

## Preface

This volume of *Comparative Legilinguistics* contains six articles, four of them refer to legal language and terminology, one to forensic linguistics and one deals with the polysemy in legal translation.

The first one written by Karolina GORTYCH-MICHALAK (Poland) titled *The recipients of Polish, Greek and Cypriot legal norms – linguistic exponents* focuses on linguistic exponents used to specify the recipients of legal rules which are present in Polish, Greek and Cypriot normative acts (laws). The presentation of these linguistics exponents is based on the relations of designation, denotation etc., and the analyzed linguistic exponents are given in confrontative aspect.

Karolina PALUSZEK (Poland, *Die besonderheiten der österreichischen rechtssprache*) deals with differences between legal languages in Austria and Germany. Although German is the official language in both countries, their legal languages differ significantly, especially in terms of legal terminology. The author touches upon the impact of the EU membership of Austria on the legal language in that country. She also discusses whether the specific terms of the Austrian legal language have been considered and appropriately marked in Polish-German legal dictionaries.

Yuki HORIE (Poland, *L'influence du Code Napoléon sur le Code civil japonais*) discusses the influence of the Napoleonic Code on the Japanese Civil Code. In the Meiji era the Napoleonic Code was regarded as the best civil code and was translated into Japanese by Mitsukuri Rinsho. Mitsukuri was forced to coin new words during the translation because some of concepts based on the philosophy of the French Revolution did not exist in Japan at that time. The author analyses these difficulties investigating the example of the French word “droit civil” and the Japanese word “民権 *minken*”.

Barnabás NOVÁK (Hungary, *Le rôle d'une base de données terminologique au service de la traduction juridique: loi fondamentale de la Hongrie*) deals with the possible correlations between terminology and legislation. He argues that information technologies are also used as tools of terminology analysis in the form of databases and software. He points out that spreading terminological knowledge and a wider use of terminological tools may have a positive effect on the process of legislation and would lead to a better linguistic quality of laws and statutes to be prepared in the future.

Grażyna BEDNAREK (Poland, *Polish vs. American courtroom discourse: inquisitorial and adversarial procedures of witness examination in penal trials. What court interpreters need to know about witness examination in criminal trials under disparate legal systems to provide high level interpreting services in the light of the Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010?*) discusses the necessary redefinition of translational competence of court interpreters in the light of the Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010. The author claims that the implementation of this Directive into the national law of each EU Member State seems to have outdated the definition of a competent court interpreter who had mainly interpreted criminal trials within one legal system only and therefore was required to be fundamentally familiar with the procedures applied during the criminal trial within the legal system in which the criminal trial took place.

Paulina NOWAK-KORCZ (Poland, *Polysémie et les problèmes de traduction juridique*) proves that polysemy can be a source of translation problems in legal translation. Her paper deals with the analysis of errors and mistakes resulting from polysemy which have been noticed in the Polish translation of *the Council Regulation (EC) no 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 on insolvency proceedings* from French into Polish. The corrected version of the Regulation translation into Polish has also been presented.

The last text in the volume is a review of the book *Patterns of Linguistics Variation in American Legal English. A Corpus Based Study* written by Stanisław GOŹDŹ-ROSZKOWSKI (vol. 22 of *Łódź Studies in Language*), published by Peter Lang Publishing House.

The editors hope that this volume of our journal will be of interest to its readers.