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**AND FEATURED WORKSHOP ON
TRANSLATION**

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE



DISCOURSE, TECHNOLOGY
AND TRANSLATION
AND FEATURED WORKSHOP ON TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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► GENDER EFFECTS IN LANGUAGE USE

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Purpose – A number of studies have identified linguistic features that are observed to be used by female and male writers of English with statistically significant differences in frequency. Such results have emerged when controlling for text type (such as fiction, academic writings, dialogue transcripts) and topic. A typical finding is that females use more first person pronouns than males, and that that males use more definite specifiers than females. An interpretation of these differences is in a different manner of signaling conversational involvement between females and males, pronouns serving as a device for signaling involvement. Recent empirical research that elaborates these gender effects further are presented.

Design/methodology/approach – Textual corpora, balanced by gender of author, are analyzed. For example, the HCRC Map Task corpus of dialogues is analyzed via the transcript texts. Features that have in the past been identified as significantly different in frequency of use between females and males are counted. For example, first person pronouns are counted and analyzed with respect to all pronouns and all other lexical types. These proportions are analyzed with respect to gender and interactions with other cross classifications (e.g. availability of eye contact, dialogue role, etc.). Chi-squared tests, logistic regression and Person residuals are used to assess statistical significance.

Findings – Numerous effects are reported, including that females use more first person pronouns than would be expected without an interaction of gender without the availability of eye contact and fewer with the availability of eye contact.

Research limitations/implications – The findings show that gender-based differences in first person pronoun use depend on pragmatic factors, but support the theory that gender based differences in signaling involvement in conversation exist. For example, with respect to the interaction with the availability of eye contact, one may note that the availability of eye contact supplies an additional channel for signaling involvement, namely, eye contact. This is not available to communication via discourse types such as traditional published fiction or scholarly prose.

Practical implications – Ramifications may be considered for the gender oriented aesthetics of translation with attention to audience, authorship and translator visibility.

Originality/Value – Some of the effects reported have seemingly not been published before.

Keywords: gender effects, discourse, dialogue

Research type: research paper

► ASSESSING EXPLICITATION AND IMPLICITATION PHENOMENA IN TRANSLATION USING LARGE PARALLEL CORPORA

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It is a well-known fact in translation studies that discourse level information such as the use of discourse connectives is quite volatile, with translators often adding (explicitation) or removing (implication) them. However, until recently, the factors explaining these phenomena were not fully understood, mainly due to the limitations of existing parallel corpora that did not enable large-scale cross-linguistic comparisons across different language pairs. The recent emergence of large multilingual parallel corpora has therefore provided a leap ahead for the study of translation phenomena. In this talk, I will present two studies performed on the EuroParl corpus with the aim of assessing the explicitation and implicitation of discourse connectives in translated texts. In the first study, I will assess the role of various factors such as source and target languages, discourse connectives, and discourse relations, that could have an impact on observed explicitation phenomena. Based on empirical findings, I will argue that explicitation is invariant across source and target languages, but critically depends on the type of discourse relation and also on the specific discourse connective used to convey it. In the second study, I will discuss the factors that make a discourse relation more or less likely to be left implicit in translation, and argue that these factors are cognitively motivated and

language independent. Results from corpus analyses confirm that these factors are indeed recurrent across target languages.

Keywords: parallel corpora, explicitation, implicitation, translation universals

► ON LEGAL TRANSLATION: A TEXTUALIST APPROACH

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Legal translation has been defined as “the art of facing the impossible, of confronting unbridgeable discontinuities between texts, languages and people” (J. B. White 1994: 257; cf. also e.g. Šarčević 2012). In this talk the issue is considered within the complex context of EU multilingualism, focusing on questions such as: is the translation of terms mirroring different legal conceptions legitimate? How is a term used in an EU context related to the corresponding terminology in a national context? The problematic character of legal translation is shown to concern not only concepts expressed by terms such as ‘consumer’, ‘good faith’, etc., but also other levels of language than the lexicon. As argued, among others, by Visconti (2000; 2013), a fine-grained analysis of all linguistic levels of legal texts ought to become a prerequisite for both translation and “good” drafting practice in multilingual contexts.

Keywords: EU multilingualism, legal text, legal translation, connectives

► **SOCIETAL AND PROFESSIONAL POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS TO DOMAIN SPECIFIC TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH TO SERBIAN**

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Purpose - Identifying possible and probable social and/or psychological motivation for absence of translation of scientific and profession based terminology and texts from English into Serbian, its (mis)transliteration, (over)use of English terminology, but also questioning understandability, uniformity of the proposed translated terminology, influence on Serbian language in terms of whether it is enriching or impoverishing it. The issues raised tackle upon two planes – societal and professional. The first refers to questions of standardization and normalization of the Serbian language, but is not limited to linguistic issues, it subsumes the popular social and psychological approaches to what is considered advanced and prestigious. Professional plane refers to how and why domain experts most often undertake to do the translation themselves rather than include and consult linguists, and what linguists can possibly do in such situation.

Approach - Individual linguist observation

Findings - Insight into the specifics of a regional situation regarding popular views of science terminology and its translation.

Limitations - Not substantiated by statistical findings.

Practical Implications and Value - The need to work on raising the awareness of the need for joint work of scientists/domain professionals and linguists.

Keywords: translation, transliteration, scientific/professional terminology, linguists

Research type: viewpoint

► **COMPARABLE COREFERENCE EXPRESSIONS IN PARALLEL CZECH, ENGLISH, POLISH AND RUSSIAN DATA**

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Purpose – The subject of the paper is quantitative and qualitative analysis of discourse relational devices, particularly coreferential expressions, in three Slavonic languages vs. English. Our work is based on translated texts and covers comparison of finite and impersonal constructs, correlative constructions with a demonstrative pronoun as well as relative clauses, participial and possessive expressions.

Design/methodology/approach – For the aim of this analysis we translated a 1000-sentence portion of the Wall Street Journal into Polish, Czech and Russian. The samples were then automatically aligned, parsed using Universal Dependencies and manually annotated for coreference

Findings – Different properties of the three Slavonic languages are analysed with respect to their pro-drop characteristics. Although these languages are very similar with respect to grammar and textual structure, they differ significantly in many respects concerning textual coherence. Their comparison with English shows e.g. that English personal pronouns in subject position usually turn into zero pronouns when moving to Slavonic languages or that the use of possessive pronouns may compensate for the absence of definite articles. At the same time the nature of the above properties of even geographically or etymologically close languages is significantly different.

Originality/Value – We begin a systematic comparison of coreference expressions among the three Slavonic languages and English which is a novel topic.

Keywords: cohesion, coreference, Slavonic languages, parallel corpus

Research type: research paper

► THE METAOPERATORS-BASED ANNOTATION OF METATEXTUAL RELATIONS

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Purpose – We present the results of the annotation of metatextual relations, which can be achieved by using a new web tool called Discann (created by Daniel Janus). This tool allows the user to annotate different types of textual relations, each of which is composed of metaoperators and text segments.

Design/methodology/approach – The research was inspired by the PDTB and the RST projects. However, unlike those two projects, the starting point of our analysis and descriptions were metaoperators: connectors, particles, pronouns, as well as metaqualifications of communication events. Thus, the metatextual relations with metaoperators and the relations between representations of communication events and their qualifications as well as the relations between questions and answers were annotated separately.

Findings – As a result, metaoperators of different types have been identified and described. Also, the metatextual relations with these metaoperators have been distinguished.

Research limitations/implications – The research was limited to Polish texts, but it can be extended. For any other language, annotation of metaoperators as well as metaqualifications of communication events can be prepared in the same way as for Polish.

Practical implications – Discann tool was designed especially for the purpose of annotations of Polish texts, but it can also be used to describe other languages.

Originality/Value – The Discann tool as well as the method of metaoperators-based annotation of metatextual relations were originally created to provide a precise description of different types of textual relations.

Keywords: metatext, metaoperator, discourse annotation, textual relations

Research type: research paper, viewpoint, technical paper, conceptual paper, case study, literature review, general review.

► TRANSFORMATIONS IN DISCOURSE: INTERPLAY BETWEEN DRDS, COREFERENCE AND BRIDGING

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Purpose – The purpose of the present study is to analyse the interplay between connectives or discourse-relational devices (DRDs) and other discourse-related phenomena, i.e. coreference and bridging in German, English and Czech. DRDs express logico-semantic relations between propositions, such as contrast, time, addition and others). Coreference serves the task of linking identical referents and events (i.e. complex anaphors), whereas bridging expresses near identical relations between referents, linking them with semantic meanings. All these devices contribute to the construction of meaningful discourse. These phenomena exist in all the three languages under analysis. However, their realisations depend on the different preferences these languages have (both systemic and context-based). The knowledge of these preferences is important for translation, as translators have to be aware of the full range of linguistic options that exist in both source and target language. We aim at describing these preferences for German, English and Czech. For these, different transfer patterns will be extracted from a parallel corpus.

Design/methodology/approach – Our approach is corpus-based: we use a trilingual parallel corpus that contains English original texts and their translations into German and Czech. For our analysis, we select a set of par-

allel sentences (along with a preceding sentence), whose German part contains a pronominal adverb, a combination of the referential adverb *da* or *hier* and a preposition such as ‘damit, darüber, hierfür, hierüber’.

Some pronominal adverbs can be ambiguous. They occur as either DRD or as coreference device, as in example (1), where *dafür* could either be considered as a referential item that refers to the preceding utterance or as a causal DRD – or both.

Doch praktisch wird es dazu nicht kommen - dafür ist in Deutschland die Bereitschaft zur Solidarität, der Glaube an das “für alle” zu groß.

We extract all instances of pronominal adverbs along with the aligned sentences in English and Czech and analyse them manually to obtain various transfer patterns into these two languages. We define the interplay between the three discourse-related phenomena (DRD, coreference and bridging) in terms of switches that occur in the process of translation.

Findings – We expect to find less switches and hence more similar patterns in the German-Czech language pair than in the English-German or English-Czech, since pronominal adverbs are archaic in English, but (in different extent) exist both in German and Czech.

Research limitations/implications – The dataset has some limitations, as the English sentences are originals and the other two are translations and not comparable originals. This means that the results are prone to influence of the translation process, e.g. explicitation (Blum-Kulka, 1986) – the general tendency of translations to use a more explicit linguistic construction, which might also lead to a higher number of switches between non-translated and translated texts. However, this information would also be interesting from the point of view of both translation and contrastive studies.

Practical implications – We believe that our results provide systematic information about the linguistic options for realizing coherence between stretches of discourse. It is therefore valuable for translation scholars, language learners and linguists. We hope we can also contribute to the studies for MT.

Originality/Value – This is an innovative study design and to our knowledge, there are no studies on the interplay between different kinds of discourse phenomena across languages on parallel texts.

Keywords: translation, DRD, coreference, bridging, corpus, multilingual analysis

Research type: research paper, case study

► **A BILINGUAL ANNOTATION OF EXPLICIT
TEMPORAL ORDER RELATIONS IN NEWS STORIES**

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In this paper, we present our preliminary research on the annotation of explicit temporal order relations in a parallel corpus of news stories. The corpus is formed by the English and Croatian versions of SETimes parallel corpus (Tyers, & Alperen, 2010), based on the content published on the SETimes.com news portal. The main goal of this research is the development of a data-set suitable to train information extraction algorithms and, therefore, building on top of this a news recommendation system. We focus on the description of explicit temporal order relations that still represent a challenging topic, especially in news story texts. The annotation has been performed, manually, by ten annotators, according to the guidelines developed starting from the prescriptions of the Richer Event Description (RED) scheme (O’Gorman, Wright-Bettner, & Palmer, 2016). The proposed model aims at creating a new layer of annotation, suitable to integrate the information about the syntactic dependencies, already annotated in the Croatian SETimes corpus (Agić, & Ljubešić, 2014), and the conceptual representation of events. The development of these resources contributes to a contrastive analysis of the linguistic phenomena surrounding events in both languages and, on the other hand, can improve the performance of classification and extraction systems of temporal relations in texts.

Keywords: temporal relations, News stories, Event description, SETimes corpus

Research type: research paper.

► **TRANSLATION CORRESPONDENCES OF ELABORATING CONNECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH PARALLEL TEXTS: A CORPUS ANNOTATION STUDY**

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Purpose – The aim of this paper is to investigate the translation correspondences of elaborating connectives in English and Spanish parallel texts in order to get a better picture of their discourse functions and their generic distribution in both languages.

Design/methodology/approach – The data used consists of twenty parallel texts from different genres extracted from the bilingual MULTINOT Corpus (Lavid et al 2015). The methodology consists of the alignment of the source and the target texts and the bilingual annotation of the form-function correspondences of a list of elaborating connectives in English original texts and their translations into Spanish, examining their contexts of use and counting their distribution.

Findings – Higher frequency of elaborating connectives in expository texts in comparison with the lower frequency found in other genres such as essays, fiction or speeches. Functional similarities in certain cases but also functional divergences.

Research limitations/implications – The current study is a preliminary step in the context of a larger project aimed at the creation of a bilingual (English-Spanish) corpus annotated with discourse markers and as part of the activities of the Textlink Cost Action.

Practical implications – In English-Spanish translation studies it is necessary to address the correspondences between elaborating connectives due to the idiomatic nature of these structures (Aijmer 2007, Beeching 2013). In the field of Machine Translation (MT), and more precisely Statistical Machine Translation (SMT), recent work has pointed out the need for findings and studies that address divergences in the usage of connectives and discourse markers in order to improve SMT output quality (Steele 2015).

Originality/Value – Although there are some studies that have reported language-specific traits of certain types of elaborating connectives in Eng-

lish and Spanish original texts, there are no systematic studies which address their cross-language behavior in the context of translations from different genres between these two languages.

Keywords: connectives, corpus annotation, English, Spanish, elaborating

Research type: research paper

► THE DISCOURSE MARKER *ANTES* IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN PORTUGUESE AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

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Purpose – The purpose of this study is twofold: to characterise, from a semantic-pragmatic perspective, the discourse marker *antes* in contemporary European Portuguese, and to analyse its translation into English by professional translators.

Design/methodology/approach – The analysis is based on data taken from three *corpora*, namely CRPC (Reference Corpus of Contemporary Portuguese), DAR (Portuguese parliamentary debates database) and EURO-PARL (European Parliament Proceedings Parallel Corpus), and it will adopt a semasiological approach.

Findings – In Portuguese, *antes* may occur as a discourse marker signalling a Rectification/Correction relation between the discourse segment in which it occurs and a prior discourse segment. In this context, *antes* is systematically translated by *instead* in EUROPARL.

Research limitations/implications – In Portuguese English dictionaries, the translation of *antes* by *instead* (and vice versa) is not considered. Even if more data, namely from different discourse genres and contexts, is needed to conclude that *instead* is the preferred equivalent, this question must be addressed, given all its implications for the translation/interpretation of texts where *antes* and other discourse markers with similar meanings occur.

Practical implications – Portuguese grammars should include the discourse marker *antes* in the (broad) class of Portuguese connectives, and its translation should be considered in bilingual dictionaries.

Originality/Value – This paper analyses the Portuguese discourse marker *antes*, which is still absent from Portuguese grammars, and addresses the issues raised by its translation into English.

Keywords: discourse marker / rectification / translation / European Portuguese / English

Research type: research paper

► SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TRANSLATION OF CONTRAST CONNECTIVES TO/FROM ROMANIAN AND ENGLISH

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Purpose – This paper aims to shed some light on the translational behaviour of Romanian and English contrast connectives. Among the group of Romance languages, Romanian stands out by its complex system of adversative connectives, which counts four prototypical conjunctions *dar*, *însă*, *ci*, and *iar*. In English, the prototypical markers of contrast are *but* and *however*. The former covers the relations signalled in Romanian by *dar*, *ci*, and *iar*, whereas the latter seems to be a functional equivalent of *însă*.

Design/methodology/approach – Our analyses draw on two parallel corpora: a corpus of EuroParl statements translated from Romanian into English, and a corpus of general-use IT texts translated from English into Romanian.

Findings – The analysis of the way in which the six connectives were handled in translation reveals the areas where their functions overlap or diverge, as well as their finer-grained properties in the two languages at hand.

Research limitations/implications – The corpora used in our analysis were only partially annotated for discourse relations and it was not possible to calculate inter-annotator agreement scores;

Practical implications – The different ways in which the various facets of the adversative continuum (denial of expectation, correction, semantic contrast, etc.) are expressed in Romanian and English are often a source of

difficulty and even error in translation, so our findings are of interest for translation trainers and trainees as well;

Originality/Value – To the best of our knowledge, no studies have approached Romanian contrast connectives in comparison with English, and there is no literature on the translational behaviour of these markers.

Keywords: contrast markers; contrast connectives in Romanian; connectives in translation; adversative connectives in Romance languages

Research type: research paper

► MARKING MULTIPLE DISCOURSE RELATIONS: THE CASE OF PORTUGUESE *AFINAL*

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Purpose – Within the of PDTB annotation scheme, a growing attention has been given to multiple discourse relations, which «can be conveyed even when only one connective is explicit» (Rohde *et al.* 2015). In the case of double relations (one explicitly signaled in Arg 2 by an adverbial, the other not signaled), the following questions arise:

- Given the semantic identity of the adverbial, what is its specific contribution to the multiple relation ?
- If there is a relation with the adjacent segment not signaled by an explicit marker, can the adverbial be considered as marking that relation, and consequently does it have to be included in multilingual data bases of discourse markers with that specific value ?

Design/methodology/approach – Working with excerpts from two corpora, one monolingual (Corpus de Referência do Português Contemporâneo) and one multilingual (Europarl), we will try to reach a unified description of Portuguese adverbial *afinal* (rough English equivalent: *after all*) that accounts for the diversity of its uses as a discourse marker, including cases where *afinal* is involved in multiple discursive discourse relation, sometimes in combination with other DMs.

Findings – In *afinal* q, *afinal* signals the stabilization of q after complementary or opposite values (q') have been taken into account. If q' is explicitly present in the context, q' *afinal* q has the value of a connective (PDTB

value of substitution). But in many cases, *q'* is implicit and may combine with connectives like *mas* (*but*) or *porque* (*because*), which are either explicit or implicit, leading erroneously, in the latter case, to attributing *afinal* a counter-expectation or justification value. Examples from the Europarl corpus confirm the generic stabilization value of *afinal*.

Research limitations/implications – Research is needed to determine the role of *afinal* in inferring the presence of implicit connectives such as *mas* or *porque*.

Originality/Value – The analysis shows the role of implicit arguments and connectives and its consequences in terms of discourse annotation and of search for multilingual equivalence of connectives.

Keywords: multiple discourse relations, *afinal*

Research type: research paper

► BUILDING A LEXICON OF DISCOURSE CONNECTIVES IN AN EFFECTIVE WAY

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Purpose/ methodology - We introduce a general and efficient technical solution for building a lexicon of discourse connectives (presented on the case of CzeDLex, a new Lexicon of Czech Discourse Connectives), based on the Prague Markup Language framework and extraction of the raw core version of the lexicon from a large treebank. The chosen approach immediately brings several advantages – the lexicon data can be directly opened and edited in the tree editor TrEd (see Figure 1 below), processed from the command line in btred, interlinked with its source corpus and queried in the PML Tree Query engine. We also elaborate on the process of getting data for the lexicon by exploiting a large corpus manually annotated with discourse relations – the Prague Discourse Treebank 2.0: we describe the automatic extraction part, post-extraction manual checks and manual addition of supplementary linguistic information.

Limitations/practical implications - The Prague Markup Language framework is highly general and the chosen approach is applicable to other languages. Regarding CzeDLex in particular, our aim was to make the lexicon readable for non-Czech speakers, to simplify its interlinking with

lexicons in other languages and make it usable in machine translation. We tried to achieve these goals by structuring the lexicon entries by semantic discourse types, by providing comprehensive morphological, syntactic and other characteristics both for primary and secondary connectives, by using both human and computer readable format and by having all names of elements, attributes and their values (with the obvious exception of Czech word entries/corpus examples) in English. In addition, each entry in Czech – whenever possible – was supplemented by its English translation, including all corpus examples.

Keywords: lexicon of discourse connectives, corpus extraction, annotation framework

Research type: technical/conceptual

► SOME CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIME RELATED TERMS IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ENVIRONMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The fight against corruption is one of the “evergreens” of social, political and media discourse – not only in the Czech Republic. However, the general public or even professionals do not identically understand some of the concepts related to this area. In the paper terms such as “insider trading”, “whistleblowing”, “blacklisting”, “trading in influence” or “integrity” (especially in the sense of “integrity testing”, often misinterpreted as “agent provocateur”) will be discussed, with emphasis on their reflection in law enforcement theory and practice in the Czech Republic. The team of authors will provide an overview of the presence of the respective terms in the current Criminal Code of the Czech Republic and other relevant legislative norms (Personal Data Protection Act, Higher Level Territorial Self-Govern-

ing Units Act, Service Act, Czech National Bank directives, as well as point of view of the individual relevant non-governmental organizations etc.). The occurrence of individual terms, their possible nuances, or the changes in the use of terms in time will also be mentioned. The authors will also exploit some experience from the drafting of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (from 2002 to 2005). Terminological debates, in particular, were one of the major leitmotifs of the whole international negotiation.

Purpose – the purpose of the paper is to map the “terminological” situation in the Czech Republic, taking into account the chosen terms;

Design/methodology/approach – from a methodological point of view, content analysis approaches are used, with an emphasis on the legal environment and, in part, regarding the daily press discourse;

Findings – some specific concepts from a transnational environment are being introduced gradually within the Czech Republic, however not always in very standardized way; the broader public does not know some terms or interprets them inconsistently;

Research limitations/implications – only real basic information can be used in the defined text space, without using the full range of possible backgrounds;

Practical implications – the practical effects of the contribution concern both teaching activities within the Police of the Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague and the permanent accreditation of terminological documents for the needs of public administration in the Czech Republic;

Originality/Value – Original synthesis on the basis of some recent outcomes of the members of the author’s team;

Keywords : security, legal terminology, economic crime, corruption, experience

Research type: case study, general review

► **INTEGRATION OF THE LEARNING EVALUATION MODEL IN THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: CASE STUDY LATVIAN SRS**

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Purpose – One of the main tasks of human resource management is to ensure the compliance and evaluation of the knowledge and skills of public administration employees. This task is more complicated for the specific public services, entrusted to implement special, exclusive functions (such as protection, security, etc.) and who need different approaches to the provision, maintenance and development of labour resources. One of such specific public services is the revenue service, where the customs and tax administrations are integrated on the national level, for example in Latvia and Estonia. The SRS has a single-tier organisational structure, where each performance indicator level performs only the functions assigned to its level. At present, the performance indicators of SRS operation strategic management levels operate as a separate assessment tool without direct interaction with the performance indicators of other SRS structural unit levels; namely, there is no clear subordination, traceability and interaction of strategic level performance indicators, tactical level performance indicators and operational level performance indicators with the achievement of the SRS strategic goals and objectives. The Kirkpatrick model of training evaluation is still actual among the numerous other models of training evaluation, as the World Customs Organization (WCO) recommends developing the training evaluation system on the base of Kirkpatrick, and to gather, summarize, analyse and evaluate the information about training in four levels: reaction, learning, behaviour, and results. Purpose of the research is to examine the possibilities to connect the training evaluation system to the performance management system in order to improve the training process of employees.

Design/methodology/approach – The research is mainly based on the monographic descriptive method, as well as the methods of analysis and synthesis.

Findings – Until now, there is no common approach to the question of how the training activities affect the achieving of strategic goals.

Research limitations/implications – Research limitations– the case of Latvian SRS is researched.

Practical implications – The integration of the training evaluation model into performance management system is one of the factors which can improve the human resource management in the integrated customs and tax services.

Originality/Value – A new approach to the integration of training evaluation system into performance management system has been developed.

Keywords: The four-level evaluation model, performance management system, action strategy

Research type: case study

► CZEDLEX AND OTHER LEXICONS OF DISCOURSE CONNECTIVES

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Purpose – This paper offers an overview and comparison of present-day electronic lexicons of discourse connectives in different languages, with a special regard on the recently developed lexicon of Czech connectives – CzeDLex.

Design/methodology/approach – CzeDLex lexicon entries are based on manual discourse annotation in the Prague Discourse Treebank 2.0, (annotation in the PDTB 2.0 style), it comprises morphosyntactic and semantic properties of the connectives. It also includes the so-called secondary connectives. We explain our approach to such a lexicographical project by comparing our decisions to those behind already existing machine-readable connective lexicons, we describe the development process of the lexicon and its data format.

Findings – an organized overview and comparison of present-day inventories of discourse connectives/markers, complex information on the Czech lexicon CzeDLex (to be published in late 2017)

Research limitations/implications – The task of building a lexicon of connectives in general presupposes some previous work in this area, both regarding the methodology and the coverage of the lexicon. There are several ways to proceed; we will mention them in the talk.

Practical implications – Our work should encourage discourse researchers to develop further inventories of discourse connectives/markers in their own language, with the intention to be able to interlink them in the future.

Keywords: electronic lexicons, discourse connectives, translation

Research type: research paper/conceptual paper

► REMARKS ON PARAMETERS INFLUENCING DISCOURSE RELATIONS

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Purpose – The aim of the analysis is a description of relations between discourse relations and further phenomena, such as negation, tense, modality and identity of subjects. Such a description can help to disambiguate semantic features of implicit discourse relations (i.e. relations where no discourse connective is present between discourse arguments).

The data is drawn from the Prague Dependency Treebank which contains Czech journalistic texts. The documents are annotated similarly as in the Penn Discourse Treebank, enriched with syntactico-semantic and morphological annotation.

Findings – It follows from the findings that “strong” and “weak” relations can be distinguished. The strong relations are clearly signalled by further language expressions besides discourse connectives, whereas semantics of the weak relations is rather deduced from the lexical content of the discourse arguments, as well as from the common world knowledge.

Keywords: implicit discourse relations, signalling discourse relations, Prague Dependency Treebank

Research type: research paper

► TOWARDS ANNOTATING DISCOURSE STRUCTURE IN PARALLEL CORPORA. A PILOT STUDY

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We will present a pilot annotation work aimed at setting the grounds for annotating an audiovisual corpus resource at the level of discourse. An existing annotation framework was adopted in an attempt to identify discourse markers and their semantics in parallel subtitles in 3 languages: English [en], Greek [el] and Spanish [es].

Purpose - The purpose of the current work is two-fold. On the one hand, we wanted to check the feasibility of applying existing annotation guidelines to [el] data and, on the other hand, to identify single- and multi-word expressions that serve as discourse markers in the three languages. The ultimate goal was to make meaningful comparisons across languages.

Methodology - The audiovisual data were initially selected in order to guide translational research that touches upon the language depicting opinionated discourse, and its transfer from source language (SL) to the target language(s) during subtitling (Mouka et al, 2012). The corpus comprises 5 movies (a total playtime of 09:05 hours) of quasispontaneous oral speech. The [en] audio-visual material was transcribed and segmented, and utterances were time aligned with audio; transcripts were also aligned with their official subtitles in [el] and [es]. The pilot annotation effort was based on the Penn Discourse TreeBank annotation guidelines (Rashmi et al. 2008).

Findings - So far, only the [el] part of the data has been annotated. We focused on the identification of explicit connectives and their arguments only.

Research limitations - Being an audiovisual resource, discourse is based on the video as well as in the audio. In this respect, a number of connectives and relations are implicit rather than explicit.

Keywords: audio-visual, discourse markers annotation, Penn Discourse Treebank.

Research type: case study.

► PRAGMATIC FUNCTIONS AND NONVERBAL FEATURES

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Purpose – The present study aims to identify the nonverbal and functional properties of a couple of common Hungarian discourse markers from a discourse-pragmatic perspective. The main goal is to uncover correlations and relationship between discourse-pragmatic functions and nonverbal (audio and video) features of utterances in conversations as well as to identify the most commonly co-occurring feature sets that can be modelled in decision trees and may contribute to the semi-automatic disambiguation of the discourse functions of DRDs.

Design/methodology/approach – The research presented is mostly empirical and combines qualitative and quantitative methods. The material of the study is comprised of almost 7 hours of 22 semi-guided informal dialogues from the Hungarian HuComTech corpus (Hunyadi & al. 2011), annotated at several audio and video levels. The corpus queries performed in the software ELAN 4.5.1 and their descriptive and inferential statistical analyses in SPSS 19.0 address the suprasegmental and nonverbal-visual properties of the tokens of two common discourse markers (segmented and tagged in the corpus annotation): *mondjuk* (~'say') and *amúgy* (~'otherwise'). The corpus queries in ELAN address the analyses of their contextual environment (e.g. surrounding silence), position, prosodic features (e.g. duration, mean F0, direction of pitch movement) and nonverbal-visual markers.

Findings – The defining properties distinguishing the different functions of the selected DRDs are the duration of the DRD and the simultaneous performance or cessation of manual gesticulation. In the case of the tokens of *amúgy* (~'otherwise'), gaze direction is also a feature which can distinguish its different functions; while in the case of *mondjuk* (~'say'), it is the facial expression of the speaker which helps to disambiguate the actual function of the DSD. Position has also been found to show correlation with the actual function of the DRD. In contrast, no relationship has been found either between preceding silence and function, or between the mean F0 and the function of a DRD.

Research limitations/implications – This study only concerns two Hungarian DRDs; however, the same methodology can be applied to any

other discourse and DRD. The data of the research presented comes from 23 speakers and only contains 208 tokens of *mondjuk* (~'say') and 50 tokens of *amúgy* (~'otherwise'). Due to the significant variation in the extent and frequency of gesture use among speakers, modelling of the relation between DRDs and nonverbal behaviour involves great complexity. The study of nonverbal-visual cues accompanying DRDs involved the observation and annotation of hand movements, gaze direction and facial expressions only; however, other nonverbal expressions such as posture changes and eyebrow movements are also expected to play a role in disambiguating functions. My future plans involve the analysis of further nonverbal features of DRDs as well.

Practical implications – The queries have identified several significant cues and their thresholds (e.g. minimal duration of silence) or parameters (e.g. direction of gaze and type of facial expression) to distinguish various pragmatic uses of the same lexical item in order to model them in a decision tree which may later be used as an algorithm. The meaning disambiguation of discourse markers may contribute to the recognition of discourse boundaries.

Originality/Value – The novelty of the research is that (1) it is based on a multimodal corpus which is extremely richly annotated, and (2) nonverbal cues are also considered and taken into account in the interpretation of discourse and DRDs.

Keywords: discourse relational devices, discourse markers, pragmatics, multimodal corpora

Research type: research paper

Acknowledgement: The present research has been supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office of Hungary – NKFIH research project code: PD121009.

► TRANSLATING REFORMULATION MARKERS FROM ENGLISH INTO HUNGARIAN

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Purpose – The aim of the present paper is to explore the difficulties translators have to face when translating discourse markers (DMs) in general, and reformulation markers in particular.

Design/methodology/approach – Similar to an approach to content words using translation equivalents in order to establish semantic fields, a contrastive perspective on DMs is aimed at mapping the functional spectrum of a given DM across a wide range of bi- or multilingual contexts. As a result of the extreme multifunctionality and context-dependence of DMs, one can expect a larger number of correspondences between DMs across languages than, for example, between translation equivalents of nouns or verbs. Still, many argue (cf. Simon-Vandenberg and Aijmer 2004: 1786) that finding translation correspondences is in many ways a more reliable method of describing individual DMs than providing paraphrases and glosses, or establishing co-occurrence patterns, exemplified by the majority of monolingual research.

The paper presents the results of a case study, in which 200 tokens of reformulative ‘I mean’ and ‘actually’ were annotated for their 1) position in the utterance / turn, 2) Hungarian translation, 3) type of reformulative function (elaborative / cancellative) 4) coherence relation between host unit and previous unit (explicit / implicit), 5) co-occurrence with other DMs.

Findings – No correlations have been found between the Hungarian translations and any of the other four features that were annotated. There are, however, correlations between features 1) and 3) as well as 3) and 4), which suggest that these correlations should be reflected in the translations.

Research limitations/implications – The research is based on a corpus of subtitles i.e. scripted discourse, and its translation, therefore, the findings pertain to a very specific genre and to parallel rather than comparable corpora.

Practical implications – The findings have general implications for translators, language teachers and discourse researchers alike. First of all, the findings suggest that a wider repertoire of translation strategies is needed in

order to achieve dynamic equivalence in the target language. As for teaching implications, there are several contexts where the most frequent Hungarian counterparts ('marmint' and 'vagyis') convey unwanted implicatures and, therefore, need to be identified as false friends.

Originality/Value – The research is unique in its focus on a pair of genetically unrelated languages as well as its research design, i.e. the manual annotation of a variety of formal and functional features of reformulation markers.

Keywords: oral discourse markers, reformulation, scripted discourse, parallel corpora

Research type: case study

► THE SCOPE OF POETIC DISCOURSE IN *CÁNTICO*: TRANSLATIONS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS, FROM O. MIŁOSZ TO T.S. ELIOT

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Purpose – This work investigates several translations of foreign literature in the poetry journal published by the *Grupo Cántico* poets (Ricardo Molina, Pablo García Baena and Juan Bernier) along with a set of painters during the 1940s and 1950s in Spain. Different editions of the *Cántico* literary journal are introduced and defined. *Cántico* was published in Córdoba, Spain, within two periods: the first, from 1947 to 1949, and the second, from 1954 to 1957.

The paper presents and analyses the works of foreign poets published in the journal, ranging from the French-Lithuanian poet, playwright, essayist and diplomat Oscar Vladislav de Lubicz Miłosz, to the American residing in Britain, Thomas Stearns Eliot. It looks at a translation by Julio Aumente of a O. Miłosz's work "Sinfonía de Septiembre" and examines two references to the work of T.S. Eliot, as well as the translation of his "The Hollow Men" ("Los hombres huecos") by José Antonio Muñoz Rojas.

The analysis also covers an overview of other foreign poems penned by a plethora of writers from other countries and in many languages, such as

French, Italian, Chinese, German, Portuguese, Hungarian, Arabic and Russian.

Design/methodology/approach – Samples and fragments of the poems both in native and target languages are subjected to comparative analysis in order to deduce the translation strategies employed in each case.

Findings – The research revealed several poetic translation strategies. In most cases, a remarkable fidelity and adherence to the source text is evident. It should be noted that in the successive issues of the journal, especially during the second period, there was a renewed interest in foreign poetry. It was exhibited by the critical studies (such as “*Carta sobre la actual poesía*” or “Letter on poetry today...”) and also in the design and arrangement of the poems in bilingual versions, allowing a critical reader to make one’s own comparison while reading the two texts side by side.

Research limitations/implications – The paper focuses on translations of the poetic works published in *Cántico* during the two decades of mid-twentieth century.

Practical implications – a series of conclusions are drawn, emphasising that the translations of foreign poetry found in *Cántico* exhibit a universality, openness and heterogeneity that was unprecedented in Spain (in Andalusia and, particularly, in Córdoba) under the Franco regime, thereby serving to open up and internationalise the Spanish poetry of the time.

Originality/Value – the research presents one of the first attempts to closely examine and compare poetic discourse in translation under Franco regime.

Keywords: *Cántico* Journal, *Cántico* Group of Poets, poetic discourse and translation

Research type: research paper

► **CLIENT PREFERENCES AND INCREASE OF SERVICES ACCESSIBILITY AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF E-SERVICES IN SOCIAL PROTECTION**

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Purpose – The purpose of the article is to analyse and discuss the results of the implementation of electronic services in social protection field in Lithuania.

Methodology - Research is based on analysis of publicly available data, also data of the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, and the State Social Insurance Fund Board.

Findings - Many electronic services in social protection field have been implemented during a last decade in Lithuania. They have substantially changed the client and the service provider relations. It is assumed that many services have become easier and faster to reach for the client, and cheaper to maintain for the service provider. At the same time public institutions seeking to reduce their operational costs have cutted the number of staff in customer reception units. An impact of process mentioned on service accessibility and client preferences have been analysed. Natural persons applying for their personal affairs pay more attention on the confidentiality of their personal data. Meanwhile for the representatives of legal entities connection simplicity and speed are more important. In all cases, clients prefer live communication by phone or chat instead of searching for information in knowledge database. A fact that clients behaviour does not depend on client's age is somewhat unexpected. Without a doubt, the positive outcome of the implementation of e-services is decrease in the number of persons who were entitled but not used their rights because of a lack of time or other reasons. A number of missed sickness benefits decreased almost twice.

Practical implications – The results of the research can be applied performing cost-benefit analysis and/or design of new e-services in social protection.

Keywords: social protection; social innovation; e-services, social benefits

Research type: research paper

► **THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF EMOJI USE
ACROSS DIFFERENT LANGUAGES ON THE INTERNET**

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Purpose – this paper attempts to reveal the similarities and differences involved in emoji use on the Internet across numerous discourses written in various languages, including English, German, Spanish, and Russian, and to discuss the current features and functions of their use;

Design/Methodology/Approach – the methodology involves an explanation of the subject according to the current theoretical resources and a thorough analysis of examples collected from the well-known and popular social networks like “Facebook”, “Twitter”, “YouTube”, etc.;

Findings – emoji is a means which simplifies language and enriches the text with additional graphic information. While there seems to be more similarities than differences in their use across these languages, the features and functions of emoji are somewhat the same;

Limitations/Implications – due to the large scope of the Internet and secludedness of its certain parts, it is difficult to discern all the possible uses of emoji, since people tend to employ them differently. Therefore, future research should focus on assessing the more subtle peculiarities of emoji use in online communities;

Practical implications – the theoretical discussion and analysis of the numerous examples presented in this work deepens the understanding of emoji use in different languages online and paves the way for future research;

Originality/Value – this paper offers a novel and detailed investigation of the scarcely-investigated features of emoji use across a number of languages with an analysis of examples which reflect the possibilities of their diverse implementation and interaction with the text they accompany;

Keywords: computer-mediated-communication, netlinguistics, emoji use, social media

Research type: research paper

► **LITHUANIAN TRANSLATION AND EDITING ASPECTS OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY *ROMEO AND JULIET***

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Purpose - The paper aims to look at the topicalities of translation and editing of Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*. A Lithuanian poet and translator Aleksys Churginas, though not the only who attempted to convert Shakespeare's works into Lithuanian, is by far the most prolific translator who added to Lithuanian Shakespeareana a long list of translations. Churginas' translations contribute to the creation of the canon of Shakespeare's texts, however, the published version of the translated work is a joint responsibility of the translator along with the publication editors. Therefore, the study will review *Vaga* publishers input into the final version of the Lithuanian translation of *Romeo and Juliet* as well.

Design/methodology/approach - The close reading of *Romeo and Juliet* text edited by Horace Howard Furness and published in 1913 in a *New Variorum* edition with the inclusion of major editing remarks is compared to the editing issues traced in Churginas' Lithuanian translation manuscript and print-ready copies. The comparison allows to see the attempt to create the dynamic equivalence for Lithuanian readership. Lithuanian translators' and researchers' comments on the value of the dynamic equivalence in the period of translation and publication of *Romeo and Juliet* lead to the conclusions about some translation strategies used by Churginas and reviewed by his editors.

Findings - Among the key findings in reviewing the Lithuanian translation and editing queries of *Romeo and Juliet* and in extending the fullness of the artistic perspective of Shakespeare's work are the strategies which Churginas and his editors were using for Lithuanization of the work for local readers.

Research limitations/implications - The strategies used and adopted for Lithuanization in *Romeo and Juliet* might be further tested in review of other Shakespeare's translations by Churginas or in other Churginas' translations carried out within the same period of his work. These attempts are not included in the research here limiting the generalization of the Lithuanization strategies to one work of translation, Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*.

Practical implications - The study of the manuscripts and the editor's notes along with the comparison of the Lithuanian text to Furness's edition of *Romeo and Juliet* may set a reference point for further research in the similar or new line of comparison.

Originality/Value - New readings and translation attempts make the review of the translation issues of this canonical text into Lithuanian an important stage in identifying and shaping the tradition of Lithuanian translation and editing and their research.

Keywords: translation, editing, Shakespeare, Churginas

Research type: research paper

► ELIMINATION OF CULTURAL LINGUISTIC GAPS IN THE LITHUANIAN TRANSLATION OF F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S NOVEL „THE GREAT GATSBY“

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Purpose – The aim of this study is to analyze the translation strategies of culture-specific items used in the Lithuanian translation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby*, published

in 2013 by seeking to determine which strategies were chosen by the Lithuanian translator in order to eliminate cultural gaps related to culture-specific items, as well as to determine which of the strategies are the predominant ones and therefore which translation approach prevails.

Design/methodology/approach – The analysis of translation strategies allowing the translator to eliminate cultural linguistic gaps in the process of translation was based on the Lithuanian translation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby*. The novel, written and set in the United States in the first quarter of the 20th century, provides plenty of culture-specific items which can present certain challenges for the translator who strives to create a smooth TL text that is easily understandable to the TL reader, yet preserves the originality and the “exoticism” of the settings in terms of both place and historic period. While analysing the SL and TL texts 102 cultural-specific items selected and the analysis of their translation into Lithuanian per-

formed, with the focus on translation strategies used for each case. Cultural-specific items and their TL translations were subdivided into 7 categories according to the strategies of translation as per classification proposed by Pedersen (2005): official equivalent, retention, specification, direct translation, generalization, substitution, omission. Quantitative analysis was used in order to determine which strategies were predominant in this translation, while qualitative analysis was employed to discuss the reasonability of translator's choice of a strategy in question.

Findings – The analysis of culture-specific items representing cultural linguistic gaps in the F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* and of the strategies used in the process of translating these items into Lithuanian reveals that some translation strategies are employed more frequently than others. The predominant strategy is an official equivalent, constituting 42 %. The next most exploited strategy is substitution, constituting 29 %. These two predominant strategies together constitute 71 % of all strategies used in the Lithuanian translation of *The Great Gatsby*. The remaining strategies – including all foreignization-based approaches – constitute only 29 %. Therefore, it is possible to assert that the dominant strategy of elimination of cultural gaps represented by culture-bound concepts is the choice of TL culture oriented translation, e. g. the prevalence of domestication strategies in translation.

Research limitations/implications – The focus of the research is the translation strategies of culture-specific items in the Lithuanian translation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby*. *The research is carried out relying on the classification of translation strategies provided by Pedersen (2005) which include such strategies official equivalent, retention, specification, direct translation, generalization, substitution, omission.* Different authors suggest the variety of the classifications; however the later classification was chosen for the research considering it as the most explicit and inclusive one suitable for the research aim.

Practical implications – The research of translation strategies gives more opportunities for translators and also language learners. Knowledge and awareness of the translation strategies of culture-specific items provide easily identifiable advice on how culture-specific items could be used and translated.

Originality/Value – The object of the research is comparatively new and adds to the research field related to translation studies.

Keywords: culture-specific items, translation strategies, cultural linguistic gaps, translation

Research type: research paper

► PREMISES OF MULTICULTURALISM IN LITHUANIA FROM A HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

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Purpose - The public interest of numerous researchers worldwide in issues of multiculturalism has increased lately. This is due to the global political, economic, environmental, social, and other processes, which occasionally make people go abroad and seek some kind of shelter or refuge in familiar or unfamiliar cultural environment. At the same time, migration is a serious challenge for local communities of the host countries. Thus, the topic of multiculturalism became a global phenomenon. Studies of the authors of the present paper reveal that significant premises of multiculturalism are apparent in ancient civilizations. Therefore, to be able to reflect the current situation appropriately, the historic transformation of this process needs to be analyzed in more detail. The present research focuses closely on the historical context of the premises of multiculturalism in Lithuania and aims to establish its ties with the present.

Design/methodology/approach - As the topic of multiculturalism can be analyzed as the research object of different areas of science, the genre of the topic under consideration demanded for a different kind of scientific discourse, which focuses on the importance of perception of this phenomenon in the contemporary Lithuanian society. The methods of the research include application of the principles of historicity, statistical data analysis, comparative case study, critical assessment of the situation.

Findings - Historically, Lithuania has been viewed as a relatively homogenous European country with insignificant flows of migration, thus it is characterized as making initial steps in integrating the concept of multiculturalism in the society. Lithuania has introduced some legislative framework to regulate the entry of foreigners into the country, protect their right to integrate into the Lithuanian society, and provide for the procedure of acquisition of citizenship. However, in Lithuania the development of multiculturalism is hindered by lack of the mechanism for promoting public tolerance issues and cooperation between various institutions. Thus, Lithuania needs to develop and expand a more comprehensive legal framework to ensure development multicultural coexistence within the Lithuanian society.

Research limitations/implications - The paper focuses on the analysis of historic implications for multiculturalism in Lithuania. Further research can be developed to cover the analysis of premises of multiculturalism in other European countries and comparative analysis thereof.

Practical implications - It is likely that the subject discussed in the article will stimulate new research, so that it could provide comprehensive insights that would contribute to the formation of positive public opinion about the arriving foreigners in Lithuania.

Originality/Value - Research on multiculturalism issues in Lithuania, like in many other post-communist countries, is quite sporadic and usually deals only with certain issues of public multiculturalism. The paper discusses potential reserves for developing conditions for integration of foreigners into the Lithuanian society.

Keywords: globalization, migration, multiculturalism, multicultural competence

Research type: research paper

► THE ROLE OF THE TRANSLATOR IN PROFESSIONAL SETTINGS AND TRANSLATOR TRAINING

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Purpose – The paper discusses the translator's role in the globalized translation market and translator's training issues in relation to knowledge and skills (linguistic, cultural, field-specific, etc.), necessary for young translators. The question arises as to what the role of the translator is in a globally changing environment. I consider the translator crossing the professional translation boundaries and moving into the role of a mediator, communicator, or a representative of a culture or nation. Being a broad notion translation relates to and embraces different areas of human activity, id est., poetry, culture, politics, philosophy, etc.

Design/methodology/approach – Analysis of scientific literature on the translator's role (s) has been carried out considering multiple translation issues. Seeking to identify students' training/learning experience and their perceptions of the translator's role an interview composed of open-ended questions was conducted. Students were interviewed whether the

knowledge of translation theory aids in performing practical translation assignments.

Findings – The findings were analysed and compared to the issues discussed in research papers on the translator’s role in professional settings. The data collected from the students’ interviews allowed identifying their learning patterns, most challenging areas in translator training, the match between the theory and practice.

Research limitations/implications – The interview was limited to the students of Translation and Editing study programme at Mykolas Romeris University.

Practical implications – The training practice will be reconsidered and improved.

Keywords: translator’s role, professional translation, cultural crossings, translation process, translator training

Research type: research paper

► CONCEITS IN SHAKESPEARE’S SONNETS TRANSLATIONS INTO LITHUANIAN

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Purpose – William Shakespeare in his sonnets used a great variety of literary devices: a simile and a metaphor appear to be among the most favourite ones. The focus of this paper is on a special type of a metaphor – a conceit and, actually, on the transfer of a conceit in Shakespeare’s sonnets translations into Lithuanian. A conceit is usually defined as a type of extended metaphor but a more sophisticated one where images are used and manipulated in unexpected ways to better conceive the object of comparison. The paper aims to analyse how conceits are rendered in Lithuanian translations referring to all four poets who translated the whole collection of Shakespeare’s sonnets (i.e. Alfonsas Tyruolis Šešplaukis, Aleksys Churginas, Sigitas Geda and Tautvyda Marcinkevičiūtė).

Methodology – The comparative approach which involves a thorough analysis of the conceits in the original sonnets and their comparison to the

relevant segments of the translations serves to observe the transfer, transformation and sometimes omission of conceits or their semantically important elements.

Findings – The paper addresses the following questions: whether the Lithuanian translators recognise the conceits, whether they render the content of the original conceits, what are the reasons for changing or omitting the elements of conceits.

Practical implications –The research results may be useful for raising awareness to the philology/translation students and for the future poetry translations into Lithuanian.

Originality/Value – This paper presents one of the first attempts to analyse the transfer of conceits in poetry translations into Lithuanian.

Keywords: conceit, poetry translation, Shakespeare's sonnets

Research type: research paper

► CAUSE DISCOURSE MARKER *BECAUSE* ANNOTATED IN TED TALKS

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Purpose – The advance of technologies enables linguists to apply linguistic corpora annotation for language analysis at the same time enhancing applied language use in the new appearing technologies. Computer-mediated language use implies the issues of pragmatic text relations and coherence. Discourse markers work on pragmatic level ensuring clear relations between sentences and text coherence. The research focuses on the expression of cause comparing the use of the discourse marker *because* in annotated TED talks in the Lithuanian and English languages.

Design/methodology/approach – First, discourse markers are discussed on theoretical level trying to provide the discourse marker definition,

present the annotation scheme used in the research and discuss causality. The empirical research consists of two stages. Initially, discourse marker *because* and its Lithuanian counterparts are compared by applying Crible's taxonomy of domains and functions of discourse markers. Then, the translations of *because* into Lithuanian, found in TED talks translations, are analyzed.

Findings – The discourse marker *because* and its Lithuanian counterpart are closely associated with causative meaning as the occurrences in the annotated sample express ideational cause. However, quite a number of occurrences are related to the rhetorical domain of discourse management when the speakers express their own opinions. The most frequent variants of translation in the sample are the variants provided by the bilingual English-Lithuanian dictionaries. The cases of paraphrases into a particle or a verb are chosen by the translators aiming to convey the pragmatics of the spoken-like texts.

Research limitations/implications – The research focuses on spoken-like texts of TED talks, the annotation of which has recently started in the Lithuanian language. The pilot annotated corpus of TED talks in English and Lithuanian is used for the research which naturally implies certain limitations of quantity of the annotated texts. It is planned in the future to expand the scope of annotated texts of TED talks and the scope of research.

Practical implications – The comparative research of discourse markers gives more opportunities for language learners and translators. Knowledge of pragmatic functions and semantic meaning provides easily identifiable advice on how discourse markers could be used and translated.

Originality/Value – The object of the research is comparatively new in Lithuania and adds to the research field related to discourse relations studies. The research has been carried out within the framework of TextLink COST action IS1312.

Keywords: discourse markers, annotation, causality, pragmatics, translation

Research type (choose one): research paper

► **DISCOURSE ANALYSIS TOOLS AND CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF INFORMATION IN TEACHING TRANSLATION**

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Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of the research on how discourse analysis can contribute to fostering the skills of critical appraisal of information of students of translation.

Design/methodology/approach – The research has been conducted in the qualitative paradigm. The methodology of the constructivist grounded theory has been applied in data collection and analysis. For this research, 15 in-depth interviews with students, teachers, educational technologists, librarians and administrators have been conducted.

Findings – The findings indicate that discourse analysis and critical appraisal skills are vital in the heavily technologized and mediated educational reality. Traditional critical thinking criteria are too general and do not specify in detail how multimodal texts are approached today.

Research limitations/implications – The scope of the research is limited because (i) most of the students interviewed are first year or second year students and (ii) the research participants' viewpoints are culture-specific and are derived from the accounts of their experiences in only three European countries: Lithuania, Spain, and the UK.

Practical implications – The recommendations pertaining to how translation should be taught and how critical appraisal is carried out are very practical, grounded in the experiences of the research participants and can be easily applied in the translation teaching classroom and beyond.

Originality/Value – Discourse analysis tools and critical appraisal criteria have been little researched in the context of the translation classroom. The issues covered by this research are relevant in the broader context of media literacy in higher education and can be tailored to numerous other fields beside translation.

Keywords: discourse analysis, critical appraisal, translation teaching, media literacy, higher education

Research type: research paper

► ENGLISH COMPOUND TERMS ON MIGRATION POLICY AND THEIR LITHUANIAN EQUIVALENTS

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Purpose – The topic of migration and the issues related to it have taken a significant part of our life. It has become a global phenomenon and there is no country, this has not had any effect on. New laws, which regulate migration, are adopted worldwide. Drafters of legal acts, politicians, lawyers and translators constantly create new terms, denoting a range of migration-related concepts. Many of them are still used in a variety of options and have not yet one established form. Thus, terminologists face the task to elaborate and standardize the terms of this sphere, so that they are clear, precise and user-friendly.

Compounding is a significant type of word formation (as well as term formation) in modern languages; however, it does not work similarly in all languages. In Germanic languages compounding is a very productive type of word formation as in analytic languages it is unproblematic to join several words together. Meanwhile Baltic and Slavic languages, which are synthetic, are characterized by more complicated compounding processes and hence this type of word formation is less productive here.

Design/methodology/approach - The investigated compound terms were extracted from the Asylum and Migration Glossary produced by the European Migration Network and the Eur-lex database, the database of European legal acts. The analytical-descriptive research was done to systematize the extracted terms and describe them according to the following criteria: 1) number of constituents; 2) word classes of constituents; 3) linking of constituents. Subsequently the quantitative analysis was performed to establish the prevailing formal types of English compound terms and their Lithuanian equivalents. The established compounding patterns and subpatterns in English and Lithuanian were contrasted and compared and the dominating ones were established in each language.

Findings – The results of the analysis reveal important peculiarities of formation of compound terms in English and their Lithuanian equivalents. They are determined not only by the structure of the language, but also by the term formation practice in the particular language.

Research limitations/implications – The research focused on a limited group of terms denoting migration-related concepts, i.e. compound terms in English and their Lithuanian equivalents. Further study might encompass other formal types of terms and give a more comprehensive picture of formation tendencies of migration terminology in these languages.

Practical implications – The findings of the research are believed to be valuable to term developers and users, as well as translators who often have to create new terms in the target languages by translating terminology denoting new concepts in source languages.

Originality/Value – The paper presents a case study on migration terminology and aims to contrast English compound terms of this area with their Lithuanian equivalents.

Keywords: compound terms, pre-modification, post-modification, migration policy, terminology, contrastive analysis, equivalency

Research type: research paper

► SUBJECTIVE INFORMATION EXPERIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF VISUAL CULTURE

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Purpose – Theories of visual communication and visual culture state that visibility is not comprised of just what individuals see, but rather of what they have experienced, how they feel, what they imagine, or, in other words, every person has an “internal visibility”, which is not necessarily in line with the one expressed externally.

A phenomenological approach to visuals in general explains understanding of a personal image, allowing one to look at visual communication as an experiential phenomenon of independent individuals.

Thus, the object of the research has been established based on the defined above approach: the experience of visual information. The research problem focuses on what effect subjective experience has on the understand-

ing and explication of visual information. To answer this problem, the following aim has been formulated: to define the phenomenon of experience of visual information via subjective experience.

Design/methodology/approach – Qualitative research methods were used: a quasi-structured in-depth interview to collect materials for the research and the method of interpretive phenomenological analysis to process the data acquired and present the insights of the research.

Findings – The results arrived through the present research allow to elucidate and explain experience of visual information, which is a momentary actualization of personal perception and imagination by finding the junction of narratives between oneself and the image.

Research limitations/implications – The research allowed us to extract data and generalize the visual communication experience of professionals who constantly apply visual solutions to achieve a communicational effect in their work. However, the results of the research may only be partly generalized. It must be taken into consideration that the whole audience of public communication (and, in turn, visual communication) is extremely wide and diverse. Therefore, the insights of the interviewees reflect the characteristic features of experience in a specific part of audience.

Practical implications – Having implemented the objectives, it was concluded that the imagination of a receiver of any message and his/her personal experience are the main factors determining acquisition of the presented information and its further interpretation, therefore allocating more attention on the analysis of self-reflection. Enhanced visual communication strategies are recommended and better results are expected in the way society sees and attitudes of its members are foreseen.

Originality/Value – The paper offers insights into the interaction between a subject's, i.e. information receiver's, experience and one's world view, the way it influences the perception and interpretation of a message when supplemented with information alongside text in press, advertisement, etc. The phenomenological research allows us to formulate an original definition of visual information experience.

Keywords: visual culture, visual communication, post-modernism, modern media, phenomenology

Research type: research paper

► CORRUPTION CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND NORWEGIAN

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Purpose – Corruption is the term, which encompasses a wide range of offences. Its etymology traced to Latin *corruptus* “broken in pieces” from the stem of *rumpere* “to break”. Transparency International, an international non-governmental organisation fighting the corruption in many countries of the world, defines it as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain”. Depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs, corruption falls under different subcategories, the main of which are grand, petty and political corruption.

Corruption offences are defined in both international treaties and national legal acts adopted to promote and strengthen measures to combat corruption. The most prominent international instruments on this area are The United Nations Corruption against Corruption (2004), The Council of Europe’s Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999), The Council of Europe’s Civil Law Convention on Corruption (1999).

This paper addresses a contrastive analysis of the most commonly used corruption terms in international and national documents in three different languages: English, Lithuanian and Norwegian. It attempts to establish counterparts of terminology denoting different subcategories of corruption and offers a study into semantic differences of the analysed terms and the degree of their equivalency, as well as notes on occurring synonymy.

Design/methodology/approach - Semantic study of selected terminology and contrastive analysis of the findings.

Findings – The research revealed the scope of terminology denoting corruption offences in English, Lithuanian and Norwegian and disclosed their semantic differences. The results allowed to group the terms of the analysed languages into equivalency categories (near equivalents, partial equivalents and non-equivalents) and give recommendations to translators of legal texts, as well as compilers of multilingual terminology databases.

Research limitations/implications – The paper focuses on the data of three languages. Further research might encompass the data of other European languages to create a more comprehensive picture of the usage of corruption terminology in Europe.

Practical implications – The offered insights into the usage of the terms, established counterparts in three languages, their semantic structure and synonyms are believed to add to efficient international professional communication.

Originality/Value – The research constitutes the first attempt to describe the corruption terminology in the international and national documents in English, Lithuanian and Norwegian and discuss their semantic differences.

Keywords: corruption, bribery, trading in influence, contrastive terminology analysis, equivalency of legal terms

Research type: research paper

► UNCONVENTIONAL TASKS OF FORENSIC LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE: INVESTIGATION OF PLAGIARISM

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Purpose – to analyze non-conventional possibilities, problems and ways of improvement of forensic investigation tasks such as linguistic expertise and plagiarism.

Methodology – state-of-the art literature analysis.

Findings – the issues of the investigation and interpretation of texts and oral discourse, defamation, insult, incitement of racial, national or religious hatred, infringement of copyright or plagiarism are not less and at times even more significant.

Keywords: linguistic expertise, authorship identification, linguistic features, plagiarism

Research type: literature review, general review

► WEB 2.0 TECHNOLOGIES WITH EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL. HOW TO SELECT ONE?

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Purpose – The past decade has witnessed a growing interest in *Web 2.0* technologies in all kinds of spheres, including education. However, huge numbers of new *Web 2.0* technologies appearing on the market as well as their evolutionary nature make teacher learning a never ending burden. Very often teachers are faced with challenges of selecting technologies most appropriate for specific educational settings and anticipating whether they will meet students' expectations. The purpose of this article is to present a guide for finding the balance by presenting a short overview of research literature on determining the suitability of *Web 2.0* technologies both for the course and the student.

Design/methodology/approach – the present article discusses the concept of educational *Web 2.0* technologies, presents several typologies and analyses a popular model for educational technology selection;

Findings – The term *Web 2.0* was officially coined in late 2004 and although the majority of its applications were not designed for educational purposes, its suitability for different educational environments was soon recognized by many authors (Boulos *et al*, 2006, Mathiew, 2007, etc.). The research literature demonstrates that tries to help teachers in selecting *Web 2.0* technologies with educational potential were and are made by establishing typologies of *Web 2.0* technologies (Crook, 2008, Orehovacki, 2012, Bower, 2015). Research indicates that discussions on technology selection are also built around Gardner's multiple intelligences theory following a specific sequence of decisions: learner → teaching objective → intelligences → media choice (Mackenzie, 2002); ACTIONS model suggested by Bates (1995) is also being widely applied in deciding what technology to choose and why.

Practical implications – the review could be used as a practical guide for teachers from diverse educational contexts in selecting *Web 2.0* technologies suitable for their curricula and students;

Originality/Value – the present study contributes to the research in this field as it is one of the first studies in Lithuania which focuses on the issues of selecting *Web 2.0* technologies suitable for educational purposes.

Keywords: *Web 2.0* technologies; typologies of *Web 2.0* technologies; models for educational technology selection

Research type: general review

► PRINCIPLES OF REPETITION AND VARIATION IN RHETORIC

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Research question - Relation between the poetics of traditional rhetorical discourse and analogues of the development of the musical theme and the form of music.

Purpose - To discuss the expression of principles of repetition and variation from the aspects of traditional rhetoric: lexicon, syntactic intonation and form, and to analyze their relations with the principles of development of the musical theme and analogues of composition.

Design/methodology/approach - Several tasks are raised in this research paper: to discuss the ontological fundamentals of principles of repetition and variation, to describe the relationship between the principles of traditional rhetoric of poetics and homiletics and musicality of the text, in terms of its effectiveness, also to present a detailed analysis of rhetorical text homily. Research uses a comparative method, method of functional analysis, and concept of intermediality, based on the ideas of R. Koženiauskienė, I. Buckley, V. Daujotytė, J. Girdzijauskas, A. Ambrazas, D. Jakaitė, D. Čiočytė, A. Mykolaitytė, V. Karbusicky, V. Bobrovsky, W. Wolf and etc. works.

Findings - Types of repetition and variation in traditional rhetoric at different levels are systematized and their relationship with the principles of musical development and the possibilities of analogues of the musical form are discussed, an innovative methodology is developed, an original analysis of homilies is performed.

Research limitations/implications - Research is based on a general theory of rhetoric and musical form, attention is paid to the main interlinks of the principles of repetition and variation for both arts. Sermons of OFM Cap. Father Stanislovas, which are famous with their concentration of various means of rhetoric and musicality, are selected for analysis.

Practical implications - After analyzing the interlinks between rhetoric of poetics and thematic of music and its composition, it is possible to use a number of music principles to strengthen persuasion.

Originality/Value - Research is original and innovative in terms of theory and its application for a concrete analysis.

Keywords: rhetoric, non-verbal language, repetition, variation, musical principles, analogues, form, sermons

Research type: research paper

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