TITLE OF YOUR ARTICLE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE TEXT, E.G. EPISTEMIC MODALITY: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS[[1]](#footnote-2) (Here Style: Title)

NAME AND SURNAME, academic title

Your Institute or Chair or Faculty (affiliation data)

Your University, Country

Address of your unit or your correspondence address if you are not affiliated at any university (Here Style: Personal)

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**Abstract:** Starting form this point, the text will consist of randomly selected parts of various articles published or in the process of publishing in Comparative Legilinguistics. This is only to present the general layout of the text better.In this place an abstract in the language of the main text should be added. So, if the main text is in English, please, add abstract in English under the English title. If the title is in different language, the abstract in this language below the tile in this language shoul be added respectively. The aim of this paper is to establish the repertoire and distribution of verbal and adverbial exponents of epistemic modality in English- and Polish-language judgments passed by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) and non-translated judgments passed by the Supreme Court of Poland (SN). If you wish, you may use styles – they are presented for you in the text for a better visibility and in the STYLE dialog box (Here style: Abstracts).

**Keywords**: epistemic modality; corpus study; judgments; Court of Justice of the European Union; Polish Supreme Court.

**TITLE IN YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE**

**Abstract:** Please, place an abstract in your native language here if other than the language of the main text. Celem pracy jest ustalenie zasobu i dystrybucji czasownikowych i przysłówkowych wykładników modalności epistemicznej w angielsko- i polskojęzycznych tłumaczeniach wyroków Trybunału Sprawiedliwości UE (CJEU) i nietłumaczonych wyrokach Sądu Najwyższego RP (SN). W badaniu wykorzystano model kategoryzacji wykładników modalności epistemicznej pozwalający na ich klasyfikację ze względu na (i) intensywność (wysoką, średnią bądź niską, tj. stopień pewności, konieczności albo prawdopodobieństwa wyrażany przez poszczególne wykładniki; wymiar podstawowy), (ii) perspektywę (własną bądź przytaczaną), (iii) opinię (opartą na faktach albo przekonaniu), a także (iv) czas (przeszły, teraźniejszy, przyszły) (wymiary kontekstowe).

**Word for key words in your native language:** klucz; langue; parole.

1. Theoretical background (Here style: Headings)

As in case of abstracts, also this part of the text consists of various paragraphs from articles published in CL just to present you a proper layout of the text. Please, pay attention to the fact, that the first paragraph in the new section starts with no indentation, but the second one – with 1,25 cm indentation. If you wish, you may use styles in order to format the text better. Here style: First paragraph. It has been argued by several researchers of translation that knowledge of the special fields of translation has an impact on the quality of the translation. Kiraly (2005) argues that insufficient knowledge of specialized fields and terminology is one of the major difficulties faced by translation graduates. Northcott and Brown (2026: 000) suggest that translators should “learn to ‘think like lawyers’ in order to understand legal texts”. According to Šarčević (1997), the ideal legal translator should possess in-depth knowledge of legal terminology (meaning that they are aware of the conceptual references of terms relative to the legal culture they are used in), and, at the same time, should be familiar with the mechanism of the law (to understand legal reasoning, be able to analyze legal texts, predict how a text will be interpreted, or applied by a court, etc.).

Furthermore, although much has been written about ways to improve the subject-field competence of legal translation students, little has been said about the opposite: how to plan a course in the case of translation students who possess legal qualifications, but lack the sufficient linguistic background – that is, how to avoid the risk of the legal translation course turning into an advanced level language class, as Nord (1991) warns against. Prieto Ramos (2011: 00) also highlights this dichotomy (Here style: Normal)

“all quotations always in quotation marks. Please, if the quotation is longer than three lines, remember to place the text as a separate paragraph - font Times New Roman”.(Here style: Long quotation)

In both cases, very careful planning is needed to decide on the proportions, the weighting and the method of integrating either language classes or lessons on law into the curricula of translator training courses.

1.1 Analytic error typology used for the comparison and evaluation of translations

The idea to conduct an in-depth study of markers of epistemic modality arose after the observation made in the course of the analysis of the lists of top 100 words and top 50 content words created using the non-sampled EU and domestic corpora within the framework of the Polish project[[2]](#footnote-3) (cf. Section 3). The lists showed an unusually high frequency of occurrence[[3]](#footnote-4) of the impersonal modal verb *należy[[4]](#footnote-5)* [(one) must/should, with the pronoun *one* referring to the speaker/writer or representing people in general]:

1. This is to present how to format the examples part of the text. *Depending of the content you may also use italics* if you wish to *highlight* something but usually we use normal font. Between examples please, leave one line empty. Please, use automatic ‘enumeration’. (Here style: Example)
2. *W wyroku* ***należy*** *więc określić konkretne czynności (zachowania), które pozwany powinien przedsięwziąć w celu usunięcia skutków naruszenia.* [Therefore, the judgment **should** specify the specific actions (behavior) that the defendant should take to remove the effects of the infringement.] (SN II CSK 747/13)

Table 1. This is to present how to format the title of the table or charts and the content of the table/chart (Kiraly 1995: 1090). (Here style: Tables [for titles and for the content of the table])

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Scale rank** | **Description** |
| 1 | This is a totally unacceptable translation. |
| 2 | This is a poor translation. |

Source:

We hope that this style sheet was helpful.

Bibliography (only works cited or referred to in the text)

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1. This research was financed by…. (Here style: Footnote) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. For more information, please consult https://wn.amu.edu.pl/ (accessed January 8, 2020). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. In the non-sampled corpus of 897 CJEU judgments (issued in the period of 2011–2015) the modal verb *należy* [(one) must/should] appears 4192 times per million words (pmw). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Excluding occurrences carrying the meaning *to belong to sth/sb.* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)