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NOTICE BIOGRAPHIQUE ET PROFIL SCIENTIFIQUE

**DR HAB. STANISŁAW GOŹDŹ-
ROSZKOWSKI, PROF. UŁ**

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Le professeur Stanisław Goźdź-Roszkowski, linguiste, est né à Łódź et toute sa vie professionnelle reste liée à l'Université de cette ville. Après avoir obtenu son baccalauréat en 1991, il a étudié la langue, la littérature et la civilisation anglaise pendant les années 1991-1996. En 2000, il a soutenu sa thèse de doctorat sur le sujet : « *Corpus-Based Analysis of English and Polish-Language Contracts* » et il a obtenu le titre de docteur en linguistique. Ensuite, par décision du conseil de la Faculté

de Philologie de l'Université de Łódź du 20 janvier 2012, il a obtenu l'habilitation à diriger les recherches en linguistique anglaise compte tenu de ses activités académiques et scientifiques et à la suite de son mémoire d'habilitation intitulé « *Patterns of Linguistic Variation in American Legal English. A Corpus-Based Study* ».

Le professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski a parcouru toutes les étapes de sa carrière professionnelle et scientifique à l'Université de Łódź. Son parcours professionnel a commencé à l'Institut de la langue anglaise de la Faculté de Philologie où il a d'abord travaillé en tant qu'assistant (1999-2000), puis il a obtenu le poste de maître de conférences (2000-2012) pour finalement devenir professeur des universités (2012-2018). Depuis 2018, il est professeur d'Université, fondateur et directeur du *Département des langues spécialisées et de la communication interculturelle* à la Faculté de Philologie de l'Université de Łódź (*Katedra Języków Specjalistycznych oraz Komunikacji Międzykulturowej*).

L'activité d'enseignement du professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski est très diversifiée. Pendant de nombreuses années, il a enseigné à la fois dans le cadre des magistres, des séminaires (cycles master, licence et doctorat) et des cours de langue. Parmi ces différents types de cours, on mentionnera à titre d'exemple *l'introduction au discours d'entreprise, l'introduction à linguistique appliquée, la théorie de la traduction, la traduction spécialisée dans la paire de langues anglais-polonais et polonais-anglais, la langue anglaise de spécialité, la langue anglaise dans les contextes institutionnels, la structure de textes juridiques* mais aussi d'autres tels que : *International Legal English, Evaluation and stance(taking) in discourse communication and translation, Evaluation in Discourse*.

Le professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski a dirigé de nombreuses mémoires de maîtrise (51 mémoires) et a supervisé de nombreux mémoires de licence (environ 110). De plus, il a participé en tant que rapporteur à des procédures d'habilitation (4 fois) ou des soutenances de thèse (9 fois).

Les principaux thèmes de recherches de Professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski portent sur l'analyse du discours, en particulier les discours spécialisés juridique et d'entreprise ainsi que sur la linguistique de corpus. Il s'intéresse également au langage juridique anglais. Ses activités de recherche portent sur l'argumentation, la rhétorique, l'analyse critique du discours assisté par des outils de la linguistique de corpus. En outre, ses recherches scientifiques récentes portent sur

l'évaluation du discours judiciaire, les stratégies argumentatives dans les motivations des décisions de justice et sur l'analyse discursive des expertises. Actuellement, le professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski dirige le projet OPUS, soutenu par le *Centre National de la Science (Narodowe Centrum Nauki)*. Ce projet a pour objet d'étudier les motivations des arrêts de la Cour suprême des États-Unis et de la Cour constitutionnelle polonaise dans une approche contrastive.

Le professeur Goźdz-Roszkowski a présenté les résultats de ses recherches dans de nombreuses communications et lectures plénières lors de plus de 50 conférences tant nationales qu'internationales. À titre d'exemple, on citera les conférences suivantes : *Taking Language and Law Seriously* (Université de Californie, Los Angeles, 2019), *19th European Symposium on Languages for Special Purposes. Languages for Special Purposes in a Multilingual, Transcultural World* (Université de Vienne, 2013), *Law, Language and Communication: Negotiating Cultural, Jurisdictional and Disciplinary Boundaries* (Université de Naples, 2016), *Language and Law in the Age of Migration* (Université d'Alicante, 2021), *16th Conference on Legal Translation and Interpreting and Comparative Legilinguistics* (Université Adam Mickiewicz de Poznań, 2021).

Il a souvent participé aux comités d'organisation de conférences, p.ex. de la conférence *Spotlight on Courts : Judges and their discourse from a multidisciplinary perspective* (organisée à l'Université de Łódź, en 2021). Il a également été membre du comité scientifique des conférences, p.ex. de la conférence internationale *Language and Law. Traditions, Trends and Perspectives*, organisée par l'Université de Białystok en 2021.

Il est membre de comités éditoriaux et de conseils scientifiques des revues telles que : *Applied Corpus Linguistics, Elsevier*, *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law* (membre du conseil international, *International Advisors*), *International Journal of Law, Language and Discourse*, *Ostrava Journal of English Philology*, *Rocznik Przekładoznawczy*. Il fait aussi partie d'organisations scientifiques nationales et internationales telles que : *International Law and Language Association (ILLA)*, *Alumni Association* ou *Polskie Towarzystwo Lingwistyki Stosowanej*. Il fait partie des réseaux de recherche comme *Research Group Computer Assisted Legal Linguistics*, *Legal Linguistics Network RELINE* ou *Centre for Research in Language and Law (CRILL)*. Il était aussi l'expert et le rapporteur pour le *Centre National de la Science (Narodowe Centrum Nauki)* dans

les années 2019-2021. En outre, il était le rapporteur du *Programme National du Développement des Humanités (Narodowy Program Rozwoju Humanistyki)* (NPRH 2013), l'expert extérieur et le rapporteur pour l'*Agence Nationale Italienne d'Evaluation des Systèmes Universitaires et de Recherche (Agenzia Nazionale di Valutazione del Sistema Universitario e della Ricerca, ANVUR)* dans le domaine de la linguistique anglaise (2016).

Dans le cadre de profil pratique d'études *Lingwistyka dla Biznesu*, il coopère activement avec les entreprises et les institutions. Dans le cadre de cette coopération, les entreprises partenaires telles que *HP, Infosys, Fujitsu, CERI* ou *Philips* interviennent en tant que consultants concernant le contenu du programme d'études, de l'organisation des stages et d'ateliers divers pour les étudiants de la *Lingwistyka dla Biznesu*.

Le professeur Goźdź-Roszkowski est lauréat du prix décerné par le Président de l'Université de Łódź récompensant les réalisations scientifiques au titre de l'année 2020 et du 1^{er} prix individuel au titre du cycle de publications intitulé : « *Caractéristiques linguistiques des motivations des arrêts dans la jurisprudence des juridictions polonaises et américaines (Cour suprême et Cour constitutionnelle)* » (« *Cechy językowe uzasadnień wyroków sądowych w orzecznictwie polskich i amerykańskich sądów, Sądu Najwyższego oraz Trybunału Konstytucyjnego* »). En 2016, le second prix lui a été décerné par le Président de l'Université de Łódź pour son activité d'enseignement.

On notera que le Professeur Stanisław Goźdź-Roszkowski est l'auteur de nombreuses publications de portée nationale et internationale surtout sous forme de chapitres dans les monographies et d'articles dans les revues, publiées pour la plupart en langue anglaise. Il a publié aussi des recensions de thèses d'habilitation.

Qui plus est, il a publié des critiques d'articles scientifiques dans les revues scientifiques de grande renommée, telles que *Journal of Pragmatics, English Text Construction, International Journal of Law, Language and Discourse, Journal of Applied Linguistics and Professional Practice, Applied Linguistics. Fachsprache, Corpora*.

Ses travaux les plus importants ayant trait à la jurilinguistique figurent dans la liste ci-après.

A. Monographie :

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2011. *Patterns of Linguistic Variation in American Legal English. A Corpus-based Study*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

B. Co-éditeur des monographies :

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Gianluca Pontrandolfo. 2022. *Law, Language and the Courtroom. Legal Linguistics and the Discourse of Judges*. London: Routledge.

Buras-Marciniak, Anetta, and Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski. 2020. *Języki specjalistyczne w komunikacji interkulturowej*. Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Gianluca Pontrandolfo. 2018. *Phraseology in Legal and Institutional Settings. A Corpus-based Interdisciplinary Perspective*. London: Routledge.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Aleksandra B. Makowska. 2017. *Languages for Specific Purposes in Educational Contexts*. Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.

Bogucki, Łukasz, Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski, and Piotr Stalmaszczyk. 2015. *Ways to Translation*. Łódź-Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego & Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.

C. Chapitres dans les monographies :

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2022. Evaluative language in legal professional practice. The case of justification of judicial decisions. In *Language Use, Education and Professional Contexts*. Eds. Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk and Marcin Trojszczak. Cham: Springer Nature.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2022. Evaluative language and strategic manoeuvring in the Justification of Judicial Decisions. The case of Teleological-Evaluative Argumentation. In *Law, Language and the Courtroom. Legal Linguistics and the Discourse of*

- Judges*, eds. Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski and Gianluca Pontrandolfo, 98-111. London: Routledge.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2021. Hostility to religion or protection against discrimination? Evaluation and argument in a case of conflicting principles. In *Legal Meanings The Making and Use of Meaning in Legal Reasoning*, Vol. 1. In *Foundations in Language and Law [FLL]*, eds. Janet Giltrow, Frances Olsen and Donato Mancini, 57-76. Berlin-Boston: De Gruyter Mouton. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110720969>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2020. Wymiar gatunkowy zdania odrębnego i jego uzasadnienia na przykładzie orzeczeń Trybunału Konstytucyjnego w Polsce. *Zarys problematyki. W Języki specjalistyczne w komunikacji interkulturowej*, red. Anetta Buras-Marciniak i Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski, 21-31. Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18778/8220-071-3.03>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2019. "It is not just a fact that the law requires this, but it is a reasonable fact": Using the Noun that-pattern to explore stance construction in legal writing. In *Corpus-based Research on Variation in English Legal Discourse*, eds. Teresa Fanego and Paula Rodriguez-Puente, 123-146. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2019. Between ideational and interpersonal meanings, Using corpora to determine evaluative prosody from a translational perspective. In *Between Literary and Specialised Translation: Commonalities and Differences*, red. Julian Maliszewski, 45-58. Częstochowa: Wydawnictwo Politechniki Częstochowskiej.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2018. Between corpus-based and corpus-driven approaches to textual recurrence: Exploring semantic sequences in judicial discourse. In *Applications of Pattern-driven Methods in Corpus Linguistics*, eds. Joanna Kopaczyk and Jukka Tyrkko, 131-158. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2018. Facts in law: a comparative study of 'fact that' and its phraseologies in American and Polish judicial discourse. In *Phraseology in Legal and Institutional Settings. A Corpus-Based Interdisciplinary Perspective*, eds. Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski and Gianluca Pontrandolfo, 143-159. London and New York: Routledge.

- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2018. Analiza języka wartościowania w dyskursie sądowym z perspektywy językoznawstwa korpusowego: możliwości i ograniczenia. In *Metodologie językoznawstwa. Od diachronii do panchronii*, red. Piotr Stalmaszczyk, 145-158. Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.
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- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2018. Frazeologia w języku prawa z perspektywy językoznawstwa korpusowego (Phraseology in Legal Language. A Corpus Linguistics Perspective). In *Komunikacja specjalistyczna w edukacji, translatoryce i językoznawstwie (Specialist communication in education, translation and linguistics)*, Vol. 2, red. Marcin Grygiel, Marta Rzepecka i Edyta Więclawska, 13-27. Rzeszów: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2017. "Justice with an attitude?" – towards a corpus-based description of evaluative phraseology in judicial discourse. In *Language, Corpora and Cognition*, eds. Piotr Pęzik and Jacek Waliński, 107-127. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2017. 'Szacunek' jako wartość w uzasadnieniach wyroków Sądu Najwyższego USA dotyczącego małżeństw homoseksualnych. Perspektywa jurslingwistyczna. W *Wartości i wartościowanie we współczesnej humanistyce*, T. 3, Perspektywa językoznawcza, red. Aleksander Kiklewicz i Jolanta Piwowar, 23-32. Olsztyn: Centrum Europy Wschodniej UWM.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2017. Kompetencja tłumaczeniowa w przekładzie prawniczym z perspektywy genologicznej. W *Kompetencje Współczesnego Tłumacza (2016-2017)*, red. Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 115-131. Konin: Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Zawodowa w Koninie.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2015. Generic integrity, intertextual patterning and their role in teaching legal translation. In *Constructing Translation Competence*, eds. Mikołaj Deckert

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and Paulina Pietrzak, 93-109. Frankfurt am Main-New York: Peter Lang.

- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2013. Legal terms and meaningful units. A corpus-based study of the term 'discovery' in the United States Supreme Court opinions. In *Translation and Meaning. Part 10*, eds. Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk and Marcel Thelen, 299-306. Maastricht: Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, Maastricht School of Translation and Interpreting.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2012. Investigating semantic sequences in academic legal discourse. An exploratory study. In *Corpus Data across Languages and Disciplines*, red. Piotr Pęzik, 149-157. Frankfurt: Peter Lang GmbH.

D. Articles publiés dans les revues à comité de lecture :

- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2021. Corpus Linguistics in Legal Discourse. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law* 34: 1515–1540. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-021-09860-8>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2020. Communicating Dissent in Judicial Opinions: A Comparative, Genre-Based Analysis. *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law* 33: 381–401. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-020-09711-y>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2020. Move Analysis of Legal Justifications in Constitutional Tribunal Judgments in Poland: What They Share and What They Do Not. *International Journal for Semiotics of Law* 33: 581–600. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-020-09700-1>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2019. Marriage, liberty and constitution: a corpus-assisted study of value-laden words in legal argumentation. *Research in Language* vol. 17(1): 71-91. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2478/rela-2019-0006>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2018. Values and Valuations in Judicial Discourse. A Corpus-Assisted Study of (Dis)respect in US Supreme Court Decisions on Same-Sex Marriage. *Studies in Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric* vol. 53(1): 61-79.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2017. Signalling Sites of Contention in Judicial Discourse. An Exploratory Corpus-Based Analysis of Selected Stance Nouns in US Supreme Court Opinions and

- Poland's Constitutional Tribunal Judgments. *Comparative Legilinguistics. International Journal for Legal Communication* vol. 32: 91-117.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2016. The Role of Generic Competence and Professional Expertise in Legal Translation. The Case of English and Polish Probate Documents. *Studies in Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric* 45(58): 51-67.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2013. Exploring near-synonymous terms in legal language. A corpus-based, phraseological perspective. *Linguistica Antverpiensia. New Series: Themes in Translation Studies* 12: 94-109.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2012. Discovering patterns and meanings: corpus perspectives on phraseology in legal discourse. *Roczniki Humanistyczne* vol. 60(8): 47-70.

E. Co-auteur d'articles et d'autres travaux collectifs :

- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Katarzyna Fronczak. 2020. "You Don't Have Time to Think Up There. If You Think You're Dead" – A Corpus-assisted Study of Discursive Strategies to Engage – A Corpus-assisted Study of Discursive Strategies to Engage Readers in Corporate Blogs Readers in Corporate Blogs, *Research in Language* vol. 18(1): 69-87. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18778/1731-7533.18.1.05>.
- Pontrandolfo, Gianluca, and Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski. 2014. Exploring the Local Grammar of Evaluation: The Case of Adjectival Patterns in American and Italian Judicial Discourse. *Research in Language* vol.12 issue 1: 71-91. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2478/rela-2014-0014>.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Gianluca Pontrandolfo. 2013. Evaluative Patterns in Judicial Discourse: A Corpus-based Phraseological Perspective on American and Italian Criminal Judgments, *International Journal of Law, Language and Discourse* vol. 3 issue 2: 9-69.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Susan Hunston. 2016. Corpora and beyond – investigating evaluation in discourse: introduction to the special issue on corpus approaches to evaluation. *Corpora* vol.11, no. 2: 131-141.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Gianluca Pontrandolfo. 2015. Legal phraseology today: corpus-based applications across

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legal languages and genres. *Fachsprache. International Journal of Specialized Communication*, 3-4: 130-138.

F. Co-auteur des chapitres et d'autres travaux collectifs :

- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław, and Monika Kopytowska. 2019. Courts. Constitutionality and Conflicts in Media Representations. A Case study in Polish rule of law crisis. In *Legal Linguistics Beyond Borders: Language and Law in a World of Media, Globalisation and Social Conflicts. Legal Linguistics Beyond Borders: Language and Law in a World of Media, Globalisation and Social Conflicts*. Ed. Friedemann Vogel, 339-362. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław i Jacek Makowski. 2018. Jak twórczo kształcić humanistów dla potrzeb rynku pracy? Studium przypadku: kierunek lingwistyka dla biznesu na Uniwersytecie Łódzkim. W *Twórczość, zatrudnialność, uniwersytet*, red. Jarosław Płuciennik, Maria Czajkowska i Michał Wróblewski, 25-35. Łódź: Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. DOI: 10.18778/8088-905-7.03.
- Biel, Łucja, and Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski. 2015. Legal Translation. In *Ways to Translation*, eds. Łukasz Bogucki, Stanisław Goźdz-Roszkowski and Piotr Stalmaszczyk, 249-273. Łódź-Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego & Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław and Jacek Makowski. 2015. Lingwistyka dla biznesu, czy biznes dla lingwistyki? – rola i miejsce specjalistycznych języków obcych w programie interdyscyplinarnych studiów uniwersyteckich na przykładzie Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego. W *Nauczanie języków obcych na potrzeby rynku pracy*, red. Magdalena Sowa, Maria Mocarz-Kleindienst i Urszula Czyżewska, 67-78. Lublin: Wydawnictwo KUL.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław and Gianluca Pontrandolfo. 2014. Facing the Facts: evaluative patterns in English and Italian judicial language. In *Language and Law in Professional Discourse: Issues and Perspectives*, eds. V. K. Bhatia, G. Garzone, R. Salvi, G. Tessuto, Ch. Williams, 10-28. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

G. Liste des travaux publiés dans la période entre l'obtention du doctorat et de l'habilitation à diriger les recherches

Articles dans les revues :

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2002. Anaphoric devices in the contractual expression. *Acta Universitatis Lodziensis Folia Linguistica Anglica* 4 Piotr Stalmaszczyk (ed.), Lodz University Press 2002.

Chapitres dans les monographies :

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2010. "Telling the Story" – Narrative vs. Informational concerns across written legal genres. In *Specialised Language in Global Communication*, (eds). Walter von Hahn and Cristina Vertan, 359-368. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2009. Using Co-text to Cope with Vagueness in Legal Lexical Units. A Case Study in the Opinions of the United States Supreme Court. In *Curriculum, Multilingualism and the Law*, eds. Socanac, L., Goddard, Ch., Kremer, L., 193-206. Zagreb: Nakladni zavod Globus.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2008. Variation across Disciplines and Genres. A Preliminary Multi-Dimensional Analysis. In *Corpus Linguistics, Computer Tools, and Applications-State of the Art*, ed. Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 365-380. Frankfurt am Main - New York: Peter Lang.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2007. Legal terms in context: phraseological variation across legal genres. In *Evidence-based LSP. Translation, Text and Terminology*. Studies in Language and Communication vol. 47, eds. Ahmad, Khurshid, Margaret Rogers, 455-470. Bern: Peter Lang.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2007. Pattern and meaning in judicial argumentation. An exploratory study. In *Corpora and ICT in Language Studies*, eds. Jacek Waliński and Krzysztof Kredens. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

Goźdz-Roszkowski, Stanisław. 2006. Frequent phraseology in contractual instruments. A corpus-based study. In *New Trends in Specialized Discourse Analysis*, eds. Maurizio Gotti and David Giannoni, 147-161. Bern: Peter Lang.

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BERUFSPROFIL UND WISSENSCHAFTLICHES SCHAFFEN VON UNIV.-PROF. DR. HABIL. ARTUR DARIUSZ KUBACKI

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Abstract: Der nachstehende Beitrag besteht aus zwei Teilen. Im ersten Teil wird das Berufsprofil des polnischen Sprachwissenschaftlers, Univ.-Prof. Dr. habil. Artur Dariusz Kubacki, beschrieben. Im Fokus steht sein beruflicher Werdegang. Er umfasst die vielfältige didaktische Tätigkeit, die breite Expertentätigkeit an verschiedenen Universitäten und in anderen Einrichtungen, die internationale und interinstitutionelle Zusammenarbeit, sowie Weiterbildungsformen. Demnächst werden die wichtigsten Leistungen in seinem Berufsleben dargestellt. Im zweiten Teil des Artikels wird das wissenschaftliche Schaffen vom polnischen Sprachwissenschaftler ausführlich präsentiert. Berücksichtigung finden hier vor allem seine zahlreichen legilinguistischen Veröffentlichungen.

Schlüsselwörter: Legilinguistik, Translatologie, Translendidaktik, wissenschaftliches Schaffen, Berufsprofil, Kubacki

Berufsprofil

Univ.-Prof. Dr. habil. Artur Dariusz Kubacki ist seit 2014 Leiter des Lehrstuhls für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft des Neuphilologischen Instituts der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau¹ und tätiger vereidigter Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für die deutsche Sprache. Zu seinen Forschungsinteressen gehören Sprachwissenschaft und Translatologie, insbesondere Legilinguistik, Fachterminologie, Fachsprachendidaktik, Translo- und Glottodidaktik. Im Rahmen seiner didaktischen Tätigkeit an der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau unterrichtet er u.a. folgende Fächer: Theorie und Praxis des Übersetzens, Einführung in die Übersetzungswissenschaft, Analyse der Fachtexte, Fachübersetzungen in den Bereichen *Wirtschaft*, *Ökonomie* und *Recht*, Rechtssprache, Wirtschaftssprache und Dolmetschen. Darüber hinaus befasst sich Kubacki als Didaktiker mit Richtlinien für die Anfertigung beglaubigter Übersetzungen und Hilfsmitteln beim Übersetzen, Recht im Beruf eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers, praktischen Aspekten der Zusammenarbeit eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers mit Justizbehörden oder Realien der Arbeit auf dem Übersetzungsmarkt. Ferner betreute er fünfunddreißig und rezensierte siebenundzwanzig Masterarbeiten.

Als Leiter des Lehrstuhls für Germanistische Sprachwissenschaft, erfahrener Akademiker und aktiver vereidigter Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für die deutsche Sprache kümmert er sich um das Anheben des Bildungsniveaus künftiger Übersetzer, die ständige Erweiterung des Studienangebots und die berufliche Entwicklung neuer wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter. Das Ergebnis dieser Bemühungen ist u.a. die Eröffnung (im Oktober 2021) des Aufbaustudiums für Dolmetscher und Übersetzer an der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau². Im Resultat seiner Sorge für die Entwicklung des akademischen Nachwuchses betreute Kubacki drei Doktorarbeiten

¹ <https://kjn.up.krakow.pl/de/pracownicy-up/kubacki-2/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

² <https://kjn.up.krakow.pl/de/aufbaustudium-fuer-dolmetscher-uebersetzer/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

(schon abgeschlossene Promotionsverfahren) aus dem Bereich *Fachübersetzen*, nämlich von Dr. Ida Skubis, Dr. Magdalena Łomzik und Dr. Justyna Sekuła, und betreut zurzeit die Doktorarbeit von Mag. Beata Podlaska. Kubacki rezensierte bereits elf Doktorarbeiten (schon abgeschlossene Promotionsverfahren) und eine Habilitationsarbeit (abgeschlossenes Habilitationsverfahren).

Seit 1997 führt der Wissenschaftler sein eigenes Übersetzungsbüro KUBART³. Als Experte in den Bereichen *Glottodidaktik*, *Legilinguistik* und *Translatologie* ist er (oder war) Mitglied verschiedener wissenschaftlicher Vereinigungen und Branchenorganisationen für Dolmetscher und Übersetzer. Unter diesen sind zum Beispiel folgende zu nennen: Internationale Vereinigung für Germanistik⁴, Polnische Gesellschaft für Angewandte Linguistik, Experten-Mitgliedschaft bei der Polnischen Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer (PT TEPIS)⁵, Mitglied der Redaktionskomitees von *Comparative Legilinguistics. International Journal for Legal Communication*⁶, *Lingua Legis* (bis 2015)⁷, *Rocznik przekładoznawczy. Studia nad teorią, praktyką i dydaktyką przekładu*⁸, *Translation Landscapes. International Journal for Translation Studies – Internationale Schriften zur Übersetzungswissenschaft*⁹ (seit 2021).

Die umfangreiche akademische und translatorische Erfahrung von Kubacki wurde auf Landesebene richtig eingeschätzt, womit weitere Expertentätigkeit des Wissenschaftlers im Zusammenhang steht. Seit 2004 ist er Mitglied der Expertenkommission des Bildungsministers in Sachen Lehrerfortbildung. Seit 2005 ist Kubacki Mitglied der Kommission für die berufliche Verantwortung vereidigter Dolmetscher und Übersetzer, in der er (seit 2007) beratende Funktionen übernimmt. Seit 2008 ist der Sprachwissenschaftler gelisteter Experte (Sachverständiger) für DaF-Lehrwerke beim Ministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft. Als Mitglied der Staatlichen Prüfungskommission für die Durchführung der Prüfung zum vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer im Justizministerium ist der Forscher seit 2013 tätig. Die

³ <https://kubart.pl/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁴ <http://ivg2020.unipa.it/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁵ <https://tepis.org.pl/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁶ <https://pressto.amu.edu.pl/index.php/cl> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁷ <https://lingualegis.ils.uw.edu.pl/index.php/lingualegis> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁸ <https://wydawnictwo.umk.pl/pl/products/5382/rocznik-przekladoznawczy-studia-nad-teoria-praktyka-i-dydaktyka-przekladu-152020> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

⁹ <https://www.verlagdrkovac.de/978-3-8300-9626-9.htm> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

obigen Angaben zu seiner translatorischen Tätigkeit machen deutlich, dass sich Kubacki schon jahrelang aktiv für die Belange von vereidigten Dolmetschern und Übersetzern in Polen einsetzt.

Achtung sollte auch die Tätigkeit des Forschers als Verlagsrezensenten verdienen. Im Rahmen dieser Tätigkeit arbeitet Kubacki mit vierundvierzig Universitäten, Verlagen, Zeitschriften und Institutionen zusammen. Darunter lässt sich folgende Einrichtungen aufzählen: der Verlag C.H. Beck in Warschau¹⁰, *Dissertationes legilinguisticae. Studies in Legilinguistics. Studies in Legal Language and Communication*¹¹, *Linguodidactica*¹², *Półrocznik Językoznawczy Tertium*¹³, *Roczniki Humanistyczne. Seria: Glottodydaktyka*¹⁴, *Studia Translatorica*¹⁵ usw.

Zu wichtigen Aspekten der beruflichen Tätigkeit von Kubacki gehört bestimmt die internationale und interinstitutionelle Zusammenarbeit, die der Sprachwissenschaftler schon seit Jahren pflegt und immer neue aufnimmt. Seit 1998 ist er als vereidigter Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für die deutsche Sprache beim polnischen Amtsgericht Chrzanów¹⁶ tätig. In den Jahren 2005 bis 2021 hat Kubacki als Experte oder Gastredner mit den folgenden Verbänden, Universitäten, Hochschulen oder Stiftungen zusammengearbeitet: dem Polnischen Übersetzerverband in Warschau¹⁷, der Polnischen Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer PT TEPIS, dem Institut für Angewandte Linguistik an der Adam-Mickiewicz-Universität Posen, der Universität Wrocław, der Bankhochschule Posen (auswärtige Fakultät), der Stiftung *FreeLing* in Zamość, der Universität Rzeszów, dem Lubliner Dolmetscher und Übersetzerverband¹⁸. Im Jahre 2011 und dann in den Jahren 2017 bis 2018 hat der Wissenschaftler als Mitglied des Konsultationskomitees an den Arbeiten zur Entstehung des *Kodexes eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers*¹⁹ und des

¹⁰ <https://www.beck.pl/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹¹ <https://wydawnictworys.com/category/serie-wydawnicze-i-periodyki-dissertationes-legilinguisticae> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹² <https://czasopisma.filologia.uwb.edu.pl/index.php/1> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹³ <https://journal.tertium.edu.pl/JaK> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹⁴ <https://tnkul.pl/cfp-rh-fasc10-pl> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹⁵ <http://www.ifg.uni.wroc.pl/magazine/studia-translatorica/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹⁶ Sąd Rejonowy w Chrzanowie.

¹⁷ <http://www.stp.org.pl/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹⁸ <https://1st-lublin.org.pl/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

¹⁹ Auf Polnisch: *Kodeks tłumacza przysięgłego* (2011).

*Berufskodexes eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers*²⁰ mitgewirkt und ist der Co-Autor von beiden Kodexen. Von 2015 bis 2017 war er und von 2020 (bis jetzt) ist er Mitglied der Fachgruppe zur Bewertung und Überprüfung des polnischen *Gesetzes über den Beruf eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers*²¹. Im Jahre 2020 hat Kubacki die wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der translatologischen Forschung mit dem Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Szczecin aufgenommen. Im Rahmen dieser Zusammenarbeit wurde 2021 die fünfte internationale Konferenz *Translation Landscapes* in Pobierowo organisiert, an der Wissenschaftler aus verschiedenen Ländern teilgenommen haben und eigene Forschungsergebnisse aus dem Bereich translatologischer Forschungen präsentieren konnten.

Die breite Berufserfahrung in den Bereichen *Didaktik, Translatologie* und *Expertentätigkeit* teilt der Forscher mit anderen Wissenschaftlern und Studenten. In den Jahren 2001 bis 2021 hat Kubacki an vierundsiebzig inländischen und internationalen Tagungen teilgenommen, an denen er zahlreiche Vorträge aus den Bereichen *Sprachwissenschaft, Translatologie, Translendidaktik* und *Legilinguistik* gehalten hat. Unter diesen Vorträgen können die folgenden Themen hervorgehoben werden²²: Probleme bei polnisch-deutscher Konfrontation der Steuerterminologie, Bildung der Fachübersetzer in Polen und Österreich, Übersetzungstechniken von deutschen und polnischen Gesetze-Namen, Bildung der Kandidaten zum vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer in Polen, terminologisch-phraseologische Ähnlichkeiten und Unterschiede beim Übersetzen von deutschen und polnischen Erbrechtsurkunden, die schweizerische Rechtssprache, Plurizentrität in der Fachübersetzung, Gibt es eine Fachsprache der Wirtschaft?, Wie sollten die öffentlichen Berufsnamen vom Deutschen ins Polnische (und umgekehrt) übersetzt werden?, Rollenträger im polnischen und deutschen Rechtssystem aus übersetzerischer Sicht, polnische Fachsprache bei der Prüfung zum

²⁰ Auf Polnisch: *Kodeks zawodowy tłumacza przysięgłego* (2018), <https://tepis.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/Kodeks-zawodowy-t%C5%82umacza-przysi%C4%99g%C5%82ego-2018.pdf> (Abrufdatum: 19.02.2022).

²¹ Auf Polnisch: *Ustawa o zawodzie tłumacza przysięgłego*, <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20042732702/U/D20042702Lj.pdf> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

²² Einige Vortragsthemen wurden von der Autorin dieses Beitrags vom Polnischen ins Deutsche übersetzt.

vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für die deutsche Sprache, Hauptschwierigkeiten beim Übersetzen der Rechtstexte. Von 2008 bis 2021 hat Kubacki neununddreißig Gastvorträge an polnischen Universitäten und Hochschulen, sowie in verschiedenen Instituten und anderen Einrichtungen gehalten. Ein wichtiger Aspekt der didaktischen Tätigkeit des Sprachwissenschaftlers sind translatorische Workshops, die er entweder organisiert oder zu denen er als Gast und Workshopsleiter eingeladen wird. In den Jahren 2002 bis 2021 hat der Forscher an sechsunddreißig Workshops teilgenommen, wo er die folgenden Probleme thematisierte²³: Relevanz interdisziplinären Zusammenwirkens von Recht und Sprachwissenschaft, Schwierigkeiten beim Übersetzen der Zivil- und Strafurteile, aktuelle Berufssituation der vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer, Übersetzen eines polnischen Finanzberichts ins Deutsche, Probleme beim Übersetzen von Erbschaftsurkunden ins Deutsche, Probleme beim Übersetzen der Standesamtsurkunden. Erwähnenswert ist noch, dass Kubacki in verschiedene Forschungsprojekte engagiert ist. 2018 hat er das wissenschaftliche Praktikum am Institut für Fach- und Interkulturkommunikation (Fakultät für Angewandte Linguistik) der Universität Warschau absolviert. Außerdem führt er Beratungen für den polnischen Verlag PWN im Bereich unterschiedlichen Fachwortschatzes und weitere Forschungen an der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau, z.B. *Plurizentrismus in der Bildung von Fremdsprachenlehrern und Fachübersetzern* oder *Übersetzen von polnischen und deutschen Standesamtsurkunden. Theorie und Praxis*. Es sollte noch hervorgehoben werden, dass der Forscher eigene Kompetenzen ständig weiterentwickelt, indem er an diversen Fortbildungsformen, d.h. an Seminaren, Workshops und methodischen Kursen teilnimmt²⁴.

²³ Einige Themen wurden von der Autorin dieses Beitrags vom Polnischen ins Deutsche übersetzt.

²⁴ Siehe: Detailliertes Forschungs- und Lehrverzeichnis, S. 8 ff., <https://kjn.up.krakow.pl/de/pracownicy-up/kubacki-2/> (Abrufdatum: 17.02.2022).

Verliehene Preise und Auszeichnungen

Die Aktivität von Kubacki in allen oben genannten Bereichen hat bei Vertretern verschiedener Branchenorganisationen, Universitätsleitern und den polnischen Präsidenten Anerkennung gefunden. Von 2004 bis 2021 wurde der Wissenschaftler mit insgesamt vierzehn Preisen ausgezeichnet. Im Jahre 2008 hat er *den Orden für Verdienste für die Polnische Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer*²⁵ bekommen. 2019 wurde Kubacki für den Preis *Lorbeer des Übersetzers 2019*²⁶ der Polnischen Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer nominiert und ein Jahr später wurde ihm der Preis *Lorbeer des Übersetzers 2020*²⁷ verliehen. Im Jahre 2021 wurde der Sprachwissenschaftler durch die Redaktionsjury von “Gazeta Krakowska” und “Dziennik Polski” für den Titel *Persönlichkeit des Jahres 2020*²⁸ in der Kategorie *Wissenschaft* nominiert. Im gleichen Jahr wurde der Forscher vom Rektor der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau für originelle und schöpferische wissenschaftliche Leistungen mit dem individuellen Preis der dritten Stufe ausgezeichnet. In den Jahren 2010, 2019 und 2021 hat Kubacki von den polnischen Präsidenten drei Preise erhalten. Der erste Preis war *Braunes Verdienstkreuz*²⁹ für die Tätigkeit zugunsten der Polnischen Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer. Der zweite Preis, mit dem Kubacki vom polnischen Präsidenten ausgezeichnet wurde, war *Silbermedaille für langjährigen Dienst*³⁰. Sie wurde ihm für ausgezeichnete und gewissenhafte Ausübung seiner Arbeitspflichten zugunsten der Pädagogischen Universität Krakau verliehen. Der letzte vom polnischen Staatsoberhaupt erhaltene Preis ist *Silbernes Verdienstkreuz*³¹, das (wie das erste) dem Wissenschaftler für die Tätigkeit zugunsten der Polnischen Gesellschaft vereidigter Übersetzer und Fachübersetzer verliehen wurde.

²⁵ Auf Polnisch: *Odnaka za Zasługi dla Polskiego Towarzystwa Tłumaczy Przysięgłych i Specjalistycznych PT TEPIS.*

²⁶ Auf Polnisch: *Laur Tłumacza 2019.*

²⁷ Auf Polnisch: *Laur Tłumacza 2020.*

²⁸ Auf Polnisch: *Osobowość roku 2020 w kategorii nauka.*

²⁹ Auf Polnisch: *Brązowy Krzyż Zasługi.*

³⁰ Auf Polnisch: *Medal Srebrny za Długoletnią Służbę.*

³¹ Auf Polnisch: *Srebrny Krzyż Zasługi.*

Legilinguistische Veröffentlichungen

Kubacki ist Autor und Co-Autor von fünfzehn Publikationen aus den Bereichen *Translatologie*, *Glottodidaktik* und *Legilinguistik*. Zu den bedeutendsten gehören bestimmt die folgenden Veröffentlichungen: *Muster polnischer und deutscher Dokumente für Translationsübungen* (2003), *Auswahl polnischer und deutscher Dokumente für Translationsübungen* (2006), *neue Auswahl deutschsprachiger Dokumente* (2011), *beglaubigte Übersetzung. Status, Bildung, Arbeitsweise und Verantwortung eines vereidigten Dolmetschers und Übersetzers*³² (2012), *Wie fertigt man beglaubigte Übersetzungen von Urkunden an? Kommentierte Übersetzungen zu den Texten aus der Auswahl polnischer und deutscher Dokumente für Translationsübungen* (2014), *Auswahl österreichischer Dokumente für Kandidaten zum beideten Übersetzer/Dolmetscher* (2015), *Wörterbuch für Finanz- und Buchprüfung deutsch-polnisch, polnisch-deutsch. Terminologie und Fachübersetzungen aus dem Finanzwesen und der Buchhaltung* (2021). Diese praxisorientierten Publikationen können bestimmt den Kandidaten zu vereidigten Dolmetschern und Übersetzern in Polen empfohlen werden. Sie sind eine wertvolle Wissensquelle für alle, die sich auf die Staatsprüfung vorbereiten, enthalten viele Musterurkunden und mögliche Translationslösungen, die vom Autor, also vom erfahrenen vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer mit langjähriger Berufspraxis formuliert wurden und oft mit meritorischen Kommentaren versehen sind. Das von Kubacki geschaffene Fachwörterbuch kann nämlich allen, die sich mit Fachübersetzungen aus den Bereichen *Buchhaltung* und *Finanzwesen* befassen, von Nutzen sein.

Außerdem ist der Sprachwissenschaftler Redakteur oder Co-Redakteur von acht wissenschaftlichen Publikationen, nämlich: *die Staatsprüfung zum vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer. Das Englische. Die sprachliche Analyse*³³ (2013), *die Staatsprüfung zum vereidigten Dolmetscher und Übersetzer. Das Englische. Die sprachliche Analyse.*

³² Im Original: *Tłumaczenie poświadczone. Status, kształcenie, warsztat i odpowiedzialność tłumacza przysięgłego.*

³³ Im Original: *Egzamin na tłumacza przysięgłego w praktyce. Język angielski. Analiza językowa.*

2. Auflage³⁴ (2016), *ausgewählte Fragestellungen der Glotto- und Translolididaktik* (Bände Nr. 1, 2 und 3)³⁵ (2018, 2020, 2022), *deutsche Rechtssprache* (2020) und *Translation Landscapes – Internationale Schriften zur Übersetzungswissenschaft* (2022). Zu seinem wissenschaftlichen Schaffen zählen auch die Autorenschaft der Kapitel in drei Textsammlungen, zwanzig Textrezensionen, zum größten Teil Buchrezensionen, und die Autorenschaft von neunundzwanzig anderer Texte wie z.B. Abstracts, Berichte, Übersetzungen, Vorworte, Nachworte usw.

Was noch zu erwähnen ist, Kubacki hat über siebzig Artikel aus den Bereichen *Fachübersetzen*, *Translolididaktik* und *Legilinguistik* geschrieben. Zu diesen Beiträgen gehören unter anderem: *Bildung der Kandidaten zu vereidigten Dolmetschern und Übersetzern in Polen*³⁶ (2007), *Zusammenstellung deutscher und polnischer Äquivalente der Namen der rechtssprechenden Gewalt*³⁷ (2008), *ausgewählte Probleme beim Übersetzen deutscher und polnischer Erbrechtsurkunden*³⁸ (2008), *Berufsverantwortung der Dolmetscher und Übersetzer*³⁹ (2008), *Fehler in der Fachübersetzung der Kandidaten für einen staatlich vereidigten Übersetzer* (2009), *zum Beruf eines vereidigten Übersetzers in Polen* (2010), *Übersetzungstechniken deutscher und polnischer Gesetze-Namen*⁴⁰ (2010), *die österreichische Rechtssprache – aus Erfahrungen des Übersetzers*⁴¹ (2011), *terminologische Probleme in der beglaubigten Übersetzung polnischer und deutscher Standesamtsurkunden*⁴² (2012), *der plurizentrische Ansatz in der Rechtsübersetzung. Eine Fallstudie zur schweizerhochdeutschen und bundesdeutschen Terminologie im Familienrecht* (2016), *Plurizentrik in der Fachübersetzung am Beispiel der schweizerischen Rechtssprache* (2016), *deutsche und polnische Namen der juristischen*

³⁴ Im Original: *Egzamin na tłumacza przysięgłego w praktyce. Język angielski. Analiza językowa.*

³⁵ Im Original: *Wybrane zagadnienia z glotto- i translodydaktyki 1., 2. i 3.*

³⁶ Im Original: *Kształcenie kandydatów na tłumaczy przysięgłych w Polsce.*

³⁷ Im Original: *Zestawienie niemieckich i polskich ekwiwalentów nazw władzy sądowniczej.*

³⁸ Im Original: *Wybrane problemy przekładu niemieckich i polskich dokumentów z zakresu prawa spadkowego.*

³⁹ Im Original: *Odpowiedzialność zawodowa tłumaczy przysięgłych.*

⁴⁰ Im Original: *Techniki tłumaczenia nazw ustaw niemieckich i polskich.*

⁴¹ Im Original: *Austriacki język prawa – z doświadczeń tłumacza.*

⁴² Im Original: *Problemy terminologiczne w tłumaczeniu uwierzytelnionym polskich i niemieckich dokumentów USC.*

*Berufe aus translatorischer Sicht*⁴³ (2016), *Status und Zertifizierung vereidigter Dolmetscher in den deutschsprachigen Ländern und Polen. Parallelen und Unterschiede* (2017), *Grundprobleme beim Übersetzen von Rechtstexten und Unterrichtsmethoden der Rechtsübersetzung*⁴⁴ (2020).

Zusammenfassung

Die in diesem Beitrag beschriebene didaktische, translatorische und wissenschaftliche Tätigkeit von Univ.-Prof. Dr. habil. Artur Dariusz Kubacki macht deutlich, dass der Forscher schon seit vielen Jahren zur Entwicklung der legilinguistischen Forschungen in Polen beiträgt. Seine breite akademische, translatorische und wissenschaftliche Erfahrung teilt Kubacki mit anderen Wissenschaftlern und Studierenden, indem er an verschiedenen Konferenzen und Workshops teilnimmt. Außerdem setzt er sich zum Ziel, neue wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiter bei ihrer wissenschaftlichen Entwicklung im Bereich *Fachübersetzen* zu unterstützen, indem er Doktorarbeiten betreut. Seine legilinguistischen Publikationen tragen bedeutend zur Entwicklung der Legilinguistik sowohl in Polen als auch in anderen deutschsprachigen Ländern wie Deutschland, Österreich und die Schweiz bei. Sie richten sich nicht nur an Legilinguisten, die ihre Forschungen im Sprachpaar *Deutsch-Polnisch* führen, sondern auch an Fachübersetzer, vereidigte Dolmetscher und Übersetzer für die deutsche Sprache, Hochschullehrer und Studierende translatorischer Studiengänge. Ohne Zweifel gehören die von Kubacki geführten legilinguistischen Forschungen zu den bedeutendsten Forschungen, die in diesem Bereich in Polen geführt werden, und tragen bedeutend zur Entwicklung der legilinguistischen Forschungen im Sprachpaar *Deutsch-Polnisch* bei.

⁴³ Im Original: *Niemieckie i polskie nazwy zawodów prawniczych z perspektywy translacyjnej*.

⁴⁴ Im Original: *Podstawowe trudności w przekładzie tekstów z zakresu prawa i sposoby nauczania tłumaczenia prawniczego*.

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CONSTANT DRIPPING WEARS AWAY A STONE. HOW HEIKKI E. S. MATTILA ESTABLISHED COMPARATIVE LEGAL LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article describes Professor Heikki E.S. Mattila's achievements in the area of comparative legal linguistics. It concentrates on the process of emergence of basic conceptual structure in Mattila's work. Further developments and methodological requirements of the basic conceptual structure established by him are analyzed as well. Additionally, the establishing of comparative legal linguistics as a teaching subject is scrutinized from the methodological perspective that is based on interdisciplinarity. Likewise, possibilities for expansion of the conceptual structure of the newly established area of knowledge are discussed within a broadened paradigmatic framework. Complete bibliography of Mattila's legal-linguistic studies is annexed to this article.

Preliminaries

Writing about scholars and artists is challenging, especially if the biographic trap should be avoided. Biographic trap or briefly ‘biographism’ is the perspective upon individual intellectual achievements that aims at explaining whatever artistic or scholarly advancement as a result of individual biographic developments. This is not my aim in this article as I assume that theories and academic subjects related to them develop within paradigms largely independent of researchers’ biographies. Therefore, in my writings I advocated the non-biographic approach to literary production (cf. Galdia 1989)¹. One could claim that an academic discipline is shaped by the state-of-the-art which predetermines its further development until a paradigmatic change takes place. Biographies of researchers seem secondary in such developments. This does not mean, however, that biographies would not matter in academia. Personal commitments of scholars guarantee progress in sciences; scholars fill with dynamic academic institutions that are founded on social, and only exceptionally on personal grounds. Within the context so defined, it seems to me to be possible to speak about individual scholarly achievements such as those discussed in this article. What is more, it is not for the first time that I am writing about Professor Mattila. In my previous writings on his research, I mainly reviewed his publications and analyzed some characteristic features of his legal-linguistic reflection. In this article I focus mainly on the process of establishing the new area of knowledge by Professor Mattila and on issues related to this process. After having spoken about myself, I now return to the real protagonist of my article, Professor Heikki E.S. Mattila.

¹ I began my research activities with a book dedicated to the work of a Finnish poetess (cf. Galdia 1989) while avoiding the relation between her work and the circumstances of her life. Later I wrote about Professor Czesław Kudzinowski’s academic achievements (cf. Galdia 1990/91) largely excluding the biographic connection. Interestingly, Mattila owns in his personal library also Kudzinowski’s *Słownik fińsko-polski* (Finnish-Polish Dictionary, 1988) in two volumes that he uses regularly for purposes of his research. Both my named publications are also known to Professor Heikki E.S. Mattila whose professional work mainly in the area of legal linguistics I am now starting to describe.

Relevant biographic data

Prof. Mattila's biography was rendered in the *Liber Amicorum* (2008) dedicated to him and edited by the staff of the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi, Richard Foley, Tarja Salmi-Tolonen, Iris Tukiainen, and Birgitta Vehmas on the occasion of his sixtieth anniversary. A biographic note included in Mattila's *Liber Amicorum* applies the Scandinavian pattern of ironical distance and levelling comradeship that I methodically do not follow (cf. Aarnio/Saarenpää 2008). My biographic observations are partly based on some facts and remarks stated in the biographic note by A. Aarnio and A. Saarenpää as well as on R. Foley et al. (2008) in the *Liber Amicorum* (cf. Foley et al. 2008), partly on Mattila's autobiographic essay (cf. Mattila 2003), and also on my personal exchanges with Mattila.

Heikki E.S. Mattila was born 1947 in Helsinki. The combination of his first and of his family name is not rare in Finland. In order to avoid misunderstandings concerning the authorship of his writings he started signing his legal-linguistic publications with Heikki E.S. Mattila, E.S. standing for his other names Eero Sakari. Mattila studied in his native town Helsinki until obtaining his Master of Laws in 1969, and in 1971 also the title of the Licentiate of Laws. During his subsequent studies in Paris, he received the *Diplôme de l'Institut de droit comparé* in 1975. He spent the time of his doctoral studies mainly in Poland, in Warsaw and in Poznań in the mid-1970s and acquired the grade of the Doctor of Law at the University in Helsinki based on his French language doctoral thesis: *Les successions agricoles et la structure de la société. Une étude en droit comparé* (cf. Mattila 1979). His thesis concerned the legal problems of farm inheritance in Poland as a socialist country compared with market economy countries. Opponents in the process of attribution of his doctor degree were Professors Andrzej Stelmachowski (Warsaw) and Aulis Aarnio (Helsinki). For a short time, he practiced law between 1981 and 1982 at the Helsinki Child Welfare Office where he was responsible for international family-law matters, especially for international maintenance recovery. His professional career was during several years dominated by his work as editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopædia Iuridica Fennica*. This encyclopaedia was published between 1994 and 1999. He is also co-author of a Finnish law abbreviations dictionary (2004) and was the editor-in-chief of the Database of Finnish Legal Terms

between 2012 and 2020. 2003 Mattila was appointed professor of legal linguistics at the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi, he is professor emeritus since 2010. He also held some positions of trust as Secretary-General of the International Association for Philosophy of Law and Social Philosophy between 1983 and 1987. He was between 1992 and 2003 member of the editorial council of *Suomen Laki* and *Finlands Lag* which are Finnish- and Swedish-language compilations of the laws of Finland. He contributed as an expert on legal languages to the activities of the Translator Examination Board of Finland between 1992 and 2009 and to the Consultative State Committee for Language Matters, of which he was a permanent member between 2004 and 2011. He is a member of the scientific council of the Catalan *Revista de llengua i dret* (Barcelona). Mattila is also the founding member of the International Language and Law Association and a member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters since 2004. He was elected by the Matthias Calonius Society “Finnish Legal Historian of the Year 2005” and by the Finnish Lawyers’ Association “Finnish Legal Scholar of the Year 2009”. Currently, as a professor emeritus, he holds the position of a docent of Comparative Law at the University of Helsinki, and he continues to contribute to legal-linguistic research as an author of numerous articles and as a translator as well as a supervisor of doctoral theses in his field.

Intellectual anchorage

Since the beginning of his academic career, Mattila’s scholarly interests were stable, yet they also expanded over time. His interests focused on law, there especially on private law, mainly family and succession law, private international law and on comparative legal studies. In the background of these interests there are legal theory and legal history, cultural studies, and interest in languages. Aulis Aarnio and Ahti Saarenpää (2008: xv) stressed in the development of Mattila’s research method the international dimension in times when Finnish legal academia in 1970s was dominated by local interests. Indeed, Mattila started publishing on legal theory and comparative issues and he largely travelled for research purposes that was rare in this time. Famous among his Finnish colleagues are his travels to Hungary and

Czechoslovakia in the 70s of the past century in search of materials for his research in which he as a Western researcher travelling to Eastern European countries has had from the very beginning limited chances yet he performed extraordinarily. Beyond these travels, his studies in France and Poland in the 70s were decisive for all his future academic development. The comparative perspective upon law that he studied in France, his subsequent translation of René David's classical *Les grands systèmes de droit contemporains* into Finnish and his stay in Poland in the 1970s culminated in his doctoral dissertation and a series of articles and translations, also in Polish. In Poland, Mattila established contacts with one of the supervisors of his doctoral thesis, Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski, as well as with Professors Zygmunt Ziemiński, Jan Woleński, Jerzy Wróblewski, Józef Piątowski and Leszek Nowak. These contacts were not only beneficial for him but also for the Finnish legal science that via Mattila's contacts was able to broaden the spectrum of its exchanges and to invite these scholars to Finland. Meanwhile, at a point Mattila's interest shifted to the study of the legal language in a comparative perspective. Interestingly, his idea extended also to establishing a formally distinct teaching subject. Foley et al. (2008: xxi) stressed the importance of Mattila's article *Oikeuslingvistiikka oppiaineena* (1997) that started the discussion about establishing legal linguistics as a subject of study in Finland, and especially at the University of Lapland where a related subject, namely legal informatics existed already since decades. Since 1996 Mattila was developing this idea and 2003 he was appointed professor of legal linguistics at the University of Lapland in Rovaniemi.

Law and its language

Mattila was born in Finland, a country whose earlier law was written in Swedish. In consequence, the Finnish texts of this law were - like the text of Finland's national anthem - a translation from Swedish. Historically, therefore Finnish law is like many other legal systems a translated law. Until today, Finland's laws are drafted and applied in two official languages of the country, Finnish and Swedish. This feature of Finnish law led to the question whether the belonging of Swedish and Finnish languages to different linguistic families would actually

lead to particular problems in coining one law in two languages. The answer to this question was surprising as no particular problems beyond those known from the general theory of translation were identified in bilingual legal texts in Finland. The reason for this finding is apparently that both legal texts refer to one legal system that constitutes the background of all interpretive activity in law. This finding strengthened Mattila's approach to the language of law that contrasts legal terms and legal concepts. Mattila, himself a bilingual Finnish and Swedish speaker, was involved in legislative drafting in both languages. This experience contributed to his firm standing as a legal linguist for whom transgressing the limits of national languages is a matter of principle.

Within legal linguistics, Mattila's initial interests focused particularly on legal concepts in relation to legal terms that he developed in his publications into a central area of legal-linguistic studies. This interest has its roots in legal theory and legal doctrine. Corresponding areas in applied linguistics were lexicology and lexicography that remain central to his conception of legal language to this day. Later Mattila's conception was expanded by general semiotic and communicational aspects (cf. Mattila 2013) while remaining focused on legal terminology. An impressive achievement in this area of his interests is his work as the editor-in-chief, assisted by thirty-one sectorial editors and more than three hundred article authors of the *Encyclopædia Iuridica Fennica* (EIF), published under the auspices of the Finnish Lawyers' Association. This national encyclopaedia was not only intellectually but also economically a challenge in a country with a limited number of potential readers for such a work. It covered the totality of the Finnish legal culture in eight volumes containing three thousand seven hundred two-column pages. The conception of the legal encyclopaedia was based on the above-mentioned strict distinction between legal concepts and legal terms. It focused on legal concepts in contradistinction to legal dictionaries that are based on legal terms. This distinction is also visible in Mattila's research on general questions of legal language and on legal abbreviations that complemented the main areas of his legal-linguistic interest.

Mattila's interest in foreign languages such as French, Latin, Spanish, Italian, German, Polish and Russian is also related to his Finnish mother tongue that may easily impede rather than advance academic careers. Mattila became internationally renowned due to his publications in English and French, yet his research published in Finnish and Swedish is no less significant. It seems to me that the whole

of his legal-linguistic conception and the depth of his legal-linguistic analyses can be fully assessed only in his Finnish language publications. These writings reach further, also in terms of detailed legal-linguistic analyses than the English texts which have often a synthetic, textbook-like format. A high price has regularly to be paid for writing in a lesser used language such as Finnish. English editions of his main work helped Mattila to avoid being marginalized and they also established his position as a noted expert in legal-linguistic studies. Not all legal linguists were as lucky as he is. Some of them, for instance Maria Teresa Lizisowa (1937 – 2019) remain internationally unknown, notwithstanding their unique contributions. Mattila, due to his knowledge of the Polish language mentions Lizisowa's work. Other renowned non-Polish legal linguists do not. Knowledge of languages provided additional input into the development of his interests. Since the beginning of his professional career Professor Mattila was particularly attracted by two countries, France and Poland. The influence of these two countries and their – not only legal – culture is omnipresent in his whole academic work. His doctoral thesis *Les successions agricoles et la structure de la société. Une étude en droit comparé* (1979) although written in French, concerns the comparison of the Polish and the Finnish agrarian legislation. As far as Poland is concerned², Mattila's biographers (cf. Foley et al. 2008: xviii) refer particularly to his studies in Poland in his younger years and the influence of Polish scholars such as Zygmunt Ziemiński, Jan Woleński, Andrzej Stelmachowski, Leszek Nowak, and Jerzy Wróblewski on his legal thinking. From this time dates his interest in and knowledge of the Polish language and numerous translations from Polish into Finnish. Mattila regularly follows publications on legal-linguistic issues that appear in Polish. He also stressed the particular importance of Polish achievements in the area of legal theory and legal linguistics/legilinguistics and the leading role that this journal has for

² Poland-related research comprises next to Mattila's doctoral dissertation also scholarly articles such as Środki prawne stymulujące zmiany pokoleń w rolnictwie fińskim ('Legal instruments stimulating the transfer of farms to the next generation'), In: *Wiśń współczesna* 12/1976, pp. 137–140, *Palestra ja puolalaisuus*, In: *Defensor Legis* 1–2/1979, pp. 49–51, and *Formy prawne sąsiedzkiej współpracy zespołowej rolników w Finlandii* ('Legal Forms of Farmer Cooperation in Finland'), In: *Zagadnienia ustroju prawnego rolnictwa*, Ossolineum, Warszawa 1980, pp. 121–130, as well as several translations of Polish academic texts into Finnish.

the advancement of legal-linguistic/legilinguistic studies all over the world.

Mattila himself stressed that professional contacts with the laws of France and Poland shaped his idea of comparison. In Poland, he wrote about agricultural law and published several articles that witness to his perspicuous attitude and commitment to detail. The link between comparative law and legal linguistics is better visible in the Finnish language version of his textbooks where not only the legal languages but also the legal systems are characterized. Due to place constraints, his findings upon legal systems were not included in English and French editions.

Work in progress

Becoming a legal linguist was for Mattila the result of a long searching process that was unavoidable as legal linguistics in the systematic sense did not exist in his youth and Mattila had to shape it, i. e. first to invent himself as a legal linguist and not just to decide to join an existing discipline. Becoming professor of applied linguistics is different from becoming professor of legal linguistics. Mattila is one of few persons worldwide who were confronted with this choice and he also courageously exercised options that this choice offers against all odds. Mattila himself regularly stressed to work actually on one book notwithstanding his five editions (in three languages) of *Comparative Legal Linguistics* that appeared in print since its original Finnish language version in 2002. Clearly, there is difference to be made between ‘work’ and ‘book’. Yet, metaphorically his attempt to shape comparative legal linguistics as a discipline and not as a collection of knowledge published about different legal languages all over the world is the underlying tendency of his work. His work definitely expanded over time, while the importance of legal translation diminished in it, mainly because the native Finnish that Mattila uses also as a translator is accessible to a very limited number of readers.

The first Finnish edition of *Vertaileva oikeuslingvistiikka* was published in 2002, later, in 2006 it was translated into English (from the French manuscript) by Christopher Goddard, a British-born lawyer and legal linguist, founder of the laudable master program in legal

linguistics at the Riga Graduate School of Law. The second edition of his *Comparative Legal Linguistics* appeared in print in 2013. Almost simultaneously, the French original of the English translation was printed in Quebec by the publishing house Yvon Blais as *Jurilinguistique comparée* (2012) in Mattila's linguistic version that was reviewed by Professor emeritus Jean-Claude G mar, a leading Franco-Canadian traductologist and legal linguist. Already the first editions of the Finnish and English linguistic versions were acclaimed by many reviewers. On the first English language edition of *Comparative Legal Linguistics* (2006) at least eleven reviews were published. Many reviews on his publications witness to the interest brought to his books as standards on legal-linguistic research. Mattila's textbook on comparative legal linguistics in its Finnish-, English- and French-language versions established itself as a reliable account of legal-linguistic achievements in the concerned academia worldwide. Overall, as far as one can see, Mattila's work is the only introductory textbook into problems of comparative law and legal language available today. It is the most reliable source of information for everyone interested in linguistic aspects of law.

Characteristic features of Mattila's conception of comparative legal linguistics

Professor Mattila's conception of legal-linguistic studies that he termed 'comparative legal linguistic' became particularly productive for the development of the legal-linguistic research (cf. Galdia 2006: 271; Lundmark 2012: 51 sqq.). Mattila developed his conception of comparative legal linguistics in close relation with comparative law. The initial matrix of comparative legal linguistics can be found in Ren  David's conception of comparative law (cf. David 1978). David's textbook on comparative law was translated by Mattila into Finnish and published between 1982 and 1986. Furthermore, G rard Cornu's conception of 'legal linguistics' (cf. Cornu 1990) shaped his initial approach to the language of the law. These two conceptions merged in

Mattila's thinking into comparative legal linguistics³. Yet, unlike most legal comparatists, he did not concentrate on the functional or structural elements of different legal systems. Instead, he focused rather on the linguistic form of law and predominantly on the legal terminology. He finally combined the analysis of legal terminology with communicative aspects of law. By so doing, he made an important step toward the consolidation of the disparate data that legal-linguistic research engendered until he started his systematizing work in legal linguistics. In his research published mainly in the Finnish language Mattila pondered over the systematic frame of reference for the comparative-linguistic approach that he now follows with admirable consequence (cf. Mattila 2008; 2010). Mattila started with identifying general features of the legal language that he distilled through the analysis of particular legal languages such as English, French, German, Spanish and Latin. Mattila (2018: 122 -127) perceived as characteristic of the language of law: the frequency of definitions, tautology, information density, abstraction, hypothetical nature (i. e. the timelessness of law that regulates also future factual constellations), neutrality, frequency of references, organized text structure and formalism, frequency of abbreviations, and sentence complexity. Today, all these characteristic features of the legal language may be exposed to further critical scrutiny. First of all, it seems expedient to distinguish between the ideal language of law defined by jurists where precision and timelessness should reign and the reality of the use of language in the area of law where ambiguity, vagueness, and underdetermination of meaning are omnipresent. In most legal-linguistic studies, the legal language is determined within this dichotomy of ideal and reality. As mentioned, Mattila focused particularly on problems of legal terminology that he also synthesized in his chapter *Legal Vocabulary* published in *The Oxford Handbook of Language and Law* (cf. Mattila 2012). Legal-linguistic comparison emerged in his conception of legal linguistics between rivalry and complementarity of legal languages. Consequently, Mattila can justly claim that some languages play a formatting role in this process while others mostly follow paths beaten by the dominating legal languages. This result justifies the choice of languages that are analyzed in his works. His survey of languages starts with legal Latin,

³ Mattila knew personally René David (1906 – 1990) whom he also visited at David's home in Aix-en-Provence. He also met Gérard Cornu (1926 – 2007) during a research travel to Paris.

continues over German, French, and Spanish, and ends with the English legal language. Other languages that are treated in his works such as Greek, Polish, Russian, Finnish and the Scandinavian languages are researched in combination of diachronic and synchronic aspects putting stress upon linguistic interrelations in the process of emergence of singular legal languages. For Mattila, legal Latin has always been fundamental to the development and the understanding of the legal language. Mattila insisted therefore in many publications upon the importance of legal Latin for the legal-linguistic research (cf. Mattila 2004, 2010, 2020). Unlike many other legal writers, he did not limit his involvement in this area to erudite statements but became engaged in a series of research projects into legal Latin and its contemporary use that led to surprising results. They are accounted for in his book's chapter on legal Latin (cf. Mattila 2013). In fact, legal Latin takes a particular position in Mattila's research. His main achievement in this area was beyond the description of the state of the art in legal Latin studies also the finding that legal Latin formulae were used with different frequency in different legal languages. Mattila summed up his findings upon this subject in *El latín jurídico. Historia, uso internacional, problemas de comunicación*, published 2020 in Chile. Mattila stressed, unlike many other writers dealing with Law and Language, the shaping role that the Latin language has had for the emergence of the legal language and engaged in detailed, also quantitative analyses in this largely abandoned area (cf. Mattila 2002). In his approach he revigorated the research into legal Latin which may have consequences also for the processes in which the language of the global law is coming into being.

Legal language that emerges in Mattila's perspective is analyzed in his work in contrast to ordinary language. Meanwhile, also plain language claims that are related to ordinary language are taken into consideration, although they do not dominate Mattila's reflection upon linguistic aspects of legal terminology. More often than not, the plain language claims lead to expectations concerning the understandability of law by everyone that can only disillusion their well-intentioned authors. Mattila sees limits of such undertakings. His views are particularly valuable as they make plain the politically complex nature of law. Indeed, law is complex, not only linguistically, because it is a social discursive practice that is rooted in the deep structure of society. Scandinavian legal writers, and Mattila among them, were among the first to draw our attention to power-dependent language use in law. Many Scandinavian classics of legal theory

elucidated already some decades ago the conditions and the contexts of language used in law that they perceived as ideological and clearly not as a simple result of alleged linguistic clumsiness of jurists. Language use in law is therefore mainly an issue of ideology and not of linguistic didactic. Meanwhile, Mattila's approach to the issue is conciliatory. In his view, plain language attempts make sense within legislative drafting, yet they also have their inherent limits embodied in the reducible yet finally unavoidable complexity of modern law.

Mattila's comparative approach differs from the monolingual perspective adapted by some other researchers, such as G. Cornu, P. Tiersma, and M. T. Liziowa who usually focused on the relation between the ordinary language and the legal language perceived as special register. Mattila prepared the ground, both in terms of diachronic and synchronic research, for the mapping of the conceptual framework in legal-linguistic comparative studies. He identified the method for comparative research into legal terminology and legal translation. Additionally, he also selected the relevant languages for the legal-linguistic research. Finally, his research facilitates the broadening of the perspective in legal linguistics, particularly concerning speech acts in law, toward pragmatic issues which I favor. Mattila's approach is not only developed along the lines of comparative law, but it can be made operative in comparative law as well. Mattila's work is suitable to function as a background source for researching detailed legal-linguistic constructions. In this context, also Bernard Grossfeld (1990: 103) argued from the perspective of comparative law that legal language is its essential concomitant which in his view does not make it any easier. Meanwhile, comparative law is closest to legal linguistics in the research directed toward contrasting or comparing legal-linguistic operations such as legal argumentation and legal justification. On the other side, legal-comparative research that focuses upon legal regulation is rather remote from the objectives pursued by legal linguists as is the research into foreign law, i. e. the law of a foreign country. Meanwhile, every comparison is a challenge. Therefore, the comparison of incomparable has to be avoided and Mattila solved this problem in a convincing way in his conception of comparative legal linguistics.

Not much criticism on Mattila's conception of comparative legal linguistics was expressed in literature. It is understandable as for new coinages and paradigmatic changes there are no standards of evaluation. Comparative legal-linguistic research did not exist before

Mattila's fundamental work, at least in the systematic shape. He had the chance, and he also took the risk in shaping it.

Establishing the subject within academic curriculum

Scholars rarely impose upon themselves the task of establishing a new area of knowledge. While occasional legal-linguistic research has a long tradition and even history, systematic studies of the language of law are new. Only a couple of scholars elucidated this subject regularly and established conceptual structures that enabled the new subject to emerge. Among them is Professor Heikki E.S. Mattila and his conception of comparative legal linguistics. Establishing the subject of study and its first professorship in Rovaniemi (Finland) took time and involved a lot of preparatory work that was supported by Finnish academic institutions (cf. Foley et al. 2008). Mattila established the subject within the faculty of law as connected to comparative law. His approach fits perfectly in such a frame of reference. Meanwhile, the general theory of law allows also for other affinities between legal linguistics and another legal discipline within legal sciences. Methodically, Mattila's approach is interesting as it helps us to understand how legal linguistics can be established as an independent subject within legal studies or within linguistic studies. It apparently needs an established discipline such as comparative law in Mattila's case or applied linguistics in some other cases to become a subject of teaching and research in its own right. This older sister discipline provides the institutional link to the system of academic knowledge. In Finland, this initial success did not bring the expected expansion of institutional legal linguistics as an independent area of knowledge. Instead, Mattila's chair disappeared shortly after his retirement and institutional support for the new subject clearly did not grow in Finland in recent years.

In place of conclusions

Heikki E.S. Mattila is a prolific contributor to the legal-linguistic discourse. Therefore, it would be presumptuous to draw conclusions at the end of my above remarks on the upcoming, the background and the structure of his writings. Much can still be expected from this committed legal linguist especially because his comparative approach to the legal language can easily be expanded. It can comprise many more languages and explore more legal-linguistic phenomena. As no approach is perfect, it can be assumed that Mattila's work will in one way or another find followers able to integrate and to re-shape it in case of necessity. Already today it is referenced and quoted as a standard work. For my own legal-linguistic research, Mattila's pioneering work was essential not only as encouragement to deal with an area of knowledge that decades ago was neglected by many tone-setting scholars, especially jurists. Beyond this challenging circumstance, I was also able to use his work as reference on multiple legal-linguistic issues that I would not be able to describe better than did Mattila. This saved me time and efforts and enabled to concentrate on issues that I perceive as complementary to Mattila's findings. I tried to unite numerous legal-linguistic topics in a conception of pragmatic legal linguistics that displays comparative fundamentals along the lines of Mattila's findings. Therefore, I have reasons to feel profound gratitude for Mattila's steps in establishing comparative legal linguistics as a systematic area of knowledge in its own right. Many legal linguists will definitely share my sentiments when thinking about the way that led to the manifestation and subsequent expansion of our knowledge about legal linguistics by Professor Mattila's pioneering efforts. Today, this research is documented in numerous monographs and academic articles and regularly reported in this journal.

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Prof. Mattila's publications on legal-linguistic issues:

The list of publications rendered below includes legal-linguistic and related contributions by Professor Heikki E.S. Mattila. Legal works dealing with other special topics such as family and succession law, or agrarian law to which Prof. Mattila contributed regularly before the focus of his interest finally shifted to comparative legal-linguistic issues are not included. I also listed some of the book reviews authored by Professor Mattila as his reviews are written in an article-like style and

cover also general legal-linguistic issues that reach beyond the actual book that was reviewed. The bibliography is divided into publications in major languages (Part A) and publications that appeared in print in lesser used languages such as Finnish (Part B).

A. Publications in major languages:

I. Monographs

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**PROFESSOR MARIA TERESA
LIZISOWA – A REMEMBERED POLISH
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Maria Teresa Lizisowa, née Galus, was born on 26 October 1946 in Szywnaład, near Tarnów. When looking at her biography we may notice that initially nothing suggested she would become a scholar and a professor. She spent her first years of life in the turmoil of the Second

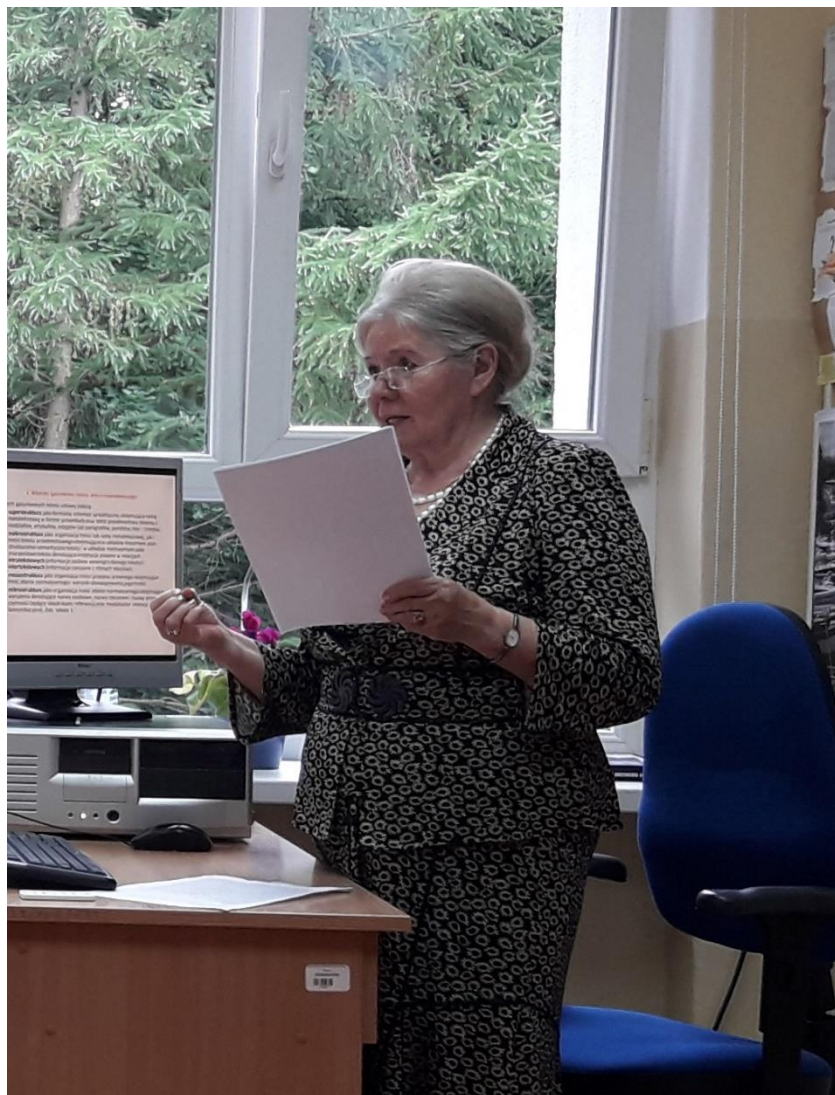


Photo 1. Professor Maria Teresa Lzisowa during the 12th Conference on Translation, Interpreting and Comparative Legilinguistics in Kolobrzeg (23.06-25.06.2017) (the photo of E. Wojtasik-Dzianka).

World War and her post-war school years were not easy too. She graduated from the pedagogical vocational high school [Liceum Pedagogiczne] in Tarnów in 1954.

Initially, being well versed in the Polish language she started working as a teacher in a primary school. In the post war period the profession was very important. First directly after leaving the high school, she started working in a primary school in Daleszyce, combating illiteracy among children coming from nearby villages. The task was of profound social importance. She worked there from 15 October 1954 to 1 September 1965, holding the office of the deputy head of the school for six years. In the course of her work she enrolled to the extramural teachers' college [Zaoczne Studium Nauczycielskie] in Kielce, receiving a graduation diploma in 1959. She grasped every opportunity to deepen her knowledge and gain better education. That is why, when the opportunity occurred, she started studies in the higher school for teachers in Kielce, writing a diploma thesis titled "Linguistic characteristics of the dialect of the village of Wilków in the Kielce poviat" [Charakterystyka językowa gwary wsi Wilków w powiecie kieleckim] under the supervision of dr habilitated Wanda Pomianowska. She graduated in 1973. But she was still restless and carved for more as far as her education was concerned and for that reason she started studies at the Higher Pedagogical School of National Education Commission in Krakow [Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej w Krakowie] from which she graduated as a master of Polish philology writing a thesis on the language of the village of Wilków in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains. In the meantime she still worked – in primary school number 20 in Kielce (from 1 October 1967 till 1 September 1969), next moving to primary school number 9 where she worked till 30 September 1975.

Looking at her educational path and professional life one may wonder how did she manage to find time for her husband and children. She juggled those three spheres of life perfectly. She remained a hard-working person till the end of her life. In the years 1975–1987 she worked at the Pedagogical University of Jan Kochanowski in Kielce. While working there she decided to write a PhD in her *alma mater* (the Pedagogical University of National Education Commission in Kraków). She defended her doctoral dissertation entitled "Studies on the regional vocabulary of the 3rd Statute of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania" [Studia nad słownictwem regionalnym III Statutu Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego], written under the supervision of professor dr hab. Leszek Bednarczuk in 1980 obtaining a doctoral degree in humanities. Her PhD was published by the publishing house of the Pedagogical University of Jan Kochanowski in Kielce four years later.

It should be stressed here that being married to a lawyer encouraged her to start investigating legal texts, initially carrying out diachronic terminological research, and later on focusing her scholarly interests on modern legal language. The semantic and pragmatic analysis of legal texts turned out to be very important and fruitful in her scholarly work. In 1987 she decided to start working at the Pedagogical University of National Education Commission in Kraków (later the University changed its name into the Pedagogical Academy of National Education Commission in Kraków, and right now it is known as the Pedagogical University of National Education Commission in Kraków). She worked there till 2007 teaching Polish to new generations of students and focusing on her academic career. The monograph entitled “Basic legal terms in Old Polish statutes against the Slavic background. A semantic study” [Podstawowe terminy prawne w statutach staropolskich na tle słowiańskim. Studium semantyczne] (Wydawnictwo Naukowe WSP, Krakow 1995) was the scholarly achievement enabling her to obtain the degree of doctor habilitated in 1995. As quickly as six years later she was awarded the title of a professor of humanities (2001). The retirement did not stop her. She still continued teaching at higher universities in Kielce and Kraków and restlessly investigated legal language which became at that period of her life the main topic of interests. She actively participated in legal linguistic conferences organised by the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and Warsaw University. For young scholars investigating the difficult domain of the intersection of language and law she became not only a tutor but also a friend always willing to help and share her vast knowledge.

Analysing her works we may distinguish a few periods focusing on various domains of linguistic research.

Initially, she investigated dialects of rural areas of Świętokrzyskie Mountains and the Polish language of the Eastern Borderlands.

Next, she started investigating the language of Lithuanian statutes combining: Lithuanian studies, diachronic studies of the Polish and Lithuanian languages as well as the law. That interdisciplinary approach made her known among researchers investigating the history of Lithuania and its language. Professor Zakrzewski (2020) in his in memoriam writes about her contacts with historians in the following manner:

She was engaged in linguistics, and had entered the field of Lithuanian studies unexpectedly, surprising historians. Her doctorate entitled “Studies on the regional vocabulary of the Third Lithuanian Statute” [Studia nad słownictwem regionalnym III Statutu litewskiego] was published in Kielce in 1984 and it quickly aroused interest also outside Poland, not only among researchers of old Lithuanian law. In addition to numerous instructive articles - very useful in working on the sources - Maria Teresa Lizisowa also wrote a monograph “Basic legal terms in Old Polish statutes against the Slavic background. A semantic study” [Podstawowe terminy prawne w statutach staropolskich na tle słowiańskim] (Krakow 1995) and a work also useful for literary scholars: “Judging under the law, or On the language of Lithuanian Statutes in Pan Tadeusz” [Prawem sądzić, czyli O języku Statutów litewskich w „Panu Tadeuszu”] (Krakow 1998). However, her monograph “The Language of the Olszewski Code (1550) From the reception of the Old Polish legal and judicial language in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the sixteenth century” [Język Kodeksu Olszewskiego (1550). Z recepcji staropolskiego języka prawno-sądowego w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w szesnastym wieku] (Krakow 2000) deserves special attention. She proved in it, inter alia, that ‘the Polish language of the Statutes was not adopted from Polish legislative texts, but was developed in Lithuania for the needs of the local legal realities and with the participation of the Old Russian tradition and the local legal culture of society and the intellectual elite’ (p. 142). The significant differences in the research techniques of Lithuanians of various specialties did not always facilitate our understanding. In Nieborów in the autumn of 1988, Maria Teresa Lizisowa made her debut in our community – she delivered a sophisticated lecture at the conference devoted to the Third Statute of Lithuania. “The legal term ‘party’ in the Statutes of Lithuania against the background of the monuments of Slavic legislation” [Termin prawny strona w Statutach litewskich na tle zabytków prawodawstwa słowiańskiego], followed by an embarrassing silence ... The auditorium was not prepared for this at the time, and the speech signalled the aforementioned monograph published 7 years later - now very often quoted. After the conference in Nieborów, Maria Teresa Lizisowa became very close to our group, she gave lectures at the conferences of the Lithuanian Committee of the Historical Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences [Komisja Lituaniistyczna Komitetu Nauk Historycznych PAN], and also participated in our publications. She herself organized a large conference in Krakow, the materials of which she edited – entitled “The culture and languages of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania” [Kultura i języki Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego] (Krakow 2005) are constantly in scientific circulation. In the last decade, her linguistic interests have slowly moved towards the modern legal language. It has gained a very serious position in this field, so by nature,

contacts with our circle have become less frequent (Zakrzewski 2019: 311-312).

Professor Lizisowa was also interested in the circumlegal languages and to be more exact the language of journalism and stylistic differentiation of the Polish language. As a result she wrote two monographs entitled “Text, context, interpretation: in search of semiotic-discursive patterns of language concretization” [Tekst, kontekst, interpretacja: w poszukiwaniu semiotyczno-dyskursywnych wzorców konkretyzacji języka] (2006) and “Functional styles in press journalism” [Style funkcjonalne w dziennikarstwie prasowym] (2009), with the former being very interdisciplinary and containing chapters on Polish legal language characteristic features.

Rudnicka-Fira and Młynarczyk (2019: 18-19) in their short *In memoriam* remind that

The professor’s ties with the borderland culture were not limited only to scientific studies, as she maintained lively relations with the Polish language community in Grodno. In 1996, she was appointed by the University authorities to the position of the Rector’s Plenipotentiary for Cooperation with the Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno. She performed this function with full commitment, going to Grodno and conducting lectures, seminars and consultations there, participating in conferences, cooperating with representatives of that academic community and establishing personal contacts.

Professor Maria Lizisowa was also active in other organizations and associations – she was a member of the Polish Linguistic Society [Polskie Towarzystwo Językoznawcze], the Society of Polish Language Lovers [Towarzystwo Miłośników Języka Polskiego] and the Legal Language Commission at the Polish Language Council at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences [Komisja Języka Prawniczego w Radzie Języka Polskiego przy Prezydium PAN]. For many years she was also the head of the PhD Studies at the Institute of Polish Philology of the Pedagogical University in Krakow.

In recognition of the merits of prof. dr hab. Maria Teresa Lizisowa, she was awarded the Knight’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta [Krzyż Kawalerski Orderu Odrodzenia Polski], the Golden Cross of Merit [Złoty Krzyż Zasługi], the Medal of the National Education Commission [Medal Komisji Edukacji Narodowej], and was awarded numerous university awards (Rudnicka-Fira and Młynarczyk 2019: 18-19).

But let us devote little bit more space to her legal linguistic research which has been recognized not only in Poland but also abroad,

though it must be stressed that her articles, chapters and books were published in Polish which has significantly limited the readership. In his monograph titled “Lectures in Legal Linguistics”, Marcus Galdia (2017: 87) mentions the works of Professor Maria Teresa Lizisowa and her contribution into Polish legal linguistics claiming that:

Legal-linguistic issues were studied systematically during decades of meticulous research by Maria Teresa Lizisowa (2006, 2012, 2013a, 2013b), mainly from the neostructuralist point of view that also integrates textological and pragmatic aspects of language use. Her research culminated in *Komunikacyjna teoria języka prawnego* (2017, in print), a magnum opus that sums up and expands the achievements of Polish legilinguistics and Polish legal theory. M. T. Lizisowa proceeds in B. Wróblewski’s footsteps and uses as a point of departure his theory of legal language construed as statutory language (cf. Wróblewski 1948). This theory is still accepted by many researchers in Poland as a legilinguistic benchmark, yet it has been also further developed by T. Gizbert-Studnicki (1986, 2004, 2009) and some others. M. T. Lizisowa’s communicational theory of the legal language focuses on statutory language as a text composed of sentences that communicate law. She argues that the normative language of law is characterized by performative, modal and axiological elements that are adjusted to the text type of legal communication. With the help of the semiotic framework of reference, Lizisowa synchronized the legal signs and the legal notions to which they relate within their context of use. While so doing, she was able to explain the sender-dominated composition and the recipient-oriented functioning of legal texts. In this changing research perspective between the sender of the legal text and its recipient she identified the structural device responsible for the emergence of directives in law and their understanding. At this point, the pragmatic coherence in text interpretation guarantees the normative, performative and coercive force of an act of communication in law. M.T. Lizisowa’s monograph is unique in the sense that it uses the totality of the descriptive framework of linguistics to characterize legal communication (Galdia 2017: 87).

Marcus Galdia (2020: 54-56) in his monograph summarizes her last book (entitled “Communicative Theory of Legislative Language”) paying a tribute to her achievements not known abroad very well due to being published in a lesser known language in the following manner:

Maria Teresa Lizisowa (1937 – 2019) authored 2016 a monograph *Komunikacyjna teoria języka prawnego* (further KTJP). M. T. Lizisowa’s KTJP is a comprehensive and thought-inspiring work on legal-linguistic fundamentals. It sketches the theoretical background of

law that is communicated with linguistic means. The work also shows the structure of legal-linguistically relevant methodological approaches that pave the way toward establishing a fully-fledged legal linguistics in the future. Methodological analyses that include, on the one side, aspects of the philosophy of law and legal theory and linguistics as well as philosophy and theory of language on the other side provide a solid framework for the discussion of contemporary legal-linguistic problems.¹ This combination of material and methodological issues in M. T. Lizisowa's book is, like her previous writings, truly a treasure among the mass of legal-linguistic research that mostly focuses on particular legal-linguistic issues in respect to the legal language and that avoids methodological debates. Thus, KTJP is unique in the sense that it combines solid knowledge of legal issues and of theoretical fundamentals of humanities and social sciences. It manifests an in-depth analysis of the subject matter toward the background of the Polish linguistic and legilinguistic research. Lizisowa's work is monolingual in terms of research perspective as it concerns the Polish language almost exclusively, if some minor Hebrew analyses are set apart. It is rooted in the Polish legilinguistic tradition that starts with Bronisław Wróblewski's *Język prawny i prawniczy* (1948).

Particularly, Chapter I of KTJP on methodological and structural legal-linguistic problems provides a valuable introduction into legal linguistics (legilinguistics). Fundamentals of legal-linguistic methods and concepts are sketched there toward the background of philosophy and theory of law. The strength of this chapter lies in the author's capacity to introduce and to combine many complex methodological concepts belonging to different areas of knowledge. Chapter II on the legal language and the way how law is communicated in it provides the description of fundamental concepts to be used later in the monograph. Legal language is defined according to the concept developed by B. Wróblewski that is adapted for this work with

¹ M. T. Lizisowa (2016: 15, 17) wrote about her method: "Perspektywa badań lingwistycznych zmierza do ustalenia komunikacyjnej teorii języka prawnego. Obejmuje wzorce i praktyki dyskursywne stanowienia oraz funkcjonowania prawa, a więc znaczenie i syntaktyczne użycie znaków języka, ich aspekt pragmatyczny, także wartościowanie treści prawnych w tekstach aktów ustawodawczych. Dotyczy opisu typu tekstu o utrwalonych cechach systemowych języka specjalistycznego...Teorię komunikacyjną języka prawnego postuluję opracować metodami lingwistyki w przestrzeni doświadczenia tak ustawodawcy, jak i odbiorcy przekazu ustawodawczego, z uwzględnieniem wiedzy filozoficznej o istocie prawa i wiedzy prawniczej o prawie jako systemie norm postępowania regulujących stosunki społeczne w dziedzinie prawa...Zakładam, że w wyniku badań zostanie przedstawiona komunikacyjna teoria języka prawnego w ujęciu systemowym. W programowaniu analiz lingwistycznych języka prawnego prezentuję niejednorodne postawy badawcze. W wyborze metod językoznawczych uwzględniam takie aspekty filozofii prawa i prawoznawstwa, które zmierzają do stwierdzenia prawidłowości ogólnych, jakimi charakteryzują się wypowiedzi formułowane w języku prawnym."

amplifications provided by contemporary researchers, such as T. Gizbert-Studnicki and some others. M. T. Lizisowa introduces also the notion of legal interpretation construed as decoding in line with the legal doctrine that she perceives as authoritative. Chapter III on legal signs defines them convincingly and describes semantic processes in their relation to epistemological processes. It then concentrates upon typology of sentences in the language of law, especially upon the normative sentence. Based on statutory language, M.T. Lizisowa develops the phenomenology of the normative sentence and concentrates later upon modality from legal and linguistic perspectives. The function of legal signs in operations of coding and decoding and a subchapter six summarize the overview of signs constituting legal (normative) sentences and their role in meaning constitution. The chapter renders aptly the classical views upon legal signs and the normative sentence, especially in the Polish perspective. Chapter IV aims at setting up a textual model of the legal act. Due to its complexity, the legal act is characterized as supersign and this supersign is then analyzed. M. T. Lizisowa uses descriptive instruments of text theory in her profound insights into the epistemology of legal texts. Chapter V is a very valuable analysis of fundamental conceptual problems of legal pragmatics. Pragmatic concepts are functionalized within the analysis of statutory provisions. This analysis characterizes the pragmatic dimension in written texts that is often underestimated, as pragmatics is by many associated with spoken word and immediate action, e.g. in court trials. In this chapter, M. T. Lizisowa continues a very important, yet neglected current in legal semiotics. Chapter VI, the final part of the enquiry, is devoted to axiological elements of the legal language. It makes clear that previous positivist attempts at developing a pure law deprived of ethic cannot work. Legal language is value-laden and values cannot be thought away from it, and finally, why should they? (Galdia (2020: 54-56).

Law in all its colours and realms became one of the main research areas of Professor Lizisowa. She expressed her love for the law in a number of articles, ranging from contextual analyzes of law also in non-legal literature, through culture, and ending with the legislation as a genre.

Her article “The Anthropological Orientation of the Word *Law* in Adam Mickiewicz’s Writings” [Antropologiczna Orientacja Słowa *Prawo* w Twórczości Adama Mickiewicza] (2013) is such an example of the literary and cultural image of law and its language. The author among others leads us through the meanders of understanding the interdisciplinary term “law”, its colloquial understanding, and finally the ultimate depiction of aspects of law in the work of the poet. The

necessary cultural background, references to the Lithuanian and Old Polish legislation give readers a deep insight into various layers of legal contexts in the literary examples selected by her, which in turn show the nature of the perception and implementation of criminal law, law of obligations, inheritance law, material and political law, jurisdiction, and finally law on persons. At the end, Professor Lizisowa ends her work with a statement:

Mickiewicz's writings, referring in their content to customary laws, codification of law and judicial practice, despite geological differences and time distance present the same world of duties and obligations in human conduct² (Lizisowa 2013: 135),

showing the universality of the philosophy of law expressed at different historical periods and by various philosophers or lawyers. The topic of law in Mickiewicz's literature and writings was also investigated by her in the article "Literary transcoding of the legal text in *Pan Tadeusz*" [Literackie przekodowanie tekstu prawnego w *Panu Tadeuszu*] (2004), in which, she emphasized the textual difficulty resulting from the message genre (poem). She "transferred" authentic global legal structures to the sphere of literary fiction in the super- and macrostructure, and in the semiotic system"³ (Lizisowa 2004: 23). The reception of individual legal institutions of that time in *Pan Tadeusz* is presented in specific conditions, communication systems, discourse and finally linguistic structures used in the poem, thus showing how interdisciplinary and rich the poetic text is.

One of the topics on which Professor Lizisowa focused her attention was modality – especially deontic one – in its various contexts and creations. Her research was based on extremely rich research material collected by her during a few decades of scholarly work. In the article entitled "Linguistic analysis of necessity and possibility in the Statutes of Casimir the Great" [Lingwistyczna analiza konieczności i możliwości w Statutach Kazimierza Wielkiego] from 2004, she focused on deontic meanings, deriving her findings from the basics of

² „Teksty Mickiewicza nawiązujące w swej treści do praw zwyczajowych, kodyfikacji prawa i praktyki sądowej mimo różnic geologicznych i odległości czasowej przedstawiają ten sam świat należności i powinności w postępowaniu człowieka” (Lizisowa 2013: 135)

³ „przeniesienia w sferę fikcji literackiej autentycznych prawnych struktur globalnych: w super- i makrostrukturze oraz w systemie semiotycznym” (Lizisowa 2004: 23).

logic influencing the normative syntax. She argued that as far as Statutes are concerned “The stylistic variance of the text consists in using different directives and modal exponents or completely zeroing them”⁴ (Lizisowa 2004: 242). She constructed her argumentation step by step from the outline of individual stages to the conclusion of research-based findings: “Obligation (obligatory nature of an event) and consent (admissibility of an event) express the relationship between the subjects of the norm and the action expressed by this norm”⁵ (Lizisowa 2004: 249). In another text, “Sign Character of the Exponents of Modality in a Legal Text” (2010) based on the Bühler’s concept of deictics and symbolism in colloquial language to legal expression and the content of legal texts, she constructed the basis for sign contexts in the world of socio-normative relations. She also dealt with linguistic signs in 2014, writing the article “Creating Images of Reality in Statutory Instruments” and deriving an analysis from the theories of Pierce and de Saussure, Ogden and Richards, while referring to the findings of Wąsik and Krąpiec. As a result, she presented her views on the style of legal language, the technique of expressing the legislator’s thoughts with an attempt to define semantic boundaries of legal and legalese expressions, often defined differently in individual legal acts. She also analyzed the issues of cause and effect in conditional sentences, defining the stages of the process of creating a speech act by the legislator and emphasizing the cause-effect relations. In turn, in the text “An Act and Person in a Statutory Instrument – the Meaning of a Syntagm ‘to Have a Right’ under the Constitution of the Republic of Poland” [(2009) she focused on the expression “to have the right” provided for in the text of the supreme law, analysing the meaning and the structure of various syntagms.

She invariably emphasized the need to carry out broad terminological research. One of the texts that should be mentioned in that context was a review article on the state of research into Polish legal terminology (1986), which was a kind of compendium of knowledge about linguistic, lexical and meaning arrangements of that time against the background of the legal culture. She emphasized time

⁴ „Stylistyczna wariantywność tekstu polega na użyciu różnych wykładników dyrektywnych i modalnych lub na całkowitym ich wyzerowaniu” (Lizisowa 2004: 242).

⁵ „Obowiązek (obligatoryjność zdarzenia) i przyzwolenie (dopuszczalność zdarzenia) są wyrazem związków zachodzących pomiędzy podmiotami normy a akcją wyrażoną przez tę normę” (Lizisowa 2004: 249).

as a factor shaping norms and terminological usage which definitely was possible due to her deep diachronic research into the Polish legal language. The data collected in this article have become a valuable material for many researchers investigating legal and circum-legal languages. The term ‘freedom’ and its metaphorical approach in two international legal acts, i.e. the Treaty on European Union (1992) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (2010), was analysed in 2012. She starts her analyses into the language of Treaties with the colloquial understanding of ‘freedom’. Next, she investigates the ontology and the personification of ‘freedom’ to the point of giving this term (and others, chosen to illustrate the issue) the legal meaning.

She perceived legal texts through the prism of techniques, style, and logic. She also expressed this in her article “Techniques of Law Communication in Administrative Decisions And Orders” [Technika komunikowania prawa w decyzjach i zarządzeniach administracyjnych] (2017), in which she presented a broad and comprehensive analysis of official decisions and administrative orders in the field of semantics and pragmatics, at the same time depicting the course of decision-making and the process of communication with participants of the communication system in a specific situation. Thus, she indicated the areas corresponding to one another in legal languages and highlighted the problematic points. She addressed this topic also in the text “Legal Language in the Legislative Text (The Case Study of the Bill on Higher Education and Science)” [Język Prawny w Tekście Ustawy (Na Przykładzie Projektu Ustawy Prawo o Szkolnictwie Wyższym i Nauce)], published *post mortem* at the end of 2019:

The text is performative because it is an act of lawmaking. It is also normative because it establishes general legal norms. Legal contents are abstract, i.e. they refer to potential, future situations because general legal norms exist only in the consciousness of the sender and recipient of the text, although they are valid in a non-linguistic reality. Legal content is also deontically modal, because at the will of the sender of the text, it constitutes the rights and obligations of the parties. These are pragmatic features of an extra-linguistic legal language that result from the cultural context of law-making. However, they are subject to the wording of the law⁶ (Lizisowa 2019: 9).

⁶ “Tekst jest performatywny, bo jest aktem stanowienia prawa. Jest też normatywny, bo ustanawia generalne normy prawne. Treści prawne są abstrakcyjne, tj. odnoszą się do

She translated the act into deep and superficial structures, decomposed the normative sentences into prime factors from the modal point of view, analyzed them in a deep context and showed the directions of reformulation and re-wording – at the same time emphasizing the contextual and stylistic ideality, coherence and depth of the legal text.

She noticed the beauty of the language of law. One of her last texts was entitled “The Functional Beauty of Legal Language” [Funkcjonalne piękno języka prawnego] (2020). It was published after her decease. Readers are guided by her through the textual meanders of contemporary and historical legal acts, emphasizing the semiotic and semantic aesthetics of messages enacted by legislators. She notices a sense of beauty in the context of normative values, the logicity of the constructed statements of legislators in a social setting and on the metalinguistic level. Finally she refers to the modes of expression of contemporary and historical legal texts, including literary connotations together with stylistic linguistic means used for this purpose. In the end, she concludes that

You can also discover beauty in simple human speech, because human speech is also the fulfillment of a basic life function. The legislator can speak beautifully, because the language system is predisposed to logical and pictorial communication of legal content in harmony with the form of expression⁷ (Lizisowa 2020: 130-131).

potencjalnych, przyszłych sytuacji bo normy prawne generalne istnieją tylko w świadomości nadawcy i odbiorcy tekstu, chociaż obowiązują w rzeczywistości pozajęzykowej. Treści prawne są też modalne deontycznie, bo z woli nadawcy tekstu konstytuują prawa i obowiązki stron. Są to pragmatyczne cechy języka prawnego o charakterze zewnątrzjęzykowym, które wynikają z kulturowego kontekstu stanowienia prawa. Jest im jednak podporządkowana szata słowna ustawy” (Lizisowa 2019: 9).

⁷ „Można odkrywać piękno również w prostej ludzkiej mowie, bo ludzka mowa to także spełnianie podstawowej funkcji życiowej. Ustawodawca może pięknie mówić, gdyż system języka ma predyspozycje do logicznego i obrazowego komunikowania treści prawnych w harmonii z formą wyrażania” (Lizisowa 2020: 130-131).



Photo 2. Professor Maria Teresa Lizisowa and Professor Aleksandra Matulewska during conference in 2016 (the photo from a private archive).

One of the subdomains of her research into legal language and legal linguistics includes legal ethics, moral values and principles that should be followed when enacting legislation and formulating legal texts. The search for the truth and ethics shaped her personality and research output composed among others of the following articles and chapters in monographs: “Moral and ethical values in legal language” [Wartości moralne i etyczne w języku prawnym] (2011), “Axiology of legal discourse” [Aksjologia dyskursu prawnego] (2011), “Information or manipulation: about stylistic accommodation in expressing truth and falsehood” [Informacja czy manipulacja: o stylistycznej akomodacji w wyrażaniu prawdy i fałszu] (2009), “Moral and legal values in the nobility of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (in the Context of Master Thaddeus and Lithuanian Statutes)” [Wartości moralne i prawne

w obyczajowości szlacheckiej Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego (w kontekście “Pana Tadeusza” i “Statutów litewskich”)] (2003).



Photo 3. Participants of the 12th Conference on Translation, Interpreting and Comparative Legilinguistics in Kołobrzeg (23.06-25.06.2017), professor Maria Teresa Lizisowa in the first line, fifth from the right (the photo of Monika Marcinkowska).

She was not afraid of difficult topics and research challenges. She was methodic and consequent in her research, always willing to investigate new aspects of legal language and linguistics.

Being a practising Catholic and a very ethical person she devoted a lot of time to charity work and supporting the needy ones especially in the last years of her life, which she spent in Kraków and Kielce. She was never afraid to clearly express her moral and ethical opinions and attitudes. She also did that in her last monograph devoted to the legal language and the tasks of legislation which were also assessed in moral terms (Lizisowa 2016). She willingly shared her time, kindness and knowledge with other people, including young scholars making their first steps in the field of legal linguistics. Participating in legal linguistic conferences she always attentively listened to presentations of other speakers, took part in discussions, sharing her experience and giving suggestions concerning methodology and possible improvements. Many young scholars who were initially

intimidated by her vast and comprehensive knowledge of the Polish legal language in both diachronic and synchronic perspectives, with the flow of time started considering Professor Maria Teresa Lizisowa a friend of theirs whom they could trust and consult with when carrying out their own research. We will remember her as a person always treating people with kindness and never being tired enough to fail to smile, a person always interested in academic debates and new research paths.

She worked till the end of her life, never complaining despite her terminal illness. She died on 12 January 2019 working on the second volume of her monograph on modern Polish legal language, which unfortunately she did not manage to finish.

We will remember you and cherish the memories of time spent together! Rest in Peace!

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