

English Summary

The present publication is a collection of papers which were delivered at the conference *Language of the Third Millennium II*. The conference was held in Kraków on February 28 – March 2, 2002, and it was devoted to an in-depth discussion of the topics raised at the first conference under this heading, that is linguistic phenomena which can be observed at the beginning of the new millennium and constitute landmarks of prospective language development.

These phenomena were discussed in four sections at the conference:

- Language varieties and registers
- Polish versus other languages
- The language of translation
- Language teaching

Owing to their large number, the articles were arranged in two groups and were published in two separate volumes. Volume 1, which was entitled *New Aspects of Communication in Contemporary Polish*, deals with general and theoretical issues of verbal and non-verbal communication, forms of politeness and particular language varieties and registers with the focus on text genres and types of communication, lexical issues as well as the language of the press and advertising. Volume 2, entitled *Polish Versus Other Languages: Translation, Interpreting and Teaching*, is more diverse in its character. Translation issues prevail in the volume, yet there is also a group of articles in teaching methodology and one focusing on languages in contact (Polish versus English, French, German or Byelorussian).

The first volume begins with papers on interpersonal communication, both verbal and non-verbal in nature. The latter is the main concern for Aneta Załazińska, who defines the very notion of “non-verbal communication”, determines its links with the verbal one, and searches for adequate methods of analysis that are expected to contribute to a comprehensive description of communication processes. Izabela Gatkowska’s article also goes beyond strict linguistic boundaries. The author attempts to evaluate the progress of speech studies at the beginning of the new millennium bringing to light the connections between language and brain processes. She presents developing techniques of brain research and the effect the brain has on human speech. Cognitivism, according to the author, helps explain many language mechanisms. Cognitive studies are also the main frame of reference for Małgorzata Majewska, whose conceptualisation of the tragic events of September 11, 2001 in New York and Washington relies on the assumptions of cognitive grammar to provide linguistic representation of those events.

In her article, Urszula Wieczorek defines interpersonal communication on the basis of Biblical texts. While analysing passages referring to language, speech and language communication, the author presents their Biblical images. The three contributions in the section focus on particular aspects of language communication. Agnieszka Oskiera discusses the function of phrasemes in language interaction using the tools provided by communication grammar; Edward Klisiewicz presents the history of research on proper names in the context of their classification and communicative functions; and Władysław Chłopicki attempts to define the function of humour in language communication. The latter author, having analysed the essence of linguistic humour, draws conclusions about its nature and focal position in language communication..

The most comprehensive approach to the description of the contemporary Polish is adopted by Kazimierz Ożóg, who presents changes taking place in the Polish language of the last few decades, which were stimulated by cultural transformations in western countries. He enumerates four major tendencies, i.e. postmodernist loosening of norms, consumerism, focus on media and Americanisation of culture. Another article devoted to the changes in the Polish language is the one by Antonina Grybosiowa, who addresses an interesting problem of dangers involved in the transference of foreign politeness formulas, such as 'Have a nice day' and 'Don't be ridiculous', into the language habits of the Poles. Małgorzata Świącicka's article deals with the language stereotype created by or demonstrated in literary texts. The author presents the stereotype of the father on the basis of ample corpus of data taken from literature for young people.

The subsequent section in the volume covers the analyses of textual categories and types of communication. The authors undertake the research of traditional as well as most recent types of language communication, both in its written and oral form. The former type includes obituaries, employment offers and scientific texts. Maria Borejszo analyses the structure of press obituaries and presents characteristics of this conventionalised text type together with its linguistic resources. Elżbieta Skibińska's article deals with employment offers. The author presents history of development of this genre over the last decades and, while making cross-cultural comparisons, she points at a strict correlation between changes on the Polish job market and the language format of employment offers. Scientific texts are the object of analysis for Danuta Olszewska, who, on the basis of the German corpus of texts, presents strategies used by authors of scientific texts, targeted at the communicative interaction with the reader.

Prayer, which occupies the borderline between the written and the oral medium, is the subject matter of the article entitled "Prayer as a communicative unit in the religious discourse" by Adam and Piotr Chruszczewski. The authors conduct an analy-

sis of the prayer as multidimensional component of communication, and they propose their own model of communicative grammar of discourse within which the description of the prayer is located.

Relatively new types of communication are examined by Marta Dąbrowska and Grażyna Habrajska. Dąbrowska focuses on the SMS textual messages and she presents the most characteristic features of this type of text, paying special attention both to the differences between SMS texts and the traditional forms of communication, and to their correspondence with e-mail texts, especially when it comes to reduction of linguistic material in the text. Habrajska, on the other hand, deals with the classification of conversation strategies in internet communication (discussion groups) and analyses them with the tools provided by communicative grammar.

The subsequent three articles are devoted to the analysis of the interaction of court proceedings, business communication and communicative acts in political discourse. Małgorzata Rzeszutko analyses verbal and non-verbal components of court proceedings, indicating factors responsible for the ritual nature of the courtroom conduct. Elżbieta Zawadzka focuses on the differences in verbal and non-verbal behaviour conditioned by culture in business discourse. Typical behaviour of several nationality groups is presented together with misunderstandings resulting from ignorance of that behaviour in the process of business negotiations. Elżbieta Laskowska gives an overview of pragmatic aspects of political discourse taking into account types of addressees, types and channels of communication, and types of persuasive strategies. The author comes up with three categories of political discourse, namely the discourse of politicians, the political and journalistic discourse, and the political and civic discourse.

In their contribution, Danuta Bula and Beata Niesporek-Szamburska concentrate on the language of young people, which is another variety of general language, and while analysing language errors made by the young, they argue that those errors are purposeful and serve specific communicative goals.

The third section of the volume comprises articles concerned with lexical issues. The most general of those is the text by Katarzyna Wojan, which is devoted to the problem of intra-lingual homonymy and its causes explained on the basis of Finnish. Other articles in this section are based exclusively on the Polish language material. Grzegorz Dąbkowski and Stefan Kaufman discuss various lexical fields in Polish. Dąbkowski focuses on the fundamental features of the language of musicians, music critics and music teachers, whereas Kaufman presents the newborn logistic terminology in the Polish language. The author highlights the most significant tendencies in term-formation in Polish in this fresh lexical and terminological field. Another new phenomenon in Polish is Eurojargon, or the vocabulary used in the context of Poland's integration with the European Union, which is presented in the article by Krzysz-

tof Kosecki. Jadwiga Kowalikowa, on the other hand, explores a narrow but extremely interesting sector of Polish vocabulary, namely lexemes denoting men, and transformations that took place over centuries with reference to those lexemes.

Two articles included in the same section deal with sports terminology. Artur Tworek takes under scrutiny sports terminology in one of the most recent Polish language dictionaries; whereas Lech Zieliński, while interpreting sports vocabulary that infiltrates the political discourse, emphasizes its metaphoric potential.

In the subsequent section, various problems related to the language of the press and advertising are discussed. Maria Wojtak indicates the presence of colloquial style in the press, which is revealed in the imagery and discursiveness of texts as journalists' intentional procedures to maintain easy contact with the reader. Anna Starzec examines the ways of presenting scientific topics in the press. The author highlights the attractiveness of such topics for journalists, their superficial sensational treatment (the infotainment approach), and uncritical belief in the power of scientific progress. Bożena Rejakowa focuses on one text category, i.e. fashion texts, and she discusses the images of women they promote, such as that of a lady, a professional, or a vamp.

The remaining texts in this section are devoted to the language of advertising. Jerzy Świątek, in his theoretical considerations provides a definition of an advertisement as a speech act of rhetorical nature that combines informative and persuasive elements. The author proposes a holistic approach to this particular genre generated by the interaction between the sender and recipient. In her analysis of product names in Polish and Russian advertising slogans, Agnieszka Krzanowska distinguishes their several types with reference to the function of proper names in them. Magdalena Zinzuk's article treats of the influence of advertising on the recipient. She takes into account the advertisements addressed to young people and differentiates them from other types, concluding that the former rely on certain stereotypes. Anna Pięcińska's text, on the other hand, does not make reference to the promotional material, but constitutes a linguistic analysis of a radio programme "Z pamiętnika młodej lekarki" ("Young Lady Doctor's Diary"), in which some components of advertisements are used in order to achieve humorous effects.

The final section of the first volume centers on the focal theme of politeness, especially linguistic politeness, which is viewed either from an international or local perspective, as well as specific and detailed issues of language etiquette. Jolanta Antas puts forward a definition of the principles of Polish politeness not only in the context of language behaviour, but also non-verbal conduct. With a great sense of humour, the author presents Polish politeness norms emphasizing the elements of complaint and submission, "repentance" and "servility". Małgorzata Marcjanik conducts the analysis of changes taking place in the Polish politeness patterns as a

reflection of social changes in Poland, the most important one being tolerance of vulgar expressions, "computerisation" of the etiquette (meaning its simplification along the lines of internet communication) and "democratisation". Kazimierz Sikora comments on the changes in politeness, focusing on forms of address in the rural environment and discussing the process of disappearance of traditional forms of address.

Politeness in speech acts is also the subject matter of Ewa Komorowska's and Żaneta Kozicka-Borysowska's articles. The former presents the act of request in Polish and Russian, making comparisons along the lexical, textual and intonational parameters. The latter focuses on the acts of apology and presents their categorisation while indicating the connections with non-verbal communication. Finally, Elżbieta Gajewska treats of a very important written text type in modern professional context, namely the cover letter. The author conducts an analysis of this genre with reference to politeness strategies implemented in letters in order to attain pragmatic goals that were intended by the sender.

The second volume opens with a section on general topics in translation theory. Several authors focus on definitions and implementation of terms that are central for Translation Studies. Maria Piotrowska demonstrates her model of strategic translating introducing such key definitions as "translation strategy" or "compensation", and she provides examples of practical applications of the model in the analyses of various consumer-oriented and literary texts. Teresa Bahuk-Ulewiczowa deals with the "absolute" untranslatability in texts on art, which carry great emotional and cultural load. The author emphasizes translators' futile efforts to render such texts, because it is only possible for them to convey linguistic aspects of the original and create a text in the target language which is remote culturally from the target recipients. Anna Lubecka reflects on the essence of "correctness" of the translations of politically correct texts, anchoring her material for analysis in examples taken from verbal interaction. The author proposes a classification of problems to be encountered by the translator in this type of communication: she mentions, for example, the translation of possessive pronouns or nouns formed with "politically incorrect" elements. Jacek Scholz concentrates on the differences in the translation strategy of two basic text types, namely literary texts and technical (professional) ones, considering the perspective of the recipient, translation integrity, contextual factors and translators' resources. The author also comments on the imprecision of universally adopted distinctions among the analysed text types.

Another general problem in Translation Studies is the dependency of language and culture in translation. Elżbieta Tabakowska's title question reads "Translation of grammar or transfer of culture?" Her article, which opens new horizons on the problem, treats of the grammar as being the reflection of culture. Considering the uses of the pronoun *się* in selected Polish literary texts, the author puts forward a hypoth-

esis that it is the most difficult to render into Polish those contexts where the presence of the agent is the weakest, as in *się pilo*, because these are most alien to the rational culture of the West.

The remaining authors chose topics that are less popular in Translation Studies, although they are not less intriguing. Elżbieta Chrzanowska-Kluczeńska, based on the theory of game semantics, attempts to determine what kinds of games are practiced by translators. She qualifies them as fair or unfair, faithful or unfaithful, substitute or double, and puts them in the context of reader games or text games. The author comes to the conclusion that perhaps it is not us who use the language, but language itself speaks through us. Urszula Zaliwska-Okrutna wonders whether the sex of the translator is revealed in the language of translation. The answer to this question is less simple than it appears (tendency towards emotionality or vulgar behaviour is stereotypically attributed to a specific sex), and that is why the research on "genderlects" (the languages of men and women) has recently intensified.

The diversity of articles compiled in the section of "Translation pragmatics" reflects the versatility of the discipline of Translation Studies. The subjects range from legal and political problems in translation to press texts, from rendering geographical names to translating onomatopoeic expressions in cartoons. An interesting article by Danuta Kierzkowska promotes a pragmatic model for the translation of legal texts, which is reader-oriented and based on the notions of usage and strategy. It is aimed at demonstrating how to create new terms, which is of particular importance in the context of Poland entering the EU. In their articles, Natalia Paprocka and Urszula Patocka deal with the very problems posed by the Union and Eurojargon in translation. The former author discusses an astonishing lack of care for text quality and cohesion visible in the translation of Tempus programme documents into Polish; the latter makes an attempt at classifying numerous and characteristic acronyms and abbreviations, obviously favoured by Eurocrats. Political problems are discussed by Edyta Manasterska, whose analysis covers a typical translation of an internet text about Russian economy produced by a biased translator who uses small tricks to change the original meaning in order to present this economy in a very negative way.

Alicja Pstyga's article refers to theoretical discussions over the nature of phrasemes included in the first volume. Cultural barriers are pointed out on the basis of numerous Polish and Russian sample data. Those barriers are determined to be responsible for the "exotic connotation" which remains in the translated text, in spite of implementing various translation techniques. Achieving pragmatic equivalence calls for exquisite knowledge of both languages and cultures. Joanna Szerszunowicz's article shows the importance of using a consistent strategy in the translation of proper names in guidebooks, which tend to increase in number on the market. Such names are not registered in dictionaries so translators need to take individual decisions, which

are not always strategic and consistent. Xavier Chantry and Justyna Polańska present the creative work required of the translator when dealing with onomatopoeic expressions, which are hardly present in dictionaries.

It is not appropriate to exclude analyses of literary translations from a volume devoted to translation although contemporary Translation Studies cover a wider spectrum of texts, literary ones constituting barely a fraction of them, as was emphasized by Jacek Scholz. The section on literature in translation includes valuable articles. Krzysztof Lipiński brilliantly presents the process of aging of a literary text on the basis of numerous, sometimes amusing, examples of the translation of Goethe's *Faust* done by Józef Paszkowski, a notable Polish translator, 120 years ago. An opposite process of archaisation is discussed by Ewelina Pilarczyk, who considers the quality of the modern translation of a Russian thinker Paweł Florenski and who claims that the condition for bringing to life old literary texts is their, at least partial, modernisation. Contemporary texts are the object of analysis for Elżbieta Wójcik-Leese, who presents the translations of poems by Marzanna Bogumiła Kielar into English, translations created in an interesting dialogue with an American poet Oriana. Modern literary texts are also discussed by Anna Ginter, who conducts analyses of different translation versions of the well-known *Metro* musical into English and Russian, the differences resulting from cultural gaps and the need to appeal to an audience different from the original one. Ilona Kromp focuses on the translation of Polish literary titles into German, highlighting diverse translation strategies and relying on the assumption that the translation of a title is a very creative stage in the process of translation of the whole literary work.

The section bearing the title of "The translator's competence" centers on the area that attracts more and more attention of theoreticians and translation teachers in the current political and economic situation, namely conference interpreting. Zofia Berdychowska, who considers the problem of "I" as pronounced by the translator, discusses some of its theoretical aspects. She ponders on the question of why translators find it so difficult to adopt the "I" of a speaker and express opinions which are not their own. Making a clear distinction between the addressee and the goal of the speech, the author explains that "the utterance including the 'I' component does not have to be a projection of personality". Leszek Mikrut and Bartosz Waliczek comment on the work of the interpreter from their own experience; they analyse linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of such work, personality traits required of interpreters and also specific pragmatic strategies that can be used by the interpreter faced with a translation problem, e.g. the lack of equivalent of a given term or expression in the target language. Andrew Gillies, a conference interpreter himself too, shares his wide experience in teaching conference interpreters as he advocates the interactive method, which is popular in manager training and foreign language teaching. According to this

method, the student is treated individually as "a client" and s/he is supposed to be active in the process of error correction. Justyna Winiarska's article is also didactic in character; the author advocates a programme of teaching the native language grammar and stylistics, which is most effective for translation trainees. The quoted examples of translations done by Polish students unequivocally demonstrate the usefulness of such a course.

The whole subsequent section in the volume is devoted to the methodological issues in language teaching. Antoni Dębski addresses the problem of a necessarily versatile approach to educating philology students taking into consideration the knowledge of both language and culture in order to meet the needs of today's job market. The problems of methods of teaching Polish are presented in the article by Agnieszka Madeja and Małgorzata Smereczniak, which is enriched by convincing examples of difficulties that foreign learners are faced with while they learn the intricacies of the Polish language. Małgorzata Gaszyńska-Magiera presents the testing system of reading comprehension skills and makes critical remarks about the existing government tests, which usually do not use appropriate gradation of learning levels. The author supports the development of research into text analysis and genre analysis that would allow determining test types appropriate for particular levels with more precision. Małgorzata Słota claims that the implementation of research in cognitive linguistics in foreign language teaching is very adequate, especially for teaching writing skills because this approach consists in, among other things, the process of rule-discovering based on text examples and audio-visual aids and in the treatment of errors merely as erroneous hypotheses.

Three other articles also concentrate on the problems of foreign language teaching. Lucyna Aleksandrowicz-Pędich and Marek Nidecki promote knowledge of life and institutions as indispensable element of teaching. Aleksandrowicz-Pędich approves of using short pieces of poetry in English teaching as an excellent way of learning the language and also a way of deepening knowledge of the mentality of other nations. Nidecki, on the other hand, proposes the testing of knowledge of foreign life and institutions at entrance exams, particularly by means of multiple choice tests; in his view, they can be organised in such a way as to be useful for students later in order to demonstrate gaps in their knowledge that need to be gradually reduced. Beata Rusek gives a detailed account of her own interactive programme of communicative training for philology students which aims at levelling difficulties posed by low communicative skills and psychological barriers felt by students and philology graduates. Jolanta Tambor's article discusses the issue of promoting knowledge of local dialects as a tool of the policy of, broadly understood, regional education, which should contribute to better and fuller perception of the surrounding world than that made possible from the perspective of standard language.

The concluding section of the volume comments on the interaction of the Polish language with other languages. Aleksander Kiklewicz's eye-opening article depicts the status and impact of Polish on the language of the media in Byelorussia, which uses Polish grammar to a considerable degree. It is revealed that Polish has the greatest influence on the Byelorussian language of clandestine opposition publications, and also on the language of emigré publishing houses in Białystok. Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld presents the impact of English on the Polish language. The author claims that it is not as strong as commonly considered. In order to prove this fact, the author conducted studies among two target groups of college students of language. The studies were directed at the evaluation of the degree of comprehension of English lexical borrowings. The results indicate that around one fourth of those students do not know the meanings of the studied borrowings. Anna Krzyżanowska conducts a contrastive analysis of language metaphors occurring in French and Polish, which originate in food expressions. The author concludes with the statement that French has a wider variety of these, comprising the sphere of acquiring knowledge or the sphere of emotions. The last two articles deal with lexicography: the article by Grzegorz Szpila explores contemporary English-Polish phraseological dictionaries, he points out all inconsistencies and errors in them, and expresses the market need for a good phraseological lexicon that would be directed at a specific recipient, would take into account the possibly widest range of phenomena and would clearly present them. Finally, Rafał Szubert addresses the difficult issue of the role of dictionaries in explication of specialist terminology (legal, in this particular case). The author clearly points out that there is a systemic incompatibility in German and Polish institution terminology, impossible to bridge for dictionaries, and the translator is only capable of dealing with it if s/he has the expertise of a philologist and a lawyer.

translated by Maria Piotrowska