed to pave the way for, or draw more attention to, a given subject field in linguistics and Terminology, it would not be beneficial for that subject field to begin by limiting oneself to a niche subfield. It is the extralinguistic context that helps the researcher to determine the relevant scope of research: my PhD thesis will describe terms used in general horse training and the related sport discipline of dressage rather than terms of the very specific, less popular subfields of vaulting or endurance. The paper presents the delineation of scope (subfields), availability and selection of term sources, selection of terms from these sources and a preliminary grouping and description of selected terms, all these performed with a view to conducting a possibly universal research of a less common subject field, thus forming the basis for its future studies.

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Communicating Science through Mass Media: Issues, Concerns and New Directions in Public Understanding of Science and Technology in India

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The focus of this paper is to examine how media shapes and affect public attitudes and understanding of Science and Technology news report in India. Any attempt to understand how science and technology report is captured in the public imagination would be incomplete without analyzing how media communicates science. Given the fact that the media play an important role in creating awareness on science, it is necessary to analyze whether the mass media promote science and technology apathy or not. It is not only important to assess the quantum of information on science and technology reportage in the media but it is equally pertinent to study how individuals structure and negotiate meaning on such reports. Technological development such as new innovations and scientific breakthroughs have captured media attention, but many such news relating to science and technology are hardly understood and as such not given adequate coverage. This study reviews literature on the existing body of knowledge on media and science communication and the social construction and interpretation of such news reports. Furthermore, this study investigates the factors that influence media coverage and promotion of science and technology. Finally, this paper argues that more science coverage is necessary if we are to foster broader understanding, acceptance and appreciation of science among the public.

Keywords: Media, science communication, news reports, social construction

Multiple Aspects of Professionally Orientated Foreign Language Teaching (Example of Teaching Russian as a Foreign Language)

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Language training for special purposes involves building the skills and abilities necessary for communication in a professional environment. For communication to be effective, skills and abilities at different levels of the language competency must be formed: this implies many aspects of teaching.

Firstly, skills and knowledge of the terminology in a particular field of science need to be built. Teaching terminology implies the formation of the individual lexical-semantic fields (frames), which together form the concept sphere of the individual in the linguistic consciousness. When choosing an adequate term, a choice not between foreign words but between the views and concepts behind them should be made in the mind of an individual. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to provide the student with not only the system of terms, but the real knowledge in a particular subject area.

Secondly, it is necessary to teach the student to communicate using a certain kind of speech activity. This refers to training in various types of speech activity, since communication can be both written and oral, which implies monologue and dialogue. The specialist should be able to conduct communication in any communicative situation.

Thirdly, it is impossible to consider the level of proficiency in a foreign language to be high, if it does not include proper knowledge of national cultural characteristics. Differences in speech etiquette and the system of verbal behaviour rules in general are the responsibility of a separate discipline called the Country Studies through Language, the study of which is a required component of vocationally orientated foreign language teaching.

The report deals with professionally orientated teaching Russian as a foreign language, describing training strategies of students from certain Asian and African countries studying at the PermStatePharmaceuticalAcademy, whose speciality is “Pharmacy”.

Domain, Domain Loss and Parallellingualism – A Challenge for the Nordic Languages

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Introduction : A short account of the Nordic languages – especially LSPs – with regard to the phenomenon of domain loss and actions against it taking the corresponding official national documents and the Declaration on a Nordic Language Policy as point of departure.

Domain dynamics: The concept of domain loss is considered within the framework of the comprehensive concept of “domain dynamics” with its negative and positive subordinated concepts. Domain dynamics offers a more detailed and less emotionally coloured picture of modern language planning.

Domain: The term “domain” represents a least two different concepts in language and terminology planning. The roll of each one is described and introduced in different stages of the overall process of language planning eliminating the apparent incompatibility of approaches.

Parallellingualism (parallelsproglighed; Parallelsprachigkeit) is considered a provision against domain loss. However, there is no official definition. Nevertheless, a terminological analysis of the concept based on the official documents reveals different concepts and approaches which shall be discussed in detail. Hereafter, we shall set forth definitions of the different concepts, we could deduce from the official documents offering thus a more comprehensive conceptual apparatus.

Preconditions: for a successful resistance against domain loss and other measures taken in order to further parallellingualism are considered critically.

Multilingualism, Demanding Customers, Toothless Mouths and Other Linguistic Challenges of Specialised Communication

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Operational policies concerning communication have long been made in the business world, and lately also public organisations have started to compile language strategies whose policies are in line with the organisation's language conventions. Public organisations, such as universities, joint municipal boards and hospital districts, have published their own language programmes and principles of language usage in support of their operations.

This presentation examines the linguistic practices of a bilingual authority and a bilingual public organisation offering services from the point of view of employees. The organisations being analysed are directed in their language usage at state level by the Language Act, which came into effect in 2004 and which, as a general act, determines the linguistic rights of citizens speaking one of the national languages (Finnish or Swedish) as their first language and the minimum level of services in these languages.

The focus of this presentation is on the linguistic challenges encountered in specialised communication which have been studied by asking the employees how often and what kinds of challenges they come across and where they stem from. The electronic questionnaires (2011/2012) do not define the concept 'linguistic challenge' in detail. Consequently, the respondents' different interpretations of language and interaction, which are linked to their operating environments, educational backgrounds, duties, language skills, etc., are expected to be evident in the material. The quantitative analysis is based on the reply alternatives to closed-end questions about encountering challenges. The qualitative analysis is implemented by categorising the challenges described by the respondents in open-ended questions using concept analysis. By correlating the operators' views of the challenges of specialised communication with the different levels of control for language services, this study illuminates the present state and future outlook of Finnish bilingual public organisations.

Adjectives as Terms

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Terms are symbols that represent the concepts in the specific subject fields and they refer to the perceivable or conceivable referents or objects in real life. As we know, most terms are nouns. Also guidelines for the terminology work deal naturally with nouns. According to them, for example, the appropriate definitions of terms contain the superordinate concepts and a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts, which is a norm especially for nouns.

This paper discusses terminology in the field of plant morphology where the majority of terms are, in fact, adjectives. What are adjectives as terms like? How are they separated from adjectives in the general language? What kind of concepts do they refer to? And finally, how should adjective terms be defined? For example, the superordinate concepts, as well as referents, may be difficult to find when the terms are adjectives.

The difference between adjectives and nouns is usually a fine one, yet it is clearly explicated in the grammars: nouns are typically “categorising” whereas adjectives are “characterising”. In practise the difference is not very clear as there are adjectives with a categorising function as well (Dixon 1999). However, the difference is fundamental when we consider the normative principles of terminology work which describe how to define the terms belonging to different parts of speech (ISO 704:23).

The need to understand adjectives as terms arose during creation of a new Finnish terminological database (The Bank of Finnish Terminology in Arts and Sciences, www.tieteentermipankki.fi) which is based on crowd-sourcing in the wiki software. Botany is one of the three pilot projects including over 800 adjective terms which require appropriate and not too laborious definitions.

This paper proposes some new tools for the description of adjectival terms utilising ample material of the Finnish botanical adjectives. Also the long tradition of botanical Latin influencing botanical Finnish (Pitkänen 2008) is taken into account in the study.

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Metaphoric Terms: Elusive Magic of Meaning Transformation

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Recent changes in the nature of scientific and technical texts have made these texts extremely complicated due to hybridity with respect to field, genre and style. Blurring of the boundaries between various scientific and technical domains as well as between the registers used in professional communication makes it difficult to classify a text as belonging to one particular genre and performing only one particular function.

Due to their hybrid nature, contemporary scientific and technical texts are also characterized by occasional lack of precision in the usage of terms and by application of a great number of terms based on various expressive means of language, such as an allusion, metaphor and metonymy.

Modern terms often do not meet the requirements set for traditional terms, thus they potentially pose problems in transferring their meaning into other languages, which may be caused by various reasons, such as their meaning change in the context, lack of referential equivalence, intradisciplinary polysemy, culture specific allusions embodied in the meaning of a term, and impossibility to transfer the metaphoric component of meaning of the term into the target language. Different degree of lexicalization of certain conceptual metaphors in different languages is determined by the structure of a particular language. Inability to recognize connections and links among symbols and images within conceptual systems of the working languages leads to production of inadequate, inequivalent and reader-unfriendly texts in translation.

The aim of the present article is to study the mechanism of semantic shifts based on the cognitive and pragmatic theories of metaphor. The processes of meaning extension are illustrated on the basis of contrastive analysis of terms used in the texts of different genres in the field of Civil Engineering and Architecture in English and their translations into Latvian and Russian.

Investigating Judicial Phraseology with COSPE. A Contrastive Corpus-Based Study

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The present paper stems from the results of a translation-oriented PhD thesis aimed at conducting an empirical study of LSP phraseological units in a specific domain (criminal law) and type of legal genre (criminal judgments). The final goal of the research is to provide legal translators with a multifunctional tool having a positive impact on the translation process and product. More specifically, it aims at assisting translators – as well as legal experts – to develop their phraseological competence through their exposure to real, authentic (con)texts in which these phraseological units are used.

Based on COSPE, a 6-million trilingual, comparable corpus of criminal judgments, the present paper approaches phraseology from a contrastive (Spanish-Italian-English), quantitative and qualitative perspective, fully adopting the corpus linguistics paradigm (cf. McEnery et al. 2006). Extraction and analysis have been performed by means of concordancers (mainly WordSmith Tools v 5.0, but also AntConc v. 3.2.1 and ConcGram 1.0). From a methodological point of view, the study combines corpus-based and corpus-driven approaches (cf. Tognini Bonelli 2001), as well as traditional approaches applied to LGP phraseology studies (e.g. the seminal work of Benson et al. 1986) to the most recent distributional trends of LSP phraseology (cf. Biber 1999, Goźdź Roskowski 2011) and legal phraseology (cf. Kjær 1990, 2007).

Emphasis will be placed on four categories of phraseological units playing a pivotal role in judicial discourse: complex prepositions (e.g. on behalf of, in accordance with, without prejudice to), lexical doublets and triplets (e.g. noble and learned, nature and extent), lexical collocations (e.g. to stand trial, to convict/acquit a defendant, to allow/dismiss an appeal) and routine formulae (e.g. Judgment approved by the court for handing down, I would allow the appeal and quash the judgment, I have had the advantage of reading in draft the opinions of all my noble and learned friends).

Towards a Local Grammar of Judicial Evaluation. A Contrastive Phraseological View

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The current treatment of phraseology in LSP registers acknowledges the need for corpus-based studies of the prototypical and idiosyncratic lexico-grammatical patterning and discourse functions of lexical phrases across disciplines (cf. Hyland 2008).

As part of an ongoing research on evaluative phraseology in judicial language (Goźdz-Roszkowski and Pontrandolfo, in press), the paper analyses the role of phraseology in the disciplinary genre of judgments dealing with criminal cases delivered by the US Supreme Court and the Italian Corte Suprema di Cassazione. Based on a 2-million word bilingual comparable corpus of American and Italian judgments, this paper investigates the empirical relevance of evaluation in this specific domain and genre. Apparently, there are consistent phraseological patterns in which American and Italian judges evaluate arguments proposed by other institutional interactants, thus providing valuable insights into their respective legal cultures.

Court judgments offer a fruitful test-bed for the study of evaluation: appellate judges write their grounds for or against decisions of lower courts, decisions of their colleagues sitting on the same bench or express (dis)approval of the arguments adduced by the appellants. Evaluation, therefore, plays a crucial role and it should be regarded as inherent in the construction and interpretation of this generic construct.

The paper attempts to address and apply the concept of local grammar (Gross 1993, Barnbrook and Sinclair 1995), namely, the description of particular areas of language (e.g. the analysis of the phraseological features of judicial discourse), rather than the language as a whole (Bednarek 2007). Following Hunston and Sinclair (2000), it aims at testing the applicability of a local grammar of evaluation to judicial language. Thus, the phraseologies of selected stance-indicating categories, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs that play a pivotal role in criminal judgments (cf. Hunston 2011) will be investigated by means of corpus linguistics methodologies.

COCIEM. A Tool for Identification and Characterisation of the Basic Scientific Vocabulary

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It is natural to think that a scientific vocabulary is a collection of terms used and understood only by scientists and for all practical purposes, is out of reach of non-scientists. This is true for most scientific terms but not for all. There are a number of scientific terms that are understood by an average speaker. Thus, for the purpose of this project, the basic scientific vocabulary (BSV) is the set of scientific terms understood by the average educated adult.

To determine the BSV, the Corpus of Basic Mexican Scientific Texts (CORPUS Científico del Español de México – COCIEM) was set up; it consists of three textbooks of each scientific subject (physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, health education and environmental sciences) taught at school during the twelve years of pre-university education. It contains just under 4 million words.

This work presents the design of the COCIEM as an XML file with three annotation levels: 1) general: bibliographic reference, science to which the textbook belongs and year in which the textbook is used; 2) lexical: for each word, its lemma and POS; 3) terminological: for each identified term, its lemma and POS.

It describes the practical problems faced for the accurate identification of terms and how these were solved. Automatic extraction using both, statistical and linguistic-based systems yielded only the most specialised terms contained in the COCIEM. We had, as expected, poor term identification results for very basic terms, e.g. plant, animal, water, star, etc., as these also function as general language words. Other problems that had to be solved included the identification of contexts where a linguistic unit functions as a term or as a general language word and label it accordingly. Homonyms and synonyms also had to be identified and labelled as such.

This work also presents a quantitative (frequency, most important and most used terms, terms by science and school level, etc.) and qualitative description (linguistic characteristics: morphological, syntactic and semantic) of the BSV. It ends with a list of possible short and medium-term applications.

Electronic Internet Dictionaries as Utility Tools for Legal Knowledge Popularization

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Within the framework of the Modern theory of lexicographic functions (Bergenholtz/Tarp 1995), some studies specifically concerning pedagogical specialised lexicography (Tarp 2005, 2008; Fuertes-Olivera/Arribas-Bano 2008; Fuertes-Olivera 2010) have shown that such a dictionary should provide information serving both knowledge-orientated and communication-orientated functions: e.g. systematic introductions to the specialized field, inclusion and treatment of homonyms, interplay between onomasiological and semasiological word lists, inclusion of examples, meaning descriptions and encyclopaedic, semantic and terminological definitions, and also sense discrimination. Given the increasing tendency to consult and look up free online lexicographic materials, it is our purpose to broaden the picture from paper dictionaries to free online resources available via through the internet (Fuertes-Olivera: 2009, 2011), especially belonging to De Schryver's (2003) category of networked human-oriented electronic Internet dictionaries. More specifically, we shall carry out a metalexigraphic analysis of free legal internet dictionaries in order to evaluate their (in)adequacy as a tool for legal language and knowledge popularization.

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Can You See the Difference? The Depiction of Terminological Variation in Medical Images

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Denominative variants for terms arise as a result of the different situated ways in which we conceptualize the world. During categorization, the cognitive system assigns the new entities, properties and events learned through perception and imagery to units of conceptual knowledge (Barsalou 2012: 241). This means that individuals learn new concepts by “simulating experiences” of the members of the same conceptual category (Yeh and Basalou 2006: 351). Due to the multidimensional nature and high degree of embodiment of medical concepts, variation, as lexical-semantic phenomenon, is not infrequent in naming medical realities. Term variants can serve the purpose of highlighting different characteristics of the same concept, or adapting the communicative situation to the audience’s profile (Freixa 2006). For this reason, terminological databases should account for variation taking place in specialized communication scenarios.

According to recent cognitive approaches to Terminology, images are just one, albeit relevant, semiotic mode for concept representation, which encourage the transfer of knowledge in specialized texts (Kress 2009). Prior research in the field of knowledge visualization has shown that images are useful to represent relations among concepts, and that visual resources should be selected on the basis of the image-schemas underlying the concept depicted.

In this paper, we argue for the inclusion of images in a terminographical database in order to provide a consistent, meaningful, graphical description of variants for terms referring to DISEASE, SIGN/SYMPTOM and BODY PART. By integrating images in a principled way in a terminological database, we intend to clarify how images can evoke different variants of a single medical term by depicting the cognitive (semantic) or communicative (pragmatic) features which often give rise to terminological variation in Medicine.

Phraseology in Norwegian Language of Law

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This article describes the possible research of phraseology in the Norwegian law texts and the problems of equivalence in other languages like Polish and German. The study of the phraseological items in Norwegian language of law could be useful for lawyers, interpreters or even laymen who have contacts with this type of text in their everyday life in multicultural Norwegian society. It is characteristic for the legal language, as a language for specific purposes, that terms and collocations have a special meaning, different from the general language usage. It is also known that legal terms are source for misunderstanding and problems in translation. In this article current research in Norway is described as well as the problems of equivalence of phraseology in the Norwegian language of law.

Whole Brain in Specific Language Purposes

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In traditional learning methods, we tend to focus on the use of the left brain only. In the concepts and activities discussed on the following pages, not only right and left hemisphere learning is required, but also other areas such as the reflex brain, the limbic brain and the “new” brain.

Neurolinguistic findings about the brain’s language functions show that in the integrated brain, the functions of one hemisphere are immediately available to the other, producing a more balanced use of language. Whole-brain teaching emphasizes active learning, in which the learner makes connections that tap both hemispheres.

What this is a whole brain? What is the importance of the whole brain in various relational domains? How can we apply it in teaching language for specific purposes? The last question concerns us directly in this work.

The core concept of whole brain learning and related teaching concepts, such as Neuro Linguistic Programming, Mind Mapping and more, is that effective long term learning is facilitated when the whole brain is involved.

The brain is metaphorically divided into four quadrants, where each quadrant represents

LCH (Left Cerebral Hemisphere), Left Limbic Hemisphere (LLH), Left Limbic Hemisphere (LLH) and Right Cerebral Hemisphere (RCH). All people have preference to thinking in various strengths in all four quadrants.

Teaching a language for a specific purpose should take in consideration a type of learner’s brain in relation with the specific purpose. We’ll be focalized on French and Arabic as foreign languages for various purposes, communication, culture or engineering sciences.

We’ll show, by case studies examples, that using a whole brain in teaching language for specific purposes is an effective strategy not only in interpersonal communication with learners but also in adults group communication.

The Development of Task-based English Oral Communication Course for EFL Undergraduate Tourism Students

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With the significance of the ASEAN Community to be effective in 2015, Thailand aims at pursuing the ASEAN's vision to achieve a free flow of tourism service. Despite such determination, numbers of studies indicated Thai graduates' lack of English language proficiency communication and incapability to meet the demand of English in the workplace especially in the hospitality sector. This is similar to the results we received from the interviews with stakeholders concerning our students' incompetent in English once they perform their careers in hospitality sectors. In response to such concern, the institutional policy makers at Songkhla Rajabhat University have recognized the importance of preparing the students for the regional competitiveness. This study proposes the development of English for Hotel and Catering Personnel course based on the needs analysis results gained from interview with stakeholders in this specific Southern context of Thailand and site observation to observe the actual language use in workplace using task-based instruction, with a focus on equipping our Tourism students with the needed competencies in English oral communication required performing functional tasks. 20 hotel management located in this Specific Southern region where our alumni are working were interviewed to gather the information about their needs together with 20 alumni who have been working in hotel industry concerning their communicative problems. With the role of English as a lingua franca in ASEAN, performance-based assessment will be implemented instead of traditional paper-based test to assess the English proficiency of the student participated in this new task-based course based on intelligibility rather than assemble the native speaker target. Since this study is a part of my PhD research study, the course components and materials are currently in the process of developing. It is hoped that the new task-based course will show the students' positive engagement in their learning outcome.

Teaching English for Special Purposes in the Domain of Mathematics. The Challenges of Writing and Compiling a New University Course Textbook

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For many years there was no officially proscribed syllabus of the course English for Students of Mathematics 1 and 2, at the Department of Mathematics of the Faculty of Science in Zagreb, and there is no certified course book for these courses, therefore, a need arose to establish clear objectives of the course, create a systematic syllabus, modernise the content and compile an up-to-date and contemporary, practical and user-friendly corpus of texts, study materials and exercises brought together in a single course book. My paper will explain why I have undertaken this task of compiling the course textbook, how I conduct my research, whom I have consulted for advice and specific mathematical knowledge, which resources I used, how I structured the material and which of the segments I wrote myself, also bearing in mind the specific needs of students of mathematics, as well as the inherent difficulties in this work for someone who is primarily a language teacher and not an expert in mathematics. My first task was to establish the outline and structure of the course book, dividing it into thirteen units (six units per semester, half a unit to be covered each week in class), plus one extra unit of revision exercises and further reading materials at the back, together with a glossary of the most important mathematical terms explained in English and providing Croatian equivalents. Each unit consist of an overview of a particular math topic, such as the basics of geometry, algebra and arithmetic, followed by comprehension exercises. The second segment of each unit will cover one of three segments: current math news, unusual math topics, or a biography of an important mathematician, including important women in mathematics, and applications of their findings. The third section is reserved for English grammar and use of English, including a brief theoretical overview in each unit but placing emphasis on practical exercises.

ESP Self-compiled Corpora in an Italian Academic Setting

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The use of corpora for the teaching of specialized languages (Flowerdew, 2004; Gavioli, 2005; Thurstun and Candlin, 1998) has become a widely accepted approach which has attracted the attention of researchers for the past two decades. In particular, it is in the area of language teaching and learning, and more specifically in the area of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) and English for Specific Purposes (ESP), where corpora are now taking on an increasingly mainstream role (Bernardini, 2002; Hyland, 2000, 2003; Lee and Swales, 2006) with the compilation of small, ‘localised’ corpora often compiled by the class tutor, or sometimes by the students (Flowerdew, 2002; Lee and Swales, 2006). Indeed, “corpora of specialised texts and research findings based on them can [...] be used to improve pedagogical practice and affect [language teaching] syllabi or the design of teaching materials” (Römer, 2009:117). Moreover, corpora can help learners acquire the specialized linguistic and conceptual knowledge needed to become a proficient LSP user (Bowker and Pearson, 2002).

However, little research has focused on how, by means of self-compiling, learners actually interact with the resources themselves. Hafner and Candlin (2007:304) have stressed the lack of studies that provide “direct evidence of students’ self-directed use of corpus tools”, which may be attributed to the preference of indirect observation methodologies over direct data extraction (Pérez-Paredes, Sánchez-Tornel, Alcaraz Calero and Jimenez, 2011).

Against this background, this paper will illustrate the pedagogical applications of small specialized corpora in ESP teaching activities, specifically for students majoring in Tourism. After providing an overview of the key features of the Travel Promotion Text (TPT) Corpus, compiled by the instructor, and a number of activities designed to familiarize learners with corpus analysis, the core of the paper regards the illustration of students’ self-compiled corpora.

Taking a More Active Role in the Classroom through Oral Presentations

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The diversity of needs of English language learners has long been acknowledged (Tarone & Yule, 1989) and the focus on such diversity has led to the encouragement of the adoption of a learner-centered or communicative approach in EFL classrooms in order to address these needs. One way to achieve these goals is to focus on students' potential for interdependent study through group work creating thus a suitable environment for students with different proficiencies and learning styles. Indeed, various scholars (Long & Porter, 1985; Johnson & Johnson, 1991; Nunan, 1992; Davis, 1997) have emphasized the value and efficacy of group work and cooperative learning.

However, while there is a great deal of existing research on both the benefits and the types of cooperative learning, studies on the disadvantages of and students' reticence to working in groups are less extensive. One way to overcome students' reticence is to engage learners in task-based communicative activities which allow them to rehearse and be ready to speak in public. Among the communicative activities that can be used in class, oral presentations in ESP settings can be an effective tool as they provide authentic language use, authentic tasks, focus on language at the discourse level and learner centeredness (Sheppard & Stoller, 1995).

Based on these premises, the purpose of this study was to investigate EFL students' attitudes towards group work. The qualitative and quantitative data were collected through the administration of a questionnaire to 125 participants attending a Business English for Academic Purposes course at the University of Calabria, Italy. In particular, the survey aimed at verifying the usefulness of group work and task-based activities (oral presentations) in large mixed ability groups, the reasons for reticence towards working in groups, and the extent to which participants found preparing and delivering oral presentations effective in improving their language skills. The presentation will illustrate the results of the survey and offer reflections for further research.

The Use of Humor in Online Discussions about a Specialized Technical Topic

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How to use humor in an appropriate way is important in group socialization process in a new environment (see e.g. Schnurr & Mak 2009: 140). Humor is also an important part of online communities. Humor relies upon shared meanings and by referencing to common knowledge it can strengthen the shared bases which the group is built on. (Baym 1995.) Also the structure of the online community is influenced by humorous discourse through its presupposed knowledge and implied values (Hübler & Bell 2003: 278). Previous research has found evidence that irony and sarcasm are used more often in computer-mediated than in face-to-face settings (Hancock 2004: 458–459).

This paper scrutinizes humor as used in messages dealing with a specialized technical topic, and how the possibility to write anonymously affects the use of humor. The paper is part of an ongoing research, which focuses on requesting and providing domain-specific information in online communities. The study examines discussion boards. They are popular and useful tools for information sharing, problem solving and peer advice (see e.g. Savolainen 2011: 863) and often deal with a certain specific interest or a special domain.

The empirical data were gathered in the spring 2012 from two Finnish discussion boards where the question of domestic heating and especially heat pumps was discussed. On the boards Lampopumput.info (heatpumps.info) and Suomi24 (Finland24), the participants discuss for example choosing, installing, using and fixing different kinds of heat pumps. Lampopumput.info requires registration from participants whereas Suomi24 allows participants to write messages without registration and be completely anonymous. The data gives thus an opportunity to examine the effects of anonymity on humor used in messages posted on the discussion boards.

Terminology Management Skills for Translators

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Translators should be – and are – the first to know about the importance of terminology. Translators are struggling with incorrect or inconsistent terminology in the source text almost every day. Translators should also be the first to get a sound education and training in terminology science and terminology management – at university and/or in vocational trainings. We all know that this is still not the case in many countries of the world, including North America and Europe. This presentation will give you an overview of skills and competences translators would need most in their professional live with respect to terminology and terminology management – but often don't possess after university. The presentation will also give a progress report on experiences made and lessons learned in two years of qualifying and certifying terminology managers at a basic level within the framework of ECQA, the European Certification and Qualification Association (www.ecqa.org). Since the international certificate for terminology management practitioners has been launched in 2010 by TermNet and its members, more than 170 people from all over the world successfully have passed an exam to qualify as ECQA Certified Terminology Manager Basic. The majority of them are professionals with a background in translation.

LSP of Tourism and its Lexicographic Description

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The professional context in which the language of tourism is employed was not defined clearly until recently. This fact influenced the late acceptance of this language as LSP. The status of tourism itself as a separate field of academic research was established in the 1970-s only and even now there is some ambiguity in its definitions and concepts. Since that time scientists have been trying persistently to structure the given subject area.

Like every other industry, tourism business has its own special language, its peculiar jargon that makes it easy for professionals to communicate, but often seems confusing for newcomers and outsiders.

Nowadays, tourism has an initial theoretical basis and its terminology is still undergoing the process of formation. Thus, lexicographic description of tourism terminology requires a thorough investigation both in the sphere of functioning and fixation.

The first terminological dictionaries of tourism date back to the end of the XX century, which certifies a wide demesne for lexicographers.

The performed analysis of the existing printed and electronic lexicographic references from the point of view of the word selection principles, peculiarities of their mega-, macro- and microstructure let us systematize the main parameters of the lexicographic description of tourism terminology.

Investigation of a variety of special texts of different genres having their own stylistic peculiarities made it possible to build up a logical-conceptual scheme of the domain under study as well as to describe semantic, syntactic and pragmatic characteristics of tourist terms to be fixed in the dictionary.

The user perspective survey helped to define the information categories the potential users – specialist in the sphere, professionals-to-be, translators and interpreters – would like to find in the dictionary.

The results of this multi aspect study served as a basis for elaboration of the fundamentals to compile a model of the entry of a new electronic tourism dictionary.

Contemporary Approach to Terminological Competence, Management and Terminology Teaching on the Basis of Courses for Translators Offered by Polish Higher Education Institutions

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Terminological work constitutes a central part of any translation project and may consume up to 60% of the translator's time devoted to its completion. Efficient terminology management and skillful use of terminology management tools have become essential competences of modern translators. Thanks to technological developments and research in the field of linguistic engineering the contemporary market offers translators a wide array of translation tools which can be used to facilitate the translation process and terminology work. Yet, despite all these technological conveniences translators still seem reluctant to commence terminological work with the use of dedicated applications. This unenthusiastic approach may result from the tight time constraints within which translators have to work and from the conviction that learning how to operate terminology management tools is too time-consuming. Nevertheless, the survey into Polish translators' workstation on the usage and application of CAT tools including terminology management applications showed that graduates of translators' courses tend to use such application more frequently than those who received general education in English studies. Therefore, it is assumed that translators' courses offered by higher education institutions may have a decisive role in teaching translation-related terminology management, building terminological competence of translators and promoting the proper usage of terminology management tools.

In the paper I am going to review the situation in Polish higher education institutions offering courses for translators. In the first part, I will discuss theoretical issues and modern approach related to terminological competence of translators. Then several curricula of Polish higher education schools offering BA, MA or postgraduate studies in translation will be reviewed to examine their approach to teaching translation and especially terminology. On the basis of the performed analysis, the conclusions concerning the current situation and steps to be taken to improve efficiency of terminology training will be formulated.

Structure and Verbal Tenses of the Annual Report of the French Médiateur de la République and of the Italian Difensore civico

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The Médiateur de la République is a French independent institution with the aim of connecting the French public administration with the French citizens. Each year, the Mediator of the Republic submits an Annual Report on his activities, which has to be approved by the President of the Republic. Even if the jurisdiction of an Italian Difensore civico covers an Italian region or provincia, his tasks are the same as the ones of the French ombudsman. Each Difensore civico submits his own Annual Report to regional council, as well as to the Presidents of the Italian Parliament and of the Italian Senate. Among the Annual Reports, we will choose those issued in the years 2008 and 2010 by the Médiateur de la République and of three Difensori civici (of the regions Basilicata, Emilia Romagna and Piemonte). Thus, we will analyze eight annual reports, more specifically their structure and their use of the verbal tenses. Our hypothesis concerns a relationship between the sections of each report and a reasoned use of verbal tenses. A report should belong to specialized and official texts (Desmet, 1995), written by a specialist and addressed to other specialists. It would be composed of narrative sections dealing with past events, involving verbal forms concerned with historical narration (Benveniste, 1966), but also of sections reporting the results obtained by the ombudsman in a particular domain of action. Furthermore, we think that it would be less probable to find verbal tenses dealing with the present or the future, because of the type of document and of the type of addressees. More generally, we assume that our different reports have a similar structure with a similar frequency of verbal tenses. In particular, we will focus on the most recurrent and relevant semantic values of the verbal tenses identified in the reports and, as a final aim, we will observe whether the way the report is organized actually reflects their addressees.

Legal Language - Legal Interpretation - Legal Translation. Some Reflections on Their Interconnectivity

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As documented in recent literature the scope of LSP research has been widened substantially. Some decades ago the main interest was in investigating linguistic subsystems (“Fachsprache”, Hoffmann 1984) only. In contrast, current research frequently focuses on specialist communication (“Fachkommunikation”, e.g. Picht 1996; Baumann 2004), hence including both a focus on specialist communication as well as on how specialist knowledge is conveyed.

In this contribution I will use legal language as an example of a LSP (Kurzon 1997; Tiersma 1999; Tiersma and Solan 2012) and investigate its interconnectivity with legal interpretation as a prerequisite to legal translation (Simonnæs 2012).

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Normative Terminology in the Sphere of Russian Education Law

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The peculiarity of the language of law is that it can be applied to various spheres of human activity. This feature distinguishes it from other sublanguages referring to particular areas (chemistry, geology, etc.) due to the usage of their own special vocabulary, mostly special terms.

The essence and clarity of the law is one of the cornerstone principles of its proper application. The judicial text should contain legally, logically and linguistically relevant statements. Only in that case it would be appropriate for all persons whose rights and / or obligations it concerns.

The scope of social, political and economic changes in Russia has influenced the development of modern Education law and contributed to certain innovations in its conceptual and terminological systems. Despite some attempts to adjust the terminology describing the Education law in Russia to the international legal practice the thorough analysis of current legislation shows immaturity and inconsistency of the applied conceptual framework, the existence of lacunae of the basic terms. It happens due to the fact that the language characterizing the sphere of Education law is not specialized, and common words frequently function as normative terms. Therefore, to work out the problem the following tasks are to be achieved:

- to make an inventory and systematize both traditional and new terms,
- to determine the level of its termhood,
- to analyze the relations inside terminological system,
- to limit the number of items in the terminological array,
- to make a brief classification of definitions,
- to remove of intersectoral and intrasectoral categorial ambiguity.

Intercultural Understanding and Communication in Taiwan's High School EFL Textbooks

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The spread of English throughout the world had led its status as a global lingua franca. English language teaching should help learners develop their intercultural understanding of multicultural and multiethnic society around the world. The purpose of the study was to compare how intercultural issues are presented in EFL textbooks. One set of ELT textbooks at high school levels published by Taiwan's local publishers were chosen for analysis. The methodology focused on content analysis. Results found that the textbooks legitimated the hegemony of American English and British English as the only variety or the standard form. Most of the texts were limited to specific aspect of cultural issues and regions. The US received the most attention, following by UK and specific dominant Europe nations. Most content focused on achievements and the life experiences of the dominant groups in the US, UK, and Europe. The results suggest that teachers should provide supplement text materials and tasks to help students develop awareness that Anglo-American English is not the only varieties. They should help them recognize the fact that language is a system of communication for sharing ideas and a way of controlling people and influencing what they think or do. Thus, to combat stereotypes, teachers should supplement textbooks by providing alternative text materials that addressed what is missing in the regular textbooks, thus encouraging students to think critically.

The Effects of Cultural Portfolio Projects on Cultural and EFL Learning in Taiwan's EFL College Classes

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Learning about FL cultures is becoming an important objective in the FL curricula and national standards of different countries throughout the world. The purposes of the study were to examine the effects of the cultural portfolio project on (1) students' specific aspects of development of cultural knowledge and change in perception of native English speakers and their cultures; (2) students' self-awareness, evaluation, and modification of stereotypes toward the target cultures; and (3) students' change in perception of and attitude toward cultural learning. Data were collected through students' cultural portfolio projects, pre- and post-questionnaires, classroom observation, and interviews. Results indicated that instead of memorizing cultural facts, students experienced an active process of constructing knowledge. Most students commented that their views toward native English-speaking cultures and language learning had been changed after completing the cultural portfolio project, for instance by moving from an ethnocentric view to respect cultural differences, becoming more aware of diversity within culture, and understanding that the media presents the surface culture of native English-speaking countries.

Acculturation of Language for Specific Purposes: ESP as Culture Specific Language

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Previous decades have witnessed the variety of fields concerned with language investigation undergo substantial changes, both in terms of substance matters and the methodology employed in their ontological and empirical elucidation. This is particularly true of linguistics. Here, perhaps more than in any other field, it is evident that the focus has shifted from the formal to the applied aspect(s) of language, or in Wittgenstein's terms to "language in use". The fact that L[E]SP is inherently an exponent of language in use makes this shift even more significant, especially in terms of the novel insights it bears which, in the author's opinion, have not yet been profusely addressed in L[E]SP studies. These insights primarily concern the crucial pragma-kernels of language - "context of culture" and "context of situation", as well as "Interactional competence". Pursuant to this, the initial goal of this paper (1/3) is to introduce the notion of "Natural Semantic Metalanguage" (NSM) and the "theory of cultural scripts" in a highly systematic, yet, in terms of wider audience, fully accessible manner. Furthermore, the focus is additionally placed on a) how the pertinent theoretical and empirical findings can be applied in practice, particularly in the context of L[E]SP and b) how such findings can provide an essential point of departure and the means crucial not only for understanding the cultural specificity of "language in action" (i.e. language in use), but equally importantly for understanding this underlying specificity of L[E]SP. In this respect, ESP shall be considered as the three-partite exponent of: a) language in use; b) culture-specific language; and c) L[E]SP-culture specific language.

To bridge the aforementioned gap, the paper will be concluded with the proposition of a novel interdisciplinary model of L[E]SP whose kernel embodies a cross-section of the pragma-kernels and the L[E]SP-kernels as postulated by the seminal L[E]SP scholars.

Translating Law Into Dictionaries, or Why One Dictionary Is Not Enough

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In the paper *Translating Law Into a Dictionary: A Terminographic Model*, I presented a model of a terminological translation dictionary, designed as a tool for professional translators of legal texts. This dictionary included various types of information deemed most useful for translators: definitions, references to legal sources, synonyms, hypo- and hypernyms, equivalents of various types, collocations etc. However, despite the attempts at reaching terminographic perfection, the dictionary proved insufficient.

The first fault lies in the fact that often still more extensive information of a given type would be needed. Secondly, the translator does not always require all types of information presented in the dictionary: frequently the search is restricted to e.g. definition or collocations, in which case wading through the whole massive entry is a waste of time.

This paper proposes an answer to these drawbacks in the form of a terminographic set: a set of dictionaries of various types, including explanatory dictionary (or, in the case of law, two explanatory dictionaries, viz. of source and target language terms), frequency dictionary, semantic dictionary (presenting synonyms, hyponyms and hypernyms) and dictionary of collocations, with a translation dictionary including all types of information in a concise form in the centre of the set. All dictionaries are interconnected by a system of cross-references, common macrostructure and mediostructure.

Admittedly, the idea might sound extravagant, especially soon after one of the major dictionary publishing houses announced it would exit print and only publish digital dictionaries. Yet e-lexicography has not found answers to all problems so far, nor displayed much interest for LSP. At the same time, the model of a terminographic set presented in this paper might be used in the future as a basis for digital reference works.

German Language Academic Discourse - Didactic Research on Article Introductions

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Within the domain of academic discourse in the German language area, article introductions have not been the focus of research to date. This paper will focus on implications how to tackle this subject by a) laying out a project approach on what to analyse within the introductions, i.e. the linguistic material used to formulate obligatory parts of the introduction, such as *Territorium*, *Nische*, and *Konkretisierung* (based on the methodology published in Szurawitzki, *Der thematische Einstieg*, Frankfurt 2011, which is derived from Fredrickson/Swales 1994), b) present a relevant corpus of linguistic journal articles already analysed concerning its structure mentioned in a), c) provide empirical examples of formulations used, and d) sketch perspectives for further (possibly contrastive) research.

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The Prediction Role of Subject Knowledge and Translation Ability toward Technical Translation Done by BA Students of Translation Studies

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The specific group of people in all over the world refers to technical texts in order to be familiar with a subject and improve their knowledge in that domain. On the other hand, saving the Coherence of technical translation is a challenge for the students of translation studies. These students need Translation Ability and Subject Knowledge as prerequisites to save the Coherence. This article was conducted to investigate whether Subject knowledge and Translation Ability can significantly predict the Coherence in technical translation done by the BA students or not. To fulfill the purpose of the study, 51 BA students were selected based on their performances on TOEFL. Then, they were given General Translation, to test their translation ability, Economic Translation to test who they save coherence and Banking Information test to test their subject knowledge. After that, Multiple Moderating regression analysis was performed to analyze the data. The results of the present study indicated a significant relationship between Translation Ability, Subject knowledge and Coherence in technical translation done by the BA students. Moreover, the results also demonstrated that Coherence can be significantly predicted by Translation Ability and Subject knowledge. Besides, the scores of Coherence may also predict the Translation Ability. The significance of this study lies in the fact that unlike many previous studies, it was conducted on the prerequisite of saving the Coherence in technical translation by Translation Ability and Subject knowledge of the Translator.

Questionnaire Survey on Difficulties Encountered in English Business Meetings at Japanese Companies

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With the expanding global economy, Japanese businesspersons need to attend more meetings held in English. Unfortunately, such business meetings are difficult for non-native speakers of English and their language problems may cause communication problems. Research has shown that many Japanese businesspersons feel that they are not good at refuting or persuading others at English business meetings and express the desire to gain the confidence to participate in flexible decision making. In this presentation, we will describe an online questionnaire survey of businesspersons working for large public companies in Japan. The participants are asked about English business meetings to elicit difficult situations and problems caused by inadequate English skills. The survey items included English proficiency levels required for meetings based on the CEFR (The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) scale, meeting frequency, the number of and language background of attendees, meeting style (face-to-face or using e-communication), and difficulties that attendees encountered in meetings. The following aspects of English business meetings were examined: 1) meeting purpose (forward-, backward- or present-oriented); 2) the attendees of a meeting (inter- or intra-organizational); 3) the business cycle of a meeting (planning, task-oriented, reporting, problem-solving, and others); 4) English proficiency (speaking, listening, vocabulary, comprehension, and others); 5) other factors including mental and psychological factors, and emotional intelligence. This presentation will describe the purpose and background of the survey including Japan's educational and business demands on English. The questionnaire design and survey results will be discussed.

Evaluation of an ESP Coursebook for Students of Computer Programming

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Choosing the right coursebook appropriate to the students' interests, levels and goals of the course is difficult in most cases. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the coursebook 'English for Information Technology 1: Vocational English Coursebook' which has been planned to be used at Kirklareli University - Luleburgaz Vocational College. The students are Computer Programming students who have a basic knowledge of General English (GE) and need an elementary English course at their field. The aim of the research is to decide on the efficacy and appropriateness of this coursebook to the overall aims of this specific course. In order to achieve this, the checklist designed by McDonough, Shaw and Masuhara (2013) has been used. As a result, it was found that in general the coursebook is suitable to the goals of the course and sometimes with necessary supplementation it can be much more beneficial.

Teacher Performance in University Lectures: A Contrastive Analysis of L1 and L2 Discourse

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This paper focuses on a research study into Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) at the tertiary level, in Greece and it aims to examine the input presentation strategies that content teachers adopt during their lectures. A contrastive analysis of eight lectures on similar topics delivered by the same university teachers in their L1 (Greek) and L2 (English) was carried in order to determine similarities and differences in the academic discourse between the L1 and L2 and to assess their implications for teacher training.

The design of the research uses qualitative methods and it is based on Coonan's (2002) taxonomy of presentation strategies, which facilitate linguistic and conceptual comprehension in CLIL contexts. The participants were four university teachers at the School of Journalism and Mass Communications of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Eight hours of lectures, four in the L1, with an audience of Greek students, and four in the L2, with an audience of Erasmus students, were recorded and transcribed. The spoken academic discourse analysed here falls under the social sciences domain. Triangulation of the data to ensure validity of the results was obtained by means of the recordings and transcriptions of the lectures, observations during lectures with the use of checklists and semi-structured interviews with the teachers (Dörnyei 2007). Analysis of the recordings and observations revealed that the Greek data show a clearer structure in lecture organization, a higher use of interaction devices and conclusion markers and a wider variety of stylistic choices.

The findings point to the fact that here appears to be a need for language-oriented teacher education in CLIL university settings. Content teachers would benefit from specific language objectives which would enable them to reflect on differences in their lecturing styles, which would otherwise go unnoticed. Suggestions indicate a need to effectively bring together content and language teachers for the design of CLIL courses.

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The Onomastical Component of Global Crime Term: A Terminological Ontology for the FunGramKB Knowledge Base

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This paper describes the process of constructing a term-based subontology within the architecture of FunGramKB a lexico-conceptual knowledge base for the computational processing of natural language (Periñán-Pascual & Arcas-Túnez 2004, 2007). FunGramKB can be reused in various NLP tasks and with several natural languages. The knowledge base is formed by three independent but intertwined levels. Firstly, the Lexical Level, which contains the Lexicon and the Morphicon; secondly, the Grammatical Level, which stores grammatical schemata; and thirdly, and more importantly, the Conceptual Level, which comprises cognitive information in three main models: the Ontology, a catalogue of common-sense concepts (i.e., ANIMAL, WEAPON, etc.), the Cognicon or repository of procedural knowledge (i.e., COOK A PAELLA, PAY WITH CREDIT CARD, etc.) and, finally, the Onomasticon, comprising encyclopaedic information about the world (i.e., Delaware, Einstein, September 11, etc.).

One line of current development of FunGramKB focuses on the creation of terminological subontologies, which are aimed at building hierarchical networks of concepts on any specialized semantic field of human knowledge. The purpose of subontological creation is thus to expand the knowledge base in all aforementioned Levels so that it can be applied to tasks related to computer assisted consultancy or expert artificial reasoning. This ontological endeavour coincides with the scope of LSP in that both strands of research are developed with a view to meeting the needs from specific areas of expertise. The present article concentrates on one aspect of specialized modelling, namely the creation of encyclopaedic knowledge in the field of criminal law, and, particularly, in the domains of organized crime and terrorism. If in prior research some authors proposed a stepwise methodology for the formation of specialised concepts, this paper sketches work on the coinage of concepts representing entities which have a role in the occurrence and planning of acts of terrorism and organized crime. For this purpose, we provide illustrative examples concerning actors, organisations or relevant places in the thematic areas under scrutiny and also discuss about the importance of selecting relevant conceptual information to map out this ontological domain in a more coherent and comprehensive manner. This tool might eventually be helpful in the fight against terrorism and criminal activity.

“Notice the Similarities between the Two Sets...”: Imperative Usage in a Corpus of Upper-level Student Writing

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Imperatives in academic prose have been variously described as “invitations to the reader” (Huddleston 1971), “bald on record” negative face threatening acts (Myers 1989), and a “high risk strategy” (Hyland 2012). Given this, imperatives seem to be a risky choice for writers, especially for student writers whose readers are their instructor-evaluators. However, this topic is rarely addressed in the research literature, except for Swales et al. (1998) and Hyland (2002). In response to this comparative neglect, this study addresses the use of imperatives in a corpus of upper-level student papers belonging to different disciplines and domains with the goal of determining whether students generally avoid imperatives in an effort not to offend their instructor-evaluators, or rather adopt them as a linguistic feature of their chosen disciplines. The corpus used for the study – the Michigan Corpus of Upper-Level Student Papers (MICUSP) – consists of 829 A-graded papers, written in English, drawn from 16 disciplines, collected within the last five years, divided into four levels (final year undergraduates, and first, second, and third year graduates), and totalling some 2.2 million words. This presentation will focus on a lexical, grammatical and textual analysis of papers from the five disciplines which have the highest proportion of imperatives, i.e. Economics, Linguistics, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy, and Physics. In addition to this linguistic analysis, the presentation will draw from text-based interviews with senior faculty members about their discipline’s use of imperatives and their feelings about students’ use of this “high risk” strategy. Overall, the study shows that in these A-papers student writers tend to adopt the imperative-using strategies of their target discipline, but in lower proportions and with somewhat lower frequencies. Such insights have implications for LSP practice and research, both in L1 and L2 contexts.

Translation Technology for Terminology Translation in Higher Education

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The Bologna process together with the EU- enlargement brought new impulses to the student mobility all over Europe. Whilst it is general accepted that English is used for communication as lingua franca, in most cases the courses are delivered in the language of the host university. Exchange students are obliged to provide a B1 Language certificate, but this is not enough in order to understand specialised vocabulary. The solution is to use either dictionaries (which often do not include specialised vocabulary) or free-available machine translation systems. Despite the big progress in translation technology, the current free available MT-systems rely on large amount of training data. The quality of these systems decreases dramatically when the input differs (in lexical material, syntax, discourse style) from the training material. The aim of this paper is twofold:

- first to analyse the behaviour on three online available systems: Google, iTranslate4Eu and Moses-based Engine developed within the ATLAS project
- to describe an approach for domain adaptation, and discuss its improvements as well as its limitations. The method was applied on 13 domains and on 15 language pairs.

We focus our study on the German-English and German-Romanian language pairs for the following reasons:

The particularity of German language in building composed words. These words are not found in dictionaries, and their meaning cannot always be directly inferred from the composing parts.

Although English is used among students as lingua franca, people tend to translate in their own language. We analyse in this paper the implications on translation quality when dealing with two languages with complex morphology.

We perform first an automatic evaluation and demonstrate that the domain adaptation method that we have chosen improves the BLEU score with approximately 10 points. Subsequently we analyse the translations manually (with humans) and look at the correlations between the human and automatic evaluation.

Social Media Platforms in Professional Development of Teachers of Business English

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Rapid technological changes have greatly transformed the teaching world and put new demands on teachers. The need to keep pace with developments in education and the world in general makes professional development for teachers more important than ever. Besides traditional conferences, seminars, workshops etc., a lot of new forms of professional development have emerged in the virtual world. The aim of this paper is to investigate and present some of the currently most influential social media platforms that enable business English teachers to improve their practice and to take part in creation of professional development programmes themselves.

When Reality Forces Practicality: Developing Business English into a New Field of B.A. Studies within the Polish Tertiary Education System

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Due to the fact that English is a lingua franca of the world, its command is a prerequisite for any decent employment. Furthermore, the world of business has specific linguistic demands for its employees and job-seeking graduates. It is more and more frequently expected that business sector employees should fluently communicate in the specialised variety of English – business English. Trying to respond to such demands, more and more higher education institutions in Poland spare no effort to re-develop the traditional philological curricula of language studies into the more practical ones.

In the talk, on the basis of business English studies in the School of Higher Vocational Education in Nysa, Poland, I will make an attempt to show how business English has been developed into a major of tertiary studies at the B.A. level in the Polish system of higher education. The presentation will start from the main assumptions which underlie the development of such a curriculum. Then, the components of this curriculum will be presented, with special focus on a variety of language- and business English-related knowledge, skills and competencies. Afterwards, there will follow the discussion of the survey-based study into business English students' motivation to take up these studies and into business English graduates' (the holders of B.A. degrees in business English) satisfaction with the studies.

Generally speaking, the talk will be an attempt to show that offering high school graduates the opportunity to develop both practical English and business English skills combined with the knowledge and skills in business-, economics- and law-related fields within B.A. studies in business English may bring them more profits than studying the traditionally understood English philology, in which the majority of courses are theoretical. Thus, it will be shown how labour market and business sector reality forces the practicality of higher studies.

Legal Translation and Cultural Transfer: A Framework

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It is widely held in translation studies that translation proper is not merely a process of linguistic transfer but also of cultural transfer. But how cultural transfer is effected or whether it can be effected is not at all clear. The study begins with a critical analysis of the problems relating to law translation in general and translating the common law into Chinese in particular. It then examines the nature of cultural transfer in law translation with special reference to the translation of common law terminology. The study purports to set out the theoretical framework for legal translation as cultural transfer, in particular, for translating the common law into Chinese in Hong Kong. It argues that successful transfer of the legal culture of foreign laws always requires the adjustment of translating language and the employment of metalanguage.

Keywords: legal translation, cultural transfer, metalanguage

Legal Neologisms: A Mirror of Changing Societal Attitudes

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The aim of this paper will be to present findings from an ongoing research project on legal neologisms at NHH Norwegian School of Economics. We have developed a method for finding reflective text fragments in preparatory works i.e. text passages where legal concepts and terms are discussed by experts commissioned by the government or the parliament to provide input to the legislative process. These discussions are essential to understanding the reasoning behind both conceptual and terminological choices in the field of law. This paper will focus on discussions pertaining to terminological neologisms, i.e. cases where an existing legal concept receives a new designation. The objective is to find out why certain legal terms are deemed obsolete and to reflect on the relationship between terms used in legislative texts as opposed to the way the same concepts are presented in the media. The empirical basis of this study will be a selection of French and Norwegian preparatory works on family law and bioethics. These are areas in which new legislation has been passed or is in the process of being passed in both countries and where the solutions found to adapt legislation to new family patterns and technological advances are highly culture bound. We will attempt to show that the coinage of new legal terms may be indicative of deep-rooted societal changes.

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Professional Communication in a World of Diversity

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Globalization opens unlimited opportunities in various aspects of life but only for those who can handle the new reality. Whichever of the plethora of business educational institutions we choose to study at, we can expect to be taught certain core subjects that allow building the so called “hard skills”. In case of hard skills, the rules to apply remain the same regardless of the context. They do not change depending on the company, circumstances or people involved. Yet, people have to interact with others in various working environments. An ever growing number of individuals get immersed in situations they have never experienced before. To stay on the market, businesses have to be sensitive to differences in business encounters as establishing positive relationships may be critical for success. Building rapport requires a set of advanced communication skills, which in the so far relatively homogenous companies have not been an imperative.

Effective communication skills continue to be top-ranked criterion for managerial success. But although this has been the case for years, these skills are most lacking in business graduates. There is evidence that European companies still make losses due to inadequate communication. Technologically sophisticated multitaskers are deficient in interpersonal communication skills. They should be equipped with skills that will allow them to process information in a variety of ways to accommodate diversity that exists in the workplace together with the global nature of business. The results of empirical studies also show insufficient understanding of intercultural issues and its impact on the ultimate outcome of business dealings among business personnel. Very often, developing professional communication skills is the responsibility of foreign language teachers. What can they do to enable learners to develop intercultural competence- the key to effective professional communication?

Verifying the Validity and Usage of Non-codified Variants in LSP: Domain Experts Versus Language Experts.

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German, like English, is a pluricentric language (cf. Clyne 1992), i.e. a language that is used as an official language in different countries. This is the reason why several national varieties, each with its own linguistic norms, have developed. Some varieties have been codified, but not all of the variants within the different varieties are codified, especially in languages for special purpose.

This paper presents a study on the validity and usage of non-codified variants of university terminology in the standard varieties of German in Germany, Austria and Switzerland based on expert interviews. In terminology research it is best practice to use domain experts – rather than language experts – for different tasks in the terminology workflow like term selection or the validation of terminological entries. However, in this research setting both domain experts and also language experts were consulted to assess whether the non-codified variants were actually known to them and used within the expert community of a specific country (Germany, Austria, Switzerland) in the domain of higher education, because the research topic is an intersection between terminology research and LSP research as well as research on pluricentric languages and variational linguistics.

The non-codified variants were extracted first with corpus based methods in a corpus of normative texts in the domain of higher education and then elaborated further with the help of qualitative methods to assess whether the extracted variants were codified or not. In particular, the validity and usage of the non-codified variants was verified with a written survey conducted among domain and language experts from each of the centres (Germany, Austria and Switzerland). The results of the survey as well as the contrastive data provided by domain experts vs. language experts will be presented in this paper.

Pedagogical Implications of Corpus-based ESP Research

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The paper presents an overview of recent corpus-based studies of English for Specific Purposes with a particular focus on data-driven lexical analyses of academic discourse and their teaching implications. There has been a strong interest in identifying the lexical features of academic writing in general and of particular academic disciplines by generating frequency lists of lexical bundles (also referred to as chunks, clusters or multi-word expressions) and analyzing them in terms of their structure and function (e.g. Cortes 2004, Biber & Barbieri 2007, Hyland 2008, Ädel & Britt 2012 .) Such studies typically conclude with very practical teaching implications: there should be explicit instruction in the formulaic language characteristic of a particular discipline so that non-native novice writers are more likely to become legitimate members of the academic community. In order to discuss the relevance of these findings and pedagogical implications to the Polish university context, the author presents the results of her own corpus-based study of Polish graduate students' writing, in which a corpus of MA theses in Applied Linguistics was compared with a corpus of articles published in the leading academic journals of the field.

Naming Strategies in the Spanish Language of Economics on the Example of agricultura ('agriculture')

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This paper concentrates on the naming strategies employed in Spanish language of economics. Although the traditional theory of terminology casted doubt on the existence of synonyms and spoke in favour of biunivocity in the LSP, present-day Spanish economics discourse uses a great amount of competing parallel concept realizations. We claim that to investigate this variety of existing naming units, which is scarcely represented in specialized dictionaries, and to find the principles that underlie the choice of one form are of a great importance. The discussion will be grounded on a case study of 100 complex terms whose modifier is constituted by the concept AGRICULTURA ('AGRICULTURE'). This concept can be realized in Spanish either by an adjective (*producto agrícola / producto agrario*: 'agricultural product') or a prepositional phrase (*reforma de la agricultura*: 'agricultural reform'), whereby some other less common naming strategies are also possible (e.g. *agroexportador*: 'agricultural exporter'). By investigating the collected multi-word units and simultaneously the possible concept realizations we will try to look for patterns which guide the term selection and ask whether the choice of one pattern over the other is predictable and to which extent. This case study will be the starting point for further investigations whose goal would be to find the general principles of the term selection in the Spanish specialized discourse and its implications in other research fields.

Terminology of Interdisciplinary Domain “Intellectual Technologies and Computational Linguistics”

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We present our study of the domain “Intellectual technologies and computational linguistics” (IT&CL). The terminology for this interdisciplinary area is still not stable, especially in the languages other than English. The goal of this research is to determine the distribution features of lexis that are able to distinguish common and subdomain terminology.

The paper deals with four corpora consist of proceedings of four the most representative Russian-language conferences devoted for IT&CL. Two of them are more “technical”, two others are more “linguistic”. We assume that each corpus represents its own subdomain of the general IT&CL topic.

The main tasks of our study are: to extract the major topics for each corpus; to discover zones of stability within terminology, i.e. among all the corpora.

We use comparative criterions to discover the words with the most keywordness degree. First, we extract the set of terms using the method proposed in (Yagunova and Lande, 2012), which is based on comparison of a term frequency in a particular corpus, and the frequency of the same term in all the corpora. Second, we rank and weight these terms using the weirdness measure (Chetverkin and Lukashevich, 2011). According to our results the IT&CL domain has rather technical than linguistic terminology: 87% of keywords extracted from the two “technical” proceedings are unique, i.e. not presented in the “linguistic” proceedings; whereas only 67% of keywords extracted from “linguistic” conferences are unique. The number of shared keywords within one subdomain — either “technical” or “linguistic” — is rather small and do not exceed 10% of keywords that demonstrates heterogeneous nature of the research area with the predominance of an IT terminology.

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Towards a Cognitive Approach to Hybrid Fields of Knowledge Terminology

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Terminology in Russia is currently undergoing a cognitive shift. This abstract is focused on a cognitive approach to studying hybrid (multidisciplinary) fields of knowledge. The growth of different spheres of science across these areas necessitates the establishment of common, open-sourced terminology systems, providing accurate and equally interpreted definitions. The analysis is based on interlinking professional cognition – the workings of the human mind in information and knowledge acquisition and language, which serves for the needs of specific disciplinary community. Both, as means of professional communication and sources for hybrid fields of knowledge terminology systems' development. Medicine on a nano-scaled level isn't a far-off technology – its foreseeable impacts cover a vast and diverse array of terminology. Nanomedicine is a rapidly-evolving hybrid field of knowledge, employing nano-sized (typically 1-100 billionths of a meter) particles on the cutting edge of innovative activity for different medical applications suited to their unique properties.

The author represents a detailed map of potential nanomedicine terminology frameworks (e.g. prophylaxis, diagnosis, general practice, therapeutics, etc.) and gives the assessment to present (e.g. implants, tissue repair & regeneration, medical instrumentation, etc.). The analysis provides key sub-fields (e.g. nanooncology, nanopharmacology, nanoradiology, etc.); sub-field components (e.g. active, passive, adjuvant, etc.); sub-field nano-scaled components (e.g. nano-sized markers for diagnostic testing, nanoparticles for targeted drug delivery, nanoshells for biomedical imaging and therapeutic applications, etc.) detailed research.

The author suggests an evidence-based model of terms regarding the emerging sphere of hybrid field of knowledge, its sub-fields and other related sciences, retrieves their corresponding usage and reveals conflicting definitions and interpretations in nanomedicine. The analysis provides a hierarchy of terms that can be utilized by specialists to single out the information encoded in terms and knowledge units, which can be regarded as access points to more complex knowledge structures.

Analyzing the Translation of some Turkish Postpositions of Abstract Relations into English

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Literature indicates though spatial and temporal prepositions have been analyzed in-depth, the use of other types of prepositions indicating manner, instrument, amount or accompaniment are yet to be explored (Cannesson and Saint-Dizier 2002). Besides, only a few studies have been conducted so far investigating the use of English prepositions among EFL learners in the Turkish context and none testing the translation of prepositions of abstract relations among translation students. The aims of this study are to observe and analyze what semantic and grammatical difficulties may appear while translating the Turkish postpositions “açı(sı)yla, “açı(sın)dan”, “ilişkin” and “yönelik” into English may appear, and explore if the difficulties stem from interference or interlingual transfer. The reason for the choice of these postpositions is twofold: they are likely to pose challenges in translation both a. in terms of form as they can have different complements and b. in terms of meaning as they are polysemous, indicating physical/ literal as well as abstract/metaphorical relations with the word they are connected to. During the analysis made through the data provided by 35 second graders at a private university, the procedure suggested by Corder (1974) for making error analysis was utilized, excluding the evaluation stage. This descriptive study is intended to contribute to ELT and translation pedagogy.

Translating Diplomatic Invitation Cards/Correspondences in Turkish-English Language Pair

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Language has always been one of the most powerful and nonviolent means for the application of diplomacy. Diplomatic language is known for its highly conventional uses at lexical up to discursive levels. Diplomatic text translation is as old as diplomatic texts and merits special attention. However, its inclusion in the curricula of translations studies departments are relatively new. In addition, the research made in the field dates back to a not-too distant past, when compared to those on the other text type translations. This study is focused on the specific language of international diplomatic written communication, i.e. diplomatic invitation cards as well as correspondence in Turkish and English language. It is aimed to identify the macrostructures and registers and specify and discuss the difficulties these can cause for undergraduate trainee translators and the implications for future instruction. The study provides us with substantial input for use in translational studies and education in theoretical and practical terms.

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Test Security and Validity in LSP Testing

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In the context of WU Vienna, two issues stand out in regard to ESP testing. Firstly, while pre-testing is regarded as essential (Bachman & Palmer 2010; Hughes 2003) to ensure scoring validity (e.g. item quality and reliability), such pre-testing is precluded in many contexts because of test security. Secondly, determining whether a test addresses field-specific skills is still a thorny issue, despite efforts by O'Sullivan (2006) and Douglas (2000). Consequently, this paper aims to confirm that an end-of-term exam administered at the Institute for English Business Communication (WU Vienna) has sufficient scoring validity without the required pre-testing. The study also seeks to determine whether the test's business content & terminology-section indeed addresses field-specific aspects in contrast to two other sections covering more general skills. 320 tests were analysed, and in addition students' grade point average (GPA) from their business classes was also available. Regarding scoring validity, the results indicate poor item discrimination with only 36% of items exhibiting the expected discrimination index of at least 0.30. Consequently, reliability is somewhat low, with Cronbach's alpha at 0.75 (expected 0.80). Nonetheless, for a non-piloted test, these are respectable figures. In addition, failing students who are below the cut-score of 60%, but above a score of 54%, may re-sit the exam, and as this range covers most of the test's standard error, the exam generates satisfactory results. Concerning field-specific skills, students' GPA from their business classes shows a significantly higher correlation ($p < 0.01$) with the test's business content & terminology-section than with the sections covering grammar/vocabulary and reading comprehension. This suggests that the business content & terminology-section indeed accesses field-specific skills. The study therefore concludes that it is possible to develop a sufficiently reliable test instrument which addresses field-specific aspects, despite the difficult context of ESP testing at business universities.

The Necessity of Performing Terminology Management in the Video Games Localisation Industry

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The past few decades have witnessed the emergence of a booming video games industry. Increasingly, video games are launched simultaneously in various target language versions to different regions around the world, which has stimulated the development of the localisation industry. In the academic field, researchers from a broad range of disciplines have devoted increasing attention on this new sector in the language service industry. In Translation Studies, substantial contributions have been made to specific features of video games localisation, by focusing on the constraints of translation, specialized skills and particular translation strategies required for video game translators. However, issues pertaining to terminology and terminology management have not been sufficiently addressed, although scholars such as Bernal-Merino and Pym have already identified problems associated with chaotic usage of terminologies in both the industry and the academic domain of Translation Studies. This paper therefore seeks to explore issues surrounding terminology in video game localisation and to analyse the benefits of performing terminology management in the industrial practice.

IITF-colloquium 2013 “Terminology and Usability of Information Systems”

Colloquium organizers:

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University of Vaasa, Department of Communication Studies, Technical communication programme, FI

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Since 2001 the International Institute for Terminology Research (IITF) has organized colloquia within the organizational framework of the European LSP Symposium, which takes place every two years. The general aim of these colloquia is to offer a platform for discussion of modern theoretical and applied issues within the field of terminology. The aim of the colloquium of 2013 is to highlight the role of terminology in improving the usability of information systems.

People spend much of their lives online with the help of information systems specialized in e.g. studies, shopping, banking, social life, entertainment etc. In the information systems used by different kinds of users in different kinds of activities, usability is constantly present. Usability refers to the extent to which for example the information system can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals in an effective and efficient manner. Usually, usability becomes an issue when users encounter problems that often culminate in terminological questions..

This colloquium invites terminologists, researchers, technical and professional communicators, translators, system designers, university teachers, etc. to discuss various aspects of terminology regarding the usability of information systems.

Terminology Considerations for Creating a 5E Model to Enhance Design Usability

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Quesenbery (2003) developed a 5E model which has become a standard fixture in usability. As with many models within usability studies, it provides good post-hoc analysis to determine why a project or application failed. With hindsight, the desired and actual relative values of each of the five circles can be calculated for the system under investigation. However, for system design, using models such as the 5Es becomes more complex because the design team needs foresight, rather than hindsight.

During the early system analysis, the designers and usability people have to analyze multiple audiences, create a 5E diagram for each one, and then resolve and merge the differences so that the final design works for all audiences. Building a 5E diagram for multiple audiences is an exercise in optimizing across those audiences. An issue which can complicate design and usability since optimizing across the audiences almost by definition means it is not optimized for any specific audience.

Understanding the terminology used by the different user groups as they interact with the system's information must be a primary focus of that early analysis. User terminology directly reflects the group's mental model, how they perceive the overall situation, and how they differ from other groups. The web of mappings of terminology between user groups and system goals provides a path to developing a 5E model that can be carried forward into the design process. Of course, for design this requires defining what 30% means for the different user groups, its relationships and interactions with the other four elements, and how it affects user experience. All of which directly connect with the different user group's terminologies.

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Information Types in Instructive Texts; What Types Can be Distinguished and How Do These Types Contribute to Usability?

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In instructive texts such as software manuals, user instructions or online help, different information types are included: information about the actions a user has to perform, information about the internal working of a device, warnings, tips and tricks, etc. In the literature, the informational elements in instructive texts are categorized and labelled in different ways. We propose a categorization based on the function of the elements:

1. Procedural information: descriptions of actions. This information is aimed at enabling the user to perform the tasks, to work with the software, or to operate the device.
2. Declarative information: descriptions of the internal working of the system or device. The primary function of this information type is to enhance the users' mental representation of the system.
3. Motivational information: information aimed at motivating the users to read the instructions and to perform the actions.

Procedural information is considered to be the most important type of information, because it is directly aimed at the primary function of instructions. The contribution of declarative information to the usability of the instructions is less clear. It is generally assumed that the presence of declarative information has positive effects on usability. If users have more knowledge about a system, they make fewer errors or they are able to recover. However, the results of some experiments do not show beneficial effects of declarative information.

The question about the possible effects of motivational elements on usability has not been convincingly answered yet. We will present a summary of the results of a number of studies that we conducted. In general, the results of these studies showed that motivational elements sometimes have positive effects on usability, or more specifically on the effectiveness of task performance, and on users' persistence in trying to figure out how to perform a task.

The Portrait of a Good Term on a User Interface

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An ideal user interface term is a term that we do not notice, the one that does its job without delaying the use of information system, software, device, or tool. How to achieve this? In terminological literature various general criteria for an ideal term are presented. In terminology work, an ideal term: a) is logical and to a high degree self-explanatory, b) is in accordance with other terms within the same system, c) is in accordance with the syntactic and morphological rules of a language, d) is potentially productive of derivations, e) does not contain superfluous elements, f) is as short as possible without adversely affecting its clarity, d) is clearly different from other terms, and preferably has no synonyms or homonyms, nor is polysemous, e) does not have orthographical or morphological variations, and f) is accepted by the users.

Several of these criteria are applicable also for user interface design, and just like in terminology work, there are challenges to find the right balance between them. Additionally, user interface design has its own restrictions for each of these criteria, e.g. an established self-explanatory term is not necessarily short enough to fit in the space provided for it in the user interface when localizing the UI to another language. This paper discusses the terminological criteria from the point of user interface design with reference to previous usability studies, UI guidebooks, and the findings of terminology and LSP studies.

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Studying the Usability of Computer User Documentation

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This paper presents methods and results of a Ph.D. research (Salmi 2003 and 2006) investigating the problems that users of a word processor program had with the user documentation and the terminology used.

The material was collected by using the usability test method. It contains videotapes from 33 user sessions of an average length of 45 minutes. The test users were Finnish and French university students of humanist or linguistic subjects. They had an intermediate knowledge of computers and word processors but not of the one used in the test. In the test, they worked either individually or in pairs.

Three language versions of the word processor were used: English (original), Finnish (localized), and French (localized). Each user worked on both the English version and the version in their mother tongue (Finnish or French). Eight tasks were given to the users one by one, both basic tasks related to word processing (e.g. changing the line spacing) as well as more complex tasks (e.g. making a table of contents).

The data was analyzed by transcribing it in “user protocols”. Usability problems that the users faced were retrieved from these protocols and classified into predefined types. Problems related to the use of the word processor accounted for the largest number of problems (29% of all instances), but those related to documentation and terminology represented 25% of all the problems. In this paper, we present examples of these problem types.

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Terminology as a Key Factor for Using Information Systems

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When companies develop information systems, they need to ensure that their customers will be able to use the system for the intended purpose. Therefore, each information system needs to be equipped with a user interface, sometimes accompanied with an online help, an instruction manual, and other types of documentation. The purpose and the complexity of the information system also influences the extent to which special language is needed to enable the end-user to operate the system in a correct and efficient way. Special language and, above all, the domain-specific terminology involved is not only an essential part of the written user assistance material (e.g. the instruction manual), but also of the interface between the user and the system. Therefore, terminology is the primary means of communication and knowledge transfer between system developers and end-users, and terms are operational components of the information system itself. Consequently, avoiding indeterminate, incorrect and inconsistent use of terms and icons must be one of the major goals of information system development, quality assurance, and usability testing.

The paper describes criteria for selecting and coining appropriate, transparent and consistent terminology for information system user interfaces, and shows examples where violations of these criteria will hinder the ease-of-use of software systems. It also concentrates on aspects of terminology theory and terminology management practices that are specific for developing and localizing user interfaces of information systems. New insights related to IT-specific issues of concepts, terms, definitions and contexts will be provided and brought up for discussion.

LISE: A Quality Boost for Terminological Resources

Organizer:

Wissik, Tanja

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LISE (Legal Language Interoperability Services) is a European project which addresses the urgent need for consolidated administrative nomenclatures and legal terminologies as tools to enhance interoperability and cross border collaboration.

In this track, the project team will present the project LISE and discuss the terminology workflows, cooperation in terminology work, elevating the quality of terminology resources, legal and legislative taxonomy management and the cooperation of LISE with IATE, the EU inter-institutional terminology database.

This track has 5 oral presentations.

Terminology Workflows in Theory and Practice

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Besides discussing the fundamental methodology of terminology work, several authors of manuals on terminology describe the professional figures involved and the necessary steps to be performed (see e.g. Arntz et al. 2002, Küdes 2002, Rey 1995, Sager 1990). The practical application of this theoretical framework however sees a less clear-cut definition of roles and working steps, where often one person takes over several roles and the single workflow tasks are not always well separated. Neither are they perfectly supported by adequate tools.

In the last years terminology work has become an important component of the language industry. As a preliminary step and essential support for text drafting, translation and localisation it has entered public and private institutions at all levels, from the local to the international level. New tools have been developed for extracting, managing, storing and disseminating (multilingual) terminology, which have notably affected terminological workflows. Terminology work is most efficient when linguists, terminologists and domain experts work together according to a predefined sequence of activities and on the basis of clearly defined roles.

The present contribution is based on 17 interviews carried out between 2011 and 2012 with terminologists and terminology managers of the most important European terminology centres, who have reported on their usual terminology workflows. The interviewees represent small and large, private and public organisations covering different typical goals of terminology work. The semi-structured interviews were conducted within the LISE (Legal Language Interoperability Services) project, which aims at improving the quality of terminological resources in legal and administrative domains by offering tools to facilitate discussion on terminological data, its exchange and processing (e.g. data cleanup, automatic data retrieval, data consolidation).

The contribution intends to illustrate the figures and processes of terminology work in real life scenarios, the most common needs, desires and good practices.

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Let's Do it Together: Instances of Cooperation in Terminology Work – Roles, Tools, Needs and Difficulties

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¹EURAC, IT

Terminological activities today are calling for more cooperation: between translators and terminologists, terminologists and domain experts, different language sections, separate departments within one organisation and even between organisations. All roles involved in terminology workflows call for quick feedback to needs expressed, strong coordination of activities, constant and smooth exchange of information as well as excellent (dedicated) tools for managing, tracing and optimizing every working step.

The paper is based on the results gathered from 17 interviews with terminologists and terminology managers working in the most important centres of terminology work in Europe and beyond. The semi-structured interviews were carried out between winter 2011 and spring 2012 within the LISE (Legal Language Interoperability Services) project, which aims at developing an interactive web-based platform for terminology consolidation, exchange and interoperability.

The interviewees represent small and large, private and public organisations covering all types of terminology work: monolingual and multilingual; prescriptive, descriptive, translation-oriented or multifunctional; ad hoc, systematic or text-based; proactive or a-posteriori. The results show that, notwithstanding the wide array of aims, target users, domains and languages treated, the main difficulties and desires are shared. The prevailing needs concern the coordination of terminology work with translation/interpreting activities, the smooth and systematic cooperation with domain experts, the sharing and exchange of data. The constant shortage of staff, the urgent necessity of consolidating legacy data as well as the lack of adequate tools, both commercial and developed in-house, are also among the problems commonly voiced by most interviewees.

The present paper aims at describing the main instances of cooperation within the most common terminology workflows. We will highlight the needs and desires voiced by the terminologists, point out the current weak points of the known terminology workflows and illustrate some requirements of dedicated tools that should support cooperation at interpersonal, interdepartmental and interinstitutional level.

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Elevating the Quality of Terminology Resources

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For many years we are now collecting terminology resources and storing them in database systems. Now, the terminology world sees large repositories, often covering many languages. But, with the data growth we also often recognise that the quality fails to keep up. Termbase maintainers have difficulties to control the content, are faced with inconsistencies, redundancies and varying quality. But terminology resources with poor quality lose acceptance, since users can no longer trust them. Even worse, resource owners run the risk to lose the investment they have made by collecting and establishing the resource.

Analysing, cleansing, enhancing resources – these are core capabilities that have been developed in LISE. A set of technologies that, in a semi-automated way, allow termbase maintainers to measure, improve and guarantee an enduring high quality of terminology resources.

At the heart of the service we see the ESTeam Tools. They spot and visualise formal and conceptual weaknesses in terminology resources, such as mis-spellings, inconsistent term formation, wrong categorisations, doublettes or redundancies. Further, by harvesting translation memories new term „translations“ are suggested. This significantly reduces the effort to expand the language coverage of a termbase. Termbase maintainers then review and accept or reject the suggestions made by the tools.

To facilitate cross-departmental and cross-border inter-institutional terminology work, a full-featured collaboration platform has been developed. The LISE Collaboration Portal particularly caters for the needs of users from different institutions with different background and skills while working on one common project.

As a demanding showcase LISE has been applied to IATE, one of the largest inter-institutional terminology resources. We will demo how the LISE service improves the quality of IATE or similarly large resources.

Legal and Legislative Taxonomy Management – Experiences and Requirements

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Taxonomies (based on the definition given by the IF4IT) are documented and orderly sets of types, classifications, categorizations and/or principles helping to describe, differentiate, identify, arrange and provide contextual relationships between entities. Thus, they may be used for a wide scope of possible purposes: from tagging documents, for sake of supporting their retrieval, to providing knowledge frameworks for decision support, and, in accordance with the respective purpose, there may be different types of taxonomies, from flat keyword lists to complex ontologies.

Legal and legislative taxonomies face their specific challenges: Whereas, e.g., zoological or botanical taxonomies would assume one and only one system of nature to be described, there will be as many different legal and legislative taxonomies as there are legal and legislative systems; nonetheless, since these legal and legislative systems are interacting with each other or even overlapping, like within the framework of European integration, there is felt a need for taxonomic superstructures proceeding from the concepts behind the terms, and identifying normative equivalents. Thus, legal and legislative taxonomies are not only a means of knowledge management but in particular of knowledge transfer.

Managing legal and legislative taxonomies therefore requires, on the one hand, deep insight into the conceptual structure of the legal and/or legislative system in question, and its relation to and interaction with neighbouring and higher-level systems of the kind, but, on the other hand, it would also require technical support, not to be overwhelmed by the growing numbers of terms, concepts, and relations to be managed. These requirements will be analysed, based in the experiences made with different types of taxonomies, like the keyword systems developed in the Austrian Parliamentary Administration, the EUROVOC thesaurus, as well as recent academic approaches like the Legal Taxonomy Syllabus (Consumer Law).

When IATE Met LISE

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In 1999 the European Union's translation services engaged in a rather ambitious endeavour: The "Inter-Active Terminology for Europe" (IATE) project was launched with the objective to create a single terminology database for all EU institutions and agencies. In the process all existing terminology resources were to be merged; IATE would be web-based and fully inter-active; it would permit the EU's linguistic staff to participate in the creation and maintenance of terminology, thus making relevant terminology available faster. Finally, by allowing for cooperation and coordination between the EU's services, IATE would reduce duplication of effort and make terminology work more efficient.

In the summer of 2004 IATE officially replaced the existing legacy term bases. The project has achieved most of its objectives and has, in addition to this, led to some unexpected benefits. Still, merging several terminology resources also brought problems, or simply made them more visible: users are confronted with duplicate entries or quality problems due to character conversion issues, typos, missing key data (domain, source), etc. Despite efforts to automate the detection of problematic content the consolidation of legacy terminology in IATE remains a challenge for all participating services.

In 2011 the IATE project became a member of the LISE (Legal Language Interoperability Services) user group. LISE provides IT tools that seem to tackle exactly the kind of consolidation issues IATE is faced with: the tools developed in the framework of this project can be used for the semi-automatic consolidation of linguistic resources (detection of duplicates) and allow identifying other possible quality problems, i.e. misspellings, mistranslations, missing domains, wrong language, etc.

Since then EU terminologists had the possibility to test these tools. The presentation will provide some background information on quality issues and consolidation of EU terminology in IATE and will give a first evaluation of the potential contributions of the LISE tools to these activities.

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