

Preparing a philologist for specialized communication: LSP and specialized translation

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ABSTRACT: In the market economy, philology graduates are more and more often employed in enterprises. For this reason, universities include preparation for professional communication in their philology programs. During the studies, the philologist can meet specialist varieties of the studied language through classes of practical learning of specialized languages, but also during classes of specialized translations. The study covers the education programs of the six most popular philologies (English, French, Spanish, German, Russian and Italian) at 22 Polish universities.

The aim of this article is to compare the presence of classes focused on the practical learning of specialist languages and classes in specialized translation in philological studies programs at Polish universities: the occurrence of such classes and their thematic scope.

The conclusions are an attempt to reflect on the competences that graduates gain from particular types of classes.

KEYWORDS:

- LSP
- specialized translation
- philology
- study programs
- philologists' education

1. Introduction

In the market economy, graduates of language studies are more frequently employed in enterprises. Recognising this opportunity and responding to it, universities are including preparation for professional communication, otherwise referred to as "specialised" communication, in language studies curricula. During studies, philologists may come across specialised varieties of studied languages (language for specific purposes, henceforth referred to as LSP) as part of practical LSP classes (in Polish: praktyczna nauka języka specjalistycznego/PNJS) (whereas Polish abbreviation PNJO/praktyczna nauka języka obcego stands for practical foreign language classes), although not only – in language studies curricula the adjective "specialised" also appears in the names of classes in translation.

Specialised translation (ST) is one of the competences often expected from employees hired by an enterprise because of their knowledge of a foreign language. Translation studies (or translatology) is a separate field of studies, hence classes in specialised translation should not be fully identified with classes focused on mastering the skills of using a foreign language in professional situations. At the same time, however, one can realistically assume that classes in translation of specialist texts familiarise students with the professional communication and provide language skills.

A language student prepares for a professional career in business by selecting courses from the studies' curriculum. The study includes curricula of six most popular language studies (in alphabetical order: English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish)¹ at 22 Polish universities² (see Appendices 1 and 2). These entities were chosen because this type of a higher education institution – a university – has traditionally been a place where philological education is acquired. In further publications, the study may be extended to include higher vocational schools that also offer language studies but – at least theoretically

¹ The names of the fields of study may differ depending on the university, therefore the classification is based on the language studied.

² The list of universities was compiled based on the list of public universities supervised by the minister responsible for higher education (universities and teaching colleges), (bit.ly/3nKCoRQ), including 18 universities without adjectives. Also included are three universities listed under the category of "pedagogical universities" (UJD – Jan Długosz University in Czestochowa, UP – Pedagogical University of Krakow and UPH – Siedlce University of Natural Sciences and Humanities). The study also included philologies at KUL – John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, which is not included in the aforementioned list due to its specific status as a church higher education institution operating with full public higher education entity rights.



– of a more vocational nature. For this reason, comparing the offer of both types of educational institutions could lead to interesting observations.

The analysis covered the curricula of language studies and applied linguistics – the primary place for educating philologists³. Philology is a branch of the humanities "covering the study of language and its products, including literature or culture of a given nation"⁴. The progressing diversification of educational programmes in individual centres and their modification resulted in the fact that on a national scale, language studies have become quite heterogeneous in terms of curriculum: especially "the so-called reformed faculties of modern languages are by no means uniform – neither from the point of view of the fields studied, nor from the point of view of the curricula they implement" (Grucza, 1988/2017, p. 230). In addition to the aforementioned language studies, the other path of modern language studies is applied linguistics, which has been developing since the 1960s. It is widely perceived that its characteristic element is not only the parallel education in two foreign languages⁵ but also the practical dimension of the educational offer, i.e. the applied aspect of language knowledge and skills (Prokop and Kic-Drgas, 2018), which prepares primarily to the profession of a translator.

The research is based on secondary data obtained mainly from the entities' websites. The analysis presented below is based on the curricula available online as well as the accompanying relevant syllabuses. The aim of this article is to compare the presence of practical LSP classes and classes in specialised translation in language studies curricula at Polish universities: the occurrence of such classes and their thematic scope. The study is supplemented with a summary which is an attempt to reflect on learning outcomes expected for each type of course. As this text is written from the point of view of language education, it will primarily reflect on those aspects of ST courses that could possibly improve LSP teaching and learning.

³ It is worth noting that although the profession of a philologist is included in the group of "specialists", i.e. professions requiring a high level of professional knowledge, skills and experience (Journal of Laws 2018, item 227: 74), its description remains quite inaccurate: see Gajewska, Sowa and Kic-Drgas (2020).

⁴ Encyklopedia PWN. From encyklopedia.pwn.pl/encyklopedia/filologia.html

⁵ "Philology, apart from the language itself, also addresses its cultural context whereas linguistics, in exchange for this context, offers another foreign language at a university level". Source: Lingwistyczna Szkoła Wyższa (2018). *Filologia czy lingwistyka?* From lingwistyka.edu.pl/blog/filologia-czy-lingwistyka

2. LSP and ST in language studies curricula

Data relating to the presence of language for specific purposes and specialised translation classes in language studies curricula are difficult to express in specific numerical values due to the wide variety of options. Problems with quantitative analysis are related to, inter alia, factors such as:

- multiple options with limited choice (a student may select, for example, two out of several proposed courses);
- availability of the course in a given year (a certain number of interested students is required to start classes);
- various numbers of teaching hours (from 15 to 120 hours of classes, distributed intensively or extensively throughout one or several semesters);
- combining several LSP/ST in one course (such as, for example, "language of economy and finance" or "legal and economic translations"); there are also courses generally referred to as "language for specific purposes" or "specialised translation", with very different content;
- greater or lesser narrowing of the area of specialised communication or specialised translation (see, for example, border traffic management-related language and customs-related communication in air traffic, "translation of legal texts" and "translation of business law texts");
- comparability of designated areas of specialised communication: some of the terms are the so-called umbrella terms (Frendo, 2005) (is the "business" language/translation course the same as the "economic" language/translation course?);
- overlapping of the objectives of individual LSP/ST courses: some ST courses contain LSP elements (e.g. legal translation courses with elements of legal language) and vice versa (LSP courses with aspects relating to specialised translation among the learning outcomes).

The indicated problems make it challenging (or even impossible) to prepare an in-depth quantitative analysis. Nevertheless, even a general overview of the obtained results shows interesting phenomena that may affect specialised language skills acquired by language students.

Educational offers (see Appendices 1 and 2) include curricula with only LSP courses, only ST courses, or both. It is sometimes possible to choose from different options available within one higher education institution for individual language studies, as in the presented example (see Table 1).



TABLE 1. LSP AND ST AT LANGUAGE STUDIES AND AT APPLIED LINGUISTICS, FIRST AND SECOND CYCLE DEGREE PROGRAMMES (KUL – THE JOHN PAUL II CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LUBLIN)⁶

		Philology					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
KUL	F I	JS (3,4,5,6/120)	–	JS(6/30) JFin(5,6/60) JHotTur (5,6/60) JAdm(5,6/60)	JNInf(3/30) K(3,4/60) JTur(3/30) JNTech (4/30) JB(5/30) JP(6/30)	JE(3/15) JP(3/30) K(4/30) JCEl(5/30)	(ØKS)
	F II	JS (1,2,3,4/120)	JS(1,2/60) JHT(1/30) JFin(1/30) JAdm(2/30) K(3/30)	(ØKS)	–	–	(ØKS) JS(2/30) JP(1/30) K(2/30) JEIf(3/30)
	LS I	JE(3/15) JGra(4/15) K(4/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JE(3/15) JGra(4/15) K(4/15)	(ØJ)
	LS II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)

Source: Own study.

As one might see, within one university, decisions on the curricula of different language studies are made autonomously by respective units (institutes or departments). Individual curricula – as indicated in the introduction – may differ significantly. In the case of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (Table 1), some of the proposed courses include only LSP classes (first cycle language degree programmes), others have more LSP courses than ST classes (three second cycle language degree programmes), others still offer a balanced proportion of both types of classes (applied linguistics) or consist exclusively of ST courses (two second cycle language degree programmes).

The chosen example suggests that the first cycle degree programmes focus on practical communication in a professional context (varieties of LSP) rather than translation, however, the compilation of the data for all universities included in the research show that it is not always the case (see Table 2).

⁶ Explanations for the abbreviations used in the tables can be found before the appendices at the end of the article.

TABLE 2. LSP AND ST CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AND IN APPLIED LINGUISTICS, FIRST AND SECOND CYCLE DEGREE PROGRAMMES⁷

	only LSP classes	only ST classes	LSP and ST classes
1st degree philological studies (F I)	36 (46%)	8 (10%)	34 (44%)
2nd degree philological studies (F II)	16 (22%)	26 (36%)	30 (42%)
Applied linguistics: 1st degree studies (LS I)	6 (14%)	17 (39,5%)	20 (46,5%)
Applied linguistics: 2nd degree studies (LS II)	8 (25%)	14 (44%)	10 (31%)

As part of the first cycle language degree programme, in addition to 36 fields of study focusing on developing specialised communication skills only, a comparable number of fields of study (34) offer both LSP classes and specialised translation classes. LSP and ST classes are logically correlated to a different degree, as shown by both the data from the appendices and from Table 2 – the author will elaborate on this further in the article. A relatively rare option, however, is the introduction of specialised translation classes only in a first cycle degree programme (8 cases). It is a reasonable choice, as translation education is related to the level of language proficiency: it can hardly be assumed that such classes are conducted with students taking up their foreign language studies at a beginner level, which is the case at most language studies departments except English⁸. The proportions change significantly in a second cycle degree programmes: curricula including LSP + ST (44%) and exclusively ST (36%) classes are predominant. ST classes are also often taught in applied linguistics: 39.5% and 44% in first cycle and second cycle degree programmes, respectively. At the same time, it can be concluded that most of the linguistic courses provide either a wider or more narrow range of LSP classes, either separately or with ST courses (first cycle: 14% + 46.5, second cycle: 25% + 31%).

The example of universities discussed earlier (Table 1) shows that the average data may differ from the choices made by the authors of specific options for philological education. Are there any trends in the extreme choices: the predominance of LSP or ST classes? Despite former reservations, one

⁷ The compilation adopts the perspective applied in the tables below, i.e. providing data on curricula in relation to the languages included. Hence, the data on language studies are given for the fields of study. In the case of applied linguistics, information on whether the curriculum includes LSP/ST classes is broken down into main languages that can be studied within the given field of study of linguistics (sometimes available courses in various languages differ in this respect). Percentage figures are rounded to 0.5%.

⁸ The comment regarding the level of proficiency in a foreign language was based on observations made during the data collection for this article.



might formulate a cautious hypothesis. Practice-based language studies focus on teaching LST. An example of this tendency are fields of study offered at the Faculty of Philology at the University of Opole (UO). Many of these fields of study focus on practical rather than general academic elements. In addition to classical philology, there are also fields of study focusing on preparation for linguistic activity in a specific sector, e.g., Foreign languages in public service, Foreign languages in the service sector, Foreign languages in diplomacy, Business language, English in public communication or English in tourism. Interestingly, the names of many fields of study do not include information on specific languages taught within a given offer, prompting the interpretation that the student primarily chooses the sector of activity rather than the language or languages she or he will learn.

TABLE 3. LSP CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF OPOLE (UO)

		Philology					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UO	F I	JB(2/30) (3/30) (3,4/60) K(4/30) <hr/> JM(2/30)	–	(ØKS)	JU(1,2/60) JB(5,6/60) JB(2/15) (2/15) K(3/30) <hr/> JU(1,2/60) JB(5,6/60)	JAdm(5/15)	(ØKS)
	F II	JS(1/30)	JS(1,2/60)	(ØKS)	JS(1,2/30) <hr/> JS(3/30) JS(3/30)		(ØKS)
LS I		JB(3/15) (4/30)(4/30) <hr/> JS(1,2/120) (1,2/120) (3/60)(3/60) (3/30)(3/60) <hr/> JS(1/30) JB(4/30) <hr/> JS(3/30) (5,6/60) JTur(5/30) (5/30) <hr/> JB(3,4/60) K(5/60) JTur(5/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JS(2/15) <hr/> JS(1/15) JHTur(4/30) JAdm(5/15) JDyp (5,6/60)	(ØKS)
	LS II	JB(3/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JDyp(3/30) KDyp(3/15)	JS(1,2/30) JAdm (1,2/60)	(ØKS)

Source: Own study.



TABLE 4. ST CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF OPOLE (UO)

		Philology					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UO	F I	TB(5,6/60)	–	(ØKS)	TU(3/30)	–	(ØKS)
		TM(5,6/60)			TS(4/45)		
		TS(3/30)			TS(5,6/60)		
	F II	–	–	(ØKS)	TS(3/30)	–	(ØKS)
					TB(3/30)		
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	(ØKS)
	LS II	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØKS)

Source: Own study.

This focus on 'profession' is associated with preparation for specialised communication rather than specialised translation, as can be seen by comparing the number and variety of classes in each category (see Tables 3 and 4⁹). The offer of the Faculty of Philology of the University of Opole stands out from other universities. However, the fact that the focus on LSP seems to be linked to the emphasis on the practical area of a particular language field of study is also true for some other institutions (see Appendices 1 and 2) – those with a shorter tradition, wishing to enrol students thanks to an attractive offer, not the university prestige. An example may be the fields of study preparing for FL use "in border traffic management" (UMCS – Maria Curie-Skłodowska University) or "in border traffic and airport management" (UR – University of Rzeszów).

In the context of educating future philologists, the reverse tendency seems to be significant, i.e. the predominance of translation classes. It is clearly visible in the curricula of language studies and applied linguistics of the University of Gdańsk (UG) and the Jagiellonian University (UJ) (Tables 5 and 6).

⁹ LSP and ST classes are presented here in separate tables, as they are often taught in different fields of study.

TABLE 5. LSP CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF GDAŃSK (UG) AND JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY (UJ)

		Philology					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UG	F I	JB(5/45)	JEPTech (4,5/60)	JEPTech (3,4,5/90)	JE(5,6/60) JPrze (2,3/60) JE(5,6/60)	JB(3,4/60)	(ØKS)
	F II	-	-	-	JS(3/30) JE (1,2,3,4/90)	-	(ØKS)
	LS I	-	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	-	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
	LS II	-	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	-	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
UJ	F I	JB(1-6/30)	JPrz(3-6/30)	-	-	JB(5,6/60)	JB(4/30)
	F II	-	-	K(1-4/30) JEPIInf (1,2/90)	-	JB(4/30)	JAdm (1-4/30)
	LS2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Own study.



TABLE 6. ST CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF GDAŃSK (UG) AND JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY (UJ)

		Philology					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UG	F I	–	–	TS(6/30)	TEH(5/30)	TB(4/30)	(ØKS)
					TU(4/30)	TTech(4/20)	
					TS(4,5/60)	TTur(4/20)	
					(5,6/60)	TN(5/20)	
	F II	TS (1,2,3/240)	TU(1,4/60)	TU(1,4/60)	TAdmP (1,2,3/75)	TP(3/30)	(ØKS)
					TEB(1/30)	TN(2/20)	
					TTech(5/30)		
	LS I	TU(5,6/50)	(ØJS)	(ØJS)	TU(5/6/50)	(ØJ)	(ØJS)
		TS(5,6/50)			TS(5,6/50)		
	LS II	TU(1,2/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TU(1,2/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
		TEP(3,4/45)			TEP(3,4/45)		
		TM(3,4/45)			TMed (3,4/45)		
		TS(3,4/45)			TS(3,4/30)		
UJ	F I	TTur	–	–	–	–	TB(4/30)
		(1–6/30)					TS(6/30)
	F II	TAdm(2/30)	–	–	TU(1,2/60)	TS(1,2/60)	TMed (1–4/30)
		TTur			TPAdm	TS(3,4/60)	TInf (1–4/30)
		(1–4/30)			(2/30)	TBK(1,2/60)	
		TTech				TTurE(1/30)	
		(1–4/30)				TAdmP (2/30)	
						TMed(3/30)	
						TInfTech (4/30)	
LSII	TU(1/30)	TU (2/30)	TU (2/30)	TU (2/30)	TU (2/30)	TU (2/30)	
	TN(2/30)	TE (3/30)	TE (3/30)	TE (3/30)	TE (3/30)	TE (3/30)	
	TE(3/30)	TP (4/30)	TP (4/30)	TP (4/30)	TP (4/30)	TP (4/30)	
	TP(4/30)						

Source: Own study.

The presented overview shows again the great diversity of educational institutions' offer in the field of specialised aspects of communication or translation. In the presented case, graduates of the selected language studies of the University of Gdańsk and the Jagiellonian University dealt with specialised areas of communication (almost) only in terms of translation.

3. Scope of LSP and ST proposed to philologists

Apart from the issue of viewing the so-called LSP as (sub)languages, lexicons or discourses (Gajewska and Sowa, 2014, pp. 18–25), they are usually categorised in relation to the field of use. The horizontal division according to the reference topic (Kocourek, 1982, p. 26) became ingrained in the collective imagination due to the simplicity of this classification and the ease of its application. Unfortunately, both the simplicity and the ease of use in the case of the classification of the field are only apparent. The application of the thematic criterion may be questioned due to the lack of a strict delimitation of individual fields (Eurin Balmet and Henao de Legge, 1992, p. 57), the arbitrariness of fields systematics (Lewandowski, 2002), as well as the flow of terms or genres between fields of knowledge or human activity (Lerat, 1995, p. 19). Nevertheless, the concept of a field-specific language (e.g. the language of business) or a profession-specific language (e.g. English for physiotherapists) is a construct useful in didactic practice where it is used in the titles of textbooks or the names of courses, including academic courses.

The most popular varieties of LSP are business, legal, tourism and hospitality (hotel industry) languages. However, the comprehensive offer language studies at Polish universities is much richer and includes sometimes not-obvious courses.



TABLE 7. LSP TYPES¹⁰ INCLUDED IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS CURRICULA OF SELECTED UNIVERSITIES

Specialised translation (language of)		LSP	
P	the law, legal language	P	of the law, legal
B	business	B	business
E	economics	E	of economy, of economics, economic
H	commerce	H	commercial
		Prze	company, corporate
K	correspondence	K	correspondence
		HR	HR
Mar	marketing, advertising	Mar	marketing, advertising
Fin	finance	Fin	financial
Ban	banking	Ban	for banking
Adm	administrative/official language	Adm	administrative/official
N	science	N	scientific
p-n	popular science	p-n	of popular science
Tech	technology	Tech	in technology
Inf	IT	Inf	for IT
Med	medicine	Med	for medicine
Tur	tourism	Tur	for tourism
		Hot	in hotel industry, hospitality industry
		Gas	in gastronomy industry
Cel	in customs services	Cel	in customs services
Gra	in border traffic	Gra	in border traffic
UE	in European Union institutions	UE	in European Union institutions
		Log	of logistics, in logistics
		Dyp	in diplomacy
		Pol	of politics, in politics

Source: Own study.

As it results from the analysis of Appendices 1 and 2, the frequency of occurrence of particular varieties of LSPs or STs in the offer of universities differs. In addition, not every discourse can be didactical from both perspectives – foreign language teaching and translation. The data presented above (see Tables 2–5) show that

¹⁰ Not all the terms in this list seem accurate, especially those related to translation. Unfortunately, keeping the full names of the courses (e.g. "translation of legal texts" or "translation in logistics") would increase the volume of this article and make it difficult to read.

the course in the selected LSP and the relevant ST do not have to be included in the same curriculum. For example, in the KUL curricula presented in Table 1, students of language studies who improve their knowledge of French and Italian as part of the second cycle degree programme learn numerous professional varieties of these languages, while they develop translation competences within single classes (comprehensive specialised translation) only. In applied linguistics, both practical language learning and translation classes provided for the introduction of several varieties of specialised discourses, but the discourse varied for individual classes. A systematic combination of both approaches to a given discourse is rare. In relation to all the fields of study of a given educational unit such a connection was present only in the "applied languages" programme profile in various language studies of the Pedagogical University of Kraków (see Appendices 1 and 2) considering both LSP courses and the corresponding ST course. The latter were deliberately introduced chronologically – after the classes focused on practical language learning. Therefore, it can be concluded that the vast majority of authors of educational concepts treat both types of courses as independent, not considering it necessary to introduce the language study student to the issues of both creating and translating specialised language in the field of a given discourse.

LSP teaching methodology and specialised translation education are not opposing disciplines as they operate on similar linguistic material, yet with a distinct perspective. Logically, certain types of specialised languages seem predestined to be taught in the form of either an LSP or a ST course. Without education and professional qualifications in the field of, for example, law or medicine, a philologist can act in these domains primarily as a translator. Also in relation to scientific and technical texts, a philologist appears to be more of a translator than an author. Meanwhile, in some language studies, these discourses are introduced through LSP classes which should mainly prepare for the active application of a given specialised discourse in communicative practice. There are varieties of "action-oriented" languages that are related to specific occupations, which can be used by language graduates employed, for example, in the catering or hospitality industries, shipping or purchasing departments. "Corporate language" deserves a separate discussion – the term primarily refers to the so-called transversal skills, i.e. skills common to many industries, fields and sectors (external and internal communication: inquiries, offers, complaints, negotiations, etc.). This approach emphasises linguistic activities, whereas proper discourse means primarily the language of business. This fact may explain the lack of a corresponding ST courses.



4. Skills acquired during individual classes: practical conclusions

Both the few examples discussed here and the extensive data collected in the appendices show the great variety of LSP and ST classes available to philology students. The differences occur both at a quantitative (in terms of the number of available courses and their duration) and qualitative level (in terms of the selected types of discourse). As a result, graduates may possess a variety of specialised language skills – some graduates will acquire both LSP and ST skills, while others will be prepared to create rather than translate specialised texts (or vice versa). The aforementioned graduates of language studies at the University of Gdańsk and the Jagiellonian University (see Tables 5 and 6) dealt with specialised areas of communication only in terms of translation, which would rather predispose them to work as translators: experience shows that a student employed in a company does not necessarily deal only with translation of written and oral texts. However, this is not, the reason for the concept of education to be disputed, as it remains unknown what the labour market prospects and the graduate's professional opportunities will be in the long term.

Considering this fundamental uncertainty, specialised translation classes are in some respects valuable training also for philologists who are expected to use the learned FL in their future professional activities rather than in translation. Language education in specialised languages, starting from the analysis of communicative needs related to a given professional context, aims to satisfy these needs as comprehensively as possible and to prepare students for the implementation of language tasks in a specific position, workplace or profession. On the other hand, translation studies put less emphasis on mastering specific language skills and focus on translation strategies instead.

As can be seen from the examples (and the appendices) discussed, the number of hours of both LSP and ST classes is generally small. It is obvious that a 30-hour programme defined as: "Specialised translations: legal language, language of industry and business" or "Specialised translations: language of medicine and cosmetology or language of technology and industry" do not allow for the actual mastery of the skills necessary for effortless a vista translation of all texts relevant for a given genre set or genre network (Swales, 2004). As already mentioned, an important goal of translation education is, first of all, to familiarise students with translation strategies that should enable them to cope with other texts (or other types/genres of texts) than those discussed during classes.

This focus on meta-measures, i.e., on text or discourse analysis strategies, is much less visible in teaching LSP. The analysed course syllabuses show that

their authors' ambition is to teach students certain presented content but not necessarily (if at all) to prepare them for further independent development of language skills. This is reflected, *inter alia*, in development of the ability to write out terminology independently, more often found in the learning outcomes of ST classes (to be exact: in 148 out of 301 provided ST course syllabuses and only in 3 out of 298 LSP syllabi).

Another essential element is to create the habit of comparing analogous types of text. Contrastive analysis of authentic texts¹¹ in a first language and in a foreign language is systematically used in translation classes to determine functional equivalences (in 278 out of 301 provided ST course syllabuses). Contrastive analysis occurs much less frequently (in the analysed corpus: in 87 out of 298 syllabuses) in LSP classes. Moreover, texts in a first language may be subject to other sociocultural conditions than those in a foreign language, which may be revealed when comparing both texts while looking for their genre features. In translation classes, anonymised authentic documents are usually used. They show the specialised discourse with its real characteristics, while the teaching materials used in LSP classes (especially in textbooks for various types of LSP: law, business, tourism, etc.) can be simplified or even prepared in violation of communication standards appropriate for a given professional environment (this applies, for example, to interactive dialogue standards in a company: Gajewska, 2017).

Summing up these considerations with an attempt at evaluation, it seems that the statistically emerging trends (Table 2) may reflect a common-sense approach, i.e., matching the type of classes to the profile of the graduate. If the task of the first-cycle studies is quick and effective preparation for a precisely defined profession (e.g. a border guard), classes aimed at mastering specific language skills are a good option. In order to offer a broader employment perspective for the graduate, more emphasis should be placed on developing a discourse(s) analysis strategy. This takes place during ST classes, which therefore seem to be a good choice. Thus, they can inspire the development of learning outcomes for practical LSP classes. In specialised language education, the limited number of LSP classes is associated primarily with an emphasis on the right choice of priorities identified in the needs analysis: conscious acceptance of the inability to meet some of those priorities combined with refocusing educational objectives on strategy development – teaching how to fish instead of giving a fish – could turn out to be an effective solution for many target groups.

¹¹ Some concepts are recognised separately in FL teaching and in translation studies: in this text, the language education approach was adopted.





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Index of abbreviations



INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

(ØKS)	no field of study
(ØJ)	the language is not taught as a specialised language
-	the programme does not include LSP
(3,4/60)	semester(s)/total number of hours
(1-4/30)	elective course in a specified period
JE/JP(3/30)	elective courses in a given semester
BD	no current data
JS	specialised languages without reference to a field/industry or with a name specified in the footnote
TS	specialised translations
JPE	course name specifying two or more types of LSP (here: legal and economic)
TPE	course name specifying two or more types of ST (here: legal and economic)
P	legal, of the law
B	business
E	economic, of economics, of economy
H	commercial, of commerce
Prze	company, corporate
K	correspondence
HR	human resources
Mar	marketing, advertising
Fin	financial, of finance
Ban	banking, for banking
Adm	administrative/official
N	scientific, of science
p-n	popular science
Tech	in technology, of technology
Inf	IT, for IT
Med	of medicine, for medicine
Tur	for tourism
Hot	in hotel industry / hospitality industry
Gas	in gastronomy industry
Cel	of customs, in customs services
Gra	in border traffic
Log	of logistics, in logistics
Dyp	in diplomacy
Pol	of politics, in politics
UE	in the European Union institutions
FI, FII	1st and 2nd degree philological studies

APPENDIX 1. LSP CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT THE MOST POPULAR UNIVERSITIES

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
KUL	F I	JS(3,4,5,6/120)	–	JS(6/30) JEFin(5,6/60) JHotTur(5,6/60) JAdm(5,6/60)	JNInf(3/30) ¹² K(3,4/60) JTur(3/30) JNTech(4/30) JB(5/30) JP(6/30)	JE(3/15) JP(3/30) K(4/30) JCel(5/30)	(ØKS)
	F II	JS(1,2,3,4/120)	JS(1,2/60) JHotTur(1/30) JEFin(1/30) JAdm(2/30) K(3/30)	(ØKS)	–	–	(ØKS) ¹³ JS(2/30) JP(1/30) K(2/30) JEiF(3/30)
	LS I	JE(3/15) JGra(4/15) K(4/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JE(3/15) JGra(4/15) K(4/15)	(ØJ)
	LS II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)

¹² Specialised languages: mathematical and natural sciences, and computer science.

¹³ Institute of Romance Philology at the Catholic University of Lublin does not offer Italian studies as a separate field, it offers Italian studies with specialised language as part of the Romance philology: „As part of the compulsory study programme second cycle students attend classes in the **practical learning of two languages: French and Spanish or Italian**, which are aimed at preparing for **professional communication and work in the enterprise**” (distinctions kept as in the information text from the institution’s website); kul.pl/o-instytucje,11268.html [access: 2.02.2022].



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UAM*	F I	JPol(1/30)	JS(3,4/60)	–	JE(4/30) ¹⁴	JB(5,6/60)	JS(3,4/60)
		JTur(1/30)	JS(5,6/60)		JPAdm(5/30)		JS(5,6/60)
		JNTech(2/30)			JMedTech(6/30)		
		JPE(2/30)					
		JMed(3/30)					
	F II	–	–	–	JE, JP, JAdm, JTech(3,4/120) ¹⁵	–	–
	LS I	JB(3/30) ¹⁶	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	JB(3/30) ¹⁷	– (III JO)	– (III JO)
					JB(5,6/60) ¹⁸		
					JTur(5,6/60)		
		JB(5,6/60) ¹⁹			K(1/30) ²⁰		
		JTur(5,6/60)			JEH(2/30)		
					JPAdm(3/30)		
					JTechMed(4/30)		

* Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań.

¹⁴ Major: specialised languages and translation.

¹⁵ German studies, two courses to select.

¹⁶ Applied linguistics, major: translation.

¹⁷ as above.

¹⁸ Applied linguistics, with German for beginners.

¹⁹ as above.

²⁰ German and communication in business.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UAM	LS II	LS(1/30) ²¹	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	JS(1/30) ²²	– (III JO)	– (III JO)
		JE(2/30)			JB(1/30)		
		JMar(3/30)			JE(2,3,4/90)		
		JE(1/30) ²³			JS(2,3,4/90) ²⁴		
		JS(1,2,3,4/120) ²⁵			JS(1,2,3,4/120) ²⁶		
UG	F I	JB(5/45) ²⁷	JEPTech(4,5/60)	JEPTech(3,4,5/90)	JE(5,6/60) ²⁸	JB(3,4/60)	(ØKS)
					JPrze(2,3/60)		
					JE(5,6/60) ²⁹		
	F II	–	–	–	JS(3/30)	–	(ØKS)
					JE(1,2,3,4/90)		
	LS I	–	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	–	(ØJ)	– (III JO)
	LS II	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
UJ	F I	JB(1–6/30)	JPrze(3–6/30)	–	–	JB(5,6/60)	JB(4/30)
	F II	–	–	K(1–4/30)	–	JB(4/30)	JAdm(1–4/30)
				JEPIInf(1,2/90)			

²¹ Applied linguistics, major: business translation.

²² Major: business translation.

²³ Applied linguistics, major: translation.

²⁴ Major: translation.

²⁵ Applied linguistics, specialisation: multilingualism and communication.

²⁶ as above.

²⁷ In the field of: American studies.

²⁸ Major: business and economy.

²⁹ Major in translation.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UJ	LS ₂ ³⁰	–	–	–	–	–	–
UJD*	F I	JB(3/30) JTur(3/30) JS(4/15) JMar(4/15) K(5/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JB(3/30) ³¹ JTur(3/30) JFinBan(5/30) K(5/30) JB(3/30) ³² JTur(3/30) JS(4/15) JMar(4/15) K(5/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
	F II	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
UJK**	F I	BD	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	BD	JB ³³ K	(ØKS)
	F II	BD	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	BD	JB ³⁴ K JTur ³⁵	(ØKS)

* Jan Dlugosz University in Czestochowa.

** Jan Kochanowski University.

³⁰ Former applied linguistics, major: translation and intercultural communication (to RA 2018/2019), now: theory of translation.

³¹ Major: Professional German with English/Spanish.

³² Major: translation and specialised languages.

³³ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Business language course includes following classes: practical business Russian, business language services with economic discourse analysis, business correspondence – analysis and drafting, analysis and organisation of negotiation discourse.

³⁴ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Business language course includes following classes: practical Business Russian, business language services with discourse analysis, language workshops: professional documentation.

³⁵ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Language of tourism industry course includes the following classes: colloquial language in professional communication, practical Russian of tourism industry, language services in tourism industry with discursive analysis, vocational workshops: tourist documentation, language services of a tourist guide workshop.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UJK	LS I	BD	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JB ³⁶ K	JB ³⁷	(ØJ)
	LS II	BD	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JB ³⁸ JAdm ³⁹	(ØJ)
UKSW*	FI	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JTur(3–6/30)
	FII	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–
UKW**	FI	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JS(3/30) JBE(4/30) JPAdm(4/30) JHotGas(5/30) JTech/IT(5/30)	–	(ØKS)
	F II	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JS(2–4/30)	–	(ØKS)
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JB(5/30) ⁴⁰ K(5/30)	–	(ØJ)
	LS II	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØJ)
	UŁ***	FI	–	–	–	JS(5–6/28) JB(5/28)	JB(3,4,5,6/120) JTur(3,4,5,6/120)

* Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University.

** Kazimierz Wielki University.

*** University of Lodz.

³⁶ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Translation in business course includes the following classes: introduction to Business German and analysis, preparation and translation of business documentation.

³⁷ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Translation in business course includes the classes: business services with analysis of professional texts.

³⁸ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Translation in business course includes the following classes: practical Business Russian, practice of preparing and translating business documentation.

³⁹ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Official/administrative translation course includes the following classes: practical official/administrative Russian, practice of preparing and translating official documentation with elements of administrative discourse analysis.

⁴⁰ Applied linguistics, German with English.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UL	F II	JS(2,3/60)	JS(1,2/60)	–	–	JB(1,2,3/84) JH(2/28) JH(2/28) ⁴¹ K(4/28) ⁴²	JS ⁴³ (1/30) JBH(1/30) JP(2/30)
	LS I ⁴⁴	JPrze(1/28) JS(2/43) JB(2,3,4/84) JP(5/28)	JS(2/43) JHRFin(3/28)	JS(2/43) JHRFin(3/28)	JS(2/43) JHRFin(3/28)	JS(2/43) JHRFin(3/28) JLog(4/28) JInf(5/28)	JS(2/43) JHRFin(3/28) JLog(4/28) JInf(5/28)
	LS II ⁴⁵	LS(1/43), (2/28) ⁴⁶ JAdm(1/56) JB(2,3/56)	JS(1/30) JS(2/30) JBAdm(2,3,4/168)	JS(1/30) JS(2/30) JBAdm(2,3,4/168)	JS(1/30) JS(2/30) JBAdm (2,3,4/168)	JS(1/30) JS(2/30) JBAdm(2,3,4/168)	JS(1/30) JS(2/30) JBAdm(2,3,4/168)
UMCS	F I	–	JMar(3/30) JB(3,4/60) ⁴⁷	JTur/JHMar(2/30)	JS(2,3,4,5/180) (3,4,5,6/120) ⁴⁸ JB(1,2/60)	JB(2/30) ^{49 50} JB(4,5/120) ⁵¹ JEP(4/15)	–

⁴¹ Commercial documentation in Russian.

⁴² Trade talks in Russian.

⁴³ Specialised terminologies 1: cultural institutions and public services.

⁴⁴ Linguistics for business.

⁴⁵ Linguistics for specialised communication.

⁴⁶ Specialised text linguistics, specialised texts analysis.

⁴⁷ Romance studies, major: French, translation.

⁴⁸ Industry-specific German, language vocational training.

⁴⁹ Major: Business Russian.

⁵⁰ Business language properties.

⁵¹ Business communication.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UMCS	F I		JTur(2/30)			JCel(4,5,6/90) ⁵³	
			Jp-n(3/30)			JGra(5,6/30)	
			JB(3/30)			JCel(5/30)	
			JMed(4/30)				
			JUE(3,4/60)				
		JP(5/30)					
		JB(5,6/60) ⁵²					
	F II	–	JPol(3/30)	JPol/JTech(2/30)	JS(1/30)(1,2,3,4/120) ⁵⁴	JS(3,4/45)	(ØKS)
			JE(4/30)	JE/JP(3/30)		K(3/15)	
			JP(4/30)				
	LS I	JS(5,6/60)	JS(6/30)	JS(6/30)	JS(6/30)	JS(6/30)	(ØJ)
	LS II	JS(1/30)(3/30) ⁵⁵	–	–	–	–	(ØJ)
UMK*	F I	JB(2/60)	JTech(3/15)	(ØKS)	–	–	–
		JS(5/60)	JAdm(3/15)				
			JH(4/30)				
			JTur/JHotGas(5/30)				
			JInf(6/30)				
	F II	JB(2/30)	JB(1/30)	(ØKS)	JS(3/30)	JB(3/30)	(ØKS)
			JP(2/30)				
			JDypPol(4/30)				

* Nicolaus Copernicus University.

⁵² Romance studies, major: French, Specialisation: Business French.

⁵³ Language of commercial and customs documentation, major: Russian with English in border traffic management.

⁵⁴ Specialised languages – theory; Specialised languages – workshops.

⁵⁵ Specialised terminology in oral and written communication of the first language, genology of specialised texts in a first language.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UMK	LS I	(ØJ)	JInf(6/30) JTech(6/30)	–	(ØJ)	–	–
	LS II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØJ)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
UO	F I	JB(2/30), (3/30)(3,4/60) ⁵⁶ K(4/30)	–	(ØKS)	JU(1,2/60) ⁵⁷ JB(5,6/60) JB(2/15)(2/15) ⁵⁸ K(3/30)	JAdm(5/15) ⁵⁹	(ØKS)
		JMed(2/30) ⁶⁰			JU(1,2/60) ⁶¹ JB(5,6/60)		
	F II	JS(1/30)	JS(1,2/60)	(ØKS)	JS(1,2/30) ⁶² JS(3/30) JS(3/30) ⁶³		(ØKS)

⁵⁶ Introduction to Business English, Business English communication skills, Business English text analysis; Business English.

⁵⁷ Major: Deutsch in Recht und Wirtschaft.

⁵⁸ German in microeconomics, German in macroeconomics.

⁵⁹ Slavic studies.

⁶⁰ Medical English.

⁶¹ Major: Translatorik.

⁶² Fachsprachen – Medien – Kommunikation.

⁶³ Linguistik – Translatorik – Interkulturelle – Kommunikation.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UO	LS I ⁶⁴	JB(3/15)(4/30) (4/30) ⁶⁵	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JS(2/15) ⁶⁶	(ØKS)
		JS(1,2/120)(1,2/120)(3/60) (3/60)(3/30)(3/60) ⁶⁸				JS(1/15) ⁶⁷	
		JS(1/30) ⁶⁹				JHotTur(4/30)	
		JB(4/30) ⁷⁰				JAdm(5/15)	
		JS(3/30)(5,6/60) ⁷¹				JDyp(5,6/60)	
		JTur(5/30)(5/30) ⁷²					
		JB(3,4/60) ⁷³					
		K(5/60)					
		JTur(5/60)					

⁶⁴ Business language, foreign languages in the service sector, foreign languages in the public service.

⁶⁵ Polish functional genres in business, English functional genres in business, Business English: applied linguistics.

⁶⁶ Foreign languages in service sector.

⁶⁷ Foreign languages in public service.

⁶⁸ English for Specific Purposes, Communication skills for specific purposes, Negotiation skills for specific purposes, Text analysis for specific purposes, Text analysis for specific purposes, Writing for specific purposes, Listening and reading for specific purposes: English Philology practical profile, module: Business English.

⁶⁹ English Philology practical profile, module: English in Public Communication.

⁷⁰ English Philology practical profile, module: English in Business.

⁷¹ Work with a specialist text in Polish, Work with a specialist text in English; English for tourism.

⁷² Customer service in English, organisation of tours in English; English in tourism, practical profile.

⁷³ Language of business.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UO	LS II ⁷⁴	JB(3/30) ⁷⁵	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JDyp(3/30) ⁷⁶ KDyp(3/15)	JS(1,2/30) ⁷⁷ JAdm(1,2/60)	(ØKS)
UP	F I	JB(3,4/60) ⁷⁸	JS(3,4/60)	JS ⁷⁹ (3/30)	JB(3,4/45) ⁸⁰	JS(5,6/60) ⁸¹	JTur(3/30)
		JTur(3/30) K(4/30)	JTur(3/30) JPrze(4/30)	JE(5,6/60) JP(5,6/60)	JMar/Tur(4/30) JS(5/30) JP(5/15) K(6/30)	JTur(3/30) ⁸³ JPrze(4/30) JS(5,6/60)	JB(5/30)
	F II	JS(2/20)	–	–	–	–	JS1(1/30), JS2(2/30) ⁸⁴
UPH	F I	JB(3/30)(4/30) (4/30)(4/30) ⁸⁵ K(4/15)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)

⁷⁴ as above.

⁷⁵ as above.

⁷⁶ Foreign languages in diplomacy.

⁷⁷ Language in business.

⁷⁸ English studies, major: linguistic communication – specialised languages.

⁷⁹ Editing functional texts.

⁸⁰ Business German.

⁸¹ Major: theory of translation.

⁸² Methodology of teaching German with a business module.

⁸³ Major: Russian language studies with English, Russian language studies with Spanish.

⁸⁴ Students choose from the pool of specialist language courses offered in each semester.

⁸⁵ Major: Business English with translation studies: business language – terminology, business meeting language – terminology, business conversations.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UPH	F II	JS(2/30), JB(2/15)(2/30) (2/30)(4/30) ⁸⁶	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØJ)
UR	F I	JB(3/30) ⁸⁷ K(3.4./60) JTur(3.4./60) JTur(3/30) ⁸⁹ JGra(3/30) JLog(4/30) JGra(5/50) ⁹⁰	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	K(1/30) JS(4/60)	JB(3.4./75) ⁸⁸ JP(4./15) K(3.4.5/90) JTur(3.4.5/90) ⁹¹ JTur(5.6/60) ⁹² JCel(3.4/45) ⁹³ JGra(4/30) JLog(5.6/45) JGra(5.6/45) ⁹⁴ JS(3/15) ⁹⁵	(ØKS)

⁸⁶ Major: Business English with translation studies: working with business text, Business English in the media – language reception, Business English: lexis and Business English: conversations/business negotiations.

⁸⁷ Russian language studies, major: Russian and English in business.

⁸⁸ Major: Russian and English in business.

⁸⁹ Russian language studies, major: Russian and English in border traffic and air traffic management.

⁹⁰ English in air traffic service.

⁹¹ Major: Russian and English in tourism.

⁹² Tourist piloting.

⁹³ Major: Russian and English in border traffic and air traffic service.

⁹⁴ Russian in air traffic management.

⁹⁵ Major: translation.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UR	F II	JB(3/30) ⁹⁶	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	JB(3/30) ⁹⁷ JDyp(1,2/60) ⁹⁸ JDyp(1/30) ⁹⁹	(ØKS)
	LS I	JB(3–6/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JB(3/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
	LS II	JEP(3/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
USz*	F I	JBAdm(3,4/60)	–	JTur(4/30) JTurb(3,4,5,6/120)	JE(3,4/60) K(6/30)	–	– ¹⁰⁰
	F II	JB(3,4/60) JP(3,4/60)	–	(ØKS)	JE(1,2/60)	–	–
	LS I	JNTech(4/20) ¹⁰¹ JE(5/20) JP(5/20) JPrze(6/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	– ¹⁰²	– ¹⁰³	(ØKS)

* University of Szczecin.

⁹⁶ Major: translation studies.

⁹⁷ Major: Russian and English in business.

⁹⁸ Major: Russian and English in diplomacy.

⁹⁹ Russian in consular service.

¹⁰⁰ Italian studies with elements of Christianity studies: first-cycle and second-cycle studies at the Faculty of Theology.

¹⁰¹ Global communication.

¹⁰² Linguistics for business, Polish-Russian-German translations.

¹⁰³ as above.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
US*	F I	JB(1,2,3,4,5,6/180) ¹⁰⁴	JP(4/30) ¹⁰⁶	–	K(2/30) ¹⁰⁷	JB(1/30) ¹⁰⁸	JP(6/30)
		K(2,3,4,5/120)	JTech(4/30)		JP(4/30)	K(3,4/60), K(4/30) ¹⁰⁹	JTech(6/30)
		JS(5/30)(5,6/60) ¹⁰⁵			JMed(5/30)	JH(6/30)	
		JMed/JP(6/30) ¹¹¹			JB(3,4,5/90) ¹¹⁰	JTur(5/30) ¹¹²	
			JP(3,4/60) ¹¹³			JB(4,5/60) ¹¹⁴	
			JTech(3,4/60)				
	F II	JB(1,2/60) ¹¹⁵	–	–	JE(2/30)	JB(1,2,3/90) ¹¹⁷	–
		JB(1,2/60)(1,2/60) ¹¹⁶				JMar(1/30)	
		JS(3,4/60)				K(4/30)	
	LS I	(ØKS)	JP(3,4/60) ¹¹⁸		(ØJ)	–	JP(5,6/60)
			JTech(6/30)				JTech(5,6/60)

* University of Silesia.

¹⁰⁴ Major: language in business.

¹⁰⁵ Specialist vocabulary, specialist varieties of English.

¹⁰⁶ French for beginners with translation programme and specialised language.

¹⁰⁷ Major in translation in the field of specialist languages.

¹⁰⁸ Major: language of business, language of business with cultural communication.

¹⁰⁹ Business correspondence (only for majors: language of business with cultural communication).

¹¹⁰ Major: German for beginners.

¹¹¹ Major in translation in FL.

¹¹² Language of tourism advertising, major: Russian in tourism.

¹¹³ French with translation studies programme.

¹¹⁴ Major: translation.

¹¹⁵ Major: language of business.

¹¹⁶ Documents in foreign trade, contracts in foreign trade.

¹¹⁷ Major: language of business.

¹¹⁸ Romance philology, major: applied languages: French and English with translation studies programme.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UŚ	LS II	(ØKS)	K(1/30) ¹¹⁹ JB(3,4/60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	K(1/30) JB(3,4/60)
UW*	FI	–	JS ¹²⁰ (5–6/60) JP, JPrze, JMed, JDyp, JN, JTech, JTur, JGas	–	–	–	–
	F II	JP(30)	–	JUE(1–3/30) JP(1–3/30)	JMar(1/60) ¹²¹ K(5/30)	JB(3,4/60)	JS(1,2/60)
	LS I	– ¹²²	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	– ¹²³	– ¹²⁴	– ¹²⁵
		– ¹²⁶	– ¹²⁷	– ¹²⁸	– ¹²⁹	– ¹³⁰	(ØJ)

* University of Warsaw.

¹¹⁹ Romance philology, major: applied languages: French and English with translation studies programme with language of business.

¹²⁰ Practical FL classes expect two modules „Selected aspects of specialised language”.

¹²¹ Major: business communication.

¹²² SL major: terminology and specialist translations.

¹²³ as above.

¹²⁴ as above.

¹²⁵ as above.

¹²⁶ Applied linguistics: translation and translation technologies.

¹²⁷ as above.

¹²⁸ as above.

¹²⁹ as above.

¹³⁰ as above.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UW	LS II	JS ¹³¹ _135	(ØJ) _136	(ØJ) _137	JS ¹³² _138	JS ¹³³ _139	JS ¹³⁴ (ØJ)
UwB*	FI	K(5/30) JAbmB(6/30)	JS(5/30) ¹⁴⁰ K(5/30) ¹⁴⁴ JS(5/30) ¹⁴⁵ JP(6/30) JE(6/30)	JAdmB(5/30) ¹⁴¹ K(6/30)	JAdmB(5/30) ¹⁴² K(6/30)	JB(2/30) ¹⁴³ JE(3,4/60) JB(3,4,5,6/120) K(5/30)	(ØKS)

* University of Bialystok.

¹³¹ Applied linguistics, major: terminology and specialised translation: contrastive analysis of specialised texts B (1/30) and C (2/30), terminology A and B (2,3/60) and A and C (2,3/60) include content in the field of national law, EU and international law, finance and banking, economics and scientific and technical content.

¹³² as above.

¹³³ as above.

¹³⁴ as above.

¹³⁵ Applied linguistics: translation and translation technologies.

¹³⁶ as above.

¹³⁷ as above.

¹³⁸ as above.

¹³⁹ as above.

¹⁴⁰ Major: French studies – with language learning for beginners.

¹⁴¹ As part of the Applied French field of study, with Spanish (with French for beginners).

¹⁴² English studies with German, specialisation module „German in administration and business“.

¹⁴³ Business language – theoretical basics.

¹⁴⁴ Language studies, major: Applied French with Spanish (with French for beginners).

¹⁴⁵ French in service sector.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UwB			K(5/30) ¹⁴⁶ JS(5/30) ¹⁴⁷ JP(6/30) JE(6/30) JS ¹⁴⁸ (5/30)				
	F II	JS(2/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	(ØKS)
UWM*	F I	JS(4,5,6/90)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	JB(2/30) ¹⁴⁹ JB(2,3,4/90) JS(5,6/60) ¹⁵⁰ K(5/30) JTur(2/30) ¹⁵¹ JTur(2,3,4/90) ¹⁵² JGra(5,6/60) JS(4,5/60) ¹⁵³	(ØKS)
	F II	JS(1/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JS(1,2,3,4/120)	JS(1/15)	(ØKS)

* University of Warmia and Mazury.

¹⁴⁶ Language studies, major: French (for beginners) with English – translation studies profile.

¹⁴⁷ French in service sector.

¹⁴⁸ French in fields of art.

¹⁴⁹ Language communication in business.

¹⁵⁰ Specialised language – local government and NGO.

¹⁵¹ Language communication in tourist traffic management.

¹⁵² Language communication – service and promotion in tourist traffic.

¹⁵³ Language communication – the culture of Russia.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UWM	LS I ¹⁵⁴	JS(2/30) K(2/30) JE(3/90) JTur(3/30) JLog(3/30) JFin(4/60) ¹⁵⁵ JInf(4/30) JE(5/60) ¹⁵⁶ JFinBan(5/30) JE(6/30) ¹⁵⁷	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	JS(2/30) JB(3,4,5,6/360) K(3/30) JTur(4/30) JLog(6/30) JInf(6/30)	JS(2/30) JB(3,4,5,6/360) K(3/30) JTur(4/30) JLog(6/30) JInf(6/30)	(ØJ)
	LS II ¹⁵⁸	—	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	—	—	(ØJ)
UWr*	FI	JB(3/30)(4/30)(5/30) ¹⁵⁹ JP(3/30) JFinBanE(5/30)	—	—	JS(6/30)	—	—

* University of Wrocław.

¹⁵⁴ Linguistics in business.

¹⁵⁵ English in accounting.

¹⁵⁶ English in international business relations.

¹⁵⁷ English in management.

¹⁵⁸ Linguistics in business (from 2020/2021 academic year).

¹⁵⁹ Introduction to professional communication - business, computer processing of business texts, vocabulary in business texts; major: English in professional communication.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UWr	F II	–	–	JS(3/30)	JPrz(2/30) ¹⁶⁰ JFin(3/30) JTechN(2/30) ¹⁶¹ JP(3/30) JPrze(3/30) JLog(3/30) JS(4/30) JMed(4/30) JMar(4/30)	JAdmB(3,4/60)	(ØKS)
UwZ*	F I	JB(4,5/60)	K(3/30) JB(4,5/60)	(ØKS)	JE(3,4/60) ¹⁶² K(4,5/60) JB(4,5/60) ¹⁶⁵ K(3/30)	JTur(3,4/60) ¹⁶³ JTur(4/30) ¹⁶⁴ JB(4,5/60) K(5/30) JPrze(1/30) ¹⁶⁶ K(3/30) JH(4/30)	(ØKS)

* University of Zielona Góra.

¹⁶⁰ Major: linguistics with elements of business communication.

¹⁶¹ Major: German in specialist communication.

¹⁶² Major: German in vocational communication.

¹⁶³ Major: Russian in vocational communication.

¹⁶⁴ Tourist guide in Russian.

¹⁶⁵ Major: translation studies.

¹⁶⁶ Major: translation studies.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UwZ	F II	JS(1,2/60)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	JS(1,2/60)	JS(1,2/60) ¹⁶⁷ JLog(3/30) JPE(4/30) JB(3/30) K(4/30) JTur(2/30) JHotGas(2/30)	(ØKS)
						JS(1,2/60) ¹⁶⁸ JLog(3/30) JPE(4/30)	

¹⁶⁷ Major: business and tourism.

¹⁶⁸ Major: Russian studies.



APPENDIX 2. SPECIALISED TRANSLATION CLASSES IN LANGUAGE STUDIES AT THE MOST POPULAR UNIVERSITIES

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
KUL	F I	–	–	–	–	–	(ØKS)
	F II	TB(2/30)	TS(3,4/60)	(ØKS)	TPE(2/30) TNTech(4/30)	TEP(2/30) TTur(3/30) TCel(3/15)	TS(3,4/60)
	LS I	TS(4/30) TP(5/30) TB(4/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TS(4/15) TP(5/30)	(ØJ)
	LS II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
UAM	F I	TTur(3/30) Tp-n(4/30) TB(5/30) TP(6/30)	–	–	TS(6/30) ¹⁶⁹ TU(3/30) ¹⁷⁰ TS(5,6/60)	–	–

¹⁶⁹ Major: specialised languages and translation.

¹⁷⁰ Major: translation.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UAM	F II	TP(1/30) ¹⁷¹	–	–	TS(1,2,3,4/120) ¹⁷³	–	–
		TEH(2/30)					
		TNTech(2/30)					
		TMar(2/30)					
		TAdm(2/30)					
		TP(3/30)					
		TMed(3/30)					
		TTech(3/30)					
		TBan(4/30)					
		TP(4/30) ¹⁷²					
LS I	TU(5/30) ¹⁷⁴	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	TU(5/30) ¹⁷⁵	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	
	TUN(6/30)			TUN(5/30)			
	TU(5/30) ¹⁷⁶			TU(5/30) ¹⁷⁷			
LS II	TE(2/30) ¹⁷⁸	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	TE(2/30) ¹⁷⁹	– (III JO)	– (III JO)	
	TS(1,3/60) ¹⁸⁰			TS(2,3/60) ¹⁸¹			

¹⁷¹ Translation of contracts.

¹⁷² Judicial translations.

¹⁷³ Elective courses, German studies.

¹⁷⁴ Applied linguistics, specialisation in translation.

¹⁷⁵ as above.

¹⁷⁶ Applied linguistics with German for beginners.

¹⁷⁷ as above.

¹⁷⁸ Applied linguistics, specialisation in business translation.

¹⁷⁹ Major: business translation.

¹⁸⁰ Applied linguistics, specialisation in translation.

¹⁸¹ Major: translation.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UG	F I	–	–	TS(6/30)	TEH(5/30) ¹⁸² TU(4/30) ¹⁸³ TS(4,5/60)(5,6/60) ¹⁸⁴	TB(4/30) TTech(4/20) TTur(4/20) TN(5/20)	(ØKS)
	F II	TS(1,2,3/240)	TU(1,4/60)	TU(1,4/60)	TAdmP(1,2,3/75) TEB(1/30) TTech(5/30)	TP(3/30) TN(2/20)	(ØKS)
	LS I	TU(5,6/50) TS(5,6/50)	(III JO)	– (III JO)	TU(5/6/50) TS(5,6/50)	(ØJ)	– (III JO)
	LS II	TU(1,2/60) TEP(3,4/45) TMed(3,4/45) TS(3,4/45) ¹⁸⁵	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TU(1,2/60) TEP(3,4/45) TMed(3,4/45) TS(3,4/30) ¹⁸⁶	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
UJ	F I	TTur(1–6/30)	–	–	–	–	TB ¹⁸⁷ (4/30) TS(6/30)

¹⁸² Major: business and economics.

¹⁸³ Major: translation studies.

¹⁸⁴ Specialised translation (written), specialised interpretation.

¹⁸⁵ Translation from English into Polish and from Polish into English (architecture and art).

¹⁸⁶ Translation from German into Polish and from Polish into German (architecture and art).

¹⁸⁷ Business language with elements of translation.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UJ	F II	TAdm(2/30) ¹⁸⁸	–	–	TU(1,2/60)	TS(1,2/60)	TMed(1–4/30)
		TTur(1–4/30)			TPAdm(2/30)	TS(3,4/60) ¹⁸⁹	TInf(1–4/30)
		TTech(1–4/30)				TBK(1,2/60)	
						TTurE(1/30)	
					TAdmP(2/30)		
					TMed(3/30)		
					TInfTech(4/30)		
	LSII ¹⁹⁰	TU(1/30)	TU(2/30)	TU(2/30)	TU(2/30)	TU(2/30)	TU(2/30)
		TN(2/30)	TE(3/30)	TE(3/30)	TE(3/30)	TE(3/30)	TE(3/30)
		TE(3/30)	TP(4/30)	TP(4/30)	TP(4/30)	TP(4/30)	TP(4/30)
		TP(4/30)					
UJD	F I	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
	F II	TTechE(3/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TTechE(3/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
		TE(3/15) ¹⁹¹			TE(3/15) ¹⁹²		
UJK	F I	BD	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	BD	–	(ØKS)

¹⁸⁸ Translation of official/administrative texts.

¹⁸⁹ Specialist languages in consecutive translation.

¹⁹⁰ Former applied linguistics, major: translation and intercultural communication (to AY 2018/2019), now: theory of translation.

¹⁹¹ Translation of documents for business trading.

¹⁹² as above.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UJK	F II	BD	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	BD	TS ¹⁹³ TP ¹⁹⁴ TE	(ØKS)
	LS I	TS ¹⁹⁵ TNTechP Tbank	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TS ¹⁹⁶ TTechP	TB ¹⁹⁷ TB ¹⁹⁸	(ØJ)

¹⁹³ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Translation studies course* includes classes: practical written specialised translation.

¹⁹⁴ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Business language course* includes the following classes: legal translation with text analysis, economic translation with text analysis.

¹⁹⁵ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. Module: "Specialised translation (English)" includes the following classes: analysis and translation of scientific, technical and legal texts, analysis and translation of texts in finances and banking.

¹⁹⁶ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information.

¹⁹⁷ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Business language (Russian) course* includes the following classes: analysis and translation of business correspondence, analysis and translation of business documents.

¹⁹⁸ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Official/administrative translation course* includes the following classes: translation of political and journalistic texts, analysis and translation of official texts.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UJK	LS II	TNTech ¹⁹⁹	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TB ²⁰⁰	(ØJ)
		TP				JAdm ²⁰¹	
		TB				JP	
		TS ²⁰²					
		TB ²⁰³					
UKSW	F I	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–
	F II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TPB(1–4/30) TMedTech(1–4/30)
UKW	F I	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TBE(4/60) TAdmP(5/60)	TU(6/30)	(ØKS)
		–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TS(2–4/30)	–	(ØKS)
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TS(1,2/60) ²⁰⁴	TU(6/30)	(ØJ)
	LS II	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØJ)

¹⁹⁹ Course: specialised translations.

²⁰⁰ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Translation in business* course includes the following classes: practical translation in business verbal communication, specialist translation language services with elements of economic discourse.

²⁰¹ Data available for the field of study Applied linguistics do not offer complete information. *Official/administrative translation* course includes the following classes: practical translation in official/administrative communication, legal translation.

²⁰² Course: Translation in business.

²⁰³ Simultaneous translation in business, analysis and translation of business documentation, path: translation in business.

²⁰⁴ Applied linguistics, German with Russian.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UL	F I	–	–	–	–	–	TU(3/15) TE(4/15) TAdmPUE(5/15) TInf(5/15) TMed(6/15) TTech(6/15)
	F II	TS(4/30)	TMed(1/30) TU(2/30) TB(3/30) TFin(4/15) TE(4/15)	TS(1,2/30)	TBP(2,3/56) ²⁰⁵ TN(4/28) TB(3,4/56) TS(2–4/28) ²⁰⁶	TU(3/28) TS(4/28) TP(4/28)	TS(3/30)
	LS I ²⁰⁷	TS(6/56)	TS(6/56)	TS(6/56)	TS(6/56)	TS(6/56)	TS(6/56)
	LS II ²⁰⁸	–	–	–	–	–	–

²⁰⁵ Major: translation and literary translation.

²⁰⁶ Major in linguistics.

²⁰⁷ Linguistics for business.

²⁰⁸ Linguistics in specialist communication.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UMCS	F I	–	Tp-n(2,3/60) ²⁰⁹ TP(4/30) – ²¹¹	TS(3,4,5/90)	–	TB(5,6/90) ²¹⁰	–
	F II	–	–	–	–	–	(ØKS)
	LS I	TS(5,6/60)	TS(5,6/60)	TS(5,6/60)	TS(5,6/60)	TS(5,6/60)	(ØJ)
	LS II	TU(1,2/60)(1,2/60) ²¹²	TU(1,2/60)	TU(1,2/60)	TU(1,2/60)	TU(1,2/60)	(ØJ)
			TS(1,2/60)	TS(1,2/60)	TS(1,2/60)	TS(1,2/60)	
UMK	F I	TS(5,6/60)	–	(ØKS)	–	–	TS(4,5,6/120)
	F II	TPB(1,2,3/90) TU(1,2,3/90)	TS(3/30)		TS(3,4/60)	TS(3,4/60)	(ØKS)
	LS I	(ØJ)	TS(4/30)	TS(4/30)	(ØJ)	–	TS(4,5/60)
	LS II	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
UO	F I	TB(5,6/60) ²¹³	–	(ØKS)	TU(3/30) ²¹⁴	–	(ØKS)
		TM(5,6/60) ²¹⁵			TS(4/45)		
		TS(3/30) ²¹⁶			TS(5,6/60)		

²⁰⁹ Romance studies, major: French, specialisation in translation.

²¹⁰ Major: Business Russian.

²¹¹ Romance studies, major: French, specialisation in Business French.

²¹² Translation of first language and second language functional texts, specialised terminology in practical translation/interpreting functional texts of the second language.

²¹³ Business English.

²¹⁴ Major: Deutsch in Recht und Wirtschaft.

²¹⁵ Medical English.

²¹⁶ Translation Studies.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UO	F II	–	–	(ØKS)	TS(3/30) ²¹⁷ TB(3/30) ²¹⁸	–	(ØKS)
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	(ØKS)
	LS II	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØKS)
UP	F I	TU(3/30) ²¹⁹ TS(3/30)	TS(5/30)	TU(3,4/60) TS(4/30) TE(5,6/60) TP(5,6/60)	TU(6/30) ²²⁰ TB(4,5/45) TU(6/30) ²²² TB(4,5/30)	TEH(4/30) ²²¹ TBanFin(5/30) TS(5,6/60) TP(6/30) TS(5,6/60) ²²³	TTur(4/30) TB(6/30)
	F II	–	–	TU(1,3/60)	TAdm(2/15) ²²⁴ TS(2,3,4/60) TS(2,3/45) ²²⁵	TMar(2/30) TInf(3/30) TU(4/30)	–
UPH	F I	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
	F II	TEB(3/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)
	LS I	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØJ)

²¹⁷ Fachsprachen – Medien – Kommunikation.

²¹⁸ Linguistik – Translorik – Interkulturelle – Kommunikation.

²¹⁹ English studies, major: theory of translation.

²²⁰ Business German.

²²¹ Major: theory of translation.

²²² Methodology of teaching German with a business module.

²²³ Major: Russian studies with English, Russian studies with Spanish.

²²⁴ Major: translation/interpreting in business.

²²⁵ Major: teaching, with translation studies module.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UR	F I	TU(3,4/60) ²²⁶ TS(5/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	–	TE(3,4,5/90) ²²⁷ TP(5,6/60)	(ØKS)
	F II	JB(3/30) ²²⁸	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TE(1–2/55) TPp-n(2–3/55)	TE(1/30) ²²⁹ TS(1,2,3/90) ²³⁰	(ØKS)
	LS I	TN(3–6/30) TE(3–6/30) TTech(3–6/30) TP(3–6/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
	LS II	TB/TMed/TBan (1–4/30x4)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TB(1–4, 60) TTech(1–4, 60)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)
USz	F I	–	–	–	TS(5,6/60)	–	–
	F II	–	TS(3/30)	(ØKS)	TS(3,4/60)	TE(1/30) TTech(1/30) TK(2/30) TP(3/30) TP(3/30) ²³¹	–

²²⁶ Major: translation studies.

²²⁷ Major: translation studies.

²²⁸ Major: translation studies.

²²⁹ Major: Russian and English in business.

²³⁰ Major: translation studies.

²³¹ Translation of notarial deeds.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
USz	LSI	– ²³²	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TU(3/15) ²³³ TE(3/30) TK(4/30) TMar(5/30) TE(5/30) ²³⁴ TE(6/30) ²³⁵ TP(3/30), (3/30), (4/30), (5/30), (5/30), (6/30) ²³⁶	TU(3/15) ²³⁷ TE(3/30) TK(4/30) TMar(5/30) TE(5/30) ²³⁸ TE(6/30) ²³⁹ TP(3/30), (3/30), (4/30), (5/30), (5/30), (6/30) ²⁴⁰	(ØKS)

²³² Global communication.

²³³ Linguistics for business, Polish-Russian-English translation.

²³⁴ Interpreting: economic Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian.

²³⁵ Economic translation Russian-German, German-Russian.

²³⁶ Translation of legal texts, administrative law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, labour law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, civil law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; interpreting, legal language, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, criminal law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; interpreting, legal language, Russian-German, German-Russian.

²³⁷ Linguistics for business, Polish-Russian-English translation.

²³⁸ Interpreting: economic Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian.

²³⁹ Economic translation Russian-German, German-Russian.

²⁴⁰ Translation of legal texts, administrative law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, labour law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, civil law Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; interpreting, legal language, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; translation of legal texts, criminal law, Russian-Polish, Polish-Russian; interpreting, legal language, Russian-German, German-Russian.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UŚ	F I	TU(4/30) ²⁴¹	TS(4/30) ²⁴²	TU(3,4/60) TS(6/30)	TS(3,4/60) ²⁴³	TS(4,5,6/90) ²⁴⁴ TTur(4/30, 5/30, 6/30) ^{245 246} TS(4,5,6/90) ²⁴⁸	–
			– ²⁴⁷				
	F II	TS(3,4/60) ²⁴⁹	TN(3/30)	TS(1/30)	TU(1/30)	TS(1,2,3,4/120) ²⁵⁰	TS(2/30)
		TS(1,2/60) ²⁵¹	TB(4/30)	TN(2/30)	TPE(2,3/60)		TUE(2/30)
TS(3/30) ²⁵²		TUE(4/30)	TB(2/30) TUE(2/30)		TS(1,2,3/90) ²⁵³ TP(3,4/60)	TN(3/30)	
LS I	(ØKS)	TU(5,6/60) ²⁵⁴	TU(5,6/60)	(ØI)	TS(4,5,6/90) ²⁵⁵	TU(5,6/60)	

²⁴¹ Major: culture-media-translation.

²⁴² French for beginners with translation programme and specialised language.

²⁴³ Major in translation in the field of specialised languages.

²⁴⁴ Major: business language, business language with cultural communication.

²⁴⁵ Major: Russian in tourism.

²⁴⁶ Translation of tourism publications, specialised translation – hotel industry and tourism, translation of tourist offers.

²⁴⁷ French with translation programme.

²⁴⁸ Major: translation.

²⁴⁹ Major: language of business.

²⁵⁰ as above.

²⁵¹ Major in translation in FL.

²⁵² Major: culture-media-translation.

²⁵³ Major: translation.

²⁵⁴ Romance philology, major: applied languages: French and English with translation studies programme.

²⁵⁵ Applied languages: Russian with English.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UŠ	LS II	(ØKS)	TS(2/30) ²⁵⁶ TN(3/30) TTech(4/30) TB(4/30) TUE(4/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TS(2/30)
UW	FI	–	–	TS(5,6/60)	–	–	TS (5,6/60)
	FII	TP(30)/TB(30)/TTur(30)	TS(3/30) ²⁵⁷ : TS, TE, TH, TN, Ttur	TMarP(1–3/30) TPB(1–3/30)	TK(3/30) ²⁵⁸ TU(2/30) ²⁵⁹	TU(2/30)	TP(1,2/60)
	LSI	TS ²⁶⁰ _264	(ØJ) _265	(ØJ) _266	TS ²⁶¹ _267	TS ²⁶² _268	TS ²⁶³ (ØJ)

²⁵⁶ Romance philology, major: applied languages: French and English with translation studies programme with language of business.

²⁵⁷ Modules to choose.

²⁵⁸ Major: communication in business.

²⁵⁹ Major: linguistics with elements of translation.

²⁶⁰ Applied linguistics: terminology and specialised translation: introduction to specialised translation A/B (2/30) and A/C (3/30), specialised translation B/A (3/30), specialised translation written B/A (5,6/60) and C/A (5,6/90) include content in the field of national law, EU and international law, finance and banking, economics and scientific and technical content.

²⁶¹ as above.

²⁶² as above.

²⁶³ as above.

²⁶⁴ Applied linguistics: translation and translation technologies.

²⁶⁵ as above.

²⁶⁶ as above.

²⁶⁷ as above.

²⁶⁸ as above.

		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UW	LS II	TS ²⁶⁹	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TS ²⁷⁰	TS ²⁷¹	TS ²⁷²
UwB	F I	TBAdm(6/30)	– ²⁷³	– ²⁷⁴	(ØKS)	–	(ØKS)
			– ²⁷⁵				
			TU(5/30) ²⁷⁶				
	F II	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TS(2/30) TS(3/30) ²⁷⁷	(ØKS)
UWM	F I	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TTur(4/30) TB(6/30)	–	(ØKS)
	F II	–	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TU(1/30) TAdm(1/30) TN(2/30)	TS ²⁷⁸ (1/30)(2/30) ²⁷⁹ TNTech(1/30)(2/30) TP(1/30)(2/30) TGra (3/30)(4/30) TMed(3/30)(4/30)	(ØKS)

²⁶⁹ Applied linguistics, major: terminology and specialised translation, specialised translation (S1-2/30), specialised translation/interpretation B (1,2,3,4/210), specialised translation/interpretation C (2,3,4/150), specialised translation languages B and C (4/30) include content in the field of national law, EU and international law, finance and banking, economics and scientific and technical content.

²⁷⁰ as above.

²⁷¹ as above.

²⁷² as above.

²⁷³ Language studies, major: French studies - with language learning for beginners.

²⁷⁴ As part of the Applied French field of study, with Spanish (with French for beginners).

²⁷⁵ Language studies, major: Applied French, with Spanish (with French for beginners).

²⁷⁶ Language studies, major: French (for beginners) with English – translation studies profile.

²⁷⁷ Translation workshops (translation of literary text and moderately specialist texts).

²⁷⁸ Written translation (domestic security).

²⁷⁹ All translation classes include translation and interpreting.



		Philology (Language studies)					
		Eng.	Fr.	Span.	Ger.	Rus.	It.
UWM	LS I ²⁸⁰	–	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	–	–	(ØJ)
	LS II ²⁸¹	TU(2/30) TE(3/30) TP(4/30)	(ØJ)	(ØJ)	TE(3/30) TP(4/30)	TE(3/30) TP(4/30)	(ØJ)
UWr	F I	TNTech(4/30) ²⁸² TB(5/30) TB(4/30)	–	–	–	–	–
	F II	TS(2/30)	TS(2/30)	TTechN(1/30) TPH(2/30)	TU(2/30) ²⁸³ TS(3/30) TP(3/30)	–	(ØKS)
UwZ	F I	–	–	(ØKS)	TU(5/30) ²⁸⁴	TU(3/30) ²⁸⁵ TMar(4/30)	(ØKS)
	F II	TS(4/30)	(ØKS)	(ØKS)	TS(4/30)	TU(2/30) ²⁸⁶ TS(3/30)	(ØKS)

²⁸⁰ Linguistics in business.

²⁸¹ Linguistics in business (from 2020/2021 academic year).

²⁸² Major: translation studies.

²⁸³ Major: translation studies.

²⁸⁴ Major: German in vocational communication.

²⁸⁵ Specialisation in translation studies.

²⁸⁶ Major: Russian studies.

