

Cerlis 2012

Book of abstracts

Tavola rotonda

Marina Bondi - Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia

Analisi dei generi e linguistica dei corpora nell'inglese per scopi accademici: un approccio integrato

Da circa vent'anni, le nozioni di corpus e di genere hanno assunto un ruolo chiave negli studi sui linguaggi specialistici e nella loro didattica. Il mondo 'integrato' della didattica per scopi accademici e quello 'frammentato' della linguistica dei corpora (Swales 2002) consentono, in realtà, di riconciliare approcci top-down e bottom-up (Charles 2007). L'analisi dei generi si rivolge a pratiche testuali che vengono riconosciute e continuamente ridefinite dalle comunità di discorso: in termini hallidayani i generi sono processi sociali, finalizzati e articolati in sequenze. Gli approcci basati sui corpora rivolgono invece la loro attenzione alla combinazione di parole, trovando nella fraseologia il punto di partenza per una esplorazione sistematica delle relazioni fra testi e aspetti formali (Sinclair 2005). Integrare le due prospettive significa collegare le pratiche testuali alle scelte linguistiche. Generi e corpora possono essere risorse fondamentali per il docente e per lo studente, strumenti di programmazione e di elaborazione di materiali, repertori formali o funzionali sui basare obiettivi e materiali insegnamento/ apprendimento che sviluppino tanto la consapevolezza linguistica quanto le abilità comunicative. L'intervento discute modalità di integrazione delle due prospettive e analizza sfide e opportunità di tale integrazione.

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Maria Vittoria Calvi - Università degli Studi di Milano

Progettare un corpus di linguaggio turistico

Scopo del presente intervento è illustrare i criteri di costituzione del corpus Linguaturismo, elaborato nell'ambito del progetto PRIN2007 su "Il linguaggio della comunicazione turistica spagnolo-italiano". Il progetto si proponeva di creare un corpus rappresentativo di questo linguaggio specialistico, contraddistinto da un profilo sfuggente ed eterogeneo. E' stato quindi necessario partire da una classificazione dei generi testuali propri del settore, sia quelli di carattere più marcatamente tecnico-specialistico (normative, contratti, documenti economici, ecc.), sia quelli orientati alla descrizione del prodotto turistico (guide, opuscoli, pagine web, ecc.), senza trascurare la comunicazione informale attraverso blog e forum, anche di professionisti. Il corpus bilingue di testi comparabili così realizzato, costituito da circa 4 milioni di parole, è stato poi analizzato contrastivamente e utilizzato per la creazione di un glossario della terminologia più specifica del settore. Saranno discussi, in particolare, i criteri utilizzati per una classificazione a fini operativi dei generi testuali di ambito turistico.

Giuliana Garzone - Università degli Studi di Milano

Chi cerca trova: alcune osservazioni sull'analisi linguistica corpus-based

L'intervento esamina l'utilizzo dei corpora nel lavoro del gruppo di ricerca che coordino, affrontando in particolare il problema delle modalità con cui è possibile utilizzare routine automatizzate di analisi dei testi per ricercare conferma di ipotesi formulate attraverso il *close reading*.

Infatti, se nel caso del così detto *corpus-driven approach* l'impegno principale per il ricercatore consiste nella capacità di osservare e interpretare fatti significativi e regolarità nelle liste di frequenza, compito in cui si può cercare aiuto anche dalla ricerca delle così dette *keywords*, nel caso in cui invece si parta da ipotesi già formulate, è sempre necessario individuare degli indicatori che consentano di catturare e valutare i fenomeni indagati. In alcuni casi, questo compito è molto semplice, per esempio quando i fenomeni analizzati sono legati a specifiche congiunzioni o avverbi, o schemi sintattici specializzati. Più complesso è invece il problema nei casi in cui non sia

possibile effettuare una ricerca diretta, ma ci si trova invece nella posizione di dover trovare fenomeni o indicatori solo indirettamente legati a quello indagato.

Nel mio intervento questi temi verranno discussi alla luce di soluzioni poste in atto in alcuni lavori già pubblicati, sia a fuoco specificamente grammaticale, sia a fuoco discorsivo, portando come esempio rispettivamente un lavoro sul congiuntivo del verbo inglese e un saggio sull'interferenza dei sistemi giuridici nazionali nei testi dell'arbitrato internazionale, nonché lavori di colleghi appartenenti al mio gruppo di ricerca.

Marie-Christine Jullion - Università degli Studi di Milano

I linguaggi specialisti francesi in Italia: bilancio di 30 anni di analisi di corpora

Col presente intervento si intende ritracciare brevemente la storia italiana dell'uso dei corpora nell'analisi e nella didattica dei linguaggi specialistici francesi. Si partirà dagli inizi, con i lavori svolti da un gruppo di studiosi dell'Università Cattolica di Milano negli anni '80, per arrivare agli studi odierni, svolti in tutta Italia, basati sulla raccolta elettronica di testi riguardanti vari argomenti e con l'uso di software di analisi di corpora

Marcello Soffritti - Università di Bologna

Creatività e razionalizzazione: il rinnovamento tecnologico e metodologico nella traduzione professionale e istituzionale

I tipi di corpora attualmente in uso nella ricerca, nella didattica, nella traduzione professionale e nello sviluppo di nuovi strumenti informatici per la comunicazione sono sempre più numerosi. Ci sono addirittura segnali che fanno pensare a filosofie e culture differenti e contrastanti fra i centri di ricerca e i gruppi di sviluppo che producono e gestiscono corpora monolingui e plurilingui. Differenze di impostazione e di utilizzo nei confronti dei corpora sono riscontrabili anche fra i teorici e gli specialisti della traduzione tecnico-scientifica, oltre che, ovviamente, fra chi produce e distribuisce strumenti software per uso individuale e collettivo. E si possono già analizzare dati su costi e benefici, sull'accettazione da parte di studenti e professionisti, sulle modalità di impiego più o meno illuminato, sulle conoscenze scientifiche e le ricadute generali sulle decisioni degli stakeholders nella sfera della traduzione professionale e istituzionale.

Questo contributo intende proporre alcuni spunti metodologici sulla base di una riflessione condotta sia dal punto di vista della formazione accademica, sia da quello dell'esplorazione sperimentale e scientifica, sia da quello della collaborazione con il mondo professionale.

Presentazioni:

Andrea Abel, Aivars Glaznieks - Europäische Akademie Bozen

„Ich weiß zwar nicht, was mich noch erwartet, doch ...“ – Der Einsatz von Korpora zur Analyse textspezifischer Konstruktionen des Argumentierens bei Schreibnovizen

Die Argumentationskompetenz bildet einen wichtigen Bestandteil der Schreibkompetenz, die es SchülerInnen im Hinblick auf die Anforderungen in der Schule, im Beruf und vor allem im Studium zu vermitteln gilt. Ein herausragendes Kennzeichen argumentativer, insbesondere wissenschaftlicher, Texte stellt die Konzessivität dar, die innerhalb der „Alltäglichen Wissenschaftssprache“ (Ehlich 1999: 9, Ehlich/Graefen 2001: 373) zu einem Spektrum von Sprachmitteln gehört, mit denen sich Lernende vertraut machen müssen. Zweiteilige Konstruktionen wie „zwar ..., aber ...“, „zwar ..., doch ...“, „zwar ..., jedoch ...“ sind in Texten von ExpertInnen und StudentInnen „sehr häufig vorzufinden und können als prototypische Mittel des konzessiven Argumentierens in der Wissenschaftsdomäne aufgefasst werden.“ (Steinhoff 2007: 332). Daneben spielen auch Konstruktionen mit Modalwörtern wie „sicherlich“ oder „natürlich“ eine wichtige Rolle (Steinhoff 2007: 359). Im Gebrauch dieser Konstruktionen zeigt sich neben „typischen Entwicklungsphänomen der Transposition, Imitation, Transformation und kontextuellen Passung“ bei StudentInnen eine vorwiegend darstellungsorientierte, bei ExpertInnen hingegen eine stärker gegenstandsorientierte Art des Argumentierens (Steinhoff 2007: 360). Zur Untersuchung solcher Phänomene können unterschiedliche Methoden bzw. Methodenkombinationen angewandt werden: Zum einen eignen sich qualitative, manuelle Analysen u.a. mithilfe von Analyserastern (z.B. Nussbaumer/Sieber 1994), zum anderen kommen quantitative, (semi-)automatische Analysen korpuslinguistisch aufbereiteter Texte mithilfe

computerlinguistischer Werkzeuge zum Einsatz (z.B. Schröder-Lenzen/Henn 2009). Dabei können entweder eine hypothesentestende Vorgangsweise und die Untersuchung textsortenspezifischer Phänomene aufgrund von Vorgaben aus der Literatur oder eine explorative Vorgangsweise und die Untersuchung bestimmter oberflächensprachlicher Realisierungen (z.B. Verben mit Präpositionalphrasen) im Vordergrund stehen, die anschließend wiederum qualitativ ausgewertet werden können. Ziel dieses Beitrags ist es aufzuzeigen, wie spezifische, in der einschlägigen Literatur beschriebene, konzessive argumentative Strukturen (u.a. Steinhoff 2007) in einem Schülersatzkorpus mit computerlinguistischen Methoden systematisch untersucht werden können und ob und inwiefern sie in Schülertexten überhaupt nachweisbar sind. Das Korpus besteht aus rund 1300 argumentativen Texten (Erörterung zu einem vorgegebenen Thema) und umfassenden Metadaten (u.a. diatopische Merkmale, Schultyp, etc.) von SchülerInnen aus Süd-, Nordtirol und Thüringen mit Deutsch als Erstsprache am Ende ihrer höheren schulischen Ausbildung. Für die Untersuchung werden zunächst die Vorkommen ermittelt, Vorkommenswahrscheinlichkeiten mit statistischen Maßen überprüft (Log Likelihood, vgl. Dunning 1993, Kilgarriff/Tugwell: 2002) und anschließend die jeweiligen Kontexte manuell analysiert. Außerdem werden Zusammenhänge mit außersprachlichen Variablen überprüft. Die Ergebnisse können in einem nächsten Schritt für einen kompetenzorientierten Schreibunterricht an maturaführenden Schulen nutzbar gemacht werden.

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Carmen Argondizzo, Susie Caruso, Ida Ruffolo - Università della Calabria

The Use of Specialised Corpora: From Research to Pedagogy

Corpora are invaluable resources "in order to uncover the linguistic patterns which can enable us to make sense of the ways that language is used in the construction of *discourses*" (Baker 2006). The linguistic identification of a given type of discourse aims to offer insights into teaching a particular genre in the field of English for Specific Purposes. In this specific context, our research interests have been focused on the analysis of specialised corpora involving travel promotion texts on the one hand, and political speeches and newspaper articles on the other. The first aspect of the research project aimed at analysing travel promotion texts (TPT) using software tools to reveal the meaning and function of nature as it is represented in these texts. The *TPT corpus* was created and investigated the linguistic devices used by the producers of the texts to present the destination as both producers and readers want it to be. The second aspect of the research focused on political speeches and newspaper articles concerning the Middle East peace process. A specialised corpus (*Roadmap corpus*) was created in order to analyse and compare the metaphors used by politicians and journalists. The investigation aimed at showing how the same peace process may be differently conceptualised at different points of time and by different parties on account of different socio-political factors or ideologies. Several pedagogical applications arose out of these two studies for tertiary students of English as a Foreign language, majoring in Tourism, Communication, Political Science, and Economic and Social Sciences. This paper briefly reports on research findings and offers extensive reflections on the use of the above mentioned corpora in university classroom settings where the aim was to raise students' awareness on possible mismatches between *saying* and *meaning* (*TPT corpus*) and on the variables adopted by writers of different political ideologies and cultures when using *metaphors* (*Roadmap corpus*). The overall aim was to allow students to bring a critical mind to readings while aiding both comprehension and production skills

and provide them with strategies, supplemented by concordancing and corpus linguistic techniques, which enable them to explain how language is actually used. If successfully applied, this didactic approach should encourage researchers to keep on identifying pedagogical techniques which can transform pure technological linguistic tools into meaningful teaching and learning strategies.

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Gabriella Carobbio - Università di Bergamo

Claudia Zech - Università di Amburgo

Korpora in der qualitativen Sprachanalyse: das internationale Forschungsprojekt *euroWiss*

Der Vortrag soll das Korpusdesign des internationalen Forschungsprojekts *euroWiss* – „Linguistische Profilierung einer europäischen Wissenschaftsbildung“ vorstellen. Das dreijährige von der Volkswagen Stiftung geförderte Projekt wird in Zusammenarbeit der Universitäten Hamburg (Projektleitung), Chemnitz, Bergamo und Modena durchgeführt mit dem Ziel, Formen und Strukturen der Wissensvermittlung an deutschen und italienischen Universitäten zu vergleichen. Davon ausgehend, dass in beiden Ländern die Universität als Ort für die Erstellung und Tradierung wissenschaftlichen Wissens gilt, wird in diesem Projekt der Frage nachgegangen, inwieweit sich das deutsche und das italienische Hochschulwesen voneinander unterscheiden – und zwar im Hinblick auf „kulturspezifische diskursive Strukturen der Hochschulkommunikation und daran gekoppelte sprachliche Vermittlungsformen von wissenschaftlichem Wissen“ (aus dem Projektantrag). Die Untersuchung ist empirisch basiert, d.h. sie stützt sich auf authentische Daten aus der didaktischen Praxis der zwei untersuchten Länder. Schwerpunkt des Forschungsprojekts stellt die funktional-pragmatische Analyse von diskursiven Verfahren in akademischen Lehrveranstaltungen dar. Zu diesem Zweck wird ein Korpus von **Videoaufzeichnungen** von Vorlesungen, Seminaren und Übungen zusammengestellt, die an deutschen und italienischen Universitäten gehalten werden. Studierende aus beiden Ländern werden des Weiteren mittels **Fragebögen und Interviews** nach ihren Studiererfahrungen im In- und Ausland befragt. Das Korpus an Fragebögen und Interviews soll Einblicke in die jeweilige akademische Sozialisation der Studierenden geben und die Analyse der Videographien unterstützen. Ein drittes und letztes Korpus, an dem vor allem das Teilprojekt Bergamo/Modena arbeitet, stellen **studentische Seminar- und Abschlussarbeiten** (tesine, tesi di laurea, prove finali) dar. Dadurch wird auf die Frage eingegangen, wie der Prozess der Wissenserarbeitung und der Erkenntnisgewinnung in schriftlicher Form umgesetzt wird. Im Vortrag soll Auskunft über die Datenerhebung und -aufbereitung gegeben und erste Beobachtungen aus der Analyse der drei genannten Korpora vorgestellt werden. Die Analyse soll exemplarisch zeigen, wie Korpora im Rahmen eines qualitativen Vorgehens produktiv eingesetzt werden können.

Elena Carpi - Università di Pisa

La neología léxica en el discurso del turismo: análisis de forum y blogs profesionales de la base de datos *Linguaturismo*

Los forum y blogs de turismo están cambiando la manera de viajar de las personas, que con siempre mayor frecuencia - antes de planear un viaje - se informan leyendo los comentarios *on line* de los que han tenido la misma experiencia. En cambio, en las comunidades digitales compuestas por los profesionales del sector las intervenciones conciernen en su mayoría a la situación del mercado turístico, de las nuevas figuras laborales y de la formación más adecuada para hacer frente a los retos representados por un contexto en continua evolución. Por esta razón, los mensajes utilizan un lenguaje que traslada al discurso turístico palabras y lexías pertenecientes al ámbito económico y a las redes sociales y que, por la tipología de los conceptos denominados, se caracteriza por una acusada *neologidad* (Rey, 1976: 10). La presente comunicación analiza los blogs y forum profesionales del corpus bilingüe español-italiano *Linguaturismo* - elaborado en el ámbito del proyecto PRIN 2007ASKNML: *Il linguaggio della comunicazione turistica spagnolo-italiano. Aspetti lessicali, pragmatici e interculturali*, compuesto por los géneros turísticos que abarca el modelo multidimensional de Calvi (2010) - y se propone averiguar el papel que la neología espontánea por un lado, y la planificada por otro (Boulanger 1984) desempeñan en el discurso de los profesionales del turismo. En el primer caso, se identificarán los neologismos del discurso y los de la lengua (Cabré 2008); en el segundo, se determinará la relación de la planificación lingüística con la terminología (neonimia). Para decidir acerca de la calidad neológica de una palabra, se va a utilizar el criterio de confrontar las formas candidatas a neologismo con un corpus de exclusión formado por el glosario bilingüe *Linguaturismo* y, para el español, por el *Diccionario de términos de turismo y de ocio* (Alcaraz Varó 2006), el *Cercador OBNEO* y la

base de datos *Touristterm* (UNWTO); para el italiano por *2006 parole nuove. Un dizionario di neologismi dai giornali* (Adamo y Della Valle 2005), la sección «Parole Nuove» del portal de la Accademia de la Crusca y la base de datos del ALCI (Annali del Lessico Contemporaneo Italiano). Además, haciendo referencia a una dimensión sincrónica más amplia (Boulanger 2010: 32), se considerarán neológicas no sólo las unidades que no se encuentran en las base de datos y volúmenes citados anteriormente, sino también las registradas en fechas recientes (los últimos tres años).

Finalmente, se destacarán las diversas tipologías de los procesos neológicos, y su pertenencia a la neología interna o externa: el carácter contrastivo del análisis abrirá un punto de reflexión acerca de equivalencias y diferencias entre español e italiano en esta particular parcela del discurso turístico, con la finalidad de reflexionar sobre la vitalidad de los dos idiomas.

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Erik Castello - Università degli Studi di Padova

Investigating and teaching the use of collocational and colligational patterns in English tourist texts

This paper focuses on the language of tourist promotion in English, which has been defined as specialized discourse (Gotti 2006) and dealt with as a type of English for Specific Purposes (e.g. Lam 2007). It sets out to explore a 150,000-word corpus of tourist publications and to report on how it has been used to teach a group of Italian university students of English about some aspects of this language. The investigation is based on the premise that the most recurrent words in tourism texts (e.g. *centre*, *area*, the names of resorts, towns and attractions) can be regarded as keywords (Dann 1996), which carry experiential meaning (Halliday 2004) and tend to occur in genre/register-specific collocational and colligational patterns (Hoey 2005). It is believed that these specific patterns can (at least partly) account for such features as: the conciseness of the noun phrases in the texts; the introduction of the keywords into a text by means of *there* existential clauses; their location in space through locative clauses (e.g. *East of the hotel is the elegant market town*) and relational clauses (e.g. *Hastings is 62 miles from London*); the provision of further (evaluative) information about them through equative clauses (e.g. *This new attraction is an exciting addition to ...*); the use of hypotactic clauses and/or prepositional phrases in Thematic position, with the aim of bringing the keywords to the foreground (e.g. *Perched high above the Cliffs, this vast fortress ...*) (cf. Moya Guijarro, Albentosa Hernández 2001). This paper attempts to spell out and exemplify the use of these patterns, to look into the difficulties which some of them have posed to the students and to put forward ways in which corpus-derived data can be used to sensitize the students to their structures and functions and to help them comprehend, (re-)produce and translate the patterns correctly.

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Cortesía y descortesía en la promoción del turismo musical: los festivales de música en Facebook

Esta investigación se centra en el caso específico de los festivales musicales en Facebook (FB) y pretende aportar, a través del análisis de un corpus de alrededor de 245.000 palabras, una contribución al estudio de los fenómenos de (des)cortesía de la producción discursiva en FB, de la que se destacan la hibridez y la polifonía como principales características. La comunicación promocional que se realiza en las páginas FB de festivales musicales, además de permitir la obtención de datos sobre la satisfacción del cliente y de ejercer una influencia positiva en las intenciones de comportamiento, facilita la interacción con la comunidad de referencia, mayoritariamente constituida por jóvenes, que se dirigen al Festival a la vez como "amigos" y clientes. A través de un análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo basado en las listas de palabras generadas por el programa de interrogación automática de los textos AntConc 3.2.1, nos proponemos estudiar desde el punto de vista de los mecanismos lingüísticos de (des)cortesía verbal la especial calidad de articulación de las voces que se sustenta en la hibridación del discurso de la promoción e información turística con la interacción típica de una relación vivencial virtual de proximidad.

Larissa D'Angelo - Università di Bergamo

Teaching ESP to L2 Speakers through Posters

Quite an impressive amount of material is currently available on academic posters, ranging from how-to tips and techniques (Block 1996; Woolsey 1989) to discussions of how to use posters as a tool for professional development in the workplace (Miracle 2003). Posters have also been studied as a situated practice (Brown and Duguid 1991; Gherardi 2000, 2001; Wenger 2000) and social action (Miller 1984; Paré and Smart 1994) and a number of articles describe the use of posters as a teaching and evaluation device within university courses (Bracher, Cantrell, and Wilkie 1998; Denzine 1999; Hay and Thomas 1999; Howenstine et al. 1988; van Naerssen 1984). Baird (1991) in particular, describes the logistics of conducting poster sessions in a classroom and discusses their possible use in alternative to traditional term paper assignments. Also Vujakovic (1995) has related on how posters have been used increasingly as a means of providing students with a variety of learning opportunities. Although some research has been carried out on how poster presentations develop research and communication skills of L1 speakers, no literature currently exists evaluating the use of this multimodal genre as a teaching tool with L2 speakers. The present paper seeks therefore to outline and evaluate the implementation, production and assessment of academic posters in two graduate classes recently held at the University of Bergamo (Italy), within the field of Clinical Psychology and Pedagogy. It also seeks to demonstrate the importance of learning to cope with this interesting yet challenging multimodal genre in the very early stages of one's academic career, and the possibility of doing so in an L2 context.

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Interpreter's language on television: characteristics, tendencies and idiosyncrasies

Television is one of the means of communication which influence society and its development the most, including language, both as reflection and expression of specific socio-cultural settings. Relational aspects and complex participation and organization structures guiding communication on television play a major role in the shaping of a text – i.e. television text – whose features and functions go beyond those of a mere script, as it entails a linguistic activity which is primarily discourse practice (Straniero Sergio 1999). Specific choices and behaviour in terms of discourse and translation attitudes and tendencies – either of television interpreters or those taking up their role (eg. Journalists, hosts, newscasters), together with qualitative evaluation of the interpreting performances outline a use of language specific to the television environment. This generates specific users' expectations and more or less prescriptive norms regarding translation in particular and the profession of television interpreter in general. Expectations and norms may vary in relation to interaction types and discourse models involved in a given broadcast. On the basis of these assumptions, the aim of the present paper is studying specific aspects of television interpreters' language regardless of the topic at hand – which is generally closer to the concept of special language. Peculiar aspects are identified through the analysis of comparable corpora made up of homogeneous items – i.e. interpreting performances from various source languages into Italian, sharing interaction types and discourse models, delivered in similar contexts/settings. Such corpora (sub-corpora) are selections of items contained in CorIT (Television Interpreting Corpus) (cf. Straniero Sergio / Falbo, in press). Following the research lines set by corpus-based translation studies, the objective of the present analysis is designing a corpus interrogation which would enable the analyst to identify – if any – an existing language of interpretation (Baker 1993, 1995, 1996, 2004).

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Die fachsprachlichen Minima - welche Inhalte für einen fachbezogenen Fremdsprachenunterricht?

Für den Fachsprachenunterricht im Hochschulbereich ist es oft unververtretbar, komplexe Syllaba anzubieten: Weder haben die Sprachenzentren die Kapazitäten, noch kann und möchte die Mehrzahl der Studierenden zur

Verbesserung der fachsprachlichen Kompetenz einen mehrsemestrigen Aufwand betreiben. In der heutigen Fremdsprachendidaktik – und nicht nur dort – besteht das Problem nicht mehr darin, genug Inhalte und Materialien zu finden. Hingegen scheint es wichtig, Instrumente zur Hand zu haben, um angemessen aus dem nahezu unerschöpflichen Angebot, auswählen zu können, Inhalte und Lernziele einzuschränken.

Daher ist im Rahmen meiner Doktorarbeit die Idee der *Minima* entstanden, d.h. minimale Komponenten zu bestimmen, die notwendig und ausreichend für ein "Überleben" in der Fachkommunikation sind. Dafür wurde ein Ansatz entwickelt, der es korpusbasiert ermöglicht, die wichtigsten formalen Aspekte – die minimalen Aspekte – für eine angemessene Fachkommunikation zu bestimmen, die in einen Syllabus für einen Fachfremdsprachenunterricht gehören sollten. Anhand eines Vergleiches zwischen einem Korpus italienischer geschichtswissenschaftlicher Texte (KG) und Korpora der Allgemeinsprache (LIP und LIF) wurden in meiner Doktorarbeit lexikalische, grammatikalische und textuelle Aspekte untersucht und in vier Kategorien fachsprachlicher Relevanz unterteilt. Die erste Kategorie enthält Komponenten, die im KG häufiger als im LIP und LIF sind, die *fachsprachlichen Minima*; die zweite Kategorie enthält Komponenten, die gleich häufig im KG und in den Allgemeinsprachlichekorpora sind, die italienische *Grundsprache*, die schon in Sprachgrundkursen behandelt werden sollten. Die dritte Kategorie zählt die Formen, die im KG seltener als in der Allgemeinsprache auftreten und die nicht relevant oder nicht angemessen für die Fachkommunikation sind und die als solche *in negativo* in einem Fachsprachenunterricht zu thematisieren sind. Die vierte Kategorie enthält die Formen, die nicht oder kaum weder im KG noch in den Korpora der Allgemeinsprache vorkommen und die daher in einem Syllabus minimaler Mittel keinen Platz finden sollten. In dieser Präsentation werde ich die Ergebnisse meiner Arbeit im Bereich der Lexik vertieft darstellen.

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Illness narratives: a corpus-based analysis of gender and identity in patients' accounts

The illness narratives are generally conceived as patients' written and/or oral accounts about their illnesses and the effect on their lives. Both oral and written illness narratives help to configure and articulate experiences and events that change one's life and its prerequisites as a result of illness.

The aim of this paper is to answer the following questions:

- Do men and women "do" illness differently as they "do" gender (in the sense of performing it) in many different ways?
- If so, why do men and women "do" gender and illness so differently?

A corpus of 2 million words on oral illness narratives of UK patients was collected and then subjected to a keyword analysis. The corpus was split into two sub-corpora depending on pathologies: the first, named "gender corpus" deals with cancers affecting primary and secondary sexual organs, whereas the reference subcorpus contains all the other conditions. The corpora were compared in order to obtain a "gender" KW list. Proper nouns and technical words relating to the content were removed from the lists prior to analysis. Afterwards, the "gender" subcorpus was further split into *men* and *women cancer*. The sub-corpora were compared together,

resulting in separate keyword lists for each. Proper nouns and technical words relating to the content were discarded from these lists as well. This paper examines a number of keywords in detail, using concordance analyses, in order to identify different discourses (ways of looking at the world) of gender and identity that speakers access in order to make sense of illness in their lives. I also explore key clusters and key semantic categories and also compare the whole corpus to a reference corpus of general British English.

Cécile Desoutter - Università di Bergamo

De la féminisation des noms de profession à la déséxisation des textes : la question du genre vue à travers des corpus de discours spécialisés

Initiée au Québec dans les années 1970, avec la féminisation des noms de titres, de fonctions et de professions, la réflexion sur la rédaction épiciène des textes reste aujourd'hui d'actualité dans l'aire francophone. Le souci de rendre les femmes plus visibles dans le monde professionnel, politique et, plus généralement, dans la société a donné lieu dans les divers pays de langue française à la publication de guides proposant des règles de féminisation, ou d'évitement du masculin générique, à divers niveaux. Toutefois ces règles demeurent facultatives, si bien que l'on observe de grandes disparités dans les pratiques. De façon générale, il ressort que l'on féminise plus dans certains pays que dans d'autres (Québec et Suisse plutôt que Belgique ou France) et que certains domaines semblent privilégiés. Dans le cadre de la didactique des discours spécialisés, l'analyse de corpus permet de mettre en évidence la variété des usages dans les limites permises par la langue. Puisque la France se distingue par une relativement faible propension à neutraliser les genres, nous avons cherché des traces de féminisation lexicale et syntaxique dans des discours relevant du domaine politique ou professionnel et correspondant à trois genres relativement stabilisés : les professions de foi électorales, les tracts syndicaux, les annonces d'emploi. Nous présentons ici le résultat de cette exploration qualitative et quantitative des trois corpus en nous attachant à signaler en premier lieu les contextes discursifs et pragmatiques ainsi que les domaines référentiels qui tendent à favoriser l'emploi des formulations féminisées. Nous montrons en second lieu les procédés utilisés dans les documents analysés pour éviter le masculin générique et mettons en évidence les difficultés qui peuvent se poser au niveau syntaxique et de la cohésion du texte. Enfin, l'observation de ces corpus nous amène à nous poser la question de « comment enseigner la règle, quand c'est l'usage qui est la règle et que l'usage est multiple? » (Fracchiola 2008).

Béatrice Fracchiolla (2008). "Anthropologie de la communication : la question du féminin en français". CORELA - Volume 6 (2008) | Numéro 2.

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Constitution et exploitation d'un corpus pour l'étude du traitement des culturèmes dans la langue du tourisme sur le Web

La langue du tourisme s'est désormais affirmée comme langue spécialisée même si l'on a longtemps hésité à la reconnaître comme telle dans la mesure où « [...] nel turismo, la formazione di terminologia specifica è infatti limitata; il lessico utilizzato nei testi deriva dalla combinazione di componenti diverse [...] ed è spesso contraddistinto dall'enfasi posta sugli aspetti emotivi, in netto contrasto con la neutralità che caratterizza il discorso tecnico-scientifico » (Calvi 2007 : 203-204). Les études sur la langue du tourisme qui s'étaient concentrées plutôt sur l'aspect sociolinguistique (Dann 1996), privilégient aujourd'hui d'une part les analyses proprement linguistiques qui concernent la définition et la description des genres textuels ainsi que la description morphosyntaxique (Gotti 2006 ; Calvi 2006 ; Nigro 2006), d'autre part les questions relevant de la didactique des langues étrangères dans le secteur du tourisme (Salles 2011). Notre étude portera sur le traitement des culturèmes qui véhiculent la culture d'un pays (Lungu-Badea 2009 ; Eriksson 2007)) dans des sites web d'attraction touristique. Nous nous concentrerons dans un premier temps sur l'étude du genre de discours qu'est un site web s'adressant à un public de touristes étrangers, puis nous analyserons le problème du repérage des réalités culturelles typiques d'un pays et la question de leur traitement à l'intérieur de textes qui ne relèvent pas de la traduction. Pour ce faire, nous nous proposons de constituer et d'exploiter un corpus de sites web sur la toile s'adressant à des locuteurs francophones et italophones.

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Corpora, EAP writing and language learners

Over the last twenty years, great interest has been shown in the application of corpus linguistics to language teaching. In particular, the use of corpora has had a considerable impact on the teaching and learning of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) (e.g. Thurstun & Candlin, 1998; Thompson, 2000, 2007; Flowerdew, 2002; Tribble, 2002; Hyland, 2006; Lee & Swales, 2006; Schlitz, 2010). The increased familiarity of students with electronic tools for corpus analysis has contributed to the development of their language awareness (e.g. Bondi, 1999) and favoured learner autonomy (e.g. Lynch, 2001). A significant development in the field of EAP pedagogy is the integration of corpus-based approaches with discourse analytical methods (e.g. Weber, 2001; Flowerdew, 2005; Charles 2007), with important implications for teaching academic writing. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the on-going debate on the relevance of the joint contribution of text and corpus work in the foreign language classroom, specifically undergraduate classes in Italy with students specializing in English as a foreign language. I illustrate the work of the Italian final year undergraduate students performing discourse and corpus analysis in a module designed to teach them how to write research papers in English.

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Prédicats juridiques et schémas d'arguments dans les textes des arrêts de la Cour. Approche bilingue français-italien d'un corpus parallèle

Nous nous proposons, à partir d'un corpus bilingue (français-italien) d'arrêts de la Cour de justice des communautés européennes d'examiner les relations de synonymie d'emploi pour certains prédicats juridiques. Sélectionnés selon le critère de la langue de procédure utilisée : l'italien, les textes des arrêts et leur version en français, langue de travail de la Cour, constituent un corpus bilingue représentatif d'une situation d'équivalence bilingue homologuée par des juristes et jurilinguistes. L'analyse des emplois prédictatifs issue de la confrontation des versions bilingues permet de repérer les phénomènes de polysémie intra- et interlinguistique et d'esquisser une typologie des rapports de synonymie interlinguistique allant de la symétrie complète à l'asymétrie des emplois dans des contextes juridique et sociolinguistique contrôlés. Une telle description est à notre sens

indispensable pour le développement d'une lexicographie terminologique, qui conditionne à son tour la mise en œuvre d'une didactique raisonnée de la langue et de la traduction juridiques.

Méthode:

- analyse lexicale quantitative et qualitative assistée de chacun des corpus au moyen du logiciel TALTAC2 (Bolasco 2010) pour l'extraction du vocabulaire des formes graphiques et des segments répétés
- exploration manuelle des corpus alignés
- analyse lexicale contrastive

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Francesca Vigo - Università degli Studi di Catania

Corpora in the Analysis of Legal Texts

According to Tiersma "One of the great paradoxes about the legal profession is that lawyers are, on the one hand, among the most eloquent users of the English language while, on the other, they are perhaps its most notorious abusers. [...]". Even though we are not legal professionals as such, as linguists we are aware of how important it is to understand how an ESP works. Starting off from Tiersma's statement and from our experience in studying and teaching legal English, our paper tries to shed light on some problematic issues concerning not only understanding and translating legal English, namely equivalence of concepts and terminology, but also highlighting discrepancies and risks leading to misinterpretation. A specific bilingual corpus (Italian and English) will be collected and analysed to compare and analyse legal language in national and international settings made up of summons (to appear) / decreto di citazione, judgments /sentenze and ruling or decisions /dispositivo on issues related to immigration. Our purpose is not only to verify whether the use of English as a Lingua Franca is different from the formal use of the specific legal terminology but also to verify how language comprehension failures become "judicial failures" and vice-versa; in other words, to evaluate the most frequent legal misunderstandings and the crucial problems related to misinterpretation. In addition, an analysis of the general stylistic framework in both corpora will be made as well as an examination of the use of recurrent qualitative and quantitative linguistic elements. Finally, a comparison of the relevant occurrences and linguistic features in both corpora will be outlined. The chief aim of this analysis is to find similarities and differences in the use of legal English. However, it may also be possible to explain reasons for these discrepancies in use with important pedagogical implications.

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Genre Awareness Revisited: Insider Knowledge vs. Corpus Evidence

In ESP and EAP research, the notion of 'genre awareness' (Swales 1990) has been explored almost exclusively as a pedagogic resource, i.e. as the knowledge that learners (and teachers, cf. Yayli 2011) have of prototypical textual features in a genre they are practising to use, usually in view of a future career (Freedman/Medway 1994; Bhatia 2004; Johns 2008; Devitt 2009). Very little is known, on the other hand, of genre awareness outside the classroom: what do practitioners (understood here widely, to include scholars and experts in the professions) know about the genres they employ? And, more significantly, what views are held by those in authority among

them, who also act as gatekeepers? Are their beliefs a reliable indicator of generic practices in the community at large? The implication then is that desirable generic traits are either an ideal to be pursued as prescribed by the more enlightened members of a community, or else a reality to be complied with as documented by the community's behaviour. I argue in this paper that corpus analysis can shed some much-needed light on the distance between these two sources of genre knowledge. It is possible to assess discrepancies between individual insights and actual usage by comparing the metalinguistic claims of practitioners with evidence from a representative sample of target texts. Using examples taken from the field of medicine (which is one of the most language savvy domains) I describe a range of corpus-linguistic procedures to gauge the genre awareness of medical editors, authors and reviewers. These are followed by a discussion of various theoretical and pedagogical implications, also in the light of recent debates on the evolving nature of academic writing in ELF settings (Bazerman *et al.* 2009; Ferguson *et al.* 2011; Jenkins *et al.* 2011).

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Die Korpuserstellung russischer Gesetze und Gesetzeskommentare als Forschungsressource zum Problem der Verständlichkeit von Rechtstexten

Das Gelingen der Rechtskommunikation in einer Gesellschaft hängt vom Entwicklungsstand und Funktionieren verschiedener Textsorten ab. Darunter sind in der ersten Linie der Normtext, der Gesetzeskommentar und die Gerichtsentscheidung zu erwähnen (Busse 1992) Dabei wird eine besondere Aufmerksamkeit dem Problem der Verständlichkeit von Normtexten geschenkt (Bhatia/Engberg/Gotti/Heller 2005, Endicott 2000, Wagner/Cacciaguidi-Fahy 2006). Der angebotene Beitrag geht der Frage nach, inwieweit der Gesetzeskommentar beim Interpretieren eines Normtextes relevant ist. Diese Fragestellung stellt die Fachtextforschung vor die Aufgabe, die Merkmale des Gesetzeskommentars auf unterschiedlichen linguistischen Ebenen zu beschreiben. Von besonderem Interesse auf der Ebene von Textkonstituenten sind metakommunikativen Deutungstechniken wie Normreformulierungen und -erklärungen, die zum besseren Verständnis in den Kommentaren eingesetzt werden. Das Phänomen von Reformulierungen ist in der Fachtextlinguistik auf Materialien aus verschiedenen Sprachen schon mehrmals untersucht worden (Blakemore 2007, Grimm 1999, Hyland 2007, Franzreb 2007). Es wird versucht, die erzielten Ergebnisse, auf der Grundlage von Textkorpora zu verifizieren, indem der Einsatz von metakommunikativen Reformulierungen am Beispiel des russischen Gesetzes zum Schutz des geistigen Eigentums betrachtet wird. Laut Experten führen die umfangreichen Novellierungen in solchen Rechtszweigen wie Urheberrecht, Patentrecht, Markenrecht, Musterrecht, die Änderungen auf dem sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Gebiet widerspiegeln, oft zu Interpretationsproblemen in der Rechtsanwendung. Die legale Verfügbarkeit im russischsprachigen WEB-Raum umfangreicher elektronischer Textsammlungen von aktuellen und vorhergehenden Gesetzgebungen zum Schutz des geistigen Eigentums und ihren Kommentierungen stellt der computergestützten Fachtextforschung eine Grundlage für eine vergleichende Textanalyse zur Verfügung, die

auch die Fragen der diachronischen Entwicklung dieser sehr schnell entwickelnden Rechtssprache einschließen kann.

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Zur Untersuchung erweiterter Nominalgruppen mit Hilfe von Concgrams. Eine sprachvergleichende Studie zum deutschen und italienischen Umweltrecht

Es ist unbestritten, dass die sprachwissenschaftliche Forschung von den heutigen technischen Möglichkeiten profitiert: Forschungsarbeiten können nicht nur auf eine größere und damit empirisch besser abgesicherte Datengrundlage gestellt werden, sondern es können auch mikroskopisch feine Regelmäßigkeiten im Sprachgebrauch herausgearbeitet werden, deren Erfassung ohne korpuslinguistische Tools kaum möglich wäre. Der Umstand, dass die praktischen Schwierigkeiten der Korpusanalyse wesentlich an grundlegende Eigenschaften der Sprache gebunden sind - zu nennen sind insbesondere Polyfunktionalität und Polylexikalität der Sprachmittel sowie der weite Bereich des Ausgelassenen und Mitgemeinten - legt es nahe, eine Fokusveränderung in der Herangehensweise vorzunehmen und neben der linearen Abfolge auch andere Organisationsprinzipien der Sprache (die Vereindeutigung durch Kontextelemente, die Bildung von Konstituenten u.a.) zum Ausgangspunkt qualitativ-quantitativer Untersuchungen werden zu lassen. Neue Forschungsmöglichkeiten und -perspektiven ergeben sich hier aus der Untersuchung von Concgrams, mit deren Hilfe das gemeinsame Auftreten von Wörtern oder Wortbildungseinheiten unabhängig von ihrer genauen Abfolge und Verbindung innerhalb einer bestimmten Kollokationsspanne angezeigt werden kann. Auf diese Weise kann, wie in dem vorgestellten Beitrag gezeigt werden soll, beispielsweise der Auf- und Ausbau komplex zusammengesetzter Konstituenten feinmaschig untersucht werden. Ausgehend von der vorliegenden Fachliteratur zur Rechts- und Linkserweiterung von Nominalgruppen soll der Frage nachgegangen werden, inwieweit sich beim Auf- und Ausbau von Nominalphrasen sprachliche Regelmäßigkeiten feststellen lassen, die a) einzelsprachlich bedingt, b) fach- und textsortenbezogen, c) themengebunden oder d) rechtskulturspezifischen Wissenschaftstraditionen verhaftet sind. Datengrundlage ist ein ca. 2500000 Tokens umfassenden Korpus zum deutschen und italienischen Verwaltungsrecht.

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Elena Landone - Università degli studi di Sassari

La modalidad liminar en la normativa territorial de las Comunidades Autónomas españolas: un estudio de lingüística de corpus sobre el adverbio en -mente

El estudio que propongo aborda algunos aspectos pragmáticos del lenguaje de especialidad jurídico-administrativo de las normas territoriales españolas. Como trasfondo teórico adopto la investigación de corpus en cuanto método de estudio de la lengua real y contextualizada; asimismo me ciño a la definición del lenguaje de especialidad como conjunto de rasgos recurrentes en contextos específicos. El objetivo de mi propuesta es identificar algunos fenómenos pragmáticos de este lenguaje sectorial, concretamente, indagar las consecuencias de la modalidad en la producción del acto comunicativo (justificación de la norma por parte del legislador) y en su recepción (interpretación por parte del destinatario). El corpus que analizo reúne todas las normas de las Comunidades Autónomas españolas — de contenido fiscal, penal, privado, administrativo y laboral — y ha sido objeto de estudio de mi trabajo “Notas en torno a los marcadores del discurso en la normativa territorial...” (en *Lengua y derecho: líneas de investigación interdisciplinaria*, L.Chierichetti y G. Garofalo (eds), 2010). En esta ocasión, utilizando un programa informático de análisis de corpus (AntConc), me ocupé de una selección de marcadores del discurso y de adverbios en *-mente* con relación a la modulación de la intensidad y de la especificidad y a sus efectos sobre la enunciación.

Luisella Leonzini - Università di Trieste

Persuasiveness and Subjectivity in the Language of Editorials: A Corpus-based approach to Implementing Discourse Genre Studies

This contribution aims to explore how corpora may be exploited to enhance ESP research and develop language learning. The present study is based on a corpus of 65 editorials which were published by *The Economist* from January 1999 to April 2012. Besides being selected from the *Leaders* and *Europe* sections of the British magazine, all the articles discuss and comment on the same topic: ‘the EU and euro crisis’.

The motivation for the present research lies in a question arising out of my involvement as a Lecturer teaching English Language and Linguistics in an academic context covering two undergraduate courses at the University of Trieste. *The Economist* was chosen as the linguistic instrument which best met the educational and academic needs of students attending the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Communication Sciences. While the former were more focussed on learning the language (grammar functions and lexis) used in articles dealing with economic and financial issues, the latter were more concerned with investigating the language of journalism as a communicative and persuasive tool which triggers interaction between the producer/s and the reading public. The main purpose of this paper is to explore the role and influential dimension of epistemic and deontic modality employed as significantly powerful constructs to monitor, influence, and convince the readers. Following a corpus-based approach, my present analysis wishes to underline the most relevant clusters which practise assessing constructs, and the most meaningfully recurrent concordances and collocates of items featuring evaluative constituents owing to examine to what extent the subjectively-oriented language of *The Economist* can be brought as a practical framework to teach and learn the modals.

Alessandra Lombardi, Silvia Moletta - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Von der Hochschule in die Berufswelt hin und zurück. Berufsbezogene Korpuserarbeit im Unterricht “Deutsch als Fachsprache”

Für Fremdsprachenexperten italienischer Muttersprache, die in kleinen oder mittleren international tätigen Unternehmen fachkommunikative Aufgaben bewältigen müssen, stellt die effektive und effiziente Auseinandersetzung mit fachbezogenen Texten in der Fremdsprache eine anspruchsvolle Herausforderung dar. Kenntnisse über fachspezifische Sprachgebrauchsmuster können relativ einfach durch die linguistische Abfrage von ad hoc gebildeten Fachtextkorpora gewonnen werden. Im Vortrag wird über ein experimentelles Unterrichtsmodul berichtet, das an der Katholischen Universität Brescia im Rahmen der Lehrveranstaltung „Deutsch als Fachsprache“ entwickelt wurde. Ziel des Moduls war der Ausbau fachfremdsprachlicher Kompetenz anhand korpusbasierter Analysen. Exemplarisch aufgezeigt wird die Arbeit einer berufstätigen Kursteilnehmerin, die am Arbeitsplatz mit der Übersetzung von Einkaufsbedingungen beauftragt wurde. An der Schnittstelle zwischen juristischer, technischer und wirtschaftlicher Fachsprache weist die Textsorte „Einkaufsbedingung“ eine gewisse Komplexität auf. Besonders problematisch war für die Studentin die Rekonstruktion der jeweils

kontextangemessenen semantischen Leistungen von Präfixen in textsortentypischen Wortbildungen (z.B. *Anlieferung, Ablieferung, Auslieferung, Nachlieferung, Weiterlieferung, usw.*) sowie die Auffindung angemessener italienischer Entsprechungen angesichts der lückenhaften Aufnahme in herkömmlichen zweisprachigen Wörterbüchern. Durch Auswertung des im Unterricht ad hoc gebildeten Vergleichskorpus aus deutschen und italienischen Einkaufsbedingungen konnte die Studentin ihren sprachlichen und begrifflichen Informationsbedarf optimal abdecken und die Qualität ihrer textproduktiven Leistungen wesentlich erhöhen. Auf der Basis dieses Pilotprojekts und einer engen Kooperation mit Unternehmen der Provinz Brescia wird das Modul nun weiterentwickelt zur Förderung eines Wissens- und Kompetenzaustausches zwischen Hochschule und Berufswelt. Im Auftrag von Unternehmen sollen künftig im Kurs authentische fachkommunikative Aufgaben didaktisch aufbereitet und mit Hilfe korpusbasierter Verfahren durchgeführt werden. Durch die Einbeziehung von authentischen Materialien werden Studierende mit praxisbezogenen kommunikativen Aufgaben konfrontiert und auf konkrete berufsrelevante Sprachtätigkeiten vorbereitet. Methodische und fachsprachliche Kenntnisse, die im Unterricht bei der Ausführung des betrieblichen Auftrages durch Korpusarbeit erworben werden, können von dem betreffenden Unternehmen zur Optimierung der kommunikativen Abläufe im Umgang mit internationalen Geschäftspartnern unmittelbar nutzbar gemacht werden. Außerdem sollen die Unternehmen für die Vorteile einer nachhaltigen Qualitätssicherung ihrer Kommunikationsprozesse mit dem Ausland sensibilisiert werden.

Stefania Maci - Università di Bergamo

Textual organization of scientific discourse: the case of medical posters

Poster sessions at scientific conferences made their first appearance in the US in 1974. Since then posters have rapidly become a major format for scientific communication at conferences. The aim authors of a scientific poster have is that of sharing research findings with peers, which can be achieved thanks to the informal interaction they have with their audience, which may develop constructive discussions about a study's research design and results. In other words, posters may improve research. For this reason, posters are required to be prepared by focussing more on concrete message, evidence, and (helpful) titles, than on traditional scientific communication. Although there are a lot of scientific guidelines as to poster preparation and presentation, little attention has been paid to the study of scientific academic posters from a linguistic perspective. This may depend on the fact that posters are commonly regarded as less prestigious than research papers (Swales/Feak 200). On the other hand, this genre has been neglected probably because of the predominance of visual elements in it. Despite the fact that the most evident element of scientific posters is its visual component, there are, nevertheless, textual traits which seem to have a key-role in the elaboration of the inductive reasoning typical of scientific discourse. This contribution, based on a corpus of 56 medical posters presented at international conferences, published on-line and collected in the 2000s, will try to investigate how scientific discourse is organized in medical posters. In particular, I will try to establish the most common/frequent element introducing secondary clauses, and to examine their most frequent collocates in order to see if and to what extent medical poster textual organization reveals any pragmatic function.

Donatella Malavasi - Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia

Corporate Social Responsibility Reports and Webpages: A corpus analysis of CSR language

Corporate social responsibility (CSR, Lantos, 2001; Dahlsrud, 2008) has recently become a fashionable item on the corporate agenda, and a central plank of corporate communication (Goodman, 2000; Christensen, 2002). Nowadays, firms are called to behave responsibly, devote resources to CSR and disclose information about their ethical values and 'values translated into action'. Thus, in addition to more traditional forms of financial and mandatory communication (e.g. annual reports), firms have been involved in the publication of CSR reports, and in the dissemination of information on CSR through their corporate websites. Drawing on the existing literature, most prominent has been work on the analysis of CSR disclosures in their form, structure and contents (Cowen *et al.* 1987), and little consideration has been given to the linguistic expression of companies' commitment to corporate social responsibility. In an attempt to identify some distinguishing marks of the language commonly used in CSR disclosures, the paper sets out to examine the most recent CSR reports and webpages published by a sample of eight companies working in four different sectors (Oil and Gas, Automobile, Banking and Insurance, Agro-Food). With the support of corpus linguistics tools (Sinclair, 2003, 2004) and the software package *WordSmith Tools 4.0* (Scott, 2004), the two corpora of CSR reports and webpages will be analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. On the one hand, the study of wordlists, key-words and their phraseological

patterns will highlight the companies' tendency to use a similar vocabulary to describe their sustainable initiatives and performance. On the other hand, the analysis will shed some light on the different language strategies adopted by companies in their reports to provide experts with (semi-)technical information, and on the Web to "popularize" specialised knowledge for a lay audience .

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Gillian Mansfield - Università degli Studi di Parma

Corpus investigation for language learner: a natural step forward in the developing of language and translation skills

Before the advent of corpus linguistics, learners were always advised to resort to grammars and dictionaries as essential tools to be consulted for developing competence in both language and translation skills. The limitations of such advice are now well known, since the learner needs to be presented with authentic examples taken from everyday usage rather than invented ones devised for the explanatory or informative purposes of a reference text. Indeed, these kinds of texts are often lacking in a suitable answer to students' queries. It would seem then to be a natural step forward for learners to become language detectives themselves (Johns 1991, 1997) by undertaking simple tasks with concordance software in activities targeted at gaining an awareness of how much they can learn and how they can improve their language competence by integrating corpus investigation into their work. This paper takes inspiration from the numerous studies (e.g. Hunston 2002, Sinclair 1991, 2003, 2004, Stubbs 2001) on corpus investigation in the search for meaning in context and applies the methodology outlined in order to increase language awareness in groups of Italian learners of English in the university language classroom. Corpus-based and corpus-driven activities will be presented showing how learners may be encouraged to use both reference and specialised corpora to stimulate a closer investigation into the subtleties of meaning of common and specialised vocabulary. Indeed, rather than confronting students with results of corpus analysis, this paper will show how it is more profitable to stimulate them into using corpora and finding new meanings in context for themselves, not only during the general learning process towards increased language competence but also when tackling translations from different text genres. Examples will also be given of specialized corpora created by the students themselves for their own purposes and language-related interests (e.g. scientific and technical translations, the use of evaluative adjectives in art reviews, the use of the subject pronoun in political speeches, and so forth). Corpus investigation can thus be seen as an integral part of learning on the one hand and translating on the other, as well as a means with which to bridge the gap between the knowledge and skills needed for their future professions, once they have left the academic environment.

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Surendettement des ménages et restructuration de crédits: aspects didactiques et traductologiques de l'exploration sur corpus comparable du couple 'créance/crédit' par opposition à 'credito'

La présente étude se propose d'analyser un anisomorphisme classique de la langue de l'économie et de la finance tel que le couple 'créance – crédit' par opposition à 'credito' en explorant deux corpus comparables représentatifs (français/italien). La valeur ajoutée d'une analyse contrastive d'une base textuelle authentique (approche corpus-driven) réside dans la possibilité d'étudier et de répertorier des comportements langagiers et des stratégies de production du texte écrit différents, reflet de deux découpages différents de sens et, parallèlement, de repérer des stratégies de traduction adéquates au texte cible. En outre, de ce fait, l'exploration par corpus rend également plus accessible le fonctionnement conceptuel d'une pratique financière de grande actualité, telle que la restructuration de crédits, l'une des mesures adoptées pour faire face au problème de plus en plus aigu du surendettement des ménages.

Giovanna Mapelli - Università degli Studi di Milano

El léxico de las guías descriptivas

La guía turística siempre ha sido considerada como un género textual bien codificado y fácilmente reconocible (Baider/Burger/Goutsos 2004; Antelmi/Held/Santulli 2007; Santulli 2011). Sin embargo, si adoptamos un planteamiento multifuncional y multidimensional, la guía es más bien un macrogénero, es decir, una categoría identificable por el canal utilizado y por un determinado propósito comunicativo, pero caracterizada por la hibridación de diferentes géneros. Por ejemplo, además de la guía descriptiva propiamente dicha, puede incluir itinerarios de viaje, guías prácticas, etc. así como distintos materiales iconográficos. A su vez, la guía descriptiva puede aparecer en diferentes macrogéneros (folletos, páginas web, etc.) (Calvi 2010). En el presente trabajo, analizaremos un corpus en español de guías descriptivas incluidas en las guías en formato tradicional, en los folletos de organismos oficiales de turismo, y en los sitios institucionales, por un total de 593.259 *tokens*, con el objetivo de proporcionar una clasificación del léxico utilizado. En particular, se examinarán las palabras clave (*keywords*) de este género y se estudiarán sus contextos de ocurrencia, con especial interés por las combinaciones "adjetivo+sustantivo", que son muy recurrentes en la comunicación turística con una clara finalidad persuasiva. El análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo se basa en las listas de palabras generadas por el programa de interrogación automática de los textos AntConc 3.2.1.

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Davide Mazzi - Università degli Studi di Modena e Reggio Emilia

"...our reading would lead to the absurd result that...": a corpus study of pragmatic argumentation in US Supreme Court judgments

The language of the law has been a favourite scholarly subject for a few decades now (Garzone et al. 1995). In the context of legal interpretation, judgments have aroused interest both as repertoires of discursive resources at work (Mortara Garavelli 2001), and as privileged settings for the deployment of argumentation (McCormick 2005). In the United States, there is evidence that the judicial interpretation of relevant statutes often rests on the judge's preference for the arguments pointing to the effect of serving desirable social goals in the future (Summers 1991). Argumentation from substantive reasons clearly reminds of "pragmatic argumentation", investigated in argumentation studies (Van Eemeren et al. 2007) and defined as a subtype of causal argumentation showing the favourable or undesirable effects of a given course of action. In the wake of these rich accounts, this paper is intended to argue that the use of corpora may represent a valuable source of insights about the discursive tools through which pragmatic argumentation takes concrete textual shape in the specialised language of the law exemplified by judgments. The study is based on a corpus of judgments (658,154) issued by the US Supreme Courts in 2007, and it presents the results of a concordance-based analysis (Scott 2008) of the phraseology involving widespread discursive indicators of pragmatic argumentation, e.g. the verbs *cause*, *entail*, *contribute*, *result* and *lead*. Data show that the systematic study of indicators brings significant information about the discursive construction of the argument: for instance, *result* tends to occur as a privileged resource in the rhetorical effort to dismiss supposedly flawed arguments on the grounds that their adoption would lead to undesirable effects in the long run, as corroborated by the recurrent pattern 'would + result + in + 'undesirable effect'' concerning 42.3% of the modalised occurrences of the verb in use in pragmatic argumentation.

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Denise Milizia - Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro"

Phrasal verbs and phrasal units: political corpora within the walls of the classroom

The present work is part of a larger-scale project that investigates phraseology in political discourse. In particular, it takes into account speeches and remarks, statements, press conferences and interviews delivered by American, British and Italian politicians both at the government and at the opposition. The focus of this research is on multi-word units, and specifically on multi-word verbs: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs and phrasal-prepositional verbs. Multi-word verbs are usually a feature of English much dreaded by learners: dictionaries usually make special provision for phrasal verbs, and grammars for learners make apologies for their very existence (Sinclair 1991). The two pieces of software used for the present investigation are *WordSmith Tools 5.0* (Scott 2009) and *ConcGram 1.0* (Greaves 2009). The most frequent verbs are first unveiled and then, by means of the clusters facility, the most frequent two-, three- and -four word verbs, as uttered by American and British politicians. Phrasal verbs are the scourge of Italian learners, who tend to avoid them altogether, relying on larger, rarer, and clumsier words; conversely, native speakers not only manage phrasal verbs with aplomb, but seem to prefer them to single word alternatives. Thus, if learners have to choose between *vote down*, *turn down* or *shoot down* and *reject*, they will certainly opt for the second. Yet, the whole draft of the historical development of English has been towards the replacement of words by phrases, and in our political corpus, for example, 43 instances of *turned down the Lisbon Treaty* were found versus 8 of *rejected the Lisbon Treaty*. Corpus linguistics has shown

that phraseology is pervasive and ubiquitous in language and that phraseological items take precedence over lexical items. If the idiom principle may sound hard to grasp at the beginning, as soon as learners have appreciated that each phrasal verb operates as a whole, more or less like a single unit, the difficulty disappears, and they will not expect, for instance, *turn* and *down* to have a meaning on their own, because the two words occurring together have been stored in the mind as a holistic unit (Mauranen 2004). In this respect, it is worth quoting Searle (1975), when he argues that there is a conversational maxim that reads as follows: "Speak idiomatically unless there is some special reason not to".

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Alessandra Molino - Università di Torino

Compiling a corpus for the cross-cultural study of academic discourse: methodological challenges

The construction of a balanced corpus is an essential prerequisite for cross-cultural research. As Moreno (2008: 34) argues, cross-cultural scholars should aim at building corpora that are characterised by a maximum degree of similarity, which implies that each possible contextual factor that might influence language use should be taken into account as a criterion of comparison. In the cross-cultural study of academic discourse, possible influential factors are discipline, genre, textual macrostructure, size of the audience and level of expertise of writers. The goal of achieving maximal comparability represents a methodological challenge, particularly when comparing languages that have unequal chances of being used for the same discourse purposes, such as English and Italian as languages for research and publication. The risk is that while a large amount of data can be gathered for the English language, the same volume of texts may not be available in other languages. Therefore, if we narrow down the possibilities for inclusion in the corpus, for example by only incorporating experimental research articles and excluding papers that are predominantly logico-argumentative, maximally comparable corpora may turn out to be too small and therefore only adequate to carry out qualitative analyses but not to conduct reliable quantitative investigations. In this paper I argue that a way to overcome this difficulty may be to adopt the technique of stratified sampling in place of a simple random technique. Stratified sampling enables researchers to statistically control for sub-populations independently, by choosing homogeneous sub-groups before sampling. The advantage of this technique is that reasonably large corpora can be built and, at the same time, overall quantitative results can be checked against results obtained in single sub-corpora to assess the possible impact of each influential factor. In order to evaluate the practicability and effectiveness of this technique, I carry out a study of reader engagement (Hyland, 2005) in Linguistics research articles written in English and Italian.

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Natacha S.A. Niemants - Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia

L'utilisation de corpus d'entretiens cliniques réels et simulés pour la didactique de l'interprétation en milieu médical

En raison de la quantité de patients étrangers qui ont accès aux centres de soins, la participation des interprètes aux entretiens cliniques s'avère cruciale. Notre recherche doctorale a montré, en se basant sur l'analyse conversationnelle de deux corpus d'entretiens réels et simulés, que la pratique de la profession a souvent peu à faire avec les principes de la formation universitaire et que la technique du jeu de rôle n'est pas à elle seule, de préparer les futurs interprètes aux activités et aux responsabilités de la vie réelle. Dans cette

intervention nous nous proposons tout d'abord de revenir sur la phase de préparation de nos deux corpus de données authentiques, explicitant les choix qui nous ont permis d'en faire une analyse qualitative sans pour autant négliger la possibilité d'adopter une approche quantitative. Nous détaillerons ensuite les façons dont l'analyse qualitative d'entretiens réels et simulés peut « informer » la didactique de l'interprétation en milieu médical, encourageant à réfléchir aux potentiels et aux limites des simulations et à concevoir des activités qui aident les étudiants à passer du jeu à l'exercice d'un (ou plusieurs) rôle(s). Nous montrerons enfin de quelle manière l'analyse quantitative pourrait soutenir l'analyse qualitative, permettant de valider des hypothèses, d'en formuler de nouvelles ou de faire émerger des corrélations auxquelles on n'avait pas pensé. Ce dernier volet nous permettra de tester, sur nos deux corpus de domaine médical, un balisage et des requêtes qui pourraient être réutilisés sur des banques de données regroupant plusieurs corpus du même domaine ou sur des corpus d'interactions réelles et didactiques collectées dans différents domaines, ce afin de montrer des tendances générales et de fournir une base empirique pleinement adéquate pour justifier des changements dans la didactique de l'interprétation.

Sara Piccioni – Università 'G. D'Annunzio' di Chieti Pescara

Hibridación de géneros en las audioguías de itinerarios turísticos en autobús: una aproximación basada en corpus

Esta comunicación se centra en un estudio basado en corpus de las propiedades discursivas de una audioguía de recorridos turísticos en autobús. Los textos analizados pertenecen a un género peculiar de la comunicación turística, ya que nacen en contextos comerciales y se venden como productos accesorios integrados en paquetes de excursiones turísticas. Como tales, además de su función explícita (proporcionar información y descripciones de los lugares visitados), estos textos cumplen otras funciones implícitas, asociadas a la promoción tanto de los destinos descritos como de otros productos turísticos propuestos por la misma empresa o sus socios comerciales (restaurantes, cafés, museos, etc., que se encuentran en la ruta). Asimismo, son textos escritos para ser leídos o "locutados" y dirigidos al turista, que los escuchará durante la visita. Tras una descripción de la macroestructura del texto de una audioguía de la ciudad de Barcelona, se observará la distribución cuantitativa de los rasgos lingüísticos identificados por Parodi como indicativos de variación de registro (2005, basado en el análisis multidimensional de Biber 2003) comparando distintas secciones de la misma audioguía entre sí y, sucesivamente, con las guías descriptivas y las guías prácticas contenidas en folletos, guías editoriales y catálogos de agencias de viajes (Corpus Linguaturismo, Calvi/Mapelli 2011). Además de proporcionar una descripción de este género, el análisis pretende verificar de qué manera la génesis comercial y la función informativo-descriptiva interactúan en la caracterización lingüística de estos textos, arrojando luz sobre la relación entre género y registro y entre factores lingüísticos y contextuales en la comunicación turística.

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Gianluca Pontrandolfo - Università degli Studi di Trieste

Diseño y compilación de un corpus trilingüe de sentencias penales: aspectos metodológicos

En los últimos años, el creciente interés académico tanto por los géneros jurídicos y judiciales como por la traducción en estos ámbitos ha venido acompañado por diversas propuestas internacionales que abogan por una simplificación y democratización del lenguaje jurídico con vistas a facilitar las distintas formas de comunicación entre la administración de la justicia y el ciudadano. En este sentido, las investigaciones empírico-descriptivas que se llevan a cabo en este campo se revelan valiosas no sólo para los profesionales del derecho y para los ciudadanos, sino también para los lingüistas, en concreto traductores, que se enfrentan con documentos judiciales. El objetivo de este trabajo es presentar la metodología de diseño y compilación de un corpus comparable trilingüe (italiano, español, inglés) de un subgénero judicial específico, la sentencia penal. En el corpus textual, actualmente en fase de recopilación, se recogen sentencias dictadas por distintos órganos

judiciales penales de Italia, España, Inglaterra y Gales, clasificadas según criterios de representatividad y categorías de búsqueda que permiten investigaciones tanto cualitativas como cuantitativas a distintos niveles. La creación del corpus responde, entre otros factores, a la necesidad compartida entre los traductores de desarrollar su competencia de géneros, a través de herramientas de consulta textual, conceptual y terminológica que les guíen a la hora de redactar sus traducciones. El material textual que alimenta el corpus representa también un terreno muy fértil para formular propuestas de simplificación del lenguaje judicial basadas en textos reales, y para el estudio contrastivo del lenguaje de los jueces y de sus razonamientos. Combinando los enfoques de la teoría del análisis de géneros aplicada a la traducción con las metodologías de investigación que proporciona la lingüística de corpus, esta herramienta permite distintas e interesantes explotaciones, de las que se traza una panorámica en este trabajo.

Chiara Preite, Silvia Cacchiani - Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia

Le réseau déontique dans les arrêts de la Cour de Justice de l'Union européenne : la contribution des corpora au repérage des variantes expressives de la normativité en français et en anglais

Dans le cadre de la réflexion juridique sur le réseau déontique (deontic network, Quirico 2009) typique du droit, et après avoir brossé un panorama rapide des notions liées à la performativité du langage juridique et à la modalité déontique en philosophie du langage et du droit (Austin J.L. 1962 ; Searle J.R. 1969, 1976, Grzegorzczuk 1974 ; Mazzaresse 1989 ; Rey [1926] 1994) et en linguistique (Garzone 1996 ; Cornu 2000 ; Kerbrat-Orecchioni 2001 ; Bernal 2007, Portner 2009), nous nous proposons de relever les éléments linguistiques véhiculant cette normativité dans un corpus d'arrêts rendus par la Cour de Justice de l'Union européenne en langue française et de les comparer à la réalisation linguistique des traductions en anglais. Le corpus se compose d'une vingtaine d'arrêts dont la langue de procédure est le français, remontant à l'an 2010 et donc clôturés et publiés au Journal Officiel. Le but de ce recensement est la prise en compte de la grande variété d'expression qui accompagne l'impérativité typique de certaines réalisations langagières juridiques, dont l'arrêt de la Cour, qui assume une valeur très semblable à celle de la loi promulguée par le législateur, en ce qu'elle règle un comportement – bien que singulier et non collectif – de manière obligatoire. Ainsi, grâce à la fouille du corpus, nous pouvons découvrir que pour le même pôle déontique, de nombreux items sont employés, par exemple, pour le « Défendu », on relève Ne pas devoir, ne pas pouvoir, ne pas permettre, ne pas autoriser, interdire, prohiber, empêcher, illicite, etc. Sur cette base, il est possible, d'une part, de recenser la richesse linguistique de chaque langue pour le réseau déontique et performatif et, de l'autre part, de vérifier le parallélisme ou l'éventuelle divergence expressive entre les deux langues cultures à travers une étude contrastive des deux versions linguistiques. Bien que l'approche de ce travail penche vers la recherche, une retombée didactique peut se dessiner, en ce que les textes des arrêts rendus par la Cour sont souvent employés en classe pour des raisons multiples, telles que la facilité de repérage en ligne; leur prestige et importance au niveau international ; la diffusion du langage « de l'Union » en tant qu'exemple de correction formelle et linguistique.

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Rosa María Rodríguez Abella - Università di Verona

El discurso de la promoción turística institucional

Como de todos es sabido, en España el Estado ha sido pionero en el aprovechamiento de las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación (TIC) para promocionar y posicionar el destino España en los principales mercados internacionales emisores. De hecho, la Administración ha impulsado numerosas acciones de marketing *on line* en Internet. De entre todas ellas, sin duda, una de las actuaciones más relevante es la realización del portal turístico www.spain.info dependiente del Instituto de Turismo de España (Turespaña). Nosotros, en este trabajo nos planteamos, en primer lugar, determinar las principales características de esta situación comunicativa. Para ello, realizaremos un análisis macro y microestructural del portal objeto de estudio. En segundo lugar, tras descargar los textos en formato TXT, procederemos, por medio de la herramienta de gestión y explotación de corpus WordSmith Tools 4.0, a la extracción de la información lingüística (listado de palabras clave, listados de frecuencia o de referencia, etc.). Esto es, mediante la aplicación de técnicas de análisis tanto cuantitativas como cualitativas, nos proponemos describir la lengua utilizada en este portal para promover los destinos y productos turísticos españoles.

Micaela Rossi - Università di Genova

Définition de nouvelles terminologies et communautés de professionnels: analyse de corpus en ligne dans le domaine de la dégustation du vin

Les études récentes en terminologie, à partir de l'approche socio-terminologique, passant par la terminologie socio-cognitive et la terminologie variationniste, ont progressivement abandonné la conception des terminologies de spécialité comme nomenclatures universelles et partagées, revalorisant les processus discursifs et sociolinguistiques qui sous-tendent la création et l'implantation de nouvelles terminologies au sein des communautés de pratique professionnelle. L'étude approfondie de ces processus, désormais réalisable à l'aide des technologies de l'analyse de corpus, s'avère alors fondamentale afin de retracer le parcours des termes nouveaux et les dynamiques d'interaction qui président à la formation de nomenclatures partagées. Notre communication sera focalisée sur l'analyse de corpus (*italien-français*) composés d'échanges provenant de forums spécialisés dans le domaine de la dégustation du vin ; nous analyserons en particulier les commentaires métalinguistiques et métaterminologiques des usagers. Le discours des professionnels sur la terminologie qu'ils utilisent nous permettra de vérifier la traçabilité des processus de création et d'implantation des termes ; l'analyse privilégiera notamment les commentaires axés sur la définition des termes et concepts spécialisés, dans la lignée des études sur la définition naturelle, afin de vérifier dans le détail la phase de négociation collective du sens et des termes dans les communautés professionnelles.

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ESP corpus research in France: How culture-specific do ESP corpora need to be?

General-purpose corpora such as the BNC or CoCA prove insufficient for ESP (English for Specific Purposes) research, where disciplinary differences, discourse genre, and the speaker/writer's native language have all been shown to significantly impact rhetorical structure and how English is used (e.g. Hyland 2000; Breivega et al. 2002; Gotti 2004; Suomela-Salmi & Dervin 2006; Ruiz-Garrido et al. 2010). Recent years have therefore seen the construction of smaller, more specialised corpora which are either discipline-, genre-, or language- and culture-specific. We focus here on the language-specific corpora used and developed by ourselves and other ESP researchers working in France to address the specific needs of French researchers and professionals communicating in English. We will first give an overview of some of these corpora and tools: French for Specific Purposes corpora (Chambers-Le Baron; EMEA...), which also allow comparison with other existing ESP corpora, and certain specially developed in-house contrastive corpora and tools (Scientext, Earth Science Corpus, TYOS, ...) targeting French ESP learners. We then focus on the language-specific problems that have been addressed by these corpora, including: semantic prosody, citation practices, conditional and concessive markers, pronoun use, noun premodification, phraseology and rhetoric and specialised translation. Lastly, we discuss certain advantages and limitations of these contrastive corpora studies. Unlike some larger monolingual ESP corpora, they make it possible to pinpoint influences of L1 culture and language on the L2 and thus provide tailor-made guidance to learners. For the learners themselves, contact with contrastive corpora can raise awareness of their own language/culture specificity and increase autonomy when using English. Small culture-specific corpora and tools can however only be optimally used with single-language learner groups. Moreover they are often not generally available and until now no attempt has been made in France to collate all these data, so as to make them interoperable.

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English for institutional purposes: a model of analysis for technical and political language

This contribution aims to identify the features and explore the potential strength of English in the construal of institutional discourse with reference to the topic of economic crisis. For this analysis the speeches of two outstanding figures are considered, delivered in the period between June and September 2011: José Manuel Barroso, the President of the European Commission, and Mario Draghi in his triple role as the Governor of the Bank of Italy, the President of the *Financial Stability Board* and a candidate to the presidency of the ECB. Given the specific topic and period, the documents are characterized by a homogeneous content and a similar mixed genre, as they were delivered orally based on a written draft, then divulged on websites. The documents have been processed in two sub-corpora which are comparable according to topic, size and supra-national audience. This contribution has three objectives. First of all, to confirm the importance of small and sample corpora (Sinclair 1991, Stubbs 1996) for the analysis of specialized language, particularly in the case of documents where language expresses contents strongly influenced by economic principles, as well as by social and political instances. Second, to detect similarities and differences within the wide territory of institutional language: the sender's identity and his institutional position affect the macro-structure and the speech organization in relation to the relevant aims and the connected arguments (Benwell and Stokoe 2010). Finally, to integrate the quantitative analysis of the

corpora, which allows us to closely observe aspects of keyness and aboutness (Bondi and Scott eds. 2010), with a qualitative discourse analysis so that the construction of messages can be investigated at multiple levels of textual organization (Salvi 2001a). In the present research quantitative analysis aims to prove the assumption that a prevalence of political and economic/banking language characterizes Barroso's and Draghi's speeches respectively; furthermore, discourse analysis helps to show the high level of evaluative language in the two sub-corpora and the speakers' position in the specific context of the crisis in both a local and a global perspective (Hunston e Thomson 2000). As already discussed in an analysis of academic lectures in the field of economics (Salvi 2011b), the comparison between corpora (Biber et al. 1998), although of a small size, shows particular pragmatic aspects which reflect identities, ideology and social relationships developed in context.

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Luis Javier Santos López - Università di Milano

La terminología de la alimentación en los subdominios de la Expo 2015

La relación entre la investigación científica y las necesidades sociales, institucionales y económicas exigen soluciones innovadoras en ámbitos muy codificados como, por ejemplo, el de la terminología. La Expo 2015 de Milán precisa un soporte terminológico para facilitar la comprensión entre especialistas, pero también lexicográfico para un público semiespecializado o no especializado. Por ello el Departamento de Lenguas y Culturas Contemporáneas de la Universidad de Milán está elaborando una base de datos terminológica multilingüe (árabe, chino, español, francés, hindi, inglés, italiano, ruso y alemán) sobre alimentación, seguridad alimentaria, nutrición y biotecnologías que sepa dar respuesta a los diferentes usuarios. La metodología para la confección de la base de datos terminológica se basa fundamentalmente en las aportaciones de la teoría comunicativa de la terminología (Cabré 1999) y la sociocognitiva (Temmerman 2000). Teniendo en cuenta la importante dimensión cultural del lenguaje de la alimentación, ha sido también muy útil completar el bagaje metodológico con las aportaciones de la terminología cultural (Diki-Kidiri 2007). Además, la lingüística textual, concretamente el enfoque de géneros (Bajtin 1978, Swales 1990, Bhatia 1993, Berkenkotter y Huckin 1995, Adam 2001), contribuye a proporcionar un planteamiento más pragmático de la terminología, puesto que sitúa al término en su contexto de uso, además de en su dominio de especialidad. Se perseguirá, por lo tanto, una integración de la terminología y los géneros textuales, ya experimentado en el glosario *Linguaturismo* (Santos López 2011), no solo en el planteamiento metodológico, sino también en la realización práctica de la base de datos. El propósito de la presente comunicación es ilustrar la concepción del corpus y de la base de datos en función de los problemas que presenta la gran diversidad lingüística y cultural de los nueve ámbitos seleccionados.

- En primer lugar, el desafío de compatibilizar nueve lenguas, con cinco alfabetos diferentes, que requieren procesos independientes de codificación, segmentación y sistematización.
- En segundo lugar, la centralidad del componente cultural en el trabajo terminológico por el fuerte enraizamiento de la alimentación en la experiencia cotidiana de las diferentes sociedades.
- Por último, la dificultad del estudio comparado, la resolución de los vacíos terminológicos y de otros problemas de equivalencia por el diferente grado de desarrollo científico, tecnológico y legislativo de las áreas estudiadas.

Luciana Tiziana Soliman - Università di Padova

Le corpus en socioterminologie : élaboration, contextualisation et interprétation des données

En terminologie, la formation d'un corpus est indispensable pour pouvoir rendre compte des constantes langagières des spécialistes, mais une certaine orientation descriptive des banques de données terminologiques au détriment des actions de standardisation massive des dernières décennies témoigne d'une volonté d'élargir le spectre d'analyse à la véritable circulation des termes. Même si les démarches de normalisation ne prennent pas en considération les situations discursives allant de la transmission-vulgarisation du savoir à la communication diaculturelle au sein d'un groupe d'utilisateurs en raison des objectifs de filtrage et d'élection des unités les plus fiables à un niveau d'intellectualisation élevé, certaines banques de données terminologiques (IATE, par exemple) commencent à englober la variation linguistique d'ordre fonctionnel : non seulement les dénominations de droit, mais aussi les dénominations de fait ont droit de cité dans leurs recueils terminologiques. Les désignations synonymiques ne subissent plus une sorte de déclassement relatif (Gouadec 1993), ne reçoivent plus l'étiquette d'« asservies », mais concourent à la description de la « zone instable » du terme. Dans une perspective socioterminologique (Gaudin 1993, 1996, 2003, 2005 ; Mortureux 2000) qui insiste sur le principe de contextualisation des occurrences et sur la vitalité des « interactions impures » (Guespin 1991 : 65) en dehors de l'univers élitiste spécialiste-pour-spécialiste, il est intéressant de s'interroger non seulement sur les critères de constitution d'un corpus textuel spécialisé hétérogène en termes d'émetteurs et de récepteurs, mais aussi sur les conditions de fiabilité des données recueillies. Quels sont les modèles de représentativité des données qui présideraient à leur recueil ? Quels éléments du corpus font obstacle à la description des unités terminologiques et à leur exploitation productive dans un glossaire d'empreinte « socioterminologique » ? Lerat (2000) et d'autres linguistes francophones souhaitent en effet une socioterminographie, dont ils soulignent pourtant les difficultés de réalisation à cause du caractère dynamique de la négociation de la notion et de sa désignation au sein de la communauté élargie des scripteurs/locuteurs. L'implantation d'une linguistique de corpus orientée à l'analyse - que nous appellerons « prototypique » - du terme rapporté à l'usage prend ainsi les contours d'un défi opérationnel au niveau du traitement des données.

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Comparing Corpora Comparing Genres: Evaluating Collocation in Specific Discourse

Corpus linguistics approaches are more and more often exploited in the study of specialised languages (Bowker and Pearson 2002) and corpora have proven to be invaluable tools in the identification and analysis of specific genres, domains and discourses. Keywords, collocates and clusters have become key concepts in both language research and teaching, particularly so in the teaching of LSP (Gavioli 2005). The present study aims at contributing to the debate on the criteria used in corpus planning, gathering and assembling by focusing on the comparison between a set of existing large specialised corpora, assembled for various research projects: the CorDis corpus (conceived as representative of the 2003 conflict in Iraq, Morley and Bayley 2009), the IntUne corpus (Williams and Bayley forthcoming) and the WHoB corpus (Venuti et al 2009). Previous studies have focused on the different meanings and connotations that the lexical item 'war' acquired in the various sub-corpora of the CorDis corpus, i.e. newspapers, television news, Parliamentary debates, and White House Press Briefings (Zanca 2011, Riccio

Venuti). We now want to verify to what extent the collocational profile of this and other lexical items can be influenced and possibly restrained by the selection criteria of the whole corpus by comparing the use of the same terms in the IntUne and WHoB corpora, which contain the same genres and domains (newspapers and TV news programmes the former, White House Press Briefings the latter) and are representative of the genres in specific time spans rather than according to a specific topic. The findings should contribute to a more coherent and considered determination of the criteria underlying the collection of large corpora and the interpretation of results both in linguistic research and language or LSP teaching.

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Theoretische Grundlagen für den Einsatz von Korpora im CLIL-Unterricht

Der Einsatz von Korpora in der Didaktik des Englischen als Fremdsprache und die konzeptuelle Weiterentwicklung als DDL (Data Driven Learning) hat nach einer anfänglichen positiven Rezeption zu kritischen Stellungnahmen geführt und Unsicherheiten in Bezug auf didaktische Methoden und Strategien und deren Anwendbarkeit im Fremdsprachenunterricht aufgeworfen. In den darauffolgenden zwei Jahrzehnten konzentrierte sich die Diskussion vor allem auf die technischen Möglichkeiten der Instrumente des Concordancing. Dieses einseitige Interesse für die technologischen Möglichkeiten hat dazu geführt, dass die innovative Kraft der Korpora, die auch darin liegt, die ganzheitlich gesehene Funktionalität der Sprache punktuell empirisch zu unterstützen, nicht zur Geltung kommen konnte. In der Rezeption kam ganz zu kurz, dass die Begründer der Korpusanalyse weder Computerlinguisten noch Didaktiker waren, sondern Forscherpersönlichkeiten mit profunden theoretischen Kenntnissen und Interessen auf dem Gebiet der Linguistik. Fast gleichzeitig mit der Rezeption des DDL wurde in der Germanistik der Ansatz zu einer funktionalen Grammatik auf kognitiver und kommunikativer Grundlage vorgestellt (Feilke 1994, 1996), die den linguistischen Studien zu den Korpusanalysen sehr nahe steht. Helmuth Feilke gründet seine Analysen der Sprache auf den Begriff der "Idiomatischen Geprägtheit", der nicht nur für idiomatischen Ausdrücke der Sprache zutrifft sondern für alle Elemente des Wortschatzes. Feilkes theoretischer Ansatz der Common sense-Kompetenz wurde bis jetzt noch nicht mit den neueren linguistischen Studien über Korpora (Gries 2010, Gries & Stefanowitsch 2011, Wulff & Gries 2011) verbunden, die einen differenzierten Blick auf die Inhalte der Korpora ermöglichen mit Konsequenzen auch auf das Erlernen der Fachsprache und der alltäglichen Wissenschaftssprache (Ehlich 1999). Ausgehend von diesen Prämissen wird über den didaktischen Einsatz von Korpora im CLIL-Unterricht berichtet, wobei die Korpusanalyse als „Verfügbarkeit“ mit minimalistischen Ansprüchen eingesetzt wird, um den gesteuerten Spracherwerb sowohl auf der Ebene der Sprachbewusstheit als auch beim Erwerb der sprachlichen und fachsprachlichen Kompetenzen zu unterstützen.