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Research profile and bibliography of Professor Łucja Biel

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Abstract: This article consists of two sections. The first outlines the research profile of Dr hab. Łucja Biel, Prof. ucz., a Polish linguist recognised nationwide and internationally who specializes in the analysis of legal varieties of Polish and English in the context of legal translation studies, corpus linguistics and translator training. The second part contains a detailed list of publications (co-)authored or co-edited by Łucja Biel and published between 2004 and 2022.

Keywords: research profile; Łucja Biel; bibliography; applied linguistics; corpus linguistics; translation studies; legal translation.

**PROFIL NAUKOWY I BIBLIOGRAFIA DR HAB. ŁUCJI BIEL,
PROF. UCZ.**

Abstract: Niniejszy artykuł składa się z dwóch części. Pierwsza z nich przedstawia w zarysie profil naukowy dr hab. Łucji Biel, prof. ucz., językoznawczynie o dorobku uznanym zarówno w Polsce, jak i za granicą, specjalizującej się w analizie prawnych odmian języka polskiego i angielskiego w kontekście badań nad przekładem prawnym i prawniczym, językoznawstwa korpusowego oraz kształcenia tłumaczy. Druga część artykułu zawiera szczegółowy spis publikacji, których prof. Biel jest (współ)autorką lub współredaktorką, wydanych między 2004 r. a 2022 r.

Słowa kluczowe: profil naukowy; Łucja Biel; bibliografia; językoznawstwo stosowane; językoznawstwo korpusowe; przekładoznawstwo; przekład prawny i prawniczy.

Research profile of Professor Łucja Biel

Łucja Biel, an acclaimed legal translation scholar, corpus linguist and translator trainer, was born in 1974 in Nowy Sącz, Poland, where she completed I Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Jana Długosza (Jan Długosz Secondary School) in a class with extended curriculum in mathematics and physics. In 1998, she completed her MA studies in English philology (specialization in translation studies) at the Jagiellonian University of Kraków, where she was introduced to the field of cognitive linguistics through Professor Elżbieta Tabakowska's seminars. Łucja Biel's MA thesis, written under the supervision of Professor Tabakowska, is entitled: "A Cognitive Analysis of Distance in Kazuo Ishiguro's *The Remains of the Day* and its Polish Translation by Jan Rybicki". In 1998, in addition to obtaining her MA diploma, she completed a postgraduate Management and Business Course at the same university.

Łucja Biel further pursued her interest in cognitive linguistics throughout her doctoral studies at the University of Gdańsk under the supervision of Professor Roman Kalisz. In 2004, she defended with honours her PhD dissertation in Linguistics entitled "Distance in English and Polish". The dissertation involves a contrastive analysis of the linguistic ways of expressing social and psychological distance in

both English and Polish based on the methodology of cognitive linguistics. In 2005, she received a postgraduate diploma in American law from the Chicago-Kent College of Law and the University of Gdańsk, whereas, in 2007, she attained a Diploma in an Introduction to English Law and the Law of the European Union from the University of Cambridge. The postgraduate programmes enabled her to broaden the scope of her research interests beyond cognitive linguistics.

After the defence of her PhD dissertation, that is in the years 2004–2013, she worked as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Translation at the Institute of English and American Studies of the University of Gdańsk, where she, *inter alia*, co-founded the translation programmes, taught classes in specialised translation, and acted as the Deputy Director for Student Affairs (2005–2008). In the period from 2009 to 2014, she was also a Visiting Lecturer at the City, University of London in the MA programme in Legal Translation, where she gave workshops on legal translation as well as supervised MA students in the process of dissertation writing.



Photo 1. Łucja Biel during the Quality Aspects in Institutional Translation conference, 25 November 2016, Prague¹

From 2013 on, she has been working at the Institute of Applied Linguistics of the University of Warsaw (ILS UW; Instytut Lingwistyki Stosowanej, Uniwersytet Warszawski), where she continues to teach specialised translation. In the years 2014–2016, she acted as the Deputy Director for International Cooperation and Organization, and, in 2016, the Acting Head of the ILS UW. In 2015, she obtained her *habilitacja* postdoctoral degree in Linguistics at the University of Warsaw as a result of the work performed within the framework of a *habilitacja*-

¹ Origin of the photograph: official website of the Quality Aspects in Institutional Translation conference. Institute of Translation Studies, Charles University, Prague. <https://qait.ff.cuni.cz/photo-gallery/> (accessed October 24, 2022).

degree (postdoctoral) research grant awarded by the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education², in which she conducted a corpus-based study of legal collocations and EU Polish, that is a hybrid variant of legal Polish emerging via translation. The outcomes of that research project were published in the monograph *Lost in the Eurofog: The Textual Fit of Translated Law* (see publication no. 1³) as well as in several articles (see publications nos. 20, 64) and chapters (see publications nos. 52, 53)⁴. In 2020, she was promoted to the position of a university professor. She is the Head of EUMultiLingua Research Group⁵ which was formed in 2020 on the basis of the Polish Eurolect research team created by her for the purposes of a research grant funded by the Polish National Science Centre (NCN) (2015–2020)⁶. The overall objective of the research group is to carry out interdisciplinary quantitative and qualitative research into multilingual specialised communication in the European Union, with a focus on legal translation.

To date, Łucja Biel has supervised nearly 80 BA and MA students in the process of writing their dissertations on specialised translation at the University of Warsaw and the University of Gdańsk. So far, she has supervised two PhD dissertations, both of which were defended with honours at the Faculty of Applied Linguistics, University of Warsaw, namely: *Translation of Judgments: A Corpus Study of the Textual Fit of EU to Polish Judgments* by Dariusz Koźbiał (2020)⁷, and *Administrative Reports: A Corpus Study of the Genre in the EU and Polish national settings* by Katarzyna Wasilewska (2021)⁸.

² “Corpus-based study of legal collocations”, 2010–2012, Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, grant agreement no. 2251/B/H03/2010/38.

³ Bibliographic entries of publications referred to in this article can be found in the enumerated list in Section 2.

⁴ More information about the concept of textual fit and its application in Biel’s research on EU legal translation can be found below.

⁵ More information about the EUMultiLingua Research Group can be found at: <https://www.ils.uw.edu.pl/en/institute/departments/zespol-badawczy-eumultilingua/> (accessed October 24, 2022).

⁶ More information about the project can be found below.

⁷ The thesis has been published by Peter Lang: Koźbiał, Dariusz. 2020. *The Language of EU and Polish Judges: Investigating Textual Fit through Corpus Methods*. Berlin: Peter Lang.

⁸ The thesis has been published by Peter Lang: Wasilewska, Katarzyna. 2022. *Administrative Reports: A corpus Study of the Genre in the EU and Polish National Settings*. Berlin: Peter Lang.

As regards participation in research projects, Biel participated in a number of internationally and nationally funded research projects related primarily to legal and institutional translation. The most extensive research project in which she acted as the Principal Investigator is “The Eurolect: An EU variant of Polish and its impact on administrative Polish”; it was financed with a Sonata BIS research grant from the NCN and ran in the period of 2015–2020⁹. The project investigated the Polish Eurolect, which is a hybrid, translator-mediated variant of Polish used in the EU context, across four genres: legislation, judgments, reports and websites for citizens, being the first large scale empirical study of its kind. The project also analysed how the Eurolect has evolved since the late 1990s and how the inflow of hybrid legal and semi-legal texts has affected administrative Polish. The methodology applied in the project relied mostly on the methods of corpus linguistics and discourse analysis. Other noteworthy research projects in which Biel took part include: (1) “Understanding Justice” (DG Justice, European Commission, action grant coordinated by Middlesex University, function: local coordinator, 2014–2016), (2) “Eurolect Observatory” (Università degli Studi Internazionali di Roma, Italy, function: investigator, 2013–2018), and (3) “Training action for legal practitioners: Linguistic skills and translation in EU” (DG Competition, European Commission, action grant coordinated by Università degli Studi dell’Insubria, Italy, 2016–2018¹⁰). At present, she is involved in an international project coordinated by the University of Amsterdam the goal of which is to develop and implement across various European healthcare settings a multilingual, culturally-sensitive, sustainable digital information and communication platform enhancing access to mental healthcare for third-country nationals with low language proficiency in the host country’s language, namely “MENTAL HEALTH 4 ALL: Development and implementation of a digital platform for the promotion of access to mental healthcare for low

⁹ More information about the Polish Eurolect research project can be found at the project website: <http://eurolekt.ils.uw.edu.pl> (accessed October 24, 2022). The website contains an extensive EU translation bibliography with ca. 360 entries.

¹⁰ Training of national judges and judicial cooperation in the field of EU competition law: https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/single-market-programme-smp/calls-proposals-grants/training-national-judges_en (accessed October 24, 2022).

language proficient third-country nationals in Europe” (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, European Commission, 2022–2024¹¹).

In addition to research-related activities, Biel undertakes numerous activities which are closely related to her academic work. In the years 2013–2022, she has been a Board Member of the European Society for Translation Studies (EST) and Secretary of the Society for the two terms of office. Currently, she is the Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Specialised Translation* (JoSTrans)¹², which is indexed in, *inter alia*, SCOPUS and Web of Science, a secretary of the Council of Editors of Translation & Interpreting Studies for Open Science¹³ which promotes diamond open access and other open science practices in Translation and Interpreting Studies, as well as a member of the Editorial and Advisory Boards for, among others, *Comparative Law and Language, Terminology, Across Languages and Cultures, Comparative Legilinguistics* and *Lingua Legis*. She is also a peer reviewer for numerous national and international journals. Furthermore, she is a member of various academic and professional associations, most notably the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators (TEPIS), and a member of various research groups based outside the University of Warsaw, such as the International Research Group CAL² (Computer-Assisted Legal Linguistics)¹⁴. It is worth noting that in the years 2012–2017, she was an Expert in the Polish Normalisation Committee (TC 37 – Terminology and other language and content resources, Sub-Committee SC 5 – Translation, interpreting and associated technologies) in which she worked on ISO standards on translation and interpreting.

In 2006, following the acquisition of her PhD degree in Linguistics, Biel’s scholarly interests started to revolve around the relationship between law and language, which is owed to her professional practice as a specialised translator since 1997 and postgraduate diplomas in American, English and EU law (see above). Thanks to the hands-on knowledge gained as a freelance translator and, later on, a sworn translator, she is apt in tackling topics and solving issues which are of importance to both the academia and professional

¹¹ For more information about the project see: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/projects-details/31077795/101038491/AMIF> (accessed October 24, 2022).

¹² Journal’s website: <https://www.jostrans.org/> (accessed October 24, 2022).

¹³ Council of Editors of Translation & Interpreting Studies for Open Science: <https://tisopencouncil.eu/> (accessed October 24, 2022).

¹⁴ CAL² Research Group: <https://cal2.eu/index.php/team> (accessed October 24, 2022).

translators who work individually as well as for translation agencies, companies and (supra)national institutions.

Overall, the main research trends clearly discernible in Łucja Biel's publications are related to:

- 1) legal translation;
- 2) corpus linguistics;
- 3) terminology and phraseology;
- 4) translator education¹⁵.

The following description of the major research trends aims to provide a perfunctory overview of Biel's research output in order to familiarise the reader with the range of topics tackled in her works¹⁶.

In her publications related to **legal translation**, Biel focuses on theoretical and methodological issues in legal translation studies. According to Biel, the predominant methodology in contemporary legal translation studies is corpus-based (see publication no. 21), as a result of which there takes place a shift from qualitative to quantitative methods. She fits in that trend owing to her extensive use of corpus methods (see below). Biel advocates a multi-perspective and mixed-method approach to research on legal translation within legal translation studies. The research framework proposed by her embraces not only the end product of the translation process, as it is typically the case in legal translation studies, but also four other key dimensions of translation, namely: the context of production, the process, the participants and text reception (see publications nos. 15, 29). Understandably, this type of approach is very demanding, as it requires researchers to engage in even greater interdisciplinarity beyond the domains of language and law. Biel is also interested in the concept of genre which is discussed and applied by her in numerous publications, both theoretical and empirical ones (see publication no. 41). In her opinion, genres lend themselves to qualitatively- and quantitatively-oriented research on legal translation and translator education, both of which should pay attention to distinctive features (conventions) of genres, their structure as well as social, communicative, cultural, cognitive and ideological factors behind their practical use. Issues discussed by Biel in her theoretically-

¹⁵ An example of a publication authored recently by Biel which does not exactly fit the main research trends indicated above includes a paper on practical issues related to machine translation (MT), such as types of MT and its applications, factors influencing output generated by MT, MT-related ethical issues, and competences which are required from professional post-editors (see publication no. 58).

¹⁶ Section 2 contains a comprehensive bibliography of Biel's publications which appeared between 2004 and the end of 2022.

oriented research on legal translation set the ground for similarly oriented research on **EU legal translation**, which is described by her as a sub-genre (i.e. a special type) within the field of legal translation (see publication no. 57). In general, Biel deems EU legal language to be particularly well suited for the study of law and language, since the EU legal culture is shaped through the processes of mediation, filtering of law through the EU's official languages and translation, and is thus presented by her as a hybrid supranational construct mutually dependent on national legal cultures (see publication no. 14). Additionally, the translation of EU law is viewed by her as complex to operationalise for research due to its hybrid nature and the challenges posed to the central concepts of translation studies, such as: source text and target text (versus language versions), translation process (translation as part of a multistage and multilingual drafting process), equivalence and translation quality (uniform application and interpretation of law) (see publication no. 60). The key theoretical and methodological challenges in EU legal translation research are thus said to rely in, among others, complex multistage drafting processes which are combined with translation at all the stages, with the constant switching of languages, rewriting and changes to draft documents. Biel also holds that that EU translation should be studied through five interrelated axes, namely: the institutional, political, supranational, legal and multilingual axis, and that EU translation should be operationalised from the perspective of fundamental intertextual relations, that is through the dimensions of: concordance, continuity and **fit** (see publication no. 37). This approach emerges as conducive to conducting research on legal translation in the EU context owing to its all-inclusivity and, most importantly, the involvement of the concept of **textual fit**, which is a constantly recurring theme in Biel's research on EU translation as well as translator training (see below).

Since 2010, multifaceted analyses of the Polish Eurolect make up the foundation of Biel's research (see *inter alia* publications nos. 1, 10–14, 19, 20, 33–36, 39–40, 42, 44–45, 48, 51). Initially, her research on EU legal translation revolved strictly around the genre of legal acts, and, subsequently, several other related genres — court judgments, administrative reports and websites for citizens. Biel's novel contribution to the development of legal translation studies relies in adapting the concept of **textual fit** to the empirical study of EU legal translation with the simultaneous employment of the methodology of corpus linguistics (see below) which was still underutilised at the outset

of her research into the nature of the Polish Eurolect. With the help of corpus methods, she has been able to conduct systematic, reliable and objective analyses of large sets of legal texts. Originally, the concept of **textual fit** (also referred to as naturalness owing to translation recipients' expectations concerning the overall readability and quality of translations) has been coined by Andrew Chesterman (see 2004, 2010¹⁷). It relates to the hypothesis of translation universals (levelling out, normalisation/conventionalisation, untypical collocations and colligations, underrepresentation of unique TL-specific items), or, more specifically, to the textual relation between translated and non-translated texts in a target language. Prior to Biel taking up research on the **textual fit** of translated EU legal texts and comparable non-translated Polish legal texts under the assumption that translated EU legislation differs from non-translated Polish legislation, the relation of **textual fit**, as opposed to the intertextual relation of equivalence (which concerns rather parallel translated and non-translated texts), had been rarely studied as an object of legal-linguistic research. Biel operationalised this concept by going beyond the context of translation universals and defined it as the linguistic distance between translations and target language non-translated texts of a comparable genre at the level of both the macrostructure (text-structuring and grammatical patterns) and the microstructure (term-embedding, term-forming and lexical collocations)¹⁸. Her initial research into the Polish Eurolect was focused solely on legislation (regulations and directives) which she had chosen owing to its status as a primary legal genre which is characterised by a high degree of standardization and formulaicity. By virtue of these features, legal acts are an ideal research object for studying repetitive lexical and grammatical patterns using corpus methods. Biel's monograph *Lost in the Eurofog: The Textual Fit of Translated Law* (see publication no. 1) is one of the few in-depth and systematic investigations into the nature of EU legal translation and its impact on the national legal language of an EU Member State (Poland).

¹⁷ See, among others: (1) Chesterman, Andrew. 2004. "Hypotheses about translation universals" In *Claims, Changes and Challenges in Translation Studies*, eds. Hansen, Gyde, Kirsten Malmkjær, Daniel Gile, 1–13. John Benjamins: Amsterdam, and (2) Chesterman, Andrew. 2010. "Why study translation universals?" In *Kiasm. Acta Translatologica Helsingiensia (ATH) 1*, eds. Ritva Hartama-Heinonen and Pirjo Kukkonen, 38–48. Helsingfors: Helsingfors universitet, Nordica, svensk översättning.

¹⁸ At first, Biel studied solely EU and national legislation. After the completion of the Eurofog project, she extended her research onto other genres, such as court judgments, administrative reports and websites for citizens.

As it has already been mentioned, Biel takes advantage of corpus methodology. She expanded her methodological repertoire with the methods of **corpus linguistics** in 2009. Thanks to these methods, she efficiently conducts quantitative and qualitative research on extensive empirical material made up of translated and non-translated EU and national legal texts, primarily within the research trend related to terminology and phraseology (see below). Nevertheless, several of her publications describe corpus methodology and its potential applications from the theoretical perspective. In the chapter *Corpus-Based Studies of Legal Language for Translation Purposes: Methodological and Practical Potential* (see publication no. 54), Biel demonstrates the potential of corpus-based studies as a methodology for, among others, researching legal translation, as a tool in translator training and translation practice. According to her, corpus-linguistic methods open up new perspectives on legal language and legal translation, e.g. the equivalence relation between STs and TTs as well as the **textual fit** of translations to comparable non-translations, all of which may help to improve the naturalness of translations by lessening the effects of translation universals and source language interference. She also stresses that the pedagogical potential of corpora relies in fostering inductive, data-driven learning of translation. Moreover, Biel's article written in Polish which is entitled *Translatoryka korpusowa* [Corpus Translation Studies] (see publication no. 61) discusses the assumptions of corpus translation studies as a new empirical, inductive, descriptive and data-driven methodology for translation research and positions it against the background of the latest trends in translation research. It also examines its theoretical foundations which are derived from corpus linguistics and descriptive research on translation and lays out the theoretical and practical applications of corpus research, its development prospects and limitations. In that article, Biel stresses that corpora are well-suited for identifying and comparing frequent and typical lexico-grammatical patterns. The current limitations, in her view, and rightly so, include technological and corpus design constraints as well as the need for stronger triangulation of data and methodologies. In the co-authored chapter *Metody korpusowe w analizie gatunków specjalistycznych – założenia, perspektywy i ograniczenia* [Corpus methods in the analysis of specialised genres – assumptions, perspectives and limitations] (see publication no. 78), Biel analyses the advantages of corpus methods and their limitations in genre analysis, that is identification and description

of various genres' features (conventions). Corpus methods listed as conducive to genre analysis include: keyword analysis, analysis of lexical bundles (multi-word units), and multi-dimensional register analysis (which covers, among others, analysis of lexical distribution, grammatical features such as nominalisation and passive voice, syntactic and lexico-grammatical structures). The latter lends itself particularly well to measuring the degree of **fit** between genres. Therefore, corpus methods should be universally viewed as indispensable; however, they are also viewed as insufficient when it comes to addressing pragmatic, rhetorical, (inter)discursive, contextual (social), and cognitive issues, all of which call for qualitative approaches and triangulation of methods. Lastly, In the chapter *Corpora in Institutional Legal Translation: Small Steps and the Big Picture* (see publication no. 43), Biel stresses the usefulness of corpora as an analytical tool in research on institutional translation within legal translation studies oriented at the final outcome of the translation process, as well as the need to obtain more quantitative data on major and lesser-used languages, including various branches of law and translational settings, and to triangulate them with qualitative data obtained through mixed methods in research. Furthermore, she states that corpora, as a research tool, provide valuable empirical data thanks to which it is possible to generalise about institutional translation. They are also viewed by her as a valuable resource for translators. All in all, Biel's theoretically-oriented publications related to the research trend of corpus linguistics clearly demonstrate that she is a committed proponent of corpus methods in research on EU legal translation. Evidence of this can be gathered from her other works, including terminology- and phraseology-related publications, and publications on translator training (see below).

The **terminological and phraseological research trend** in Łucja Biel's publications concerns practical issues related to decision-making in the process of choosing equivalents of legal terms, the linguistic **fit** of translated EU texts to non-translated national texts, as well as other associated aspects. At the outset of her academic career, Biel's terminology- and phraseology-related research interests revolved around EU law (see publication no. 71), company law (see publications nos. 70, 69, 72, 68), human rights and international law (see publication no. 65), and labour law (see publication no. 67). Later works published by Biel (and her co-authors) within the same research trend concern the area of EU competition law, touching upon issues such as key terms in

EU competition law in English and the examination of their collocational environment via corpus methods, or hybridity of EU competition law concepts which is owed to their travelling via translation (see publications nos. 44, 39, respectively). In a similar vein, Biel has also studied how source-language synonymy (terminological variation, i.e. synonymy at the term level) is handled in the process of translation across institutional genres using a parallel-comparable corpus of EU English-Polish legislation, soft law and judgments in the area of competition law (see publication no. 12) and how EU supranational terms related to consumer protection transfer into national legal systems of three English-language jurisdictions (the UK, Ireland and Malta) during the transposition of EU directives (see publication no. 11). Biel's studies related to the phraseological trend concern primarily the analysis of the Polish (and English) Eurolect using corpus methods (see above). These analyses, as it has been indicated above, center around the crucial concept of **textual fit**. Biel has taken advantage of the intertextual relation of textual fit to, among others, explore phraseology in comparable monolingual corpora of EU legal acts (regulations and directives) translated into Polish against non-translated Polish legal acts (see publication no. 51), to measure the **fit** of translated EU law to non-translated Polish law at the level of deontic modality patterns (see publication no. 20), and to analyse the distribution and discourse functions of complex prepositions in multilingual EU legislation (regulations and directives) and national legislation (see publications nos. 19, 79). Biel has also examined formulaicity using the concept of genre and lexical bundles, for instance, in EU translations into Polish across several institutional genres (legislation, judgments, reports, websites) with reference to the corresponding English-language texts in order to understand how formulaicity is affected by the variable of genre (see publications nos. 13, 73).

Biel's comprehensive research into the Polish Eurolect, including research within the framework of the project "The Eurolect: An EU variant of Polish and its impact on administrative Polish" (see above) which has been widely popularised by her at numerous international conferences, has awakened wider interest in the legislative varieties of EU official languages other than Polish. One example of this is the volume *Observing Eurolects. Corpus analysis of linguistic variation in EU Law* (see publication no. 40) which provides insights into eleven EU official and working languages (Dutch, English,

Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latvian, Maltese, Polish, Spanish) which have been examined using corpus methods and the same protocol. Biel's chapter *Observing Eurolects. The Case of Polish*, which is a part of that volume, investigates the Polish Eurolect and its features induced through contact with EU English, and shows that the Polish Eurolect has developed a set of features that diverge from the generic conventions of Polish law (e.g. high frequency of semantic Europeisms, a low overlap of lexical bundles, interference from EU English in the form of borrowings and calques from EU English). Owing to those features it may be perceived as a distinct variety of legal Polish expressing multilingual EU law. As such, the Polish Eurolect is subject to constant evolution, and has been found by Biel to have developed significantly since its formative pre-accession stage to the mature post-accession variant (see publication no. 10). Biel has found thereby that the Polish Eurolect is dynamic and to some extent subject to controlled changes, which is a finding that warrants further analyses. Therefore, Biel acknowledges the legitimacy of research into other official EU languages and extends her Eurolects-related research beyond the enclave of the Polish Eurolect. In 2018, she expanded her research with the analysis of the English Eurolect (see *inter alia* publications nos. 13, 33, 42). Her recent chapter entitled *Eurolects and EU Legal Translation* (see publication no. 34) overviews contemporary studies into Eurolects set in the same methodological current, namely corpus linguistics, and which, at the same time, focus on the development of the complex concept of Eurolects and their **textual fit** to domestic non-translated varieties of legal languages. Thanks to Biel's research into EU legal language and translation, studies into the nature of different varieties of Eurolects are starting to become more prominent in the field of legal translation studies *sensu largo*.

The research trend related to **translator education** focuses on the acquisition of competences related to translation and service provision by aspiring (sworn) translators. Biel has developed her own integrative functional approach for teaching legal translation which she has described in two articles — *Professional realism in the legal translation classroom: translation competence and translator competence* and *Integracyjne podejście funkcjonalne w dydaktyce przekładu prawniczego [Integrative functional approach in legal translation teaching]* (see publications nos. 23, 63, respectively), as well as a chapter entitled *Przekład prawny i prawniczy [Legal translation]* (see publication no. 73). Her approach consists in allowing

translation trainees to develop a responsible and reflective attitude towards legal translation, at the heart of which lies the awareness of differences between legal systems (and hence legal concepts) and sensitivity towards differences between genres. Possible implementations of this approach have been presented in an article (see publication no. 56) and a chapter in a monograph (see publication no. 82). Biel has also published on other topics related to translator education. In *EU translation as an institutional translation: an advanced course with focus on information mining competence* (see publication no. 52), Biel presents her advanced course on EU legal translation with focus on information mining competence dedicated for student translators. According to her, such a course is a mandatory component of specialised translator training within the EU context. In the article *The textual fit of legal translations: focus on collocations in translator training*, she focuses on the phraseological competence of an aspiring legal translator, stating that the training process should pay more attention to equivalence beyond word level, i.e. collocations and colligations (prefabricated phraseological units) which have the potential for increasing the **textual fit** of trainee translations to (comparable) TL texts (see publication no. 55). The article *Enhancing the communicative dimension of legal translation: comparable corpora in the research-informed classroom* demonstrates a two-fold manner of implementing comparable corpora in translation classes at MA level with the aim of increasing the communicative dimension of legal translations from the perspective of the English-Polish language pair, namely using corpora as a decision-making aid during the translation process to increase the **textual fit** of trainee translations, and using them to reflect on the translation process *ex post facto* (see publication no. 16). In another article (see publication no. 59), Biel provides a critical analysis of the written part of the sworn translator examination in light of the European Master's in Translation (EMT)¹⁹ competences framework and the reality of the translator's profession. Biel argues, among others, that the written part of the examination should be adjusted to a greater degree to skills and competences required of sworn translators in real life and that the written part should be separated from

¹⁹ The Institute of Applied Linguistics of the University of Warsaw is an EMT member institution which offers MA level training for translators in line with the EMT standards. More information can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/resources-partners/european-masters-translation-emt/list-emt-members-2019-2024_en#poland (accessed October 24, 2022).

the interpreting part, as a result of which aspiring sworn translators could potentially choose whether they would like to become sworn translators or sworn interpreters. Her remarks strike one as particularly on point, considering the fact that today's translators and interpreters need to become highly specialised in order to adequately satisfy the demands of the market. Her most recent publications (nos. 2, 31) focus on institutional translator training, continuing professional education and institutional outreach to universities.

Łucja Biel's research- and teaching-related accomplishments demonstrate that she has contributed greatly to the legal-linguistic research and translator education in Poland. Having actively attended numerous national and international conferences and workshops closely tied with the fields of translation studies and legal linguistics, she has been able to share her knowledge and experience with, among others, like-minded scholars, practitioners dealing with the translation of specialised texts and university students. Numerous prizes and distinctions awarded to Biel are a proof of the impact of her works. Most notably, in 2017, she was awarded the Bronze Cross of Merit²⁰ in recognition of her contributions to the training of sworn and specialised translators in Poland, whereas, in 2022, she was distinguished with *Laur Thumacza* by the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators (TEPIS)²¹ in recognition of the work performed for the community of specialised translators. Apart from those distinctions she has been honoured by rectors of several universities for *inter alia* teaching and research achievements (University of Gdańsk – 2011, University of Warsaw – 2017, 2019, 2020).

More detailed information about Łucja Biel's academic career as well as her publications and achievements can be found at the following websites:

- ORCID profile: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3671-3112> (accessed October 24, 2022).
- Google Scholar profile: <https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=aP3-J7YAAA&hl=en&oi=ao> (accessed October 24, 2022).

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Thus far, Łucja Biel has published one monograph and over seventy chapters and articles in both English and Polish, and co-edited five volumes. Section 2 presents a comprehensive bibliography of her publications, all of which are deemed to have positively influenced the development of legal translation studies in both Poland and abroad. The bibliography is divided into eight sections: monographs, co-edited volumes, co-edited special issues of journals, journal articles (in English), chapters in monographs (in English), journal articles (in Polish), chapters in monographs (in Polish), and other publications. Each section is chronologically ordered and starts with the latest publications.

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