



*Choice & Difference
in Translation
The Specifics of Transfer*

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Contents

Preface.....	ix
Opening Address of the Chair of the Faculty of English Studies <i>Suzana Papaefthymiou-Lytra.....</i>	11
Introduction.....	15
1. Variation and Interdisciplinarity in Translation	
Text and Risk in Translation <i>Anthony Pym.....</i>	27
Translator Behaviour: Personality Features as an Integral Part of the Translation Process <i>Séverine Hubscher.....</i>	43
"Marking" in News Translation vs. Linguistic Identity Inscription <i>Maria Sidirovoulou.....</i>	61
2. Difference in Translation and Generic Conventions	
"I find that a bit exaggerated" – Neutralization in Translation <i>Alexander Künzli.....</i>	81
Metaphors of Security and Defence in (Original and EU- Translated) Greek-Language Political Discourse <i>Ekaterini Halmoukou.....</i>	97
The Translation of Advertisement: French, Greek, English <i>Maria Antoniou.....</i>	115
Surtitling Puppet Performances : <i>Mediation</i> and Cultural Shifts <i>Linda Dewolf.....</i>	129

Subtitling "Culture" by Means of Explicitation: Different Ways of Facing Otherness <i>Elisa Perego</i>	145
Poetics of Renaming: Literary Titles and Translator Choice <i>Paulina Verjeli</i>	169
Transferring Culture in Recipe Translation <i>Sandrine Alegre</i>	191
 3. Diversity in LSP Translation	
Lexical Economy in LSP: Abbreviations and their Translation from English to Greek <i>Anastasia Parianou/Panayotis I. Kelandrias</i>	205
Translation Methods and Methodologies in ELT for Social Sciences Students <i>Ekaterini Nikolarea</i>	221
Teaching Text-Typological Translation: Tourist Maps <i>Marianne Katsoyannou, Constandina Economou, Georgios Floros</i>	239
 4. Teaching and NLP Applications	
Textual or Pragmatic Equivalence: Language as Action <i>Anastasia Papaconstantinou</i>	257
Theoretical Courses on Translation can Pave the Way for Insights into Cultural and Linguistic Differentiation <i>Ada Korda-Sarva</i>	271
Translational Issues in the Sublanguage of Written and Spoken Journalistic Texts in Modern Greek <i>Christina Alexandris</i>	287

Closing Section:

Research Methods and Consequences of Translation Practices

Translating in the Cultural and Linguistic Melting Pot of Post-Apartheid South Africa Dietloff van der Berg	311
Contributors.....	333
Name Index.....	337
Subject Index.....	339

Lexical Economy in LSP: Abbreviations and Translation from English to Greek

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Abstract

Abbreviations play a dominant role in scientific, economic and technical sublanguages (for example AIDS, OPEC, SWIFT). They are among the most popular means for creating new terms and present several problems to the translator. Since the arsenal of graphemes used when creating abbreviations is restricted, it inevitably leads to polysemy or synonymy. Problems also arise when the abbreviations are neologisms, mostly used in medical, technical and technological texts.

Translators must be aware of abbreviated terms coined in English and of the translation techniques they can rely on: adoption of the SL-abbreviation in the TL, direct loans, loan translation, similar terms, paraphrastic translation or a combination of the above-mentioned techniques. All these strategies imply the skopos and reflect the particular communication situation in which the abbreviation is embedded. They depend, on one hand, on the frequency and novelty of the abbreviation and, on the other, on the text and the scientific discipline in which the abbreviation appears.

1. Introduction

Though abbreviations have been employed throughout the ages¹, it was not until the late 20th century that the “abbreviation flood” showed a “menacing increase” (“bedrohliche[s] Anschwellen der Akü-Flut”, Wüster 1972 in: Steinhauer 2000:1). Recently, this increase has become evident in LSP (particularly in the fields of technology, natural sciences, commerce and international organizations) and to a

¹ In ancient times, abbreviations were to be found on monuments, medals and manuscripts. An example for such an abbreviation is *SPQR* which was widely used in Ancient Rome and is still known to date.

lesser extent in LGP (Language for General Purposes), e.g. *PVC* (*polyvinylchloride*), *CFC* (*chlorofluorocarbon*).

Abbreviations are often used by experts as part of the terminology they need to employ (Drozd/Seibicke 1973:164). In 1973, Drozd and Seibicke were the first to treat abbreviated terms as a device for word formation, seen from the LSP point of view. Together with loan terms, loan translations, metaphorization, metonymy, terminologization, derivation, conversion, compound words and internationalisms, abbreviations make up the arsenal of the current LSP terminology (see also Bowker and Pearson 2002: 25-27).

2. Definition and categorization of abbreviations

Abbreviations are single letter graphemes with at least one letter (*one-letter abbreviations*) or graphemic chains that stand for a larger chain of letter graphemes (Kohrt 1998: 440). Thus, abbreviations are mostly made up of first letters (as in *A* for *Ampère*², in *SAS* for *Sleep Apnea Syndrome*, in *HPLC* for *High Performance Liquid Chromatography*), of one or more syllables (as in *ANCOVA* for *Analysis of Covariance*) or a combination of both (as in *ALGOL* for *Algorithmic Oriented Language*).

An abbreviation formation technique is acronyms. Acronyms are formed from the initial or more letters of the words of a compound term and are pronounced as a word. An example for an acronym pronounced as a word is *AIDS/Aids*³ (*Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*); former examples are *laser* (*light amplifier by stimulated emission radiation*) and *radar* (*radio detecting and ranging*) which are lexicalized and thus often considered to be common words with their original version no longer cited or known.

A subcategory of acronyms are homonyms, i.e. acronyms which are morphologically identical to words already in use, with a different meaning. Examples are *RACE* (*Research and Development in Advanced Communications Technologies for Europe*), *BASIC* (*Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code*), *SHARP* (*Society for the History of Authorship, Reading, and Publishing*), *ICON* (*Innovation Curriculum Online Network*). Yet another subcategory of acronyms are homonyms that form a proper name, such as *MINOS* (*Mediterranean Intensive Oxidant*). They

² *Ampère* is a metonymy that can take on the form of an abbreviation (*A*).

³ From the moment that *AIDS* has become an everyday subject newspapers began to lexicalize it and refer to it as *Aids* and no longer as *AIDS* (Jung 2003: 106).

often make up female names such as *DAiSY* (*Daimler Automotive Information System*), *IRIS* (*Industrial Relation Information System*), *MARLIS* (*Multi Aspect Relevance Information System*) and *PANDORA* (*Prototyping A Navigation Database of Road-Network Attributes*). These homonyms frequently appear in computer technology and remind us of familiar and often nice-sounding names, as proper names, etc. Thus, abstract and theoretical notions used in science and technology tend to become personified in order to get more attention from the target group.

There seems to be no clear dividing line between abbreviations and acronyms. For example, *JPEG* (*Joint Photographic Experts Group*) is pronounced as *dʒei-peg*. *OSHA* (*Occupational Safety and Health Administration*), which can be both an acronym and an abbreviation, can be spelled as *O-S-H-A* and pronounced as a common word: *Osha*⁴. Spelling pronunciation is an important technique in LSP and may constitute the distinctive feature between LSP and common language use of abbreviations (Kohrt 1998: 441).

3. The need for lexical economy in LSP

The major reason why abbreviations are employed in texts is *lexical economy*. This means that “for the purpose of saving time and effort” (Zipf 1965: 30) frequent use of certain terms cause the users to adopt abbreviations, especially if the terms are long. A second equally important reason is economy in the sense of ‘avoidance of waste of money, time, resources or careful control and management’. There is a general trend towards economy coupled with productivity and economic efficiency in all fields of life (Fijas 1998: 390) that results in the increased use of abbreviations. A third reason for abbreviations is that these terms are considered to be free of emotions, feelings and judgment, to be neutral and objective, denotative and denominative and thus tend to be regarded as highly scientific⁵.

Abbreviations are thought to form the last stage of conciseness of terms (Hoffmann 1984: 175) and the problems they create are multiple. Linguistically speaking, lexical economy can associate the

⁴We owe this example to M. Todd Harper from Kennesaw State University (Georgia).

⁵The same goes for terms deriving from proper names and terms from Latin and Greek (see Viereck 1998: 767).

same abbreviation with different notions, a phenomenon known as polysemy. At the same time, features of classical terminology like monosemy, exactness, explicitness and economy become invalid and must be relativized (Hoffmann 1998: 194) because it is impossible for all these postulates to be served. For instance, exactness may sometimes be achieved by employing many terms, i.e. by word strings, however, in this way, the need for language economy is no longer fulfilled. Language economy demands for word strings to be substituted by an abbreviation, which rarely conforms to the dictates of monosemy, exactness and explicitness. To overcome all these problems, the LSP imperative today postulates that a *communicative monosemicity* (or *communicative unambiguousness*) must be achieved, i.e. every term in a specific communication situation must have only one intended meaning⁶ so that language can continue to create new terms and fulfill the need for lexical economy.

4. Polysemy and synonymy in abbreviations

Communicative monosemicity, polysemy and synonymy often appear in technical and scientific texts despite a current tendency in LSP terminology for lexical and semantic disambiguation.

Polysemy in abbreviations appears when there is no context and background knowledge available because the inventory of the letters is restricted and can provoke multiple use of the same abbreviation. The combination of these letters is immense while the demand is high, leading to ambiguities. For example *EST* can be the *Energy Saving Trust* in the UK (a non-profit organization addressing the damaging effects of climate change), *Edwards Systems Technology* in the United States (fire alarm and life safety systems), the German-based *Engineering Systems Technology* (distributor of Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and Visual Simulation hardware and software) and *The European Society for Translation Studies*⁷. Of course, here again the

⁶A good example of a combination of preciseness with economy are the manuals and use instructions. Preciseness is important here since the application of the EU product liability law gives the plaintiff the right to bring an action against the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer or the maker of a component part. This means spending money, time and prestige for the party involved. The technical writer is the person responsible for the preciseness of the text and at the same time for the lexical and financial economy with the highest communicative effect.

⁷ There may be cases where in certain communication situations the abbreviation must be avoided (von Hahn 1998:384) and should only be applied if the use is

communication situation will help to disambiguate the notion the abbreviation stands for.

Synonymy may also appear in abbreviations and is often seen in science. For example, synonymy in scientific fields occurs because many different groups of scientists may discover the same substance or therapy method. A good medical example might be *HTLV-III* (*Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus-III*), *LAV* (*Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus*), *ARV* (*AIDS-Associated Retrovirus*) and *HIV* (*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*) that were synonyms before the term *HIV* was finally established⁸. Especially in medicine the number of synonyms is extremely high. The reasons are multiple: medical facts are complex, knowledge is changing through time and different specialists use different terms.

Synonymy in abbreviations is probably the next step since science uses many different abbreviations for the same notion.

5. Neologisms as abbreviations

The need for new and longer terms in science, technology, politics and administration leads to creation of neologisms that can take the form of abbreviations. When created, these neologisms are first words or word elements, which later become abbreviations. Whether a neologism will first appear as an abbreviation or a word or word elements or whether it will develop from a word or word elements to an abbreviation is dependent on many factors. Some of these are the *language* in which the neologism will first appear, *time* (the moment of its appearance), *duration* (will the word/words last long enough to become an abbreviation?), *geographic area*, *social aspects of communication*, *situation and use* (when and by whom, on what occasion will the neologism be used) (see Rey 1995: 66, 77).

The duration of neologisms manifests itself in two ways:

unambiguous in a well-defined communication field (Kohrt 1998: 440).

⁸ The AIDS virus has been variously termed *Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus III* (*HTLV-III/LAV*), *Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus* (*LAV*), *AIDS-Associated Retrovirus* (*ARV*), or *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (*HIV*). The designation *human immunodeficiency virus* (*HIV*) has been accepted by a subcommittee of the International Committee for the Taxonomy of Viruses as the appropriate name for the retrovirus that has been implicated as the causative agent of AIDS (Science 1986; 232: 697).

Sometimes these neologisms are very short-lived and, in other times, they gain longevity. An example of a long-lasting neologism is the term *HIV*. Examples of short-lived neologisms are its former synonymous terms *HTLV-III* and *LAV*. *HTLV-III* (*Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus-III*) was coined by the scientific team of Dr. Robert Gallo from the National Cancer Institute and *LAV* (*Lymphadenopathy Associated Virus*) by Dr. Luc Montagnier from the Pasteur Institute respectively. It was in 1986, shortly into the AIDS epidemic, that these two terms were substituted by *HIV*.

6. Translation of abbreviations into Greek

Abbreviations pose significant problems in translation. Before translating an abbreviation, the translator must examine its spelling and semantic structure. It is very important that the translator finds the right meaning of an abbreviation because there are many polysemous terms and newly coined terms that must not be confused (Bédard 1986: 65). Most abbreviations in LSP are created in English; this is because the English language is widely-used and dominant in providing new terminology in scientific and technical language.

Observation of original or translated data in the English-Greek context, indicates a number of strategies employed in rendering abbreviations into Greek. The most important ones are listed below:

6.1. Citation words (adoption of the SL-abbreviation in the TL)

When English abbreviations are transferred into the TL, they are often taken over as citation words. The Greek examples below show the preference for maintaining the English term in its abbreviated form. They are drawn from description of courses in Greek University guides and show the preference of the Greek language to take over the English abbreviations as citation words. The course description fragments, below, present a series of notions to be dealt with in the courses, allowing for abbreviations to appear as citation words.

Example (1)

Patras University, Department of Biology

Course: Methods of Organic Bioparticles Analysis

Χρωματογραφία υγρής στήλης, προσρόφηση και κατανομή, HPLC⁹,

⁹ The abbreviated terms are all in italics by the authors.

Ιοντοανταλλαγές.

[Liquid Column Chromatography, adsorption and distribution, HPLC, ion exchanges (our translation)].

Example (2)

Technical University of Crete, Department of Sciences, Laboratory of Analytical and Environmental Chemistry

Ανάπτυξη και εφαρμογές μεθόδων ανάλυσης (XRF, TRXRF, AAS, HPLC, GC-MS, γ-ray spectrometry)

[Development and application of analysis methods (XRF, TRXRF, AAS, HPLC, GC-MS, γ-ray spectrometry)].

Example (3)

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Department of Chemistry

Course: Organic Chemical Analysis

Μέθοδοι διαχωρισμού (TLC, GC, HPLC)

[Separation methods (TLC, GC, HPLC)]

6.2. Direct loans

It is well known that “the creation of new terms in the target language takes most often the form of a direct loan from English” (Pym 2000:1). In the transfer from English to Greek, the direct loan adapts the English term to the Greek graphemic, phonetic and morphological norms. A well-known English-Greek example of a direct loan, mostly found in newspaper articles, is the following:

Example (4)

AIDS = Έιτζ/EITZ

6.3. Loan translations

A loan translation strategy translates the SL term literally. In examples (5) and (6), the same English abbreviated term, *NGOs* (*Non-Governmental Organizations*), is translated in two different ways in Greek (*MH.KY.O* and *M.K.O.* respectively). This means that Greek is not very familiar with the notion of NGOs as an abbreviation. Yet, it makes every effort to abbreviate the term. In the future, one of the two forms of abbreviation will probably be eliminated.

Example (5)

Δεύτερον, ο χώρος στον οποίο σχηματίζονται και λειτουργούν οι

λεγόμενες μη κυβερνητικές οργανώσεις (ΜΗ.ΚΥ.Ο), [...]»¹⁰.

[Secondly, the field where the so-called *Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)* are formed and function [...]].

Example (6)

Ίσως ένας από τους κυριότερους λόγους για τον οποίον την τελευταία δεκαετία οι εθνικές κυβερνήσεις και οι διεθνείς οργανισμοί σταδιακά αναγκάστηκαν να μοιρασθούν τις εξουσίες με διάφορες ομάδες πολιτών, γνωστές ως *Μη Κυβερνητικές Οργανώσεις (Μ.Κ.Ο.)* είναι η εξέλιξη των Τεχνολογιών Πληροφορικής και Τηλεπικοινωνιών (ΤΠΤ). Οι προηγμένες ΤΠΤ έχουν αυξήσει την δυνατότητα των Μ.Κ.Ο. να χρησιμοποιούν την πληροφορία [...]

[Perhaps one of the major reasons why during the last decade national governments and international organizations have gradually been forced to share powers with the different groups of citizens, known as *Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)*, is the development of Information and Telecommunication Technologies (ITT). The advanced ITT have augmented the NGOs' ability to use information [...]].

In example (7), the *STI (Structured Treatment Interruption)* term is known from the therapy of HIV in medical texts. Greek medical texts use a loan translation from English and often add the English full version of the term, with the abbreviation.

Example (7)

Προγραμματισμένη Διακοπή Αγωγής (ΠΔΑ) (Structured Treatment Interruption (STI))¹²

6.4. Similar terms

It is very often the case that scientific terms are cited in English together with their abbreviated form, but to be explained with a similar or paraphrastic term in Greek. Example (8) is a title from AGROLAB LABORATORY AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES' website (an independent laboratory aiming to provide specific services to agriculture and food industry) and is given both in Greek and in

¹⁰ <http://www.paremvassi.gr/art511.htm>

¹¹ <http://www.paremvassi.gr/art79.htm>

¹² <http://www.hiv.gr/basikes-gnoseis/glossari.html>

English. The Greek term is not an exact translation of the English source text fragment.

Example (8)

Υγρός χρωματογράφος με ανιχνευτή υπεριώδους (HPLC)
 High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)¹³
 [Liquid Chromatographer with Ultra-Violet Detector]

Example (9) is from a Crete University study guide and renders the HPLC abbreviation differently.

Example (9)

Υγρή χρωματογραφία και χρωματογραφία υψηλής απόδοσης
 (HPLC)¹⁴
 [Liquid Chromatography and High Performance Chromatography
 (HPLC)]

This example shows the same English term HPLC with a different translation than in the Greek example above.

6.5. Combination of different translation techniques

The Greek language borrows citation words from the English language, in the form of terms and/or their abbreviated form. These citation words can be accompanied by Greek citation words, be it in their long or abbreviated version. Some examples are the following:

GREEK LONG VERSION (ENGLISH ABBREVIATION)

Example (10)

Μέθοδος προσδιορισμού των βιταμινών D₂ και D₃ στο γάλα και σε βρεφικά γάλατα με *υγρή χρωματογραφία υψηλής απόδοσης* (HPLC) αντιστροφής φάσης [...]¹⁵.
 [Methods for the determination of vitamins D₂ και D₃ in milk and in infant formulae by reversed-phase *high performance liquid chromatography* (HPLC)] [...].

¹³ <http://www.agrolab.gr/>

¹⁴ http://www.spoudes.gr/tcrete/env_m/courses.htm

¹⁵ This is the title of a paper presented at a conference held in Greece. http://www.chemistry.uoc.gr/conference2002/gr/last_ap.htm.

ENGLISH ABBREVIATION (ENGLISH LONG VERSION = GREEK LONG VERSION)

Example (11)

Μια από τις σημαντικότερες μελέτες των τελευταίων χρόνων, [...] είναι η μελέτη με τα αρχικά *DCCT* (*Diabetes Control and Complications Trial* = *Μελέτη του διαβητικού ελέγχου και των επιπλοκών*) που προέρχεται από τις ΗΠΑ¹⁶.

[One of the most important trials of the last years [...] is the *DCCT* (*Diabetes Control and Complications Trial* = *Diabetes Control and Complications Trial*) carried out in the USA].

GREEK LONG VERSION (ENGLISH LONG VERSION, ENGLISH ABBREVIATION)

Example (12)

Μη Νουκλεοσιδικοί Αναστολείς της Ανάστροφης Μεταγραφάσης (non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, *NNRTI*)¹⁷

Example (12) shows another variation of loan translation of an English term. The Greek translation of the long version is given together with the English long version + the English abbreviation. Another variation is:

GREEK LONG VERSION (ENGLISH ABBREVIATION, ENGLISH LONG VERSION)

Example (13)

Μη Νουκλεοσιδικοί Αναστολείς της Ανάστροφης Μεταγραφάσης (*NNRTI*, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors)¹⁸

GREEK LONG VERSION (ENGLISH LONG VERSION, ENGLISH ABBREVIATION)

Example (14)

Υγρή χρωματογραφία υψηλής απόδοσης, (high performance liquid chromatography, *HPLC*)¹⁹

¹⁶ <http://www.mednet.gr/greek/soc/ede/diab101.htm>.

¹⁷ <http://www.iatroclub.gr/pr/farmakologia/id1.htm>

¹⁸ <http://www.iatroclub.gr/pr/farmakologia/id1.htm>

¹⁹ <http://www.mednet.gr/beta/epi/991g.html>

ENGLISH LONG VERSION (ENGLISH ABBREVIATION)

Example (15)

Καλλιέργεια λεμφοκυττάρων και ινοβλαστών για μεταφασικά και προμεταφασικά χρωμοσώματα με τις εξής τεχνικές: *G-bands by trypsin and Giemsa (GTG)*, *Nuclear organiser region (NOR)*, *C-bands by barium hydroxide and Giemsa (CBG)*, *4,6-Di-amino-2-phenylindole (DAPI)*, [...]²⁰

[Lymphocytes and fibroblasts culture for metaphase and prometaphase. chromosomes with the following techniques: *G-bands by trypsin and Giemsa (GTG)*, *Nuclear organiser region (NOR)*, *C-bands by barium hydroxide and Giemsa (CBG)*, *4,6-Di-amino-2-phenylindole (DAPI)*, [...]].

7. Conclusion

The examples above have shown what strategies are employed in transferring LSP abbreviations from English to Greek. In general, we have identified four major strategies:

- The first strategy is employed by Greek end users of abbreviations, mostly scientists or informed laymen. They read the translation of abbreviations, which follow the English abbreviation, together with the English and Greek long versions (see example (11)) and then go on using just the English abbreviation in the rest of the text (see excerpt 3). Excerpts 1-3 at the end of our paper underline the importance of English abbreviations in Greek LSP discourse.
- A second strategy in translating abbreviations is providing the full Greek version of the term followed by the Greek abbreviation, the first time the term is used. Only the Greek abbreviation is used as the text goes on (see example (6) and excerpt 4).
- A third strategy is to only use the English abbreviation, which mostly occurs in highly scientific texts, with few exceptions like AIDS or HIV (see example (1)). In example (15) the long version and the abbreviation are in English.
- A last strategy involves presenting a Greek long version followed by the English abbreviation (see example (10)).

Altogether, abbreviations used in Greek remain in English especially in highly scientific texts and are translated only if the public addressed

²⁰ <http://www.ich.gr/exams.html>

is less informed, such as in newspaper articles dealing with scientific texts.

The ever growing need for communication on a scientific and technological level, the need for lexical economy and for euphonic and motivated abbreviations seems to be the function that many abbreviations are called to serve today. The problematic areas in abbreviation translation are mostly polysemy, synonymy and neologisms.

Any one of the translation techniques we presented in our paper appear in our data, i.e. citation words, direct loans, loan translation, similar terms and different combinations thereof. We have noted that when abbreviations can occur in both languages, Greek LSP texts prefer the English version rather than the Greek one. When there is no Greek equivalent for a source English LSP abbreviation, there is a general tendency for establishing the English abbreviated terms to the disadvantage of the Greek terms.

The question arises as to how these different phenomena can be handled and what the preferred strategies imply for the development of domestic scientific discourse. Translation practice in the English-Greek context shows varying tendencies bearing consequences for target identity inscription and development. If domesticating foreign abbreviations through translation can be assumed to contribute to target identity development, this is probably going to be achieved more easily through popular science (e.g. articles in newspapers which address a general public) rather than through purely scientific texts (e.g. in periodicals which address scientists). Highly scientific target texts are less likely to allow target identity inscription and development, because scientific jargon favours the hegemony of English and disallows reflection of domestic versions of abbreviated terms. Development of domestic scientific discourse is likely to be easier in situations in which translators are more aware of and concerned with addressing a general target public, whose profile is to affect translation performance. We guess, the treatment of abbreviations in translated or originally produced texts (e.g. study guides of Greek universities) is likely to reflect the changing profile of target audiences and is, thus, worth studying.

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Appendix - Excerpts with abbreviation examples

(excerpt 3 was used in example (11) and excerpt 4 in example (6)).

Excerpt 1: <http://www.mednet.gr/elegeia/phc1044g.htm>

[...] Κατά την παρούσα ανασκόπηση γίνονται σκέψεις βασιζόμενες στη σχετική διεθνή βιβλιογραφία για το πόσο τελικά ωφέλιμο και αποτελεσματικό είναι το *αντιφυματικό εμβόλιο (BCG)* και το κατά πόσο πρέπει να συνεχιστεί η ίδια πολιτική σχετικά με το μαζικό αντιφυματικό εμβολιασμό στα σχολεία.

[...] Ένα πρώτο συμπέρασμα που προέκυψε από την ανάγνωση της βιβλιογραφίας είναι ότι η επιτυχία ή η από του *BCG* εξαρτάται κατά κύριο λόγο από τη διατροφή και τη γενικότερη κατάσταση της υγείας. [...] Επίσης παιδιά που εμβολιάστηκαν κατά τη γέννηση και θήλασαν είχαν καλύτερη απόκριση στο *BCG*.

Το *BCG* δε φαίνεται να μειώνει τα ποσοστά εξάπλωσης του *βάκιλου* στον πληθυσμό επιδρά όμως αποφασιστικά στην πρόληψη της *φυματιώδους μηνιγγίτιδας* (περίπου 80%). [...]

Excerpt 2: <http://www.hirc.gr/services/newsletter/inn5/smt.htm>

[...] 15. Νέα κριτήρια για την αξιολόγηση των φρουτοχυμών: συλλογικές μελέτες προσδιορισμού με *υγρή χρωματογραφία υψηλής απόδοσης (HPLC)*

16. Προσδιορισμός της θερμοικής αντίστασης των τοιχωμάτων (τοιχοποιία) σε ξηρή και υγρή κατάσταση και της διαδικασίας μετατροπής, ώστε να επιτευχθεί η ενδεδειγμένη τιμή σύμφωνα με τη μελέτη. [...]

33. Ανάπτυξη και έλεγχος καταλληλότητας μεθόδων *HPLC* για τον επίσημο έλεγχο αντικοκκιδωτικών και αντιβιοτικών χρησιμοποιούμενων ως πρόσθετων σε τροφές για ζώα. [...]

Excerpt 3: <http://www.mednet.gr/greek/soc/ede/diab101.htm>

[...] Μια από τις σημαντικότερες μελέτες των τελευταίων χρόνων, η οποία απέδειξε με μεγάλη σαφήνεια τη συσχέτιση του γλυκαιμικού ελέγχου με τις επιπλοκές του διαβήτη, είναι η μελέτη με τα αρχικά *DCCT (Diabetes Control and Complications Trial = Μελέτη του διαβητικού ελέγχου και των επιπλοκών)* που προέρχεται από τις ΗΠΑ.

[...] Δεδομένου ότι υπάρχει διαφορά στα αποτελέσματα της γλυκοζυλιωμένης αιμοσφαιρίνης από εργαστήριο σε εργαστήριο, για να μπορέσει κάποιος να εκτιμήσει το βαθμό κινδύνου σύμφωνα με τα αποτελέσματα της γλυκοζυλιωμένης αιμοσφαιρίνης στη *DCCT* θα πρέπει να γνωρίζει εάν τα αποτελέσματα της δικής του γλυκοζυλιωμένης αιμοσφαιρίνης γίνονται με μέθοδο ανάλογη της *DCCT* και εάν το εργαστήριο έχει υιοθετήσει τιμές τυποποίησης ανάλογες της *DCCT*, όπως είναι η τάση τα τελευταία χρόνια. [...] Η αξιολόγηση της ρύθμισης του διαβήτη σύμφωνα με τις τιμές της *DCCT* φαίνονται στον πίνακα 1. [...]

Excerpt 4: <http://www.paremvassi.gr/art79.htm>

ΜΚΟ και Διαδίκτυο : Χρήση και Επιπτώσεις

Ίσως ένας από τους κυριότερους λόγους για τον οποίον την τελευταία δεκαετία οι εθνικές κυβερνήσεις και οι διεθνείς οργανισμοί σταδιακά αναγκάστηκαν να μοιραστούν τις εξουσίες τους με διάφορες ομάδες πολιτών, γνωστές ως *Μη Κυβερνητικές Οργανώσεις (Μ.Κ.Ο.)* είναι η εξέλιξη των Τεχνολογιών Πληροφορικής και Τηλεπικοινωνιών (ΤΠΤ). Οι προηγμένες ΤΠΤ έχουν αυξήσει την δυνατότητα των *Μ.Κ.Ο.* να χρησιμοποιούν την

πληροφορία με στρατηγικό τρόπο ώστε να θέτουν νέα ζητήματα, να πείθουν, να ασκούν πίεση και να αποκτούν πλεονεκτήματα. [...]

Η εξάπλωση των ΤΠΤ έχει καταστήσει εφικτή όχι μόνο την επικοινωνία μεταξύ πολιτών και ΜΚΟ αλλά έχει επίσης διευκολύνει την δημιουργία αποτελεσματικών δικτύων ΜΚΟ. Η απήχηση των δικτύων αυτών είναι μεγάλης σημασίας καθώς επιτρέπουν στις ΜΚΟ να ενώνουν τις δυνάμεις τους ώστε να αυξάνουν την επιρροή τους. [...]

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