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LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY, TERMINOLOGY AND STATISTICS

Book of Abstracts of the International Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference *Linguistic Diversity, Terminology and Statistics*

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Ventspils, Latvia

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FOREWORD

This book contains the abstracts of keynotes, presentations and posters presented at the International Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference *Linguistic Diversity, Terminology and Statistics*, Ventspils, Latvia, November 3–4, 2022.

The conference took place during the implementation of the project "Smart Complex of Information Systems of Specialized Biology Lexis for the Research and Preservation of Linguistic Diversity" (2020–2023). In this project, a team of terminologists, translators, linguists, lexicographers, researchers and programmers of the Ventspils University of Applied Sciences and the Institute of Horticulture develops an interactive multifunctional research database system for scientific purposes of special lexis of biology (e. g. organism names and terms) and with extensive statistical capabilities, suitable for language research and public use worldwide, as well as a multilingual translational dictionary of botanical vocabulary as a mobile app. The first results of the data collected and analysed in the database are presented to the participants of the conference.

This publication also includes the contributions of other participants of the Conference who study terminology, translation, lexicography and other related topics in linguistics.

Part I of the Book of Abstracts contains the abstracts of the keynote presentations, which are listed in alphabetical order by the authors' last name.

Part II lists the abstracts of the oral presentations and posters also listed by the authors' last name.

The abstracts in this Book of Abstracts cover the topics respectively discussed during the conference *Linguistic Diversity, Terminology and Statistics*:

- Linguistics (various aspects in linguistics and translation)
- Terminology (with emphasis on specialized biology lexis and terminology)
- Language technology, and
- Lexicography.

Each abstract is followed by keywords and author's contact information.

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PART I

ABSTRACTS OF KEYNOTES

Laimute Balode

HOW DO WE CALL EACH OTHER: ON ETHNONYMS — ENDONYMS AND EXONYMS

Abstract

This report returns to the important issue in onomastics — the problem of endonyms and exonyms. Some reflections and discussions of the terminology are planned. The report is based on historical and linguistic data summarizing the hypotheses for possible origins of the ethnonyms used by people of the three Baltic countries — Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; very shortly touching upon the ethnonymic exonyms of other neighbours. This is an overview on the historical forms as well as on contemporary usage of such ethnonyms as *latvieši / latviai / lätlased* 'Latvians', *lietuviai / lietuvieši / leedulased* 'Lithuanians', *igauņi / estai / eestlased* 'Estonians'.

Typically, ethnonyms are closely connected with the names of the territories or countries. Genetically two closest Baltic nations — Lithuanians and Latvians — most likely got their names from the local hydronyms — river names: cf. *Lietava*, known today as *Lietauka* with Slavonic suffix (Kuzavinis 1967, supported also by Salys 1983, Zinkevičius 2010). In Latvian in the 17th century neighbouring Lithuania was called by a name *Lietuviska zeme* ('Lithuanian land') or *Leiša zeme* ('Land of Lithuanians') < ethnonym *leitis*, which was most probably borrowed from the ancient Curonians. Georgs Elgers used the ethnonym *leiši*

for the Poles, and for the Lithuanians — *lietuvnieki* (Karulis I: 529-530).

Speaking about Latvian ethnonym, such forms as *Lethi, Letthi, Leththi* and *Letti* were registered in the 13th century, denoted both Latgallian tribes (*Letthi vel Letthigalli*, 1206), and in the Russian chronicles — denoted all the Balts. The oldest known record of the ethnonym *latvis* (*Latwis*) 'Latvian' in documents dates back to 1648, which was later widely used in Romantic poetry. Probably, the ethnonym *latvis* is derived from the older forms (reconstructed) **latuvis* or **latavis*, which in turn are derived from potamonym **Latuva* or **Latava*. The origin of the name of Estonians is rather opaque and has at least four different hypotheses (see Grünthal 1999, etc.), however, the Germanic or Ancient Baltic etymon is considered more credible. The Estonian endonym *maarahvas* 'rural people, peasants' was in use even until the mid of the 19th century. The current self-name *eestlased* 'Estonians' most likely descended from the tribes mentioned in the work of the Roman historian Tacitus "Germania" (c. 98 AD) — Latin *Aestii / Aestiorum gentes*, Lithuanians use the form of ethnonym *estai*, but in contemporary Latvian language, — ethnonymic exonym, *igauņi*. Historically, this was derived from the name of the southern part of Estonia — *Ugaunija*, which is mentioned in the Chronicle of Henry (pronounced with sound ü). In Latin, the area was called *Ungannia* or *Ugaunia.* The origin of it is associated with the name of the hill *Uandimägi* near Otepää (in Estonia). However, there are also other hypotheses about etymology of this name.

Though, one can find various ethnonyms for Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians, mostly we call each other in traditional morphological exonyms coined in historical times.

Keywords: Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, ethnonym, endonym, exonym

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TERMINOLOGY RESOURCES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS: ONLINE RESOURCES, CORPORA OR MACHINE TRANSLATION?

Abstract

The web offers translators (and students) a wide range of lexical and textual resources to support them in their daily work. These include: online encyclopaedias (including wiki ones); online monolingual and bilingual dictionaries (from web versions of famous paper dictionaries to glossaries of various forms and origins); concordance tools that show translations in context by searching online parallel documents (e. g. Reverso Context and Linguee, this latter being based on the DeepL machine translation service); tools to query existing corpora or create ad hoc corpora and analyse them (e. g. Sketch Engine); machine translation (MT) services. Corpus linguists claim that corpora are the best possible lexical resource ever. Students resort almost exclusively to bilingual dictionaries, Linguee or Reverso Context, as well as MT services. Professional translators make reasoned and combined use of all the available resources.

Starting from the results of a case-study comparing online lexical resources with reference to the English-Italian language pair, this presentation discusses the possibilities offered by corpora and corpus linguistics in the area of terminology, lexicography and

translation. It will also examine the current status of machine translation and its perspective role in general picture of cross-language communication.

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Marie Vachková

BEARBEITUNG DER TERMINI IN BILINGUALEN SPEZIAL- UND ALLGEMEINEN ÜBERSETZUNGSWÖRTERBÜCHERN

Abstract

Der Vortrag basiert auf Erfahrungen aus der lexikographischen Praxis an dem Großen Akademischen Wörterbuch Deutsch-Tschechisch (seit 2000) mit geplanten 130 000 Einträgen, das inzwischen die Gestalt einer lexikalischen Datenbank angenommen hat.

Das Langzeit- und Forschungsprojekt verfolgt nicht nur den Allgemeinwortschatz des Gegenwartsdeutschen, sondern auch Kernbereiche von Terminologien. Diese werden dann zu kleineren bilingualen Spezialwörterbüchern ausgebaut. Die doppelte Perspektive der allgemeinen Lexikographie und der Terminographie regt metalexikographische Reflexionen an: Vor allem geht es um den jeweiligen Umfang des Informationsangebots, die Rolle des linguistischen Vorwissens, den Umfang der aufzunehmenden Kollokationen und deren Relevanz wie auch die Bearbeitung der terminologischen Synonymie und die Berücksichtigung der Wortbildungsaspekte. Außerdem wird die Rolle einsprachiger Nachschlagewerke sowie die Einbeziehung korpusanalytischer Methoden behandelt.

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PART II

ABSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS AND POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Agita Baltgalve

RENDERING OF PERSONAL NAMES FROM ASIAN RELIGIOUS TEXTS IN LATVIAN LANGUAGE

Abstract

In European cultures, personal names usually do not have a clear and easily understood meaning, therefore in Eastern languages, proper names are commonly transcribed by the pronunciation rather than recreating their meaning. In Latvia, names of new-born ones are usually chosen from a specific collection of names, which are included in the Gregorian calendar in accordance with the Christian tradition to remember a saint or deity each day. Even many deities recognised in ancient Latvian culture are associated with a specific date when they are honoured. However, the meaning of Latvian deities (like Māra, Jumis, Ūsiņš), Christian saints (like Mary, Joseph, John), and other personal names (like Anna, Ilze, Valdis) is not easily apparent and understandable. Therefore it can be said that European names have definite historical symbolism, but not a specific meaning in modern languages.

In Asian languages, personal names are mostly created from common nouns and all of them have both literal and broad symbolic meanings. Just like in the Christian tradition, in Asian countries (like India and China) new-born babies used to be given religious or deity names as well. Therefore, three religious texts, in which often used and widely-known names of deities and persons

can be found: *Saraswati Worship Mantra* (in Sanskrit), *Short Heart Sutra* (in Chinese) and *Flower of Faith* (in Tibetan), have been chosen as the object of the study.

The goal of the study is to find out what is the best way to render personal names of Sanskrit, Chinese and Tibetan religious texts in Latvian and therefore also in other European languages. The methodological approach is connected with the translation theory. Three different religious texts (two from Buddhism and one from Hinduism) are being analysed and translated into Latvian, simultaneously explaining the diverse meanings and symbolism of the included personal names. While translating texts different translation methods are presented and evaluated: both those which are used in Tibetan and Chinese (in ancient times when translating texts from Sanskrit), and also those which would be used today in Latvian.

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Maria Pilar Castillo Bernal

MANAGEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR MIGRANTS: TRANSLATION PROBLEMS, TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES (SPANISH-GERMAN)

Abstract

The present communication derives from the European Regional Development Fund project PROADMIN — Migratory movements in Andalusia: translation and interpreting, multi-lingual tools and digital training for social inclusion. With the purpose to establish the linguistic needs of migrants in Andalusia (Spain) and to develop a set of linguistic tools and materials to support them in administrative proceedings, the results of the project include a comprehensive multilingual termbase and several audiovisual materials in five languages. In this work, some results for the Spanish-German language combination shall be presented. The main translation problems arising from content adaptation will be described alongside with the possible translation techniques and strategies to overcome them. Finally, some statistical data on sworn translation and interpreting needs of migrants in Andalusia shall be presented, which serve as a basis to determine the most frequent administrative proceedings that require linguistic support or adaptation for migrants in this Spanish region.

Keywords: administration, migrants, terminology, translation

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Guntars Dreijers

BLUER THAN BLUE: WATERCOLOUR NAMES

Abstract

The presentation will focus on various naming patterns for hues, values, and watercolour pigments. A growing gap between supply and demand on the one hand, and marketing trends for naming watercolour paints, on the other hand, may obscure the substance and content of various blue watercolour pigments for sale. Despite the availability and knowledge of the international classification of pigments according to the Pantone scale, watercolour paint names in the market only sometimes reveal the pigment they contain and the colour they produce. In some cases, the names of blue watercolour paints in artists' jargon differ from written designations.

The presentation aims to analyse watercolour paint names containing blue pigments across watercolour brands comparatively. Names for blue watercolour paints do not always represent the pigment they contain. The naming confusion may have also arisen because practicing artists and amateurs, in particular, use names for blue pigments indiscriminately in everyday artistic communication.

The presentation will outline names for the colour "blue" among such watercolour brands as Daniel Smith, Horadam, Winsor & Newton, Sennelier, Nevskaya Palitra, Zecchi, Kremer Pigmente,

including names for colour [half]pans and tubes of artist and student grades. Similarities and differences between names will be highlighted. The increasing popularity of using watercolour in studios and at home, where watercolour paintings are drawn for reasons of pastimes and art therapy, calls for precision in understanding the names for colours and their pigment loads for the anticipated aesthetic result and therapeutic effect; however, in practice, the naming patterns bear a general and vague resemblance between the name and the content, i. e., pigment load. To do terminological justice to the analysis of the colour spectrum of watercolour paintings, the compromise between paint names and colours in the painting should be sought after.

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Linda Gaile

"BOTANISCHE" VERSUS SOMATISCHE PHRASEOLOGISMEN IN DER RUSSISCHEN LETTISCHEN UND DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE AUS TRANSLATORISCHER SICHT

Abstract

In der Phraseologie als dem Teilbereich der Sprachwissenschaft werden alle typischen Redewendungen, Redensarten und Sprichwörter einer Sprache, sowie Vergleiche, Phrasen und Floskeln (sog. „phraseologische Einheiten") erforscht (Hesse 2004). Phraseologismen sind als Mittel zur Erweiterung des Wortschatzes, zur Verarbeitung und Benennung von Emotionen, Einstellungen und Verhaltensweisen in der menschlichen Kommunikation bzw. Sprachtätigkeit zu verstehen. Phraseologismen mit menschlichen Körperteilen (Somatismen) und Pflanzennamen sind in allen Sprachen präsent, dennoch die Übersetzung solcherart Phraseologismen aus einer Sprache in die andere erfordert von Translatoren nicht nur die Kenntnis der Somatismen und botanischen Phraseologismen in ihren Arbeitssprachen (Ausgangs- und Zielsprachen), sondern bereitet den Translatoren eine große Herausforderung für den ausgangsprachlichen Phraseologismus entweder einen äquivalenten Phraseologismus, eine Wortverbindung bzw. einen Vergleich in der Zielsprache(-en) zu finden.

Im Zentrum dieser Untersuchung steht einerseits die kontrastive Analyse der Somatismen in der russischen, lettischen und deutschen Sprache, für die als Ausgangsquelle das von L. Pavlovskaja (2013) ausgearbeitete praktische Wörterbuch der somatischen Phraseologismen im Russischen und Lettischen, welches mit Somatismen aus dem Deutschen ergänzt wurde, gewählt wurde. Das praktische Wörterbuch umfasst Somatismen mit 42 Körperteilen.

Andererseits wird in dieser Untersuchung der Frage nachgegangen, welche Pflanzennamen in Verbindung mit menschlichen Körperteilen (z. B. DE: *Kopf* vs. *Birne, Rübe*; LV: *galva* vs. *kāposts, ķirbis*) in den Somantismen gebraucht werden und welche Übersetzungsmethoden und -möglichkeiten solcherart Phraseologismen sich für die translatorische Arbeit bieten lassen.

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Patrizia Giampieri

CORPUS ANALYSES OF AD HOC LEGAL COMPARABLE CORPORA FOR TRANSLATION PURPOSES

Abstract

Legal language is hallmarked by many features that make it unique and rather intricate for the layperson and for translators (Tiersma 1999; Bhatia et al. 2004). Also, the dissimilarities, if any, between the source and target legal systems must be taken into due consideration. These characteristics can be perceived as real challenges by many translators. The literature has often discussed the importance of consulting corpora to tackle legal discourse, as they help retrieve and understand patterns of language, notice word usages in context, explore collocations, and notice formulae (or word chunks) (Vigier Moreno 2016 and 2019; Vigier Moreno and Sánchez 2017). Among the various genres, legislation and courtroom speeches have always been the object of many research studies and analyses (Biel 2018; Pontrandolfo 2019). Private documents (Prieto Ramos 2014), i. e., contracts and agreements, instead, tend to be under-represented and under-studied (Biel 2018). The main reasons are due to the private nature of such documents (Biel 2010 and 2018).

Author is carrying out a doctoral research which aims at bridging this gap by building comparable corpora of private legal documents. The research focuses on the creation and

implementation of English and Italian authentic service contracts which can be at the disposal of the academic world and of professionals such as lawyers and translators. Author has built the corpora manually by retrieving documents online and using advanced search techniques. For instance, the English service contracts were sourced from the *.uk* domain and are governed by the laws of England and Wales. The Italian service contracts were sourced from the *.it* domain and are governed by Italian law. Author then uploaded the documents retrieved in the Sketch Engine platform for corpus analyses.

Current presentation focuses on the corpus analyses of the two sub-corpora implemented. Recurrent words, keywords, n-grams and collocations can be generated in both languages in the Sketch Engine platform. Such searches are carried out in the English and Italian sub-corpora in order to find acceptable equivalents either from or into English. The aim of the presentation is, hence, to show how the comparable corpora can be consulted for translation purposes; how words in context can be analysed and acceptable equivalents retrieved. In order to determine whether a target term is an acceptable translation candidate of a source word, not only are the number of occurrences per term taken into consideration, but also its collocations, the words used in its proximity and the intent and purpose of the clause the term belongs to. Therefore, author aims to present targeted and in-depth corpus analyses of the legal terms of service contracts for translation purposes.

The current results of the doctoral research highlight that finding acceptable translation options by conducting corpus analyses is possible. However, words must be analysed carefully in context in order to eschew false cognates and understand their meaning(s), especially in view of the differences between the legal systems. Also, a certain background knowledge of the subject-matter is

necessary in order to understand fully the clause contents and their legal implications.

This research is experimental and aims to lay the foundations for further similar projects that could encompass a wider variety of legal documents and/or other languages.

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Antony Hoyte-West

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE CERTIFICATIONS AND THE CELTIC LANGUAGES: AN OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT OFFERINGS

Abstract

The six extant members of the Celtic family of languages (Breton, Cornish, Irish, Manx, Scottish Gaelic, and Welsh) can be found in the British Isles and the north-western coast of France. Once widely spoken, centuries of marginalisation and minoritisation have meant that these languages presently enjoy varying degrees of linguistic vitality. Of the modern Celtic languages, only Irish is an official language of an independent nation-state and since 2007 it has also received supranational recognition as an official language of the European Union.

Building on the researcher's previous work, the main focus of this contribution is on analysing the official language certifications available for Celtic languages, centring on those qualifications targeted at adult candidates. Initially, after briefly defining the historical and sociocultural context relating to each of the six languages, this exploratory literature-based study highlights current certifications by detailing the awarding body and organisational structure for each qualification, before presenting information about accreditation and recognition. Lastly, the scope

and availability of each language certification at the national and international level will be discussed.

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Svitlana Matvieieva

BIOLOGY LEXIS IN NOVEL *HARRY POTTER AND THE ORDER OF THE PHOENIX* BY J. K. ROWLING AND ITS RENDERING INTO UKRAINIAN: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

Abstract

The research deals with the study of the use of English biology lexis (units for magic plants) in the novel *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* by J. K. Rowling and the specifics of its rendering into Ukrainian.

A special place among language units used in literary texts is occupied by terminological units that the author uses to denote specific objects, actions, signs of magic worlds in fantasy texts. These include units to denote magic plants, the functioning and translation of which are analysed employing the methodological apparatus of corpus linguistics. With the corpus-based approach, the actual material was selected, quantitative calculations were performed, and the results were checked and verified. A parallel English-Ukrainian corpus was created, and the original text (in English and the translation (in Ukrainian) of the novel were aligned). The total volume of the corpus built is 516 639 tokens in two languages.

English words and constructions denoting magic plants were selected from the novel in English (18 unique units for magic plants

in 37 usages) and registered together with their equivalents from the Ukrainian translation of the novel. It was found that English nouns and constructions denoting magic plants were translated with the use of four types of translation shifts: loan translation (50%), literal reproduction (38%), omission (6%), and practical transcription (6%). The author proves that in a literary text (both in source and target texts) the terms perform not only their main nominative function, but also serve as a means of creating imagery, evaluativeness, creating portrait and speech characteristics.

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Yolanda Morató

STYLE-PATTERN DETECTION AND LINGUISTIC PROTOTYPES: A TRANSLATION APPROACH FOR MULTILINGUAL AUTHORS

Abstract

In 2020, a whole volume of articles by the celebrated Spanish journalist and writer Manuel Chaves Nogales (Seville, Spain, 1897 – London, UK, 1944) was published in Spain. During the Second World War, Chaves Nogales was exiled to Paris and France. Consequently, his articles were published in English, French, and Portuguese; however, most Spanish originals were lost. As new translations were needed for this project, a hybrid system based on computerised corpora, statistical frequency analysis, and human translation was designed. The main goal was to recreate his own style by back translating his multilingual texts into Spanish with the help of statistical parameters. The results were truly successful; an original text that was later found demonstrated the accuracy of this approach.

From this first case study, author has been developing new models for style-pattern detection in order to generate translation prototypes for multilingual authors. As stated, frequency analysis tools are key for a translator's selection criteria. This model substitutes the old ideals of idiomaticity and faithfulness by the notions of voice, style, and linguistic accuracy, chiefly based on

major word classes to achieve a more precise rendering of lexical frequency and syntactic position. So far, the outcomes have shown greater productivity and higher precision on lexical and morphosyntactic choice.

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Linda Ozola-Ozoliņa, Silga Sviķe

ENVIRONMENTAL TERM *PURVS*: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN LATVIAN AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF HELONYMS

Abstract

When translating helonyms from Latvian to English, translators encounter several synonyms which can be used as equivalents of the Latvian term *purvs*, although they specify the type of wetland more accurately: e. g., bog, fen, marsh, mire, moor, moorland, morass, and swamp. As natural environments may vary significantly among different geographical locations, a wetland habitat found in one region may not exist in another. Consequently, the term applied to said habitat in a given language may not be terminologically relevant in another. Currently, there is no comprehensive classification system encompassing all the types of wetlands around the globe, and therefore the equivalence of wetland names in the environmental terminology among various languages is often unclear. The present paper investigates whether the English translations of Latvian helonyms and the Latvian translations of United States helonyms are accurate and consistent regarding the available wetland terminology in each language.

The method of data collection used in the paper is term excerption, and the methods used for data analysis are contrastive and qualitative. The sources for excerpted terms referring to Latvian

and United States helonyms are online tourism websites in both Latvian and English. The accuracy in translation of helonyms and the type of wetland habitat were verified using the websites of the Nature Conservation Agencies of both countries, as well as other environment-related texts. The results suggest that when translating helonyms from Latvian to English, it is necessary to know the specific type of wetland habitat in order to be able to choose the aptest English language term. In translations of helonyms from English into Latvian, the most frequently used word is the superordinate term *purvs*.

The main conclusions are that the English translations of Latvian helonyms often do not accurately reflect the wetland habitats. Although there are many synonyms for wetland names in Latvian, these are used much less frequently when describing Latvian helonyms than in instances regarding United States helonyms.

Further research would require an in-depth study of the meanings of synonyms of the Latvian term *purvs*, as well as the usage in everyday communication of the English language terms bog, fen, marsh, mire, moor, moorland, morass, and swamp.

Keywords: helonyms, wetlands terminology, term translation, contrastive analysis, purvs

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Daria Protopopescu

DEVELOPMENT OF COVID-19 TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN — TRANSLATION CHALLENGES

Abstract

Following the COVID-19 pandemic linguists are faced with a great translation challenge. This is clearly related to the dominance of English-centric mass communication (Zhang, 2020). New terms have been created, sometimes overnight, in order to cover this new reality. This is the reason behind this research in an attempt to provide equivalents for the newly formed English terms which sometimes pose challenges to Romanian translators.

The aim of this presentation is to explore in greater detail the terminology related to the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to contribute to the development of a translationally valid Romanian version of English coronavirus-specific lexis, meaning terms that are "dynamically equivalent" (Nida, 1964) in translation. The motivation behind the need to explore the vocabulary related to coronavirus that is translated from English into Romanian by Machine Translation (MT), henceforth MT, is to address the scarcity of linguistic resources used to translate the terms adequately. In analysing terms related to the COVID-19 pandemic it is obvious that Romanian equivalents for the newly formed English terms are either lacking or awkward at best. There are several reasons for this,

the main one being that most of the information, be it in the form of articles, blogs or even social media comments is in English. If we are to relate this to machine translation, then the outcome is sometimes disastrous.

For the purposes of this presentation, we are using data from official documents regarding public health care, available from the World Health Organization (WHO), such as vaccine prospects, medication descriptions, official statements of the authorities, presented between March 2020 and December 2021, but also online material such as blogs, online chat, social media texts.

Keywords: COVID-19 terms, abbreviations blending, clipping, compounding, collocations, semantic shift, translation error

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TERMINOLOGY OF CIVIL PROCEEDINGS IN LATVIAN AND GERMAN LAW: PROBLEMS OF EQUIVALENCE

Abstract

Development of society depends, to a large extent, on the accessibility of information, and as the Offical Language Law in Latvia states: this information must be available in the State's official language. Not only the national economy but all areas of society's life have been impacted by Latvia's joining in multiple international organisations. Respectively, international contacts have expanded in various fields. Thus translation services are becoming increasingly more important. Latvia's legal text translation amount increased after it became a member state the European Union.

As the international contacts expand, Latvia is receiving more and more foreigners who are either tourists or become part of the labour market. Unfortunately, violations of the law often occur, when one of the parties is a foreigner, and the legal issue has to be dealt with in one of the courts of the Republic of Latvia. The legal proceedings are conducted in the official language, which is Latvian, and, if one of the involved parties does not have the respective language skills, an interpreter's services are needed.

Traditionally translation of legal texts is known to be one of the hardest fields in translation, as, when taking into consideration the

importance of statements made in court, each translation requires the closest attention and precise knowledge of the terminology, as well as an in-depth understanding of the case. Even a seemingly unimportant mistake could be critical, as the translation has to ensure the same legal consequences as in the source language. It means, that court interpreters require basic knowledge of the law and in-depth knowledge of the specific legal field which the translation is related to.

This study examines terminology issues, that a court interpreter could encounter while participating and translating civil cases. A court interpreter should understand not just the linguistic content of the material to be translated, but should also know the legal consequences and be able to use those means of the target language which ensure that that the recipient understands the legal consequences similarly to the situation when the information is delivered in their native language. Therefore, before interpreting, it is necessary to carefully study the relevant source/target legal fields and legal acts. In the Latvian legislation, it is the Civil Procedure Law (*Civilprocesa likums*) and the Law "On Judicial Power" (*Par tiesu varu*), in the German legislation — Civil Proceeding law (*Zivilprozessordnung*).

Keywords: court interpreter, legal terminology, source language, target language, civil procedure, equivalence

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CONSEQUENCES OF TAXONOMIC CHANGES OF ORGANISMS IN LOCAL NAMES: EXAMPLES WITH ORGANISM NAMES IN LATVIAN

Abstract

Modern scientific classification of organisms began in 1753, when Carl Linnaeus introduced the binary species naming system when publishing the famous *Species Plantarum* .. edition. Since that time, many discoveries have been made science. Updates in the classification of organisms cover a period of almost 270 years. Several millions of scientific names are already used to name organisms, both species, subspecies and other organism taxa. But there are still groups of organisms which represent the necessity to describe species new to science, and for which the correct classification of species in the whole evolutional tree of organisms is still not completely clear. A major turning point in the study and classification of organisms was made possible by the opportunity to view organisms at the DNA and RNA level, which provided a broader picture of the diversity of species, as well as the possibility of more precisely determining the boundaries of species (although not in all cases). The use of local names today is unthinkable without linking them to scientific names. In addition, local names are more easily understood and accepted by representatives of each nation.

During the last century, traditional practices in the naming of individual groups of organisms, especially in botany, have developed in the Latvian language. In botany, a dominant approach is that in the name of a species, the species epithet of the relevant name cannot be identical to the species belonging to other genera. For example, since it became clear that the widely cultivated species, formerly called *Aronia mitschurinii — Mičurina aronija* actually belongs to a different genus than *Aronia*, now named as ×*Sorbaronia mitschurinii*, the Latvian name for this species should be specified to *Mičurina sorbaronija*. This name change is also linked to the tradition that the names of other ×*Sorbaronia* species have historically contained generic epithet *sorbaronija*. Such traditions were not established in zoology, and here the use of the species epithet was more related to the family level. The research of the last decades at the DNA level has changed the classification of many organisms, including the belonging of species to particular genera and/or families. Consequently, there has also been a great impact on local names in the Latvian and other languages.

In everyday use among botanists in Latvia, an outdated classification of organisms strongly dominates, and in this use the influence of taxonomical changes on the use of local names is not visible (as old scientific names are used). However, naming problems are faced by those who keep up with scientific developments and use scientific names that correspond to the modern classification of organisms. Therefore, the question arises whether it will still be possible to preserve the earlier strictly defined traditions by changing the name of a species in botany, if the species belongs to a genus. In the latest book, *Lielā Latvijas sēņu grāmata* (*The Big Book of the Latvian Mushrooms*, 2020), this tradition of botanists has already been broken, and the earlier Latvian names of the mushroom

species have been preserved, but the scientific names have been used according to the modern classification.

In zoology, several species have have been assigned to different families. The species *Xerolenta obvia* and *Euomphalia strigella* belonged to the Helicidae family at the time when they were given their Latvian names. That's why at that time in past they were named respectively — *baltais vīngliemezis* un *skrajmeža vīngliemezis*. Today, these species belong to other families, respectively Geomitridae and Hygromiidae, but the species epithet *vīngliemezis* has also been preserved in the species names in the new classification system.

Sometimes scientific findings show that species that used to be called by the particular scientific name are actually completely different species. In the territory of Latvia, illustrative examples are the species *Arion subfuscus* and *Osmoderma eremita*. The species *Arion fuscus* and *Osmoderma barnabita* were understood under these names in Latvia for a long time. The previous names are not synonyms, but names of the species that are actually distributed more to the south, without reaching the territory of Latvia. Earlier, *Arion subfuscus* was given the name *rūsganais kailgliemezis*, which was later preserved for this species, but a new name was given to the Latvian species — *rūsas kailgliemezis*. Therefore, a correct terminological solution has been provided. Unfortunately, in the case of *Osmoderma* species, the preferred practice has not been followed, as the name *lapkoku praulgrauzis*, which used to be widely used under the name *Osmoderma eremita* in past, is now used under the name *Osmoderma barnabita*. Therefore, two species currently have the same Latvian name, which is not an acceptable terminological practice.

One of the most difficult situations is when the reality named by the particular scientific name changes. Until 2009, the name *Salix*

fragilis was widely used to name the species we now know as *Salix euxina* (*Eiksīnas vītols*). Since it was discovered that Linnaeus had only hybrids between *Salix alba* and *Salix euxina* when he described his *Salix fragilis*, without obtaining support in the International Botanical Congress to apply the name *Salix ×rubens* for hybrids, since 2009 the name *Salix ×fragilis* has been used to denote hybrids, and the name Salix ×rubens become as synonym of *Salix ×fragilis*, but the pure species involved in hybridisation now is named as *Salix euxina*. There is an interesting situation related to this example case, because the Latvian name *trauslais vītols*, which was used for a long time to designate the pure species *Salix euxina*, is now becoming the name of a hybrid species *Salix ×fragilis*, which was previously known in Latvian as *sarkstošais vītols*. The last case regarding the change of scientific names refers to the fulfilment of the norms of the particular International Code, which is not a rare phenomenon in the nomenclature of organisms. In such a formal implementation of internationally established biological nomenclature norms, local names are never considered, and nomenclature acts can accordingly influence the use of local names, as in this case. Now the authors have to think about whether they are talking about a pure species or its hybrid when they use the name *trauslais vītols*.

A similar case arose when it turned out that the scientific name associated with a particular vernacular actually refers to another species, but the vernacular should never be applied to another species that is not widely known at all. An example is the Spanish slug, long time named as *Arion lusitanicus*. Today, it has been proven that this highly invasive slug species, well-known throughout Europe, should be called *Arion vulgaris*, since the true *Arion lusitanicus* is only found in Portugal and should be named accordingly. Since the name of the species have widely entered the

Latvian language as *Spānijas kailgliemezis*, as well as the Spanish slug in the English language, then the local name must be used together with scientific name *Arion vulgaris* naming corresponding species, but not with *Arion lusitanicus*. The later in Latvian is named as *Portugāles kailgliemezis*.

Therefore, all changes of scientific names must be considered when studying and analysing the historical use of local names in the timeline. There is a significant number of cases where local names have been replaced by other scientific names, which have been both justified and highly ill-advised.

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IN SEARCH OF THE PERFECT DEFINITION: PLANT NAMES AND THEIR DEFINITIONS IN VARIOUS LEXICOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

Abstract

In the practice of specialized bilingual and multilingual lexicography, the lexicographer has to deal with complex issues, e. g., selection of entry words and their equivalents, choice of metalanguage, adding or not adding images, and among others "[o]ne of the main terminology issues is the proper definition of terms. (Hacken 2015, 3)

Over the past decades, a number of problems with definitions in lexicographic sources have been identified and described, and various solutions have been sought to improve them by providing recommendations for dictionary compilers are given (Baldunčiks 2012; Rundell, 2006; Zgusta 1971). The standard of International Organization for Standardization ISO 704 (2009) principles and methods of terminology work, for example, it provides guidelines for processing and use of terms, for analysis and description of traits, and for inclusion of definitions.

ISO 704 (2009) stipulates the following types of definitions: intensional, extensional, ostensive, lexical, précising and stipulative definitions. The intensive definition is the clearest and most precise method of term definition, and its goal is to provide

minimal information to differentiate the specific term from other similar terms (ISO 704, 2009, 22). On the other hand, practical lexicography talks about "lexicographic definitions" in contrast to logical definitions[1] (Zgusta 1971, 252), which will also be discussed in this article.

This study provides an insight into the theory and describes, by using illustrative units, how definitions can be extracted from existing lexicographic resources to be adapted to a special translational dictionary — the mobile application *New Botanical Dictionary. Terms in Latvian, Latin, English, German and Russian*. It describes the problems encountered in this process, the number of definitions that could be used for a specialized dictionary, the errors and shortcomings that were identified, and how they could be addressed to meet the needs of potential users.

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[1] Whereas the logical definition must unequivocally identify the defined object (the *definiendum*) in such a way that it is both put in a definite contrast against everything else that is definable and positively and unequivocally characterized as a member of the closest class, the lexicographic definition enumerates only the most important semantic features of the defined lexical unit which suffice to differentiate it from other units. (Zgusta 1971, 252-253)

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PROFESSOR JURIS BALDUNČIKS (1950–2022)

Abstract

Professor Juris Baldunčiks (*Dr. philol.*) wrote about his teacher Valentīna Skujiņa: "[..] it is not the last act of life that describes the scientist and social worker in the history book" (Baldunčiks 2015, 97) and this could also be used as a reference to him; it is about continuity of life and legacy of important work. He was an outstanding linguist, terminologist, translator, lexicographer, and even a lecturer in several universities; his greatest concern and, at the same time, passion, was science and research. Baldunčiks was an author of about. 140 scientific publications and publications in the mass media on borrowings, terminology of various fields (seafaring, sports, linguistics, legal studies, chemistry, anatomy, botany, energy, technical areas, etc.) and the history of the terminology field, language culture, contact linguistics, and translations. He compiled 13 dictionaries and was also a contributor to many other dictionaries; Baldunčiks led or participated in many significant research projects.

In this brief insight into the Professor's life journey, a profile of his professional and scientific work is given, as well as some of his passions and hobbies are outlined. More detailed attention is given to the thematic rage of Baldunčiks scientific publications and

the description of terminology issues, that have been addressed in his research. We also provide an insight into the works started by Baldunčiks, but not yet completed or published, which were available to the authors of the study.

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Keywords: professor, terminologist, linguist, terminology, scientific publications, Baldunčiks

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EXPERIENCE OF DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW OPEN-ACCESS INTERACTIVE MULTI-FUNCTIONAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR SPECIAL LEXIS RESEARCH PURPOSES

Abstract

Terminology work requires extensive data processing, for example, in the practical research of comparative linguistics, especially if linguistic and terminological changes throughout time are studied. The lack of appropriate general-type electronic tools and databases can slow down that kind of research, thus, an efficient information management solution is necessary to improve the efficiency of the research in comparative linguistics.

Since 2021, a team of terminologists, translators, researchers, information system developers have worked, during this time the new open-access interactive multifunctional information management system (hereinafter IMDS) has been designed and developed for data storage and a wide range of statistical and search options especially for language research purposes and comparative multilingual studies in linguistics and terminology.

The information system consists of multiple modules (registration, input, statistics, export). The data input module is successfully

designed and developed and has been effectively used by researchers for recording and collection of special lexis units.

The study describes the statistical data that can be obtained from the IMDS. On October 3rd 2022 this data collection has been updated with 42,332 entries of scientific (Latin) organism names, 51,155 entries of local names of different organisms (mainly in Latvian and also in English, German, Russian, Estonian, Lithuanian, etc.), 1111 entries of names of organism-caused diseases, 2373 entries of dictionary words and 250 entries of terms with definitions collected based on excerpts from various publications (more than 478 of the information sources were used) containing common names linked with their scientific (Latin) names. Overall, 262,581 real publication records have been linked with their entries. This report will be based on our experience in developing an information system and entering data collection for comparative multilingual studies.

Keywords: design and development of information system, terminology, data collection

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TRANSFERRING IMPLIED VALUES OF THE LATVIAN SOURCE TEXT DIMINUTIVES INTO ENGLISH: PILOTING TRANSLATION GUIDELINES WITH NOVICE TRANSLATORS

Abstract

The present paper is part of research within the framework of doctoral thesis on translation solutions for transferring into English the implied values of Latvian diminutives in literary translations. It aims to provide a revised version of guidelines devised for transferring implied values of the Latvian source text diminutives into English, based on analysis of the feedback from novice translators piloting these guidelines and their translation solutions chosen for the selected source text diminutives.

A translation experiment was designed and conducted in order to pilot draft guidelines for novice translators encouraging them to consider different translation solutions for transferring the connotations of diminutives used in Latvian source texts. During this experiment, its participants worked in pairs, translated several selected fragments from Latvian prose texts containing diminutives, and recorded their dialogue protocols. Having translated the given text fragments, the participants completed a questionnaire form, individually reflecting on their translation process and the usefulness of the draft guidelines when deciding

on the solution for rendering the implied values of the source text diminutives or omitting them. The collected data were coded and processed anonymously, triangulating translation solutions chosen by the participants with their discussions from dialogue protocols and answers given in the questionnaire forms.

The analysis of the data of the present experiment, i. e. the translations of the selected text fragments, dialogue protocols and post-translation questionnaires, show that the experiment participants have discussed, considered and taken into account the instructions given in the draft guidelines for transferring into English the implied values of Latvian diminutives. They have used stylistically marked nouns, adjectives and other parts of speech and linguistic means to convey the nuances expressed by the source text diminutives. As a result, it can be concluded that, from the viewpoint of the novice translators participating in the present experiment, no major revisions of the draft guidelines are required. The next stage of this ongoing research might be obtaining the opinion of translator trainers on the usefulness of these guidelines in the translator training process.

Keywords: diminutive, implied value, translation solution, novice translator, source text, target text

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TERMINOLOGY ACQUISITION AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES — IS THERE ANY RELATIONSHIP?

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate how and to what extent trainee translators learn from models for the translation of lexical items such as idioms and technical terms and syntactic structures in their respective stages of translation training. By taking into account other deciding factors such as individual differences, the study aims to provide a holistic, psychological perspective on the part played by role-model input in translator training. This study is carried out in two groups of trainee translators, namely first year postgraduate (i. e. Diploma year) students and second year postgraduate (i. e. MA year) students of the Translation and Interpreting Programme at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom. The subjects were so grouped because of the difference in their exposure to translation training: For one, MA year translation students received either one more year of training or are more professionally exposed to the field of translation than Diploma year students; for two, MA year students are more exposed to a collaborative learning environment, thereby exhibiting different translation behaviours. Results from the research are then compared with data obtained from real-life in-class observation. Relationship between individual differences

and translation behaviours is first examined by way of quantitative analysis, followed by a qualitative analysis of strategies used. Pedagogical implications of this study are included to shed light on future developments in translator training.

Keywords: second language acquisition, idiomatic expressions, sociolinguistics

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION PRACTICES IN SHANGHAI

Abstract

Translation policies have attracted researchers' attention in some countries, such as Belgium and the United Kingdom, which is mainly confined to the Eurocentric context. This paper investigates foreign language translation policies and practices in Shanghai which is a culturally and linguistically diverse city in China to ascertain and evaluate the real-world effects of policies and practices in culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities. Specifically, it probes into translation practices relevant to the COVID-19 pandemic from mainstream news reports to identify and describe (1) translation practices in public services for internationals during COVID-19, (2) translation practices for COVID-19 public health communication in CALD communities, and (3) how translation practices precede, follow, or lag behind translation policies.

Keywords: translation practices, public health communication, CALD

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