TRANSLATION LANDSCAPES X

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Dr Łukasz Barciński (Rzeszów)

Artificial Intelligence and Literary Corpus Analysis: Human and Non-Human [H]al(-)lucinations in the Polish Translation of 'Infinite Jest' by David Foster Wallace

David Foster Wallace's *Infinite Jest* (1996) and its Polish translation *Niewyczerpany Żart* (trans. Jolanta Kozak, 2023) present a formidable challenge for corpus-linguistic analysis: a text whose specialized, hyperlexic vocabulary – spanning pharmacology, psychopathology, sport science, and media theory – functions not merely as referential language but as a symptom of its characters' psychological and ontological conditions. This paper investigates the specialised lexical fields of *Niewyczerpany Żart* through a dual-methodology framework combining Sketch Engine corpus analysis with AI-assisted (Claude Sonnet) semantic field mapping. In doing so, it foregrounds an irony structurally embedded in the research design itself: both the novel's protagonist, Hal Incandenza – whose hyperlexic fluency masks affective and perceptual dissolution – and the AI tools deployed to analyse his language are capable of producing sophisticated, formally coherent output that may be, at a deeper level, semantically hollow or referentially unstable. The presentation thus proposes the concept of [H]al(-)lucination as a double critical figure: on the one hand, Hal's linguistic performances as a form of pseudo-competence, a semblant masking the void of genuine communication; on the other, the risk of AI-generated textual analysis that mimics interpretive depth without grounding. The talk examines how specialised vocabulary is rendered – and at times transformed – in Kozak's Polish translation, and reflects critically on what it means to have non-human tools participate in the reading of a novel so deeply concerned with the limits of human expression.

Dr Ewelina Berek (Katowice)

Contemporary Poland in Georges Perec's A Void

Rewriting a text within a new context involves a functional and polysystemic approach; it is not merely a faithful reproduction. The text becomes less transparent, and the translator often emphasizes the link to the contemporary target culture and language. This paper will focus on all references to current events or idioms functioning in the Polish language and closely related to Polish reality from recent years, present in the translation of Georges Perec's novel *La Disparition*. This lipogrammatic novel was translated under the title *Zniknięcia* in 2022 by René Koelblen and Stanisław Waszak. The strategy adopted by the translators seems to align with the author's vision, who peppered his text with references to the France of his time. The study will be based on a corpus of translations in Polish and aims to show the choices made by the translators.

Dr Małgorzata Brożyna-Reczko (Kraków)

AI Agents in Translation Practice: A Workflow-Based Case Study with EU Press Releases

This study investigates how AI agents can be used in translation practice nowadays, seeing them not as tools, but as organizers of the translation process in the digital environment. It uses a small set of English-language EU press releases to test an AI-based workflow that includes analyzing the original text, generating a first draft translation into Polish, finding uncertain parts, extracting important terms, and revising the translation. The workflow is built using n8n, a tool that helps automate tasks. By using AI agents in this way, translators can work more efficiently, and the study shows how this can be done in practice.
The research applies a workflow-based case-study design in which the agentic system is treated as the empirical object of analysis. Outputs from the staged workflow are compared with those of a baseline one-step LLM translation in order to examine how agentic process reshapes translation processes. The analysis focuses on execution traces and intermediate outputs, with particular attention to the externalization of decision-making, the emergence of uncertainty as an explicit layer, and the structuring of domain-specific terminology. The goal is to see if this approach can improve the translation process by making it more efficient and accurate.
The paper argues that agentic workflows contribute to the formation of translation landscapes understood as dynamic configurations of interacting actors, resources, and decision points. The study thus positions AI agents as constitutive elements of evolving translation practices rather than as auxiliary technologies.

Dr hab. Ewa Data-Bukowska, prof. UJ (Kraków)

On the Benefits of Explicitation – Based on Two Polish Translations of Tarjei Vesaas' Novel 'Ptaki' ('Fuglane')

Explicitation, defined as the translator's incorporation of 'latent' details from the source text into the target text, has been regarded by certain researchers as a phantom concept. However, does this assertion accurately reflect reality? The focal point of my presentation will be the aforementioned issue. I will demonstrate that explicitation functions not only as a translation phenomenon, but can also serve to improve the quality of the text, which is shaped by the target

culture under the influence of the original. The following discussion will provide an explanation of the phenomenon of explicitation by means of an analysis of two translations into Polish of the Norwegian novel *Ptaki* (*Fuglane*) by Terje Vesaas. The analysis will encompass an older translation by Beata Hłasko (1974) and the latest one by Maria Gołębiewska-Bijak (2024).

Dr hab. Agnieszka Gicala, prof. UKEN (Kraków)

The New in the Old: An AI-Aided Human Translation Series as an Experiment in Reconstructing a Poetic Worldview

The paper aims to test the applicability of AI-aided translation solutions in the human rendering of an old piece of children's literature from Polish to English, strategically approached as worldview reconstruction. The literary work in question is the volume entitled W Wojtusiowej izbie (In Voytus' *Little House*), written by Janina Porazińska, a leading Polish author of literature for children in the 20th century. Apart from motifs supporting Polish folklore and nature, her poems there are characterised by wordplays, including onomatopeias, one of which imitates the fiddle, playing the Polish folk dance oberek. This paper's research material includes the only published translation, which appeared in New York in 1944, as well as versions prepared by my BA students in the translation specialisation, using AI-aided translation as their rough drafts. The methodological assumptions behind both that experiment in translation and the present study draw on the concept of linguistic worldview (the core of Polish ethnolinguistics) as the main guideline in the translation process itself and in the translation commentary, which the students prepared as well.

Dr Marek Gładysz (Kraków)

Words Without Syntax, Translation Without Soul? Interjections vs. NMT Algorithms

Interjections have long been described in linguistic literature as the 'stepchildren' of grammar – syntactically isolated units that exist on the periphery of formal sentence structure. However, in human communication, these 'words without syntax' carry a profound 'soul', functioning as vital carriers of emotional, cognitive, and pragmatic information. This paper investigates how this functional richness survives the process of automated transfer in the era of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and Large Language Models (LLMs).

Dr Jan Gościński (Kraków)

Source Text Pathology: Semantic Defects and Their Implications for Sworn Translation Practice

Translation studies has traditionally focused on errors introduced by the translator. The aim of my presentation is to argue that this approach is not sufficient: source texts sometimes contain defects that can significantly complicate the translation process. Drawing on authentic examples gathered over years of professional sworn translation practice between Polish and English, I will propose a typology of semantic source text defects, such as factual incoherence, unresolvable ambiguity, and unintelligibility. In non-literary texts semantic precision is often not merely stylistically desirable but critically necessary. I will demonstrate that such defects

pose a fundamental dilemma for the sworn translator: a faithful rendering preserves the defect and may render the target text unusable, while any interpretive intervention exceeds the translator's mandate. I will conclude by proposing a decision-making framework for sworn translators encountering source text pathology and call for greater attention to source text quality in both translator training and professional standards.

Mgr Maria Gwiazdowicz (Poznań)

From 'Dog' to 'Child': Translating Pet-Parenthood Terminology between English and Polish and Its Semiotic Implications

Particular attention is paid to the subliminal messages encoded in these linguistic choices. The use of kinship metaphors positions dogs within human familial structures, encouraging emotional identification and reshaping social perceptions of animal ownership. While such discourse may promote empathy and improved welfare standards, it may also contribute to unrealistic expectations regarding canine behavior and needs. The paper argues that the translation and circulation of pet-parenthood terminology can reinforce anthropocentric interpretations of animal well-being, often obscuring species-specific biological and behavioral requirements.

The final section discusses the potential consequences of excessive anthropomorphism for animal health and welfare. Treating dogs as surrogate children may lead to practices such as inappropriate feeding, insufficient species-specific exercise, overprotection, and behavioral mismanagement, all of which can negatively affect physical and psychological well-being. By linking linguistic representation with real-world animal care practices, the study demonstrates how translation participates in broader cultural processes that shape human–animal relationships.

The paper contributes to ongoing discussions on the role of translation in transmitting cultural ideologies and offers a critical perspective on the intersection of language, identity, and animal welfare in contemporary societies.

Dr hab. Ewa Horyń, prof. UKEN (Kraków)

Foreign Influences in the History of Salt Mining

This paper examines foreign influences on the historical lexicon of salt mining (16^{th}–18^{th} centuries). As the research shows, a significant portion of the analysed mining lexicon consists of words borrowed from various languages. Among them, foreign words borrowed from German predominate and belong to various thematic groups. The preserved sources also document words of Latin origin as well as borrowings from French and Ukrainian.

Based on an analysis of source materials (both published and manuscript) as well as dictionary data, it will be possible to trace the functioning of foreign vocabulary adapted to the naming and communication needs of the language users of that time.

Dr Łukasz Karpiński (Warszawa)

The Specific Requirements and Skills of a Translation Quality Editor in Working with Large Language Models

The development of AI is redefining the skills required of translators and terminologists, leading to the emergence of a new professional role: the Translational Information Quality Editor (TIQE). This specialist combines linguistic and translation skills with IT knowledge and acts as the initiator of the analysis, the primary interpreter and the final proofreader, whilst the AI model acts as a supporting tool, requiring ever-greater supervision and interpretation, as it generally always generates a response to a query, regardless of whether it knows (or has found) the answer or not.
Prompt engineering is becoming a key tool for reducing errors and optimising model performance. Consciously constructing queries using knowledge markers and counteracting hallucinations allows for more reliable answers that are better suited to translation, terminological and research needs.
The main problem with translation is the tendency of language models to create non-existent conceptual structures; on the other hand, skilful prompt management allows for a relatively efficient and rapid linguistic analysis of the translated text that was previously unattainable.
Ultimately, the future of translation studies and terminography is shaping up to be a hybrid anthropotechnical system, and the development of linguistic education must keep pace with this transformation, preparing specialists to work at the intersection of linguistics, translation studies, data management (big data engineering) and information technology.

Mgr Jolanta Kozanecka (Szczecin)

A Contrastive Study of the Terminology for Farm Animals in Polish and English

The aim of the paper is to present and compare differences in the terminology used for farm animals in specialist agricultural discourse in Polish and English. The analysis will focus on selected terms relating to species, sex, age and the purpose for which animals are used, with particular attention paid to terminological and semantic differences. This issue constitutes a significant research challenge in the process of translating this terminology from Polish into English and vice versa, both in specialist and popular science texts, as well as in interpreting. The paper will also highlight selected issues relating to the translation of animal names in literary texts.

Dr Katarzyna Kruk-Junger (Katowice)

AI vs. Human Translations of Controversial Political Discourse

The paper offers a comparative analysis of selected speeches by Donald Trump translated into Polish, contrasted with their equivalents generated by artificial intelligence. The study aims to identify shifts introduced by human translators and to explore their underlying motivations by comparing them with AI-generated translations, which tend to remain more literal in the absence of additional prompting. The analysis is grounded in the concept of ‘trumpslation’, understood as a set of challenges specific to translating rhetorically and ideologically charged political discourse. It addresses questions related to how translators handle controversial

content, the extent to which they modify target texts, and whether such modifications can be linked to specific human translation competencies absent in AI systems. Particular attention is paid to shifts in meaning, tone, register, and ideological framing. The study adopts a qualitative, corpus-informed approach, comparing source texts, human translations, and AI-generated outputs. This allows for a closer examination of the contrast between the largely reproductive nature of machine translation and the mediating role of the human translator as an active participant in communication. The findings contribute to ongoing discussions on translator visibility, ethics, and human–AI interaction, highlighting areas in which professional judgement in translation remains difficult to replicate through automated systems.

Dr hab. Artur Dariusz Kubacki, prof. UKEN (Kraków)
Dr hab. Aleksandra Matulewska, prof. UAM (Poznań)
Dr hab. Kyong-Geun Oh, prof. UAM (Poznań)

Emotive Phraseological Units with an Animal Component in Polish, German, English, and Korean: A Contrastive Study

This article presents a contrastive analysis of selected emotive phraseological units containing an animal component in Polish, German, English, and Korean. The data comprise 50 Polish phraseological units and their equivalents in the three comparison languages, yielding 150 interlingual relations. These relations are classified according to Helmut Kühnert's typology as total equivalence, partial equivalence of type A, partial equivalence of type B, or zero equivalence. Independently of the equivalence type, the study determines whether an equivalent contains the same animal name, a different animal name, or no animal component. The results indicate a comparable degree of correspondence between Polish and German and between Polish and English, whereas Korean shows a markedly higher proportion of descriptive equivalents. The analysis reveals both shared and culture-specific patterns in the conceptualisation of emotions, states, and attitudes through animal imagery. Owing to the purposive selection and limited size of the sample, the conclusions are exploratory.

Dr hab. Joanna Kubaszczyk, prof. UAM (Poznań)

Kochanego ciała nigdy za mało! (You Can Never Have Too Much of a Beloved Body!) 'Ciało' and Its German Equivalents as a Translation Challenge

The Polish concept 'ciało' ('body') is characterized by a remarkable degree of semantic and pragmatic complexity, which makes its translation into German particularly challenging. Depending on the context, 'ciało' may refer to a biological organism, a cultural construct, the 'social body', or objectified physical matter. In German, however, this semantic spectrum is distributed across a number of lexemes, including 'Körper', 'Leib', 'Fleisch', 'Leichnam', 'Gremium', 'Masse', and 'Substanz'. This paper examines these asymmetries from a translation studies perspective, paying particular attention to conceptual distinctions rooted in philosophical traditions (especially the phenomenological opposition of 'Körper' and 'Leib'), theological discourse ('Körper', 'Leib', 'Fleisch'), and culturally established patterns of meaning.
The presentation adopts a bilateral perspective, addressing not only the translation of the Polish word 'ciało' into German, but also the reverse direction. Special emphasis is placed on situations in which German source texts deliberately employ different lexicalizations of bodily

experience and embodiment, while Polish translators have at their disposal only the more general term ‘ciało’. Such cases exemplify Koller’s many-to-one translation relationship and reveal how semantic differentiation present in the source text may be reduced, neutralized, or compensated for in translation.
Drawing on examples from philosophical, literary, and journalistic texts, the paper demonstrates how translators negotiate meaning when no direct lexical equivalence exists between the two languages. The analysis shows that the choice of a particular equivalent may significantly influence textual interpretation, ranging from emphasizing materiality and physical presence to foregrounding experiential, phenomenological, or metaphorical dimensions of embodiment. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of cultural and ideological context in shaping both translation choices and their reception. It argues that translation decisions concerning concepts of the body are inherently interpretative and that linguistic asymmetries between Polish and German expose broader differences in conceptualizing corporeality and embodiment.

Dr n. społ., dr n. hum. Przemysław Kusik (Kraków)

Legal Translators’ Accountability as a Unique Value Proposition in the Age of AI

A Unique Value Proposition is a clear statement of the unique benefits that a particular product or service offers to clients, setting it apart from competitors. In a world increasingly permeated by generative AI technologies, affecting, among others, the translation industry, it seems necessary for translators to find arguments to convince individuals, businesses and institutions to commission a professional translation service rather than generate a translation at the click of a mouse. This paper posits that it is human accountability for a translation service that can serve as a Unique Value Proposition in the field of legal translation. To substantiate the above argument, the paper will explore the legal and ethical aspects of a legal translator’s accountability based on a review of relevant literature, legislation and guidelines. This will be followed by a discussion of the challenges generative AI poses in terms of accountability for legal translation services and possible ways to mitigate them. Based on a juxtaposition of the accountability status of legal translators and generative AI technologies, the paper will highlight the edge translators have in this respect, thereby underscoring the need to pitch it to prospective clients. At the same time, the potential for cooperation rather than mere competition between legal translators and generative AI technologies will be highlighted.

Dr Edyta Kwiatkowska-Faryś (Poznań)

Translating without an Equivalent: Spanish Wine Quality Terms in Polish Professional Wine Discourse

Spanish wine quality terms such as *crianza*, *reserva* and *gran reserva* have been adopted into Polish professional wine discourse as loanwords. In the source countries, their semantic content is defined by different regulatory frameworks: national and regional rules in Spain, as well as separate regulations in Argentina and Chile. Polish has no corresponding legal or functional categories. This paper examines how the semantic content of these borrowed terms is constructed in Polish wine texts in the absence of such equivalents. A pilot corpus of Polish-language product descriptions and explanatory texts is analysed and compared with the relevant source-country regulations. The results indicate that the semantic content of the terms is not

transferred but constructed through three types of substitution: compensation by means of wine-specific information, glosses that incorrectly generalise the norms of one regulatory system to all others, and conventional oppositions that do not correspond to the legal distinctions. It is argued that the variation of these terms is primarily normative rather than merely geographical. These findings have implications for the translation of institutional terms in professional wine discourse: the choice of strategy, including the wording and informational scope of a gloss, requires identifying the normative basis of the term.

Dr Emil Lesner (Szczecin)

On Melic Translation: The Case of the Song 'Hell Is Forever' and Its Polish and German Versions

Lyric translation is one of the most difficult challenges in the field of translation, as it requires meticulous attention to phonetic aspects, which ultimately determine how the song lyrics are articulated. The topic of this presentation is the song *Hell is Forever*, which is part of the American musical series *Hazbin Hotel*. The presentation will analyze the translation of the song's euphonic elements and any potential biblical allusions.

Dr Magdalena Łomzik (Kraków

ChatGPT as a Tool for Translators to Find Translations of Anatomical Terms

This paper will present the results of a study on the usefulness of ChatGPT as a tool to assist translators in finding equivalents for Polish and German anatomical terms. Responses generated for selected names of skeletal structures were analysed, and the proposed solutions were verified against anatomical nomenclature and German-language atlases, textbooks and medical dictionaries. Particular attention was paid to ChatGPT's ability to identify equivalents and terminological variants. The results made it possible to assess the tool's potential for translators' work, as well as to identify its limitations, particularly regarding the reliability of the suggested equivalents and sources, and the need to verify them against specialist reference materials.

Dr Beata Malczewska (Kraków)

Names for Male Individuals of the European Roe Deer as a Game Species in Italian and Polish Terminology: A Semantic, Lexical and Morphological Analysis

The subject of this paper is an analysis of the names for male individuals of the European roe deer used in specialist terminology by hunters, foresters and animal breeders. The presentation will cover the names of young and mature individuals exhibiting typical characteristics, as well as the agentive names for individuals with abnormally formed antlers. These names will be analysed comparatively from a morphological, lexical and semantic perspective.

Dr hab. Halina Marlewicz, prof. UJ (Kraków)

Translating Wor(l)ds and Textures: Sensory and Multimodal Narratives in Mixed-Media Writings from Northeast India

This talk proposes an exploration of translation as a multisensory, multimodal engagement with contemporary mixed-media storytelling emerging from Northeast India. Many artists from the region intertwine English-language writing with tactile practices – embroidery, patchwork, textile collage, and hand-rendered visual design – creating narratives in which material textures and visual elements are not supplementary but constitutive of meaning. In the talk, close reading of selected artists' works, including detailed examination of textures, spatial narrativity and linguistic components, will be paired with theoretical models from multimodal translation and sensory anthropology.
This talk argues for an expanded model of translation of material-textual narratives – works where sensory properties, such as texture, stitch pattern, and fibre density, carry semantic load. Material-textual narratives position the translator as a mediator of sensory worlds, tactile knowledge, and multimodal narrative structures integral to contemporary Northeast Indian mixed-media literature. For translators, this positioning raises complex challenges: how does one translate a narrative whose meaning is materially embedded? How can translation convey sensory dimensions such as touch or the rhythm of stitched images?

Mgr Mateusz Moszczyński (Poznań)

Analysis of Selected Bird Species Names in Mateusz Cygański's 'Myślistwo Ptasze' ['Bird Hunting'] and Their Contemporary Equivalents: A Diachronic Perspective on Intralingual Translation

This article presents a comparative analysis of selected bird species names found in the 16th-century work *Myślistwo Ptasze* [*Bird Hunting*] by Mateusz Cygański, contrasting them with their contemporary counterparts. The study aims to trace the evolution of Polish ornithological and falconry terminology from a diachronic perspective. By examining the process of intralingual translation, the research illustrates how archaic names have been replaced by modern systematics. Furthermore, it analyzes the extent to which Old Polish and hunting traditions have influenced contemporary scientific nomenclature. The conclusions highlight the pivotal role of Cygański's work in reconstructing the historical Polish ornithological and falconry polylect.

Dr Małgorzata Osiewicz-Maternowska (Kraków)

German Composites in Legal Texts in Polish Translation

In German, compound words occur much more frequently than in Polish. Many of them appear in legal texts and cannot always be translated into Polish as an equivalent form – a compound noun construction. By using a descriptive form, which often replaces the German compound in the translation process, does the translator 'lose' part of the original meaning? Are specific forms and methods of translating compound terms used in relation to legal texts in general, as well as to their specific types? The phenomenon of German compound nouns will be examined and presented on the basis of civil law texts translated into Polish. The study aims to answer

the question of how best to translate German compound terms so that they lose none of their original meaning in the translation process, whilst remaining precise and unambiguous.

Dr hab. Krzysztof Nerlicki, prof. US (Szczecin)

Routine Formulae in German and Polish: Some Remarks on Possible Translation Problems

Mój Boże!, Ale numer!, Ach, du grüne Neune!, Sachen gibt's! – these are examples of routine formulae, which occur abundantly in every language. Routine formulae are conventionalized forms of expression (mainly spoken) used to perform specific speech acts. Their use is motivated by particular situations and, in some cases, regulated by social conventions. Routine formulae serve, among other things, to express emotions and wishes; we use them for greetings and farewells, as well as in apologies, thanks, condolences, and similar contexts.
In the presentation, I will discuss several examples from the German–Polish language pair that may cause difficulties for translators, especially beginners, or expose them to translation errors.

Mgr Natalia Pieczyńska (Szczecin)

Comparative Analysis of Three English Translations of Code of Commercial Companies: Strategies of Translation

The Polish Code of Commercial Companies is a legal act of crucial importance in Poland. This article compares three English versions of the above-mentioned document and examines the translation strategies employed in the process of translating the Code from Polish into English. The theoretical part presents various types and strategies of translation. It also discusses language for specific purposes (LSP), with particular emphasis on legal language, given that the study focuses on a legal document. In the practical part, translations of selected Code articles rendered by three publishing houses are subjected to comparative analysis in order to identify similarities and differences between the English versions and the Polish version and examine the translation strategies employed. The conclusion presents the main findings of the paper, along with suggestions for further research.

Dr hab. Sebastian Piotrowski (Lublin)
Dr Katarzyna Sadowska-Dobrowolska (Lublin)

Working with AI Tools: Developing Linguistic and Metalinguistic Skills in the Translation Process

This paper examines the development of linguistic and metalinguistic skills through translation activities supported by AI tools. It is based on the premise that AI-assisted translation tasks can contribute to the development of learners' competence in both the source and target languages by encouraging them to engage critically with linguistic choices and translation solutions. Particular attention is paid to the translator's commentary as a metacognitive tool that provides insight into the decision-making process, including reflections on equivalence, interpretation, and semantic precision. The analysis of learners' commentaries demonstrates how translation activities foster syntactic, lexical-semantic, cultural, and textual awareness. By combining translation, comparative analysis, and explicit justification of linguistic choices – particularly

through the comparison of human-generated and AI-generated versions – the proposed approach encourages learners to reflect on language use and translation strategies. The paper argues that, when integrated into a structured metacognitive task, AI-supported translation can contribute to the development of linguistic competence and metalinguistic awareness in foreign language learning.

Dr Piotr Plichta (Kraków)

The Challenges of Translating Heraldic Terminology that Falls Outside the Scope of Strict Blazoning

Heraldic terminology is generally associated with blazoning, that is, with a highly specialized and often archaic technical language used to describe the elements of coats of arms – specifically their tinctures and charges. However, heraldry also includes a number of crucial concepts that do not fall within the scope of strict blazoning. These are primarily terms for various functional variations of coats of arms and certain elements of a full coat of arms (i.e. armorial bearings). This paper addresses the difficulties of translating such concepts in the Polish-English translation pair.

Mgr Beata Podlaska (Kraków)

Assessing the State Examination for Sworn Translators of German in Relation to Professional Practice: A Comparative Study

This article examines the adequacy of the state examination for sworn translators of German in relation to the requirements of professional practice. The analysis is based on a comparison between the texts used in the examination and documents encountered in actual professional settings. It considers the thematic scope and typology of the texts, their level of complexity, as well as the linguistic and specialist competences assessed in the examination. The study aims to determine the extent to which the structure of the examination corresponds to the competence profile of a sworn translator and to identify any discrepancies between the scope of the examination and the demands of the profession.

Dr Agnieszka Reszka (Częstochowa)

Polish Translation of the Works of Nino Haratischwili

Nino Haratischwili – a Georgian–German writer, playwright, and theatre director – is often confronted with accusations of portraying Georgia from a Western European perspective. Her engagement with German themes, on the other hand, is criticized because of the cultural otherness attributed to her. The author herself challenges these stereotypes by pointing to a ‘fluid national and cultural belonging’. As she states, in her prose works and stage productions she addresses topics that interest her personally and possess a universal character, rather than being limited to a single culture, language, or nation. The presentation will focus on the Polish translations of the works (primarily prose works) of Nino Haratischwili. Particular attention will be paid to the creative methods employed by translators and publishing houses, as well as to differences in the choice of equivalences.

Dr Justyna Sekuła (Kraków)

The Challenges of Translating Ambiguous Phrases from Austrian Job Offers and Their Impact on the Practical Realities of the Profession

The aim of this paper is to present the problems encountered when translating ambiguous expressions found in Austrian job offers in the hotel trade and their impact on the practical realities of the profession for candidates taking up employment. The paper will present a range of ambiguous expressions taken from Austrian job offers in the hotel trade, the results of a survey conducted among undergraduate students of German philology regarding the interpretation of specific expressions will be presented and the actual scope of interpretation of the given expressions will be discussed in relation to industry regulations and relevant legal provisions.

Dr Katarzyna Sowa-Bacia (Kraków)

Onomatopoeia in German Children's Songs on Netflix and YouTube and Their Polish Equivalents: An Attempt at a Comparative Analysis

The aim of this paper is to analyse onomatopoeic words in German songs for children available on platforms YouTube and Netflix and to compare them with their Polish equivalents. The onomatopoeic expressions will be divided into three categories: sounds produced by animals, sounds produced by objects and sounds produced by humans. Subsequently, an attempt will be undertaken to identify their equivalents in the Polish language. For this purpose, onomatopoeic words in Polish songs for children, also available on YouTube and Netflix, will be analysed.

Prof. dr hab. Piotr Sulikowski (Szczecin)

Yeats Mistranslated: On Bad Translation Decisions in Literary Translation

This paper concerns erroneous decisions in literary translation and their consequences for poetic texts. The guiding principle is Stanisław Barańczak's statement: 'No translation is better than a bad translation'. Although the use of the term 'translation error' and the focus on it may seem rather dogmatic and prescriptive, the author favours its use in the context of a series of inappropriate decisions in translation which have significant consequences for various levels of the literary text and the reconstruction of the work's poetic model of the world.
The empirical basis of this paper consists of selected works by W.B. Yeats from the volume Selected Poems, translated by Jolanta Kozak, Marta Kuszewska and Krzysztof Puławski, published by Pewne Wydawnictwo, Kielce, 2022.

Dr Joanna Sumbor (Szczecin)

Difficulties in Translating Volker Braun's Poetry: A Study Based on Selected Poems

Translators describe Volker Braun's texts as difficult to translate (Wachowiak 1974, Zybura 2013, Lance 2023, Ruixiang 2023, Wang 2023). Zybura notes that the poem 'Benjamin in den Pyrenäen', written in 1986, consists of seventy percent quotations (see Zybura 2013). Zybura

considers this dense use of quotations to be one of the greatest challenges in translation for several reasons. In addition to the obvious intertextual references, Wang cites 'concise linguistic artistry' and 'allusive wordplay', 'humorous-philosophical irony', as well as a 'mosaic-like, montage-style' and 'multilayered, interwoven' structure (Wang 2023). What do these characteristics of the texts mean for their translators? Using selected poems from Braun's poetry collection *Handbibliothek der Unbehausten* (2016), this article examines some of the challenges faced by translators into Polish and explores some of the solutions they have proposed. This analysis is conducted with particular emphasis on the – in the author's view – important and noteworthy assessment by Alain Lance, the poet, scholar, and longtime translator of Braun's work into French, who describes Braun's poetry as 'a unique, vibrant blend of radicalism and humor, of intellectual rigor and sensuality' (Lance 2023).

Dr Katarzyna Sztandarska (Szczecin)

Lexical Calques as Native German Equivalents: Their Authors and Presence in Purist Dictionaries

Words of foreign origin have become a permanent part of the modern German language and are widely used. As a rule, they do not arouse opposition or controversy, but this was not always the case. From the beginning of the 19th century until World War II, Germanizing dictionaries were created in Germany (Ger. Verdeutschungswörterbücher) and explanatory Germanizing dictionaries (Ger. Fremd- und Verdeutschungswörterbücher), the purpose of which was to replace foreign words and expressions with their German equivalents. A significant part of these native equivalents were lexical calques.
This paper is devoted to the analysis of lexical calques as forms of native German equivalents. The research material comes from a work promoting German language culture (Ger. sprachpflegerische Arbeit) by Eduard Engel (1919). The subject of consideration is both the genesis of these equivalents as well as their presence in selected purist dictionaries.

Dr Alina Szwajczuk (Szczecin)

Aurelius Augustinus in Retranslation

The paper analyzes selected passages from the Polish and English translations of St. Augustine's works from a post-editing perspective. As a philosopher of language with a Biblical worldview, St. Augustine might be associated with retranslation. This association is based on his alleged limited knowledge of Greek, his glorification of the Septuagint, and his use (most probably) of the Vulgate translation of the Bible. While he may not have been a great philologist, as he claimed, he was certainly an excellent theologian. Moreover, his command of Latin was impeccable. Zygmunt Kubiak writes that recreating Augustine's style is like 'walking a tightrope over an abyss'. This paper presents the results of translating an excerpt from *The City of God* into Polish using artificial intelligence, followed by final editing by Master's students of English. Final editing is understood as a multi-stage process. The analysis of the results will examine aspects such as linguistic inaccuracies, (e.g., the ambiguity of Latin words in English and Polish translations), references to the Holy Scriptures – Augustine's works are full of quotations and quasi-quotations from the Bible) as well as the style and syntax employed. The questions posed are therefore 'What is lost in retranslation?' and 'Why?' Additionally, the paper will consider the educational value of relay translation and post-editing of religious texts.

Dr Anna Wojciechowska-Pieszko (Kraków)

A Viewer-Oriented Scale for Assessing Dubbing Quality: An Evaluation of Polish Fandubbing Projects

The aim of the paper is to propose a viewer-oriented scale for assessing dubbing quality. The data were collected through online questionnaires addressed to Polish viewers of dubbed productions. A total of 620 respondents took part in the survey, indicating the extent to which particular errors interfere with their reception of audiovisual material. The responses made it possible to assign rating weights to individual quality standards and to propose a formula for assessing dubbed productions. The scale was subsequently applied to the evaluation of Polish fandubbing projects and proved to be both a reliable and objective method of analyzing audiovisual material from both technical and translational perspectives.

Dr Joanna Woźniakiewicz (Kraków)

Coal Mining Terminology in Polish–Italian Translation: Extraction Techniques

The aim of the paper is to analyse selected issues related to the translation of coal mining terminology in the Polish–Italian language pair, with particular focus on terms referring to extraction techniques. This terminology reflects the specificity of technological processes as well as historical and cultural factors that shape the conceptualisation of mining reality in both languages. The analysis will focus on selected terms related to mining operations, with particular attention to differences in their semantic scope. Translation strategies applied in cases of terminological asymmetry – such as functional equivalence, paraphrase, and adaptation – will also be discussed. The aim is to demonstrate how differences between terminological systems affect the translation process and to indicate possible solutions relevant to translation practice and specialised lexicography.

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