

IOSUD – UNIVERSITATEA „DUNĂREA DE JOS” DIN GALAȚI

Școala doctorală de Științe Socio-Umaniste



TEZĂ DE DOCTORAT
NAVAL ARCHITECTURE LANGUAGE
IN TRANSLATION
(LIMBAJUL ARHITECTURII NAVALE
ÎN TRADUCERE)

RESUME

SUPERVISOR:

Prof. Univ. Dr. CROITORU Elena

Candidate:

Anca Trișcă (Ionescu)

Seria U1 Filologie- Engleză Nr16

GALAȚI

2019

IOSUD – UNIVERSITATEA „DUNĂREA DE JOS” DIN GALAȚI
Școala doctorală de Științe Socio-Umane



TEZĂ DE DOCTORAT

Resume

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE LANGUAGE
IN TRANSLATION
(LIMBAJUL ARHITECTURII NAVALE
ÎN TRADUCERE)

Candidate
Anca Trișcă (Ionescu)

Supervisor
Prof.univ.dr.ELENA CROITORU

Seria U1: Filologie-Engleză Nr 13

GALAȚI

2019

IOSUD – UNIVERSITATEA „DUNĂREA DE JOS” DIN GALAȚI

Școala doctorală de Științe Socio-Umane



TEZĂ DE DOCTORAT

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE LANGUAGE IN TRANSLATION

(LIMBAJUL ARHITECTURII NAVALE ÎN TRADUCERE)

Doctorand: Anca Trișcă (Ionescu)

Conducător științific, Prof univ.dr.ELENA CROITORU
Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos” Galați

Referenți științifici Prof univ.dr.DANIEL DEJICA
Universitatea Politehnică Timișoara
Prof univ.dr.CONSTANTINA-TITELA
VÎLCEANU
Universitatea din Craiova
Prof univ.dr. FLORIANA POPESCU
Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos”, Galați

Seria U1: Filologie-Engleză Nr 13

GALAȚI

2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of tables

List of figures

List of diagrams

List of abbreviations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ARGUMENT

INTRODUCTION

PART 1. ENGLISH FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

CHAPTER 1.

ENGLISH FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTURE – A BRANCH OF ESP

Introduction

1.1. English for General Purposes (EGP) vs. English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

1.2. Definitions, Basic Principles and Distinctive Features

1.3. A Concise Historical Perspective on ESP

1.4. Fields and Branches of ESP

1.5. English for Naval Architecture as Part of ESP

1.6. Conclusions

CHAPTER 2.

LEXICAL AND MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE USED IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

2.1. Lexical Characteristics of Naval Architecture Language

- 2.1.1. Word Formation
- 2.1.2. Abbreviations
- 2.1.3. Collocability
 - 2.1.3.1. Nominal Collocations in the Language of Naval Architecture
 - 2.1.3.1.1. Compound Nouns vs. Nominal Compounds
 - 2.1.3.1.2. Nominalizations and Noun Strings
 - 2.1.3.2. Verbal Collocations in the Language of Naval Architecture
 - 2.1.3.3. Phrasal Verbs in the Language of Naval Architecture
- 2.2. Morphologic Characteristics of Naval Architecture Language
 - 2.2.1. Modal Auxiliaries in English for Naval Architecture
- 2.3. Conclusions

CHAPTER.3.

SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

- 3.1. Semantic Characteristics of the Language of Naval Architecture
- 3.2. Sentence Patterns in the Language of Naval Architecture
- 3.3. Discourse Analysis
 - 3.3.1. Discourse Analysis and ESP
 - 3.3.2. Discourse Analysis and English for Naval Architecture
- 3.4. Conclusions

CHAPTER 4

CULTURAL AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF THE LANGUAGE USED IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

4.1. Cultural Elements in English for Naval Architecture (ENA)

4.1.1. Cultural Elements in Naval Architecture Terminology

4.1.2. Cultural Elements in ENA Texts

4.1.3. Cultural Elements in Pragmatics

4.2. Pragmatic Aspects of English for Naval Architecture

4.2.1. Pragmatics in Technical Writing: A Corpus-Based Analysis of Naval Architecture Texts

4.3. Conclusions

PART 2. THE LANGUAGE OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSLATION

CHAPTER 5

ENGLISH FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSLATION

Introduction

5.1. Concise delineations in the field of translations

5.2. A Historical Study of Technical Translation in Romania: The Future of Naval Architecture Language in Translation

5.3. Translating Nouns, Noun Phrases and Compound Nominal Phrases in ENA

5.4. Translating Collocations

5.5. Dealing with Cultural Elements in Technical texts for translation. The Naval Architecture Translator's Approach

5.6. Conclusions

CHAPTER 6

IMPACT OF ENA UPON THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE/TERMINOLOGY

Introduction

- 6.1. The Influence of the English Naval Architecture Terminology upon the Romanian Terminology
 - 6.1.1. Business Terms in Shipbuilding Bilingual Newsletters
- 6.2. English for Naval Architecture vs. Maritime English
 - 6.2.1. Definitions
 - 6.2.2. Same Meaning Different Terms in Shipbuilding and Maritime Language
 - 6.2.3. Same Terms, Different Meanings in the Shipbuilding, Maritime and General Language
- 6.3. Conclusions

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

FURTHER RESEARCH

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: The tree of ELT

APPENDIX 2: Technical Query

APPENDIX 3: Documents used in building and vessel FSO (Floating, Storage and Operation) specifications

APPENDIX 4: Different types of noun strings encountered in naval architecture

APPENDIX 5: Samples of Romanian naval architecture texts translated into English and samples of English naval architecture texts translated into Romanian

APPENDIX 6: Field-based list of English-Romanian terms and phrases used in naval architecture

APPENDIX 7: A synopsis of research topics

APPENDIX 8: Number of ships built between 1951-1975

APPENDIX 9: Modal verbs and modal auxiliaries used in naval architecture and EGP texts.

APPENDIX 10: The nominalized phrasal verbs in naval architecture

APPENDIX 11: List of published and presented papers

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WEBLIOGRAPHY

KEY-WORDS

translations, specialized translations, specialized textual genres, translation theory, specialized translation theory, specialized terminology, specialized collocations, LSP translation, sense in translation, translation model, naval architecture, specialized discourse, source text, target text

INTRODUCTION

The study of the language of naval architecture is an extremely complex endeavour and it is so for several reasons including both objective and subjective factors. For more than half a century has the Faculty of Naval Architecture of the first Polytechnic Institute in Galati been unique in the Romanian higher education system. The first generations of naval architects graduated from the Mechanic-Naval Institute which had been founded in Galati in 1951. At the same time, a well-contoured and articulate terminology incorporating inherited, naturalized and adopted words stands as proof of the shipbuilding tradition in Romania. It is worth remembering that this terminology has not only been preserved within the limits of its own field, but it has also been immortalized in lexicographic products as well as university courses for students in NA.

The pioneering explorations of the vocabulary of naval architecture started in the late 1970s and the early 1980s, when Professor Nicolae Bejan at the University of Galati, took the first step on this road not taken before in Romania. His doctoral dissertation entitled *Scientific and Technical Terms in English* is the first milestone in the linguistic exploration and analytical interpretations of the vocabulary of ships and boats. Its greatest merit lies in the fact that it approaches the English register of shipbuilding, not only investigating the field of naval architecture but also comparing it with its Romanian corresponding register. His main concerns and research activity underlie his full dedication to ESP studies, in general, and to the vocabulary of naval architecture, in particular.

As regards the Languages for Special Purposes (LSP) School at “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, the in-depth study of various functional styles is only in the phase of late beginnings. There has hardly been a research project to

systematically and thoroughly analyze either the general scope of ESP or a few of its particulars. Individual research projects have added here and there a contribution which has made the domain expand but very slowly.

It is interesting to observe that, by and large, the same steps in chronological manifestations in the life of ESP were noticeable in the activities related to English teaching at the University of Galati. Thus, looking at the research and didactic activity in the field of ESP at the University of Galati, only the very few above mentions reflect that fact that it followed the general Romanian trends identified as peculiar to the academic landscape, but it had its local colouring as well. The contributions from the academics at this Danubian University brought to this field of ESP were both diverse and highly original. This feature of diversity is obvious from a glimpse at their major publications which include not only dictionaries (Bejan, 1984), but also such coursebooks as *Limba engleză. Mecanică* (Bejan 1960), *Limba engleză. Chimie alimentară* (Bejan 1963). According to the records of our university library, the tradition of teaching and assessing shipbuilding English seems to have started with a selection of texts from the naval field, i.e. *Culegere de texte. Limba engleză. Nave* (1973), and it was continued with a volume issued almost twelve years later, *English for Students in Shipbuilding* (Bejan, Gavriliu 1986). Other specializations taught only in this university were the building of thermal machines and food industries. With its coursebook produced by a Romanian author, *Culegere de texte pentru frigotehnie* (Asandei 1981), and with *English for Students in Food Industry* (Bejan, Gavriliu 1989), respectively, this brief retrospective view uncovers the reliable heritage of books dealing with English for professional purposes which had been created before 1989. A thorough research of the contributions in the field of professional English would certainly reveal essential contributions outlined in other collectively-authored dictionaries in glossaries, studies and articles, but those already mentioned suffice to support our plea. For only one example, Bejan authored both the glossary included in

Limba engleză. Știință și tehnică (Bantaș et al. 1981: 258-272) and he also contributed to the field of ESP with a few studies and articles, such as *English for specific Purposes* (Bejan 1982).

These examples, which go back to the 1980s, the interval of the countouring of ‘genuine ESP’, show that the Romanian authors of university manuals had not only been familiar with the concept of ESP but that they had also adopted it in their works. To make an in-depth analysis of what I believe an ESP university coursebook must look like, I shall briefly describe Bejan and Gavrilu’s *Limba engleză pentru construcții navale* (1986). The structure of the manual is partly similar to and partly different from that of preceding volumes. Thus, the same Romanian title on the cover book hides a content predominantly expressed in English, which is nearly similar to the previously mentioned *Limba engleză. Știință și tehnică* (Bantaș et al. 1981), starting with the same “Cuvînt înainte” and then the first part focused on (I) Texts, vocabulary, exercises, whose title is in English (unlike the previously mentioned model provided by Banaș et al. 1981). Conceived as a practical module providing authentic texts which will challenge learners to exercise their translational skills, Reading for translation practice, this second element is a modulating section which dwells upon six theoretically-biased topics (1. Introduction to steel shipbuilding, 2. The anatomy of a model ship, 3. The building of the ship, 4. High-speed small craft, 5. Theoretical naval architecture, and 6. The machinery space or engline room, respectively). Finally, the third and concluding section of the book is also an English-Romanian dictionary.

In an attempt of complementing the previously mentioned existing literature, this dissertation continues this collective work of research by bringing a new element in the approach of NA as it will describe this terminology from the lexical, syntactic and translational perspectives.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY was the pragmatic-discursive approach to the naval architecture language which contributes to better solving problems in the area of interference between naval architecture and linguistics (elaboration of specialized dictionaries, ENA translation, diminishing difficulties encountered by non-specialists in contact with ENA).

To achieve this goal, the following goals were set:

1. approach of the shipbuilding architecture from the pragmatic and linguistic perspective;
2. analysis of the stylistic, morphosyntactic and lexico-semantic peculiarities of the nautical architecture language;
3. revealing the pragmalinguistic complexity of the naval architecture language with emphasis on the specific vocabulary; ways to ensure technicalness for specialists and accessibility for non-professionals;
4. the comparative approach of vocabulary specific to naval architecture, maritime English with the vocabulary of the common language in order to establish specificities and to improve difficulties of use;
5. the social impact of the study of nautical terminology on users by developing specialized dictionaries, creating a specific language more accessible to non-specialists.

Thus, starting from the latest concepts in textual and corpus-based linguistics, our research proposes:

1. identify the main patterns of translation used.
2. the creation of an interdisciplinary methodology in the terminological study, which combines and applies, in the numerous analyses carried out during the thesis, notions and theories in the fields of corpus linguistics, corpus semantics (semantics) , applied and contrastive linguistics, genre

and register analysis, and pragmatic elements - which we have tried to achieve.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY

In the Romanian research space, the language of naval architecture and its relationship with the English language enjoyed a special attention from the researchers in Galati. To our knowledge, the vast majority of the studies so far have focused on a single product of this relationship, that is terminology, and left other aspects unexplored, such as the phraseology, syntax or general strategies adopted in translating texts produced in the field of naval architecture. For this reason, as a first novel, in an extremely contrastive framework, the thesis studies the general use discourse in the Romanian naval architecture field, investigating how the terminological and phraseological units, the propositions, and the texts, as macro units discursive, are transferred from source language, English, into Romanian.

Since English is, by and large, the origin code of communication in the field of naval architecture and the main vehicle translation through which the new linguistic entities produced in this sector are introduced into Romanian, the research starts from the general premise that at all levels (terminology, phraseology, morpho-syntax, etc.), the Romanian naval architecture discourse is based on the imitation of the English one.

Three premises lead to a general hypothesis:

1. at the terminological level, the main pattern used in the creation of new terms in the Romanian naval architecture language is the terminological loan from English;

2. at the level of phraseology and syntax, the direct / literal translation strategies are used predominantly in translating the English naval architecture language discourse;
3. at the textual level the translation of general-purpose texts in the naval architecture language domain has its roots in the imitation of the specific functions and structures of English-source texts.

THE ACTUALITY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE THEME is determined by two reasons:

1. The Romanian language and the English language do not yet have a description of the structure and functioning of the naval architecture language synchronously. In Romanian, the attention of the researchers focused, in particular, on the shipbuilding language, contained in doctoral theses or in the collections of texts for naval architecture. The language of naval architecture has not been studied from a linguistic perspective, although it has features that individualize it, especially in the discursive-textual and morpho-syntactic plane;
2. Specialized terminology is of interest to linguists because they are constituted and changed outside predetermined norms, they are constantly complemented, they evolve according to the occurrence, the creation of the fields where one or another science is used. Such research can contribute to a better and complete description of the typology of specialized (professional) discourses in current Romanian / English.

STRUCTURE OF THE PHD THESIS

The current dissertation, entitled *Naval Architecture Language in Translation*, tries to connect the existing literature on naval architecture and its terminology with practices which are functional in the translation of English texts peculiar to this field into Romanian. The research project passed through several stages and a few observations, findings and analytic results have already been disseminated by means of communications presented in scientific manifestations held in Romania or abroad and later published either in academic journals or conference proceedings volumes.

By and large, the structure of the dissertation reveals its three basic sections to consist of prolegomena to the dissertation, the six chapters which represent the dissertation proper and the final part which presents the general conclusions as well as the bibliographical elements (bibliographies and the webliography) and the six annexes intended to complement the content of the whole approach.

The first chapter, **ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES. A BRANCH OF ESP**, refers to and makes a brief revision of the field of ESP and its terminology, specifying not only what ESP is and enlarging upon their origins, but also showing what characteristics define it, enabling its introduction as a branch in the generous tree of ESP. In the context of globalization, a concept active not only in theoretical approaches to economics and the economies of the planet but also in the study of foreign languages, of international relationships as well as the rapid communication network functional worldwide have pointed to the increasing need for specialized languages in Romania. Indeed, this need is not only true in relation to Romania, but to any other modern country connected to the life of the planet and it is as acute here as anywhere else. In order to meet

these communication needs, more and more individuals have highly specific academic and professional reasons for seeking to improve their language skills. This chapter also brings up the way General English is different from English for Specific Purposes, in general and with a particular focus on naval architecture. After giving the basic characteristics of ESP, this chapter draws a parallel between English for general Purposes and English for Specific Purposes. It introduces aspects related to studying specialized English in naval architecture and the reasons why the system needs it.

The terminology of naval architecture texts is analyzed in the second chapter, **LEXICAL AND MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE USED IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE**. As this dissertation takes an interest in the terminology of naval architecture, the presentation and the short analysis of the most common Greek and Latin roots and affixes is of paramount importance. Such basic knowledge, along with rules of word building, facilitates any translator's work when performing translations from this professional field. The language and particularly the terminology of naval architecture would be much simpler to anyone working with them, whether a linguist or a naval architecture professional, if they were standardized. A secondary aim of our analytical and descriptive enterprise was an attempt to produce such a model of standardization. With that concrete aim established, a comprehensive multitude of problems which include lexemes, terms and their etymologies, collocations, acronyms, semantic characteristics of the lexical units and formations, were examined and analysed from different perspectives with a focus on the characteristics of the verb system, with an in-depth analysis of the phrasal verbs and modal auxiliary verbs in the texts excerpted from the corpus of naval architecture literature. In addition to the observations regarding the verb phrase, the noun phrase is also subject of analysis. Our research has induced the idea that the elements of nominalization and the string of nouns that

prevail in our investigated branch of ESP are rather ambiguous in meaning, and hence difficult to translate and even more difficult to understand to a philology-trained translator.

The third chapter, SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, has a double-fold perspective. It analyzes both the specific semantic aspects, as well as a typology of the texts encountered in the field of naval architecture (presented in Appendix 3) and the syntactic features of naval architecture texts. Analyses involve the pair of English and Romanian languages, with either of them working as both a source and a target language. Translation decisions and strategies as they were published in specialist literature are illustrated by examples of Romanian and English naval architecture translations included in the corpus and in Appendix 4.

The fourth chapter, CULTURAL AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF THE LANGUAGE USED IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, is focused on the role of culture in the translation of vocative texts, on the dimensions of intercultural communicative competence by outlining such concepts as: culture-specific items and their classification; cultural filters; High Context Culture versus Low Context Culture; English as a global lingua franca. Within this chapter, translation is considered from a cultural context-sensitive point of view and translators are viewed as intercultural experts. The final subchapter focuses on optimising the cultural intertraffic in the translation of vocative texts.

The fifth chapter, ENGLISH FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSLATION, mainly explores the lexical level on the language of naval architecture and it aims at revealing how false friends and collocations may influence naval architecture translations. Very much has been written on the craft of translation as such (Nida 1964, Bell 1991, Baker 1992, Hatim and Munday 2004, Snell-Hornby 2006, Venuti 2004, Venuti (ed.) 2000) or on

translation from English into Romanian (Levitchi 1993, Dimitriu 2002, Dimitriu 2007) and the greatest proportion of these references touch the translation of literature. Less has been produced to regard the theoretical aspects related to the translation of specialized texts (Newmark 1988: 151-161, Croitoru 1996: 62-101, 133-164, Al-Hassnawi 2007, Steiner 1975: 265, Guevel et Valentine 1998: 73-228). Hence, the general tendency to consider translation as a simple exercise, as something that anybody can do with the help of an adequate dictionary is very popular among the less initiated. It is a proven fact that producing a written text by using another written text is a much more complex phenomenon than what is commonly believed by the less initiated in and the overtly non-admittedly but obviously the superficially trained for the practice of translation. This difficulty becomes even more evident when the text in question deals with specialized, technical subjects, such as those peculiar to banking and financing, law, medicine, naval architecture or the like. Some can argue that the main difficulty of technical English in general lies more in its grammar rather than in its vocabulary. In this particular case, when words belonging to the so-called General English appear in the same context with technical terms and within a specific context, they contain field-dependent meanings or shades of meaning, nuances that must be accurately rendered in the final translation. Every translation activity has one or more specific purposes translators must consider and reflect in their final products.

The main aim of translation is to serve as a cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle among people. In the past few decades, this activity has developed because of rising international trade, increased migration, globalization, the recognition of linguistic minorities, and the expansion of the mass media and technology. For this reason, the translator plays an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural transmitter of culture and truths by attempting to interpret concepts and speech in a variety of texts as

faithfully and accurately as possible. Most translation theorists agree that translation is understood as a transfer process from a foreign language — or a second language — to the mother tongue. However, market requirements are increasingly demanding that translators transfer texts to a target language that is not their mother tongue, but a foreign language. This is what Newmark calls ‘service’ translation and when referring to this direction of translation, i.e. from their own language into a foreign language, these translators “contribute greatly to many people’s hilarity in the process” (Newmark 1988: 2).

The final chapter of the dissertation, **THE IMPACT OF ENA UPON THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE/TERMINOLOGY**, aims at demonstrating some lexical key issues which are peculiar to three branches of ESP which share the same realia, which are the boats. Unlike mathematics and physics, for example, which share a consistent proportion of formulae, symbols, coefficients, binomials and polynomials, laws and theorems making use of the same denominations, the language of naval architecture and shipbuilding on the one hand and the language of maritime English on the other hand, use different signifiers for one and the same signified, in several linguistic situations. It is the aim of this chapter to identify these terms properly and describe them correctly. In order to achieve this aim, several specialized dictionaries were explored and a selection of such words was the focus of my lexical quests. The chapter consists of three parts: the first, explores the English Maritime Language and provides insights into the specialized language of the ship’s users, the second part, dwells upon the different signifiers of the same signified, to end with polysemantic values of words used both in GE and ESP, dealing with words that have one and the same form but which have acquired a particular meaning in either the maritime or the shipbuilding and naval architecture languages.

The structure of the dissertation continues with a section of general conclusions which resumes the main linguistic and translational aspects of the

language of naval architecture which were identified, analyzed and interpreted with a view to making a pertinent portrait of this professional language which is equally hard to understand to both the English and the Romanian layman, with no expertise in the respective profession.

The 11 appendices added to the dissertation are practical and topic-based, as follows:

- (1) Appendix 1 shows a historical survey of shipbuilding from ancient times to nowadays flourishing industry mentioning the Romanian contributions in the field.
- (2) Appendix 2 presents a particular type of text (technical query) form Dry Dock Dubai World presented in chapter 2.
- (3) Appendix 3 describes all the documents provided by naval architects to build a ship with the purpose of each document.
- (4) Appendix 4 gathers different types of noun strings encountered in naval architecture.
- (5) Appendix 5 is a collection of naval architecture texts translated from and into Romanian.
- (6) Appendix 6 gathers a list of terms and phrases used in naval architecture which I found in naval architecture texts and can helpful for naval architecture translators.
- (7) Appendix 7: A synopsis of research topics is the starting point of my corpus for which I had to read various types of documents related to the field of naval architecture.

(8) Appendix 8: Number of ships built between 1951-1975 is meant to show the Romanian tradition which needed the theoretical expertise of naval architects. As a consequence, the Galatian Institut Metalurgic-Naval emerged.

(9) Appendix 9: Modal verbs and modal auxiliaries used in naval architecture and EGP texts shows what are the most and less modals used in naval architecture documents according to the type of text.

(10) Appendix 10: The nominalized phrasal verbs in naval architecture shows the most and less used phrasal verbs.

(11) Appendix 11 gathers a list of published and presented papers since I used many of my published articles as subchapters in my thesis. The information was published and is available online as mentioned in the list. In order to use the data collected and published or presented in various occasions, the list can be a starting point for future researchers in the field.

THE METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

As it was mentioned in the introduction, the current study continues a tradition but it brings an element of novelty which is essentially based on the preoccupations of the preceding generations of ESP analysts. The object of the current research is based on several theories which are popular in linguistics and which include, among others, the theory of atomistic interpretation, the general word formation theory, as well as the theories frequently described in the literature of Translation Studies. The analysis of the NA language started from the structure and origin of lexemes and it also considered their associations in collocations, compounds and phrasal verbs. The making of a corpus was an interesting task as it involved an inventory of NA text typologies, an

identification of their particular features as well as bibliographical studies facilitating the outlining of a history of scientific translations from English into Romanian. It could hardly be profitable to discuss or approach the reverse direction of translations due to the very simple fact that the Romanian community of naval architects and shipbuilders use English as their second language institutionally. This is a natural consequence of their activity: the products they make in this world travel on all oceans and seas of the world and the people who exploit or operate them use English as a lingua franca on a daily basis.

Thematic articles were chosen for the study, as analyses on technical discourse are mostly devoted to the classical research written genres like abstracts and research articles, whereas the subgenre of thematic articles is hardly covered. In addition, three other criteria were considered: their intended audience, their recent date of publication and the social topics they address, the latter being regarded as the most outstanding feature of this sub-genre. As for the first criterion, this sub-genre is addressed to a particular community –naval architecture students, naval architects and other researchers involved in naval architecture. Secondly, the ten selected articles regard recent issues (2010), and may therefore help us to analyze the most recent trends in specialized writing.

The research methods I made use of can be grouped into two categories: general research methods and language research methods. My most important phases in the elaboration of this dissertation were:

- (a) documentation – involving the data collection, sorting and the creation of the lists to be considered as the project progressed;
- (b) consultation of bibliographic materials, academic journals and electronic versions of books relevant for my research provided by the service accessible via google.books.com
- (c) the critical reading of informative and formative literature;

- (d) the creative writing and re-writing of the first draft;
- (e) my critical reading, proofreading and editing of the first draft;
- (f) the submission of the manuscript to my scientific adviser and to the members of the advising board.

Being rather familiar with the language of naval architecture, I had frequently based my lectures of specialist texts on observation, reading with comprehension, chacking and double checking of the illustrations of interest to my research. For my vocabulary and lexical study, I manually selected words from different sources (the internet or electronic sources, included), creating lists of English words, and lists of English words accompanied by their Romanian corresponding versions or equivalents. The same concern for the selection of the adequate example or excerpt extracted from standardized regulations and rules characterized my preparation of the materials for the examination of larger linguistic representations, such as nominal compounds, sentences and text fragments. The basic method of work was the textual analysis which started with detecting and accounting for modal verbs, then the data were analyzed, interpreted and the results were synthesized and presented, most commonly, in a tabular form.

To produce well written descriptions and analyses I dwelt upon what I considered to be inspirational models of ESP text interpretation provided by authors with expertise in the field. Of the linguistic methods, I have equally relied on the comparative and the contrastive method. The parallel presentation of the macrostructure of the glossary of naval elements consisting in the comparison of the larger sets of English words and their existing or suggested Romanian counterexamples required the use of the comparative method. The contrastive method has also been used in order to compare official versions of English documents and their Romanian correspondents. I have resorted to both quantitative research methods, required by the corpus (for example, to calculate

the frequency of phrasal verbs in relation to one-word verbs, translations of original naval architecture texts and their Romanian versions), and qualitative methods, documentary methods as well as data collection, processing and analysis methods. Finally, the method based on observation helped me identify the challenges faced by the translator in his/her attempt to translate naval architecture terms.

CORPUS

The corpus was actually made up of (a) lists with a lexical character, (2) figures to render in support for my affirmations, samples of documents (one such example is presented in Appendix 2), (3) a collection of text pairs, i.e. texts written in both English and Romanian and (4) lists with bibliographical information also to be used more for referential rather than quotational purposes. On my way to reaching the end of the elaboration of my dissertation, I also prepared a (more or less complete) glossary which, in fact, resulted in a mini-dictionary which still requires much, much information and examples to be accepted as a dictionary in its own right. For a deeper insight into the texts, each article was manually processed. I personally consider that, while a software analysis of the texts would have been much faster, by reading each article in turn, I managed, on the one hand, to filter and select translation problems that particularly pertain to NA texts and to identify and highlight the aspects in which I was interested, on the other.

My fundamental materials for the investigation of the facts of language included a collection of technical texts written exclusively by naval architects. These over 100 papers (studies and articles) were mainly contributions to such academic journals as:

- (a) Analele Universității “Dunărea de Jos” din Galați. Fascicula XI, Constructii Nave, available/downloadable due to the Open Access Policy, adopted by its editing staff
- (b) Constanta Maritime University Annals, available/downloadable due to the Open Access Policy
- (c) International Journal of Geosciences, available/downloadable due to the Open Access Policy
- (d) Applied Physics Mechanics, available/downloadable due to the Open Access Policy
- (e) International Journal of Engineering Research, available/ downloadable due to the Open Access Policy.

In addition, I benefitted from the kind support of both former and currently active professors at the Faculty of Naval Architecture, who would agree to lending me their books for good while, as follows:

- (a) Mocanu, C.I., Gavrilescu, I., (1999), Rezistenta materialelor, Galați: Editura Fundatiei Universitatea “Dunarea de Jos” din Galati
- (b) Modiga, M., Dimache, A., Olaru V., (2005), Statica structurilor de nave – Structuri de bare, Galați: Editura Academica (328 pag.), ISBN 973-8316-71-5, Galați
- (c) Ovidiu Ionaș, Leonard Domnișoru, Ionel Gavrilescu, Dumitru Dragomir, (1999), Tehnici de calcul în construcții navale, Editura EVRIKA
- (d) Obreja, D., C., (2005), Teoria Navei – Concepte și metode de analiză a performanțelor de navigație, București: Editura Didactică și Pedagogică,

(e) Damian, V., Iosifescu, C., Coman, G., (2004), Termotehnica, Galati: Editura Academica

(f) Amaratiei, M. (1998) „Tendinte Actuale in Propulsia Navelor Moderne. Performante ale Sistemelor de Propulsie Tip Pod's si Azipod” in Simpozionul national cu participare internationala PROiectarea ASistata de Calculator P R A S I C ' 02, Vol. I – Mecanisme si Tribologie, 7-8 Noiembrie, 1998, Brasov, România ISBN 973-635-064-9.

Professor Leonard Domnisoru and associate professor Mihaela Amaratiei have been so kind as to give me not only their publications but also details about their research. All of these materials enabled me to find the adequate samples which underlined several discourses and rhetorical features that can provide evidence of the social aspects of this particular disciplinary discourse.

In addition to the above-mentioned elements, my corpus also comprises thematic articles from the journal of Translation Studies: Retrospective and Prospective Views, issued by the Research Centre of the English Department at the Faculty of Letters in “Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați.

Very few lexical cards constituting empirical “translation memories” or rather personal data bases of the professional translators working in the Galati Shipyard, complemented our lexical corpora. These lexical cards which made up with information extracted from a periodical issued by RNR (Registrul Naval Roman or the Romanian Society of Classification) emphasized the specificity of the translational aspects of the language of naval architecture. The periodical in question is Buletin tehnic, the specialist publication issued in the 1980s by RNR (Registrul Naval Roman). This periodical had a glossary section at the end of each number, and it presented the authorized version of the complex structure denominations represented by multi-word set phrases used in the naval architecture, shipbuilding and maritime vocabularies.

Aspects characterizing my EGP Corpus consider the following data:

- (a) Date of the texts: 55% of the documents are less than 10 years old, 30% were written between 1992 and 1960 and 15% in the first part of the twentieth century.
- (b) Number of words of each text: a minimum of 300 words and a maximum of 6,000 so that and the corpus had to comprise at least 50 texts.
- (c) Register: most of the documents are written, and are best described as quality written English - the one used in most novels, magazines and newspapers.
- (d) Types of texts: naval architecture newspapers and magazines (mostly British), e-mails, letters, and extracts from novels and short stories which share shipbuilding topics for the general audience (the target reader is not necessarily a naval architect).

The elements of the ENA Corpus are more numerous and they include:

- (a) Date of the texts: all the documents are dated after 1987, and at least 50% of them have been written within the last five years.
- (b) Number of words of each text: a minimum of 300 words and a maximum of 6,000 so that the corpus had to comprise at least 50 texts. (81 texts actually)
- (c) Types of texts:
 1. Minutes of meetings are the instant written record of a meeting. The present corpus has 148 texts divided according to the discipline into: Technical Safety, Interface, Engineering, Mechanical, Piping, Hull Outfitting& Architecture, Naval Architecture and Structure, Instrumental, Telecom,

Electrical, Marine System, Kick off meetings, Quality, Weekly Meetings, Monthly Meetings, Class Society Meetings.

2. Plans identify project specific guidelines and instructions throughout the project and the necessary activities to be performed during the project lifecycle; provide systematic methods for identifying, tracking, approaching, recording and solving issues; describe the responsibilities and authorities for accomplishing the required level of design coordination; identify the tools and processes that will be used to ensure that all project deliverables will be error free meeting good practice and fulfil contractual obligations. The study analyses modal verbs and modal auxiliaries in 10 plans: Emergency Response Plan, Emergency Bridging Plan, Execution Plan, HSSE Management Plan, Inspection and Audit Plan, Management Plan, Mobilization Plan, Quality Plan, Regulatory Compliance Plan and Procurement Plan.

3. Procedures define how plans are going to be performed. Modal verbs and auxiliaries were studied in 7 procedures: Change Order Procedure, Document Approval Procedure, Document Control Procedure, Interface Management Procedure, Meeting and Reporting Procedure, Reporting HSSE Procedure, Communication Procedure.

4. Standards are documents issued by Class Societies such as DNV, ABS, Lloyd. These documents provide strict rules and regulations which have to be followed in order to build a ship. The present corpus includes 22 DNV documents, 3 Civil Aviation Rules (ships may have helideck areas) and 3 IMO rules.

5. Textbooks from various disciplines (Offshore, Piping, HVAC, Structural Analysis, Mechanical, Electrical, etc.). The corpus gathers a total of 48 textbooks.

6. Exhibits are 10 contractual documents divided into specific areas: Scope of Work, Schedule of Prices, Work Time Schedule, Performance Guarantees, Project Description and Design Dossier, Particular Conditions For The Performance Of The Work, Co-Ordination Procedure, Quality Assurance and Quality Control, Company Items, List Of Subcontractors & Vendors, Contractor's Organisation & Key Personnel, Health, Safety And Environment Requirements.

7. Commentaries to all documents listed in the Scope of Work, i.e. technical specifications, data sheets, drawings, layouts (7483 commentaries).

ESTIMATED CONTRIBUTION

The contribution of the research consists in the critical examination and the theoretical reconsideration of the current definitions, theories and taxonomies of the specialized languages, analyzing the place and role of the naval architecture. Moreover, the comparative analysis of the source and translations of the text, the detection of the contrastive elements and the in-depth reflection on the factors that complicate the translation of the naval architecture from / to English into / from Romanian, constitute a significant part of this doctoral thesis.

Approaches based on corpus analysis provide interesting results on the naval architecture language. Text-based studies extract statistical data from large text populations. An important result for studying the professional communication of these methods is the emphasis on parameters of similarity and variation which provide useful tools for more detailed analysis of specialized texts. Multidimensional analysis has proved useful in investigating the registry and identifying the features that differentiate it (for example, scientific articles in the field).

The samples used in this PhD thesis were organized to illustrate the linguistic, sociolinguistic, cultural and pragmatic differences of English and Romanian, which are reflected in the translation of the naval architecture language. Finally, due to its theoretical, critical and practical content, this thesis investigates the field of naval architecture translation studies by analyzing the difficulties encountered in translating language, specific language specific terminology, cultural (non) specific elements of a technical field, and comparing the naval and maritime architecture language.

Since any investigation into the language of naval architecture as part of ESP should review the literature that deals with ESP and naval architecture as part of ESP (Chapter 1) shows that the translational approaches in question may be considered either 'too wide' and located somewhere downstream of our own investigation (descriptive and corpus-based approaches) or 'too narrow' and located somewhere upstream of our investigation (approaches offered by comparative stylistics). We have therefore developed an equivalence-relevant methodology which is based on two methodological pillars, the first being a theoretically well-founded translation comparison and the second a highly refined translation corpus. Our theoretical approach is based on a taxonomy of text levels, viz., the syntactic (Chapter 3), lexical-semantic (Chapter 2). Pragmatics as a contextual dimension and as understood here involves knowledge of domain(s), encyclopaedic or 'real world' knowledge and also knowledge of the registers appropriate to specific domains/sub-domains involving knowledge of genre conventions. Since equivalence at the text-in-context level is more than the sum of these three levels and is, in fact, the cohesive and coherent final result of all the relations operating between them, the comparison has been extended to the overall textual level (Chapter 4).

A threefold set of selection criteria, viz., general, qualitative and quantitative criteria, with special emphasis on the qualitative aspect has been devised to create an equivalence-relevant translation corpus containing only

what Kade (1964a) calls "druckreife Übersetzungen" (publishable translations), i.e., translations of the highest possible quality. The general criteria include both corpus attributes, viz., full text, synchronicity, bilinguality, central corpus and reference corpus, and text attributes, viz., register and genre considerations, functional constancy, text typology, text status, degree of technicality, geographical considerations and the relevance criterion. The qualitative criteria are based on textual and extra-textual data. The textual data constitute the reference corpus (Bibliography II) containing, e.g., SL and TL parallel texts, scientific encyclopaedias, glossaries, etc. Extra-textual criteria which refer to contextual-situational aspects involve typicality in terms of the range of ST authors and translators and translator's competence, the conditions under which the translations were produced, the publication aspect, homogeneity vs. heterogeneity in the range of translators, genres and domains, exclusion of idiosyncratic translator behaviour, recourse to ST authors, translators, and/or experts in the field, and knowledge of the communicative effect of the translations on the receptors. The textual data of the reference corpus together with the extra-textual data have helped us refute or confirm and substantiate equivalence-relevant findings at all levels and have therefore contributed to intersubjectifying the results of this analysis. As regards the quantitative aspect, a good 20,000 words are considered sufficient (cf also de Haan 1992:3; Bowker and Pearson 2002:45 if.) to exclude "accidental exemplification" (Swales 1981:9), while being representative enough to provide a sound basis for generating well-underpinned regularities and generalizations. Both regularities and generalizations should be capable of implementation in the applied branches of TS. At the same time, we have been able to test out the theoretical framework within which this research has been carried out.

As regards equivalence at the syntactic level (Chapter 3), the investigation of the characteristics of phrasal verbs, modal auxiliary verb forms, noun strings which - in their sentence/clause-reducing function, in

particular - contribute to syntactic compression and condensation of meaning in technical discourse and are a typical feature of the SL register (e.g., Gerbert 1970:6 1 if.), shows that there is a clear translational trend towards employing 'equivalent' clause/sentence-reducing devices in the TT.

Moreover, they help designate and differentiate more precisely the various conceptual relations in the U (Bene 1976:93-94). (For a detailed overview of the findings for the main categories see 3.1-3.3). As our research has shown, syntactic equivalence in STT is dependent on and interwoven with register requirements, in particular. These requirements call for the use of a high degree of syntactic compression or condensation and conciseness of expression (Kretzenbacher 1991), involving formality and abstraction, and a high noun-based lexical and terminological specificity in Romanian which may be implemented, i.e., by nominalization (see 3.3). This procedure must not be misinterpreted as an instance of "normalization" (Baker 1996; Laviosa 2002), but is one that contributes to "equivalence in difference" (Jakobson [1959] 1992) at both syntactic and overall textual levels. This shows that technical translators do, in fact, correct defective STs in their search for equivalence, as they are expected to do (Schmitt 1987; Hom-Heif 1999). The fact that the grammatical, i.e., implicit, non-finite constructions in the English ST are rendered with lexical, i.e., explicit, means in the Romanian TT is certainly not a case of a 'translational universal', viz., "explicitation" or "simplification" (Baker 1996; Laviosa 2002), but one of systemic explicitness. As we have demonstrated, increases in the degree of explicitness may also and specifically occur on register grounds.

Apart from the translation trends established, it has also been shown how further higher-ranking semantic, terminological-phraseological and pragmatic aspects involving cohesion and coherence may influence the syntactic level (see translation solutions in 5.6-5.8). So, whereas register is the main elicitor influencing equivalence at the syntactic level, these other aspects may

additionally come into play and trigger specific translation solutions which also contribute to equivalence at both syntactic and overall-text-in-context levels.

Chapter 2 demonstrated how equivalence can be achieved at the lexical semantic level. It has been shown how this level may influence and modify the syntactic level, but may itself be influenced and modified by pragmatic considerations. Apart from syntactic and semantic considerations, it is again register that strongly influences the lexical-semantic level. The TL register requirement of a higher degree of verbal specificity (with the features *have* and *be*, in particular) versatility (to reduce tedious repetition) and formality is fulfilled by the textual distribution of the translation solutions established and discussed in the various categories (for an overview see 5.6.), so that overall textual equivalence can be deemed to have been achieved. Our analysis of modal auxiliary verbs has shown that there is a clear trend towards more specific verbs in the TT. It has also been shown that consideration of the semantics of the complement, with copular *be* in particular, and of the clausal and sentential co-text plays a pivotal part in achieving lexical-semantic equivalence. The analysis of the modal auxiliaries yields a wide variety of potential equivalents in the Romanian TT including non-modal and other solutions, depending on the semantics of a particular modal in a particular category and on pragmatic considerations. We have not only established trends in translation solutions (see table 15), but also shown how equivalence at the level under analysis may be achieved and be influenced by pragmatic aspects. It has been found that non-modal forms are used in the TT for modal counterparts in the ST on both semantic and pragmatic, i.e., register, grounds. The results indicate a somewhat reduced need for hedging in the Romanian TT as compared with the English SL, an aspect which would be a fruitful. In the case of the remaining translation solutions, either aspects of cohesion and coherence involving supra-sentential translation solutions come into play and modify the syntactic and lexical-semantic levels of equivalence.

Although it is widely held that the terminology in STT is not 'translated', but replaced (e.g., Horn-HeIf 1999), this research has shown that replacement – which implicitly presupposes that 1: 1-correspondences become potential equivalents on a regular basis - may not always be the way to achieve equivalence at the terminological-phraseological level, since the translation of terms and phrases is influenced by co-textual and contextual conditions pertaining to the specific relationship of an ST-TT pair in context. Therefore, our translation solutions have also cast some light on the difference between translation and terminology which, according to Sager (1992:113), can be described "by saying that translators deal with acts of 'parole', whereas terminologists may use acts of 'parole' but record facts of 'langue'."

As our research has shown, awareness of this difference is essential when it comes to achieving equivalence not only at the terminological phraseological, but also at the overall text-in-context level.

A more general comment should be made regarding the high degree of borrowing of English abbreviations in the TT (5.2.1.4). Since there is an ever growing trend towards English becoming established as "a global language" (Crystal 1997) and the international language of science (Ammon 2001, 1998), Romanian users tend to take over English terms and technical abbreviations into their mother tongue as shown in Chapter 6. This may well lead to an impoverishment of the Romanian technical register. Translators working in close cooperation with TL experts in the field could make an important contribution in this respect by helping coin Romanian terms and abbreviations, specifically in cutting-edge research, in order to develop and advance the various registers of their own national languages. Moreover, as this research has shown, translation may not only assume a language/register developing function, but also a corrective function. The latter aspect is all the more important, since - as the great scientist Chargaff (1986) has pointed out - English as the lingua franca of science "is much easier to use badly than was

Latin" (op. cit.: 109). In fact, publications in English by non-native speakers have been criticized by English native speakers for their lack of linguistic quality (Animon 2001: 354). The findings of research into equivalence on the basis of high quality specialized translation corpora may then help improve the linguistic translational knowledge of scientists, too, since scientists today are more or less forced to publish in English (either directly or via translations) if they want to make their contributions known in the international scientific community (Ammon 1998). Therefore, promotion of translation work in both translation directions is a valid desideratum (cf also Trabant 2000: 16). Chapter 6 has demonstrated how naval architecture terms were coined in Romanian can be achieved at.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Our research has shown the influence of English naval architecture terminology upon Romanian terminology, the prevalence of business terms in shipbuilding newsletters and the biased relation between naval architecture and maritime language.

Our research has brought to light the nature and extent of transposition, modulation and other procedures required to achieve equivalence at the text-in-context level and has helped us understand the motivation behind the shifts occurring in the TT, since it is the motivation behind a shift that is of relevance in the translational context, rather than the shift itself. Therefore, as a 'side effect', this research points to the need to revise the so-called 'universals of translation' (Baker 1996; Laviosa 2002), and here in particular, the hypotheses of 'explicitation' and 'normalization'. Both these 'universals' may occur on well-

motivated or on unmotivated grounds. In the latter case they may simply betray a debatable translation quality.

According to the myth of the omniscient and omnipotent translators, the translator can find perfect terms to establish the equivalence between the two languages and cultures that come into contact. In other words, he can establish a perfect communication between the two languages and cultures. This theory also highlights the fact that the translator is a competent person who can control all the events that appear in the act of translation.

PUBLISHED PAPERS

1. Trișcă (Ionescu), A,(2014) “An Overview of Modal Auxiliary Verbs in Naval Architecture Texts” in “The Scientific Journal of Humanities Studies”, Year 7, No.12, 630-638
file:///C:/Users/Anca/Downloads/Book_of_Abstracts_2014.pdf
2. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2014)“Same meaning, different terms in Shipbuilding and Maritime Language”, “PETRU MAIOR” University of Tîrgu Mureș, Targu Mures, (The Internaitonal Conference “Literature, Discourse and Multicultural Dialogue Conference Proceedings” 4-5 December 2014)
<https://old.upm.ro/ldmd/?pag=LDMD-02/vol02-Lds>
<https://old.upm.ro/ldmd/LDMD-02/Lds/Lds%2002%2055.pdf>
3. Trișcă (Ionescu), A ,(2014)“Anglicisms in the Romanian Naval Architecture Texts” in “Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity”, volume 3, ”Petru Maior” University Press, pp.333-340 , ISSN 2069 – 3389 , Tîrgu Mureș, (The International Conference Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity - 3rd Edition 23-24 October 2014)
4. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2014)“Semantic Relations between Words in Naval Architecture and Maritime Languages” in “Cultural Intertext”, Editura Casa Cărții de Știință Cluj-Napoca, Romania, (The International Conference “Cultural Intertext” 18-19 September 2014, Galați) <http://files.cultural-intertexts.webnode.com/200000035-b4a70b5a03/340-345%20Trisca.pdf>
5. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2013) “Language Characteristics and Written Requirements of the Naval Architecture Technical Queries - Samples taken from the Dry docks Shipyard, Dubai and Atkins, UK “Petru Maior” University, Targu Mures (The International Conference “Communication and Translation Studies” 24th -25th October 2013)
6. Trișcă (Ionescu), A,(2013) “Studiul caracteristicilor generale ale stilului științific cu referire la domeniul arhitecturii navale -o etapă necesară în traducerea acestui tip de texte, “Petru Maior” University ,Targu Mures, (The International Conference “Communication and Translation Studies” 24th -25th October 2013)
7. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2013) “Collocations in Naval Architecture Discourse”, The Annals of Constanta Maritime University, year VII, vol. 21, Constanta, (The International Conference “Communication and Translation Studies” 30th April 2013)
8. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2013) “Characteristics of the Language Used in Naval Architecture Advertising”, The Annals of Constanta Maritime University, year VII, vol. 20,Constanta, (The International Conference “Communication and Translation Studies” 30th April 2013)
9. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2013) “Translator’s Acculturation in the Process of Translating Naval Architecture Texts”, “Vasile Alecsandri” University, Bacau, 2013 (The International Conference “Cultural Representations in the Era of Globalization” 19-20 April 2013)
<http://journals.indexcopernicus.com/karta.php>;
10. Trișcă (Ionescu), A, (2013) “The Necessity of Relevant Dictionary Contextualization for the Translator of Naval Architecture Texts”, Timisoara, (The International Conference “Communication and Translation Studies”, 4th -5th April 2013)

11. Trișcă (Ionescu), A.,(2006) “Latest Views on Translations”, “Dunarea de Jos” Foundation Publishing House, Galati, 2006 (The International Conference on Translation Perspectives 14th -16th June 2006)
12. Trișcă (Ionescu), A (2015) “The Types of Texts Encountered in Naval Architecture”, in Boldea, I. (ed.) Literature, Discourse And Multicultural Dialogue , pp. 840-850, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, ISBN 978-606-93691-9-7
<https://old.upm.ro/ldmd/LDMD-03/Lds/Lds%2003%2082.pdf>
13. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2015) “Romglisn in Naval Architecture Journals”, in Croitoru, E. et al. (ed.) Translation Studies, pp. 159-169, Cluj-Napoca: Casa Cărții de Știință, volume 18, year VIII, ISSN-L 2065-3514
<https://www.translation-studies.net/volumes/>
14. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2015) “Romglisn in European Comission’s Shipbuilidng Articles”, in Boldea, I. (ed.) Journal of Romanian Literary Studies, pp. 1021-1028, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, E-ISSN : 2248-3004
15. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2016) “Collocations in Naval Archtiecture Texts” in Aneta Dlutek (ed.) „New Dimensions of Philology”, 1 / 2016, pp.149-155, Plock: Polonia, ISBN 978-83-61601-58-6
16. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2016) “Romglisn in Eruopean Comission’ Shipbuilding Documents”, in Petrar, P. and Precup, A. (ed.) Constructions of Identity, pp. 201-209, Cluj-Napoca: Presa Universitara Clujeana, ISSN 2393-0047 <http://editura.ubbcluj.ro/www/ro/>
17. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2017) “ A Brief History of English Naval Architecture Terms”, in Boldea I (ed.) Literature and Discourse, pp. 248-257, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, ISBN 978-606-8624-01-3
<http://www.upm.ro/gidni/?pag=GIDNI-04/vol04-Lds>
18. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Ionescu D. (2017) “Historical Survey of Shipbuilding and Shipping” in Boldea, I. (ed.) Journal of Romanian Literary Studies, 11/2016, pp. 545-554, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, ISSN : 2248-3004 <http://www.upm.ro/jrls/?pag=JRLS-11/vol11-Rls>
19. Trișcă (Ionescu), A. (2016) “ Challenges in Translating Romanian Naval Architecture Texts by 1 st Year Naval Architecture Students – A Case Study ” in Toma,A.I, Crisan, M.M. (ed.) Beliefs and Behaviour in Education and Culture, pp. 103-108, Bologna: Filodirrito Publisher, ISBN : 978-88-85813-07-6
<http://anulovidius2017.univ-ovidius.ro/docs/OVIDIUS%20Conference%20programme.pdf>
20. Trișcă (Ionescu), A.,Ionescu D. (2017) “Cultural Aspects of the Language Used in Naval Architecture” in Boldea, I. (ed.) Journal of Romanian Literary Studies,13/2018 pp. 623-631, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, ISSN : 2248-3004 <http://www.upm.ro/jrls/?pag=JRLS-11/vol13-Rls>
<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=742694>
<http://www.upm.ro/jrls/?pag=JRLS-11/vol13-Rls>
<http://old.upm.ro/jrls/JRLS-13/Rls%2013%2078.pdf>
21. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2017) “ A Brief History of English Naval Architecture Terms”, in Boldea I (ed.) Literature and Discourse , pp. 248-257, Tîrgu Mureș: Arhipelag XXI Press, ISBN 978-606-8624-01-3
<http://www.upm.ro/gidni/?pag=GIDNI-04/vol04-Lds>
22. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2018) “Using Google Translate In Translating English Naval Architecture Texts By 1st Year Naval Architecture Students - A Case Study”in Dejica D. (ed.) „Professional

Communication and Translation Studies”, 11 / 2018, pp.105-113, Timișoara: Editura Politehnică ,
ISSN 2065 – 099X

23. Indexată în EBSCO - COMMUNICATION & MASS MEDIA COMPLETE™ (CMMC), INDEX COPERNICUS, CEEOL și FABULA. <https://www.ceeol.com/search/journal-detail?id=621>
<https://www.readkong.com/page/using-google-translate-in-translating-english-naval-2240110>
24. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2018) “ Characteristics of English in Naval Architecture Texts” in Croitoru, E. et al. (ed.) Translation Studies, pp. 198-208, Cluj-Napoca: Casa Cărții de Știință, volume 21, year XI, ISSN-L 2065-3514 <https://www.translation-studies.net/volumes/>
<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=740488>
25. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., (2019) “Teaching EFL for Naval Architecture Students” in IDENTITY AND DIALOGUE IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION Section: Communication, Journalism, Education Sciences, Psychology and Sociology, Arhipelag XXI Press: Târgu-Mureș ISBN: 978-606-8624-19-8 Available at <https://old.upm.ro/gidni/?pag=GIDNI-06/vol06-Cje>

PRESENTED PAPERS

1. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “The Necessity of Relevant Dictionary Contextualization for the Translator of Naval Architecture Texts. International Conference “Professional Communication and Translation Studies”. (Timișoara, Romania, Polytechnic University of Timisoara, 04-05 April 2013) Indexată în EBSCO - COMMUNICATION & MASS MEDIA COMPLETE™ (CMMC), INDEX COPERNICUS, CEEOL și FABULA.
<https://www.ceeol.com/search/journal-detail?id=621>
http://sc.upt.ro/images/cwattachments/119_0836a7236fb393ab236ea4c5762f539b.pdf
2. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “Translator’s Acculturation in the Process of Translating Naval Architecture Texts” International Conference “Cultural Representations in the Era of Globalization”. (Bacău, Romania, Vasile Alecsandri University, 19-20 April 2013)
3. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “Language Characteristics and Written Requirements of the Naval Architecture Technical Queries - Samples taken from the Dry docks Shipyard, Dubai and Atkins, UK” International Conference “ European Integration- between Tradition and Modernity”. (Tîrgu Mureș, Romania, Petru Maior University, 24-25 October 2013)
4. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “Studiul caracteristicilor generale ale stilului științific cu referire la domeniul arhitecturii navale” International Conference “European Integration- between Tradition and Modernity”. (Tîrgu Mureș, Romania, Petru Maior University, 24-25 October 2013)
5. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Audiovisual Translation in Shipbuilding Documentaries on Discovery Channel: The Case of Aircraft Carriers International Conference “ Adaptation Unbounded (Iași, Romania, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, 31 October- 02 November 2013)
6. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “An Overview of Modal Auxiliary Verbs in Naval Architecture Texts” Doctoral Conference (Galați, Dunarea de Jos University of Galați, 15-16 May 2014)

7. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., “Semantic Relations between Words in Naval Architecture Texts” Doctoral Conference “Cultural Intertexts”, 1st edition, (Galați, Dunarea de Jos University of Galati, 17-18 September 2014) Indexată FABULA, EBSCO, SCPIO, DOAJ <https://www.cultural-intertexts.com/volumes/>
8. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Anglicisms in the Romanian Naval Architecture Texts. International Conference “Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity”, ediția a III-a, (Tîrgu Mureș, Romania, Petru Maior University, 23-24 octombrie 2014)
9. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Same meaning, different terms in Shipbuilding and Maritime Language. International Conference “ Literature, Discourse and Multicultural Dialogue” (Tîrgu Mureș, Romania, Petru Maior University, 05-06 December 2014) <https://old.upm.ro/ldmd/?pag=LDMD-02/vol02-Lds>
10. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Collocations in Naval Architecture Texts. First International Conference “New Dimensions of Philology. Language, Literature, Linguistics, Culture”, (Polonia, The Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the State School of Higher Professional Education, 13-19 April 2015)
11. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Challenges in Translating Compound Nominal Phrases in Naval Architecture Texts International Conference “Professional Communication and Translation Studies”. (Timișoara, Romania, Polytechnics University, 26-27 March 2015)
12. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., The Characteristics of Phrasal Verbs in Naval Architecture Texts International Conference “Educație, Cercetare, Inovare În Era Cunoașterii”. (Bucharest, Titu Maiorescu University, 07-08 May 2015) <https://www.translation-studies.net/volumes/>
<https://www.translation-studies.net/volumes/>
13. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Pragmatics in technical writing: A corpus-based analysis of naval architecture articles International Conference “Discursive Forms. New Perspectives -Language, Literature, Communication”. (Bacău, Universitatea Vasile Alecsandri, 07-09 May 2015) <https://www.translation-studies.net/volumes/>
14. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., False Friends Encountered in the Naval Architecture Language International Conference “ Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity” (Tîrgu Mureș, Universitatea Petru Maior, 28-29 May 2015)
<https://old.upm.ro/gidni2/GIDNI-02/GIDNI%2002%20-%20Language%20and%20Discourse.pdf>
15. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Noun Strings Used in Naval Architecture Texts International Conference “Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity (Tîrgu Mureș, Romania, Petru Maior University, 28-29 May 2015)
16. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Romenglish in the Naval Architecture Magazines. Doctoral Conference (Galați, 4-5 June 2015)
17. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Noun Strings Used in Naval Architecture Texts International Conference “Found In Translation” –Translations Are the Children of their Time” (Bucharest, Technical University, 10-11 September 2015)
18. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Romglish in European Commission Conferința Internațională “ “Found In Translation” –Translations Are the Children of their Time” (București, Universitatea Bucuresti, Facultatea de Jurnalism, 4-5 decembrie 2015)

19. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Collocations in Naval Architecture Texts. First International Conference “New Dimensions of Philology. Language, Literature, Linguistics, Culture”, (Polonia, The Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the State School of Higher Professional Education, 14-24 aprilie 2016)
20. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Issues in Translating Naval Architecture Vocabulary Conferința Internațională “Educație, Cercetare, Inovare În Era Cunoașterii”. (București, Universitatea Titu Maiorescu, 19-20 mai 2016)
21. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Romglish in Shipbuilding Articles Conferința Internațională “ Perspectivele și problemele integrării în Spațiul European al Cercetării și Educației (Cahul, Universitatea de Stat „Bogdan Petriceicu Hasdeu”, 7 iunie 2016)
22. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Translating Naval Architecture Texts by 1st Year Naval Architecture Students Conferința Internațională “ Beliefs and Behaviours in Education and Culture”, (Timișoara, Universitatea de Vest, 23-25 iunie 2016)
23. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Discourse Analysis and Naval Architecture Conferința Internațională “ Communication, Context, Interdisciplinarity” (Tîrgu Mureș, Universitatea Petru Maior, 20-21 octombrie 2016)
24. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Using Google Translate In Translating English Naval Architecture Texts by 1st Year Naval Architecture Students- A Case Study. Conferința Internațională “Professional Communication and Translation Studies”. (Timișoara, Universitatea Politehnica, 30-31 martie 2017)
25. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., A Brief History of English Naval Architecture Terms Conferința Internațională “ Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity” (Tîrgu Mureș, Universitatea Petru Maior, 18-19 mai 2017)
26. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., A Brief History of English Naval Architecture Terms. International Conference “New Dimensions of Philology. Language, Literature, Linguistics, Culture”, (Polonia, The Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the State School of Higher Professional Education, 20-26 aprilie 2017)
27. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Challenges in Translating English Naval Architecture Texts by 1st Year Naval Architecture Students. A Case Study. International Conference “ Metaphor, Spatiality, Discourse” (Constanta, Universitatea Ovidius, 16-17 iunie 2017)
28. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Characteristics of the English Language in Naval Architecture Texts Conferința Internațională “ Scientific Conference of Doctoral Schools” (Galati, Universitatea Dunărea de Jos, 7-8 iunie 2018)
29. Trișcă (Ionescu), A Teaching English to Naval Architecture in Romania. Conferința Internațională “ Professional Communication and Translation Studies”. (Timișoara, Universitatea Politehnica, 4-5 aprilie 2019)
30. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Teaching EFL for Naval Architecture Students Conferința Internațională “ Globalization, Intercultural Dialogue and National Identity” (Tîrgu Mureș, Universitatea Petru Maior, 6 mai 2019)

31. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., Teaching Technical English to Future Naval Architects Conferința Internațională “Perspectivele și problemele integrării în Spațiul European al Cercetării și Educației (Cahul, Universitatea de Stat „Bogdan Petriceicu Hasdeu”, 6 iunie 2019)
32. Trișcă (Ionescu), A., English and Communication Skills for the 21st Century Naval Architects. Conferința Școlilor Doctorale din UDJ, (Galați, 13-14 iunie 2019)

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. *** (2009) *Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition*, William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd.
2. *** (2009) *Elsevier's Nautical Dictionary, Maritime Terminology*, vol.I, Elsevier Publishing
3. *** (2010). *Mic Dictionar Academic*. București: Univers Enciclopedic Gold.
1. *** *English for Specific Purposes The ESP Journal*, Elsevier;
4. *** (2013) *Technical Queries*, DryDocks World, Solan Project, Dubai
5. *** (1975) *English for Specific Purposes*, Information Guide nr. 2, dated February, London
6. *** (1995) *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, Longman,
7. *** (2002) *Micul dictionar academic*, Academia Romana, Institutul de Lingvistica "Iorgu Iordan",
2. *** *ARTESOL ESP Journal*, Argentina;
3. *** *ESP Malaysia – Journal on English for Specific Purposes*
4. *** *ESP Today, Faculty of Economics*, University of Belgrade;
5. *** *The Journal of languages for Specific Purposes*, the Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Oradea.
8. Aaltonen, S. (1997), 'Translating plays or baking apple pies: A functional approach to the study of drama translation', in M. Snell-Hornby, Z. Jettmarova and K. Kaindl (eds), *Translation as Intercultural Communication. Selected Papers from the EST Congress – Prague 1995*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, pp. 89–97.
9. Aarseth, E. (1997). "The field of humanistic informatics and its relation to the humanities". *HumanIT* 4. Online journal: www.hb.se/bhs/ith/4-97/ea.htm
10. Abigail, M. (2005). Translation equivalence for health/medical terminology in Xitsonga. Retrieved April 23, 2011, from <http://upetd.up.ac.za/available/etd-02152006-152056/.../00dissertation.pdf>.
11. Adab, B. (2005), 'Translating into a second language: Can we, should we?', in G. Anderman and M. Rogers (eds), *In and Out of English: For Better, For Worse?* Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, pp. 227–241.
12. Ahmad, K, W. Martin, M. Hölter & M. Rogers (1995). "Specialist Terms in General Language Dictionaries". University of Surrey Technical Report CS-95-14. Available online: www.mcs.surrey.ac.uk
13. Aixelá, F., & Javier. (2004) "The Study of Naval architecture and Scientific Translation: An Examination of Its Historical Development", in *The Journal of Specialized Translation*, 01, pp.29-47.
14. Alcaraz, E. (2000). *El inglés profesional y académico*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial.
15. Allan, C. (2000) *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
16. Alves, F. (ed.) (2003), *Triangulating Translation. Perspectives in Process Oriented Research*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
17. Al-Wahy, A. (1999) Translation and the textual meaning of the clause: a systematic-functional perspective. *Philology* XXXIII, 68–106.

18. Ammon, U. (ed.), (2001) *The dominance of English as a Language of Science. Effects on Other Languages and Language Communities*. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
19. Ammon, U. (2001) 'English as a Future Language of Teaching at German Universities? A Question of Difficult Consequences, Posed by the Decline of German as a Language of Science'. Ammon, Ulrich (ed.), 2001. 343-361.
20. Anderman, G. (2005), *Europe on Stage. Translation and Theatre*. London: Oberon.
21. Anthony, L. (1997a). Defining English for specific purposes and the role of the ESP practitioner. Retrieved November 18, 2008 from <http://www.antlab.sci.waseda.ac.jp/abstracts/Aizukiyo97.pdf>
22. Anthony, L. (1997b). *ESP: What does it mean? ON CUE*. <http://interserver.miyazaki-med.ac.jp/~cue/pc/anthony.htm>
23. Appiah, K. A. (1993), 'Thick Translation'. *Callaloo*, 16(4), 808–819. Reprinted in Venuti (2004), pp. 389–401.
24. Archer, D., P. Rayson, A. Wilson & T. McKendry (eds.) (2003). *Proceedings of the Corpus Linguistics 2003 Conference. Lancaster University, 28-31 March 2003*. Lancaster: Lancaster University.
25. Arens, W. & C. Bovée. *Contemporary Advertisement*[M]. Massachusetts: Irwin Incorporation, 1994.
26. Arnold, I.V. (1986) *The English Word*, Moscow,
27. Asandei, E. (1979) *Contemporary English language*. Galați: Universitatea din Galați
28. Asandei, E. (1981.) *Contemporary English language : syntax and lexicology*. lector Nicolae Bejan, asistent Elena Asandei. Universitatea din Galați
29. Asandei, E. (1981.) *Culegere de texte pentru frigotehnie*. asist. Elena Asandei. Galați, 96 p. multigr. : fig. ; 21 cm. Bibliogr. p. 95. Aslanzadeh, R. (2005) *Translation of Legal Correspondence and Deeds (I)*, Tehran, Samt, 2005.
30. Astington, E. (1983) *Equivalence. Translation Difficulties and Devices, French–English, English–French*. Cambridge University Press.
31. Attwoods, L. E., (1922), *Theoretical Naval Architecture*, 2nd edition, New York: Longmans, Green and Co.
32. Bache, C. (1978) *The Order of Pre-modifying Adjectives in Present-Day English*. Odense: Odense University Press.
33. Bene, E. (1976) "Syntaktische Besonderheiten der deutschen wissenschaftlichen Fachsprache". Bausch, Karl-Heinz, Wolfgang H.U. Schewe und Heinz-Rudi Spiegel (eds), *Fachsprachen. Terminologie - Struktur - Normung*. Berlin, Köln: Beuth. 88-98. [DIN Nomiungskunde, vol 4.]
34. Bhatia, V. K. (1993). *Analysing genre: Language use in professional settings*. London: Longman.
35. Baker, M. (1992), *In Other Words. A Coursebook on Translation*. London/New York: Routledge.
36. Baker, M. (1995), 'Corpora in Translation Studies: An overview and some suggestions for future research', *Target*, 7(2), pp. 223–243.
37. Baker, M. (1996), 'Corpus-based Translation Studies: The challenges that lie ahead', in H. Somers (ed.), *Terminology, LSP and Translation. Studies in Language Engineering in Honour of Juan C. Sager*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, pp. 175–186.
38. Baker, M. (2006), *Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account*. London/ New York: Routledge.

39. Baker, M. (2006). Contextualization in translator- and interpreter-mediated events. *Journal of Pragmatics*, London & New York: Routledge
40. Baker, M. (ed.) (1998), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London/New York: Routledge
41. Baldwin, T., C. Bannard, T. Tanaka, and D. Widdows (2003). An empirical model of multiword expression decomposability. In *Proceedings of the Multiword Expressions Workshop on Multiword Expressions: Analysis, Acquisition and Treatment*, Sapporo, Japan, pp. 89–96.
42. Baldwin, T. and Kim, S. N. (2006). Multiword expressions. In Indurkha, N. and Damerau, F. J., editors, *Handbook of Natural Language Processing*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, USA.
43. Ballard, M. (1992), *De Cicéron à Benjamin: Traducteurs, traductions, réflexions*. Lille: Presses Universitaires de Lille.
44. Barras, R. (1978). *Scientists Must Write. A Guide to Better Writing for Scientists, Engineers and Students*. London & New York: Chapman & Hall.
45. Barkhudarov, L. (1993), 'The problem of the unit of translation', in P. Zlateva (ed.), *Translation as Social Action*. London/New York: Routledge, pp. 39–46.
46. Bartolic, L. (1978) Nominal Compounds in Technical English. In: T. Trimble, Trimble and Drobnic (eds.) *English for Specific Purposes, Science and Technology*. English Language Institute: Oregon State University.
47. Bassnett, S. ([1980] 2002), *Translation Studies*. London/New York: Routledge.
48. Bassnett, S. and Lefevere, A. (eds) (1990), *Translation, History and Culture*. London: Pinter.
49. Bassnett, S. and Trivedi, H. (eds) (1999), *Post-colonial Translation. Theory and Practice*. London/New York: Routledge.
50. Bastin, G. (1998), 'Adaptation', in M. Baker (ed.), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London/New York: Routledge, pp. 5–8.
51. Bay, H. (2005). A study on the translation of economic terminology. Retrieved October 11, 2011, from [http:// data.ulis.vnu.edu.vn/jspui/handle/123456789/ 560](http://data.ulis.vnu.edu.vn/jspui/handle/123456789/560)
52. Beacco, J.-C. (1992). Les genres textuels dans l'analyse du discours: écriture légitime et communautés translangagières. *Langages*, 105, 8-27.
53. Bejan, N. (1981.) *Scientific and technical terms in English : the Register of Shipbuilding :* [dissertation]. Nicolscientific adviser : prof. dr. Leon D. Levițchi. București : Universitatea din București, 201 p.
54. Bejan, N., Gavrilu, E. (1986.) *Limba engleză pentru construcții navale*. 106 p. multigr. ; 23 cm. Înaintea tit. : Ministerul Educației și Învățământului. Universitatea din Galați. III 9606 ; III 9606.
55. Béjoint, H. & P. Thoiron (eds.) (1996). *Les dictionnaires bilingues*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Duculot. Universités Francophones.
56. Belcher, D. (2004). Trends in teaching English for specific purposes. in *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 24, 165–186.
57. Bell, R. (1991), *Translation and Translating. Theory and Practice*. London: Longman.
1. Benson, M., Benson, E., & Ilson, R. (1997). The BBI dictionary of English word combinations (Rev. ed.). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

2. Benz, W., (1979) "On Barbilian Domains over Commutative Rings", *Journal of Géométries*, 12, 2, 146-151
3. Bergenholtz, H. & S. Tarp (Eds.) (1995). *Manual of Specialised Lexicography. The Preparations of Specialised Dictionaries*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
4. Berman, A. (1984), *L'épreuve de l'étranger. Culture et traduction dans l'Allemagne romantique*. Paris: Gallimard (*The Experience of the Foreign. Culture and Translation in Romantic Germany*. Translated by S. Heyvaert. Albany: SUNY, 1992).
5. Bernardini, S. (2001), 'Think-Aloud Protocols in translation research: Achievements, limits, future prospects', *Target*, 13(2), pp. 241–263.
6. Biber, et.all, (1999), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, London: Pearson Education, Ltd.
7. Bidu-Vrănceanu, A. (2000) *Lexic comun, lexic specializat*. București: Editura Universității din București.
8. Bidu-Vrănceanu, A. (2007) *Lexicul specializat în mișcare. De la dicționare la tetxte*. București: Editura Universității din București.
9. Bira, E. (1979), *Aspects of Modality in English*, Bucuresti
10. Brjusov, V. (1975) *Sobranie socinenij v semi tomox*, vol. 7. Moscow: Xudofostvennaja literatura.
11. Blakey, T.N. (1987). *Language for Maritime Studies*. Cambridge: Prentice Hall International.
12. Blum Kulka, S. (1986), 'Shifts of coherence and cohesion in translation', in J. House and S. Blum Kulka (eds), *Interlingual and Intercultural Communication. Discourse and Cognition in Translation and Second Language Acquisition Studies*. Tübingen: Narr, pp. 17–35. reprinted in Venuti (2004), pp. 298–313.
13. Bogaards, P. (2008) *On ne parle pas Français*. Brussels : De Boeck Duculo
14. Bouguer, P. (1746), *Traité du Navire, de sa construction et de ses mouvements*, Paris, Jombert
6. Boshier and Smalkoski's *From needs analysis to curriculum development: designing a course in health-care communication for immigrant students in the USA* (ESPJ, vol. 21, 2009)
7. Bowker, L., Pearson, J. (2002) *Working with Specialized Language. A Practical Guide to Using Corpora*. London, New York: Routledge.
15. Bowker, L. (2006). Translation memory and 'text'. In Bowker, L. (Ed.), *Lexicography, terminology and translation: Text-based studies in honour of Ingrid Meyer*, (pp.175–187). Ottawa: University of Ottawa press.
16. Brooks-Lewis, A. K., (2009) Adult learners' perceptions of the incorporation of their L1 in foreign language teaching and learning. *Language Learning*, vol. 62.
17. Brook, G. L. (1981). *Words in Everyday Life*. London, Macmillan. p. 48
18. Brown, G. & Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse analysis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
19. Brunton, M. (2009). Evaluation of Highly Recommended: A textbook for the hotel and catering industry. *ESP World*. 1(22), Vol 8. Retrieved March 2, 2009 from http://www.esp-world.info/Articles_22/esp%20essay%20for%20publication.htm
20. Brusaw, C, et al., (1993) *Handbook of Technical Writing*. Fourth Edition. St. Martin's Press
21. Bygate, M. & C. Kramsch (2000). "Editorial". *Applied Linguistics* 21,1: 1-2.

22. Cabre, M. T. (2003), *Terminology. Theory, Methods and Applications*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
23. Campbell, S. (1998), *Translation into the Second Language*. Harlow: Longman.
8. Candlin's *Developing legal writing materials for English second language learners: problems and perspectives (ESPJ, vol. 21, 2002)*;
24. Cao, G. (2000). The Translation Study of Scientific and Technical Literature. *Chinese Science & Technology Translators Journal*, (1):6-9. Irwin Gary. *The Engineer in Transition to Management*. IEEE Press.
25. Carrol, J. B. (1964) 'Words, Meanings and Concepts' in *Harvard Educational Review*, 34: 567-586.
26. Carter, D. (1983), "Some Propositions about ESP", *The ESP Journal*, 2:131-137.
27. Catford, J. C. (1965), *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
28. Chamberlain, L. (1988), 'Gender and the metaphors of translation', *Signs*, 13, pp. 454–472. Reprinted in L. Venuti (ed.) (2004), pp. 306–321.
29. Chambers, J. K. (1995). *Sociolinguistic Theory. Linguistic Variation and its Social Significance*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
30. Charga E. (1986) 'How scientific papers are written'. *Special Language! Fachsprache*, 8:3-4. 106-110.
31. Charrow, V. (1988) Readability vs. comprehensibility: a case study in improving a real document. In Davison, A. and Green, G.M. (eds), *Linguistic Complexity and Text Comprehension: Readability Issues Reconsidered*. Lawrence Erlbaum, Hillsdale, NJ, pp. 85–102.
32. Chesterman, A. (1993), 'From "is" to "ought": Laws, norms and strategies in Translation Studies', *Target*, 5(1), pp. 1–20.
33. Chesterman, A. (1997), *Memes of Translation. The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
34. Chesterman, A. (1998), *Contrastive Functional Analysis*. Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: Benjamins.
35. Chesterman, A. (2000a), 'A causal model for Translation Studies', in M. Olohan (ed.), *Intercultural Faultlines. Research Models in Translation Studies I. Textual and Cognitive Aspects*. Manchester: St Jerome, pp. 15–27.
36. Chesterman, A. (2000b), 'Memetics and translation strategies', *Synapse*, 5, pp. 1–17.
37. Chesterman, A. (2001), 'Proposal for a Hieronymic Oath', *The Translator*, 7(2), pp. 139–154.
38. Chesterman, A. (2004a), 'Translation as an object of reflection and scholarly discourse', in H. Kittel, A. P. Frank, N. Greiner, T. Hermans,
39. Chesterman, A. (2004b), 'Hypotheses about translation universals', in G. Hansen, K. Malmkjar and D. Gile (eds), *Claims, Changes and Challenges in Translation Studies*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins, pp. 1–13.
40. Chesterman, A. "Quantitative Aspects of Translation Quality, "in *Lebende Sprachen* 4/1994, 1994, pp.153-156.
41. Chesterman, A. and Arrojo, R. (2000), 'Forum: Shared Ground in Translation Studies', *Target*, 12(1), pp. 151–160.

42. Chesterman, A., Wagner, E. (2002), *Can Theory Help Translators? A Dialogue Between the Ivory Tower and the Wordface*. Manchester: St Jerome.
43. Chirea-Ungureanu, C., Visan, IR, (2010) Intercultural Education-A New Challenge for Maritime English Lecturers within the Globalization Era, *Proc. of International Maritime English Conference, IMLA-IMEC 22*, Alexandria, Egypt
44. Chira-Ungureanu, C. & Visan, I.R. (2011). Teaching communication skills as a prerequisite of the course on 'Intercultural communication onboard ships'. Opatija: *IMLA*.
45. Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the theory of syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
46. Close, R. (1965). *English We Use for Science*. London, Longman.
47. Cockcroft, A. N. (2004) *Seamanship And Nautical Knowledge*. Glasgow: Brown, Son & Ferguson Ltd.
48. Cohen, L. (2007). *Research method in education*. London and New York: Routledge.
49. Cohen, P. (1978) *The Grammar Constituent Structure of the Noun Phrase in Spanish and English*. Michigan: Ann Arbor.
50. Croitoru, E. (2002.) *Culegere de texte pentru traducere*. Elena Croitoru, Floriana Popescu, Gabriela Dima. Brăila : Evrika, 1996-1998. 2 vol. ; 20 cm. ISBN 973-97601-6-3. II 33921.
51. Croitoru, E. (1994) *The English sentence structure*. Elena Croitoru. Galați : Editura Fundației Universitare "Dunărea de Jos" din Galați, 176 p. ; 24 cm. (Lingvistica). Bibliogr. ISBN 973-8352-20-7. III 16142 ; 811.111/C90.
52. Croitoru, E. (1991) *Limba engleză : manual pentru facultățile de tehnologia construcțiilor de mașini, metalurgie și știința materialelor*. lect. Elena Croitoru. Galați, 266 p. multigr. : fig. ; 23 cm. Bibliogr. p. 264. III 10966 ; III 10966.
53. Croitoru, E. (1994) *Limba engleză contemporană : filologie, anii II, III, IV = Contemporary English language*. Elena Croitoru. Galați : Alter Ego Cristian, 62 p. ; 21 cm. II 31773 ; II 31773.
54. Croitoru, E. (1996) *Syntactic and semantic aspects of the English sentence*. Elena Croitoru. Brăila : evrika, 132 p. ; 20 cm. bibliogr. isbn 973-97601-1-2. ii 32644 ; 811.111/c90s.
55. Croitoru, E. (1998) *Teste pentru admiterea 1998 : disciplina limba engleză*. lector Ruxanda Bontilă, preparator Ileana Chiru, conf.dr. Elena Croitoru... Galați, 81 p. multigr. ; 20 cm. Înaintea titlului : Universitatea " Dunărea de Jos ". Galați. II 33703 ; II 33703.
56. Croitoru, E. (1999), *Interpretation and Translation*, Galati: Porto- Franco
57. Croitoru, E., (2002), *Modals. Tenses. Aspect*, Galati: Editura Fundatiei Universitare 'Dunarea de Jos';
- 58.** Croitoru, E., (2002), *Mood and Modality*, Iasi: Editura Institutului European;
59. Cronin, M. (1996), *Translating Ireland: Translation, Languages, Cultures*. Cork: Cork University Press.
60. Cronin, M. (2003), *Translation and Globalization*. London/New York: Routledge.
61. Cruse, A. (1986) *Lexical Semantics*, Cambridge University Pres, Cambridge
62. Crystal, D., (1992) *Introducing Linguistics*, Penguin English
63. Crystal, D., (1997) *English as a global language*, Cambridge University Press
64. Crystal, David. (1985) *'The First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics'* a. Select Book Service Syndicate: New Delhi

65. Cummins, J. (1979). Cognitive/academic language proficiency, linguistic interdependence, the optimum age question and some other matters. *Working Papers on Bilingualism*, No. 19, 121-129.
66. Cuyckens, H. and B. Zawada (eds.) 2001. Polysemy in Cognitive Linguistics, John Benjamins, Amsterdam. Heinrich Schütze. 1998, in. Automatic word sense disambiguation, *Computational Linguistics*, 24(1):97-123.
67. Daille, B. (2003). "Conceptual structuring through term variations". In Bond, F., Korhonen, A., McCarthy, D. and Villavicencio, A. (eds.), *Proceedings ACL 2003 Workshop on Multiword Expressions: Analysis, Acquisition and Treatment*, 9–16, Sapporo, Japan.
68. Daintith, J., Nelson, R.D., (1989), *The Penguin Dictionary of Mathematics*, Penguin Books
69. Danenhower, J.W. (1882). *Lieutenant Danenhower's Narrative of the "Jeannette"* from http://archive.org/stream/lieutenantdanen00danegoog/lieutenantdanen00danegoog_djvu.txt
70. Dash, N.S. (2002) Lexical polysemy in Bengali: a corpus-based study, *PILC Journal of Dravidic Studies*, 12(1-2): 203-214.
71. Davis P. M. et al.(1996) *'The Effective Use of Advertising Media'* Random House: London.
72. Day, R. A. (1979). *How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper*. Philadelphia: Orix Press.
73. Day, R. A., Sakaduski. N. D. (2011). *Scientific English: A Guide for Scientists and Other Professionals*. (3rd ed) Greenwood. p. 4. [Online] Available: <http://www.abc-clio.com/product.aspx?id=2147491826>
74. Day.R.A., Gastel, B.. (2011). *How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper*. (7th ed.) Santa Barbara, Calif: Greenwood. p. 3. [Online] Available: <http://www.worldcat.org/title/how-to-write-and-publish-a-scientific-paper/oclc/696099330>
75. De Beaugrande, R.(1980) Text, discourse, and process. Edited by Roy O. Freedle. In *Advances in discourse processes*. Series IV. Norwood, NJ: Ablex. x
76. de Saussure, F. (1959). *Course in General Linguistics*. The Philosophical Library, New York City.
77. Dejica, D., Popescu-Mitroi, M., Dragomir, G. M. Dicționar englez-român, român-englez cu termeni și expresii utilizate in domeniul egalității de șanse și tratament. Ediția a 2-a. Timișoara: Editura Politehnica, 2014, 250 pag. ISBN 9786065547575;
78. Derrida, J. (1976). "...That Dangerous Supplement...", in G. C. Spivak (ed.). *Of Grammatology*. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press.
79. Dimitriu,C.(1999) *Tratat de gramatică a limbii române. Morfologia*, Editura Institutul European, Iași.
80. Dimitriu, R., (2007), *Disocieri si interferente in traductologie*, Iasi: Iditura Timpul
81. Dimitriu, R. (2002) *Theories and Practice of Translation*. Iași: Institutul European
82. Dimitriu, R. (2006) *The Cultural Turn in Translation Studies*. Iași: Institutul European
83. Dimitriu, R. and Karl-H. F. (2008) (eds.) *Translation Technology in Translation Classes* Iași: Institutul European
84. Dimitriu, R.. (2009) "Key words and concepts in E. A. Nida's approach to translation and their further development in Translation Studies" in Rodica Dimitriu and Miriam Shlesinger (eds.) *Translators and Their Reader*, Bruxelles: Les Éditions du Hazard, ISBN : 2-930154-23-3, pp. 23-41
85. Ding, D. (2002). The passive voice and the social values in science. *Journal of Technical Writing and Communication*, 32,137-154. Available:

- <http://baywood.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?referrer=parent&backto=issue,4,6;journal38,162;linkingpublicationresults,1:300326,1>
86. Dobos, D. (1999) *English. Special Languages And Nominality*, Iasi: Casa Editoriala Demiurg.
 87. Dorgeloh, H. (2004). The limits of variation in scientific writing: Syntactic and functional constraints. *TL. Review of Applied Linguistics*, 143/144, 199-222. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0741088307302946>
 88. Downing, P. (1977) On the Creation and Use of Compound Nouns. *Language* 53.4: 810-842.
 89. Dubois, B.L. (1981) The Construction of Noun Phrases in Biomedical Slide Talks. In: J.Hoedt et al. (eds.). *Pragmatics in ESP*. Copenhagen.
 90. Dubois, J. (1994). *Dictionnaire de linguistique et des sciences du langage*. Paris: Larousse.
 91. Ducrot, O., & Schaeffer, J. M. (1996). *Noul dicționar enciclopedic al științelor limbajului*. București: Editura Babel.
 92. Ducrot, O., Todorov, T. (1972). *Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Sciences of Language*. Translated by Carolyn Porter. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press
 93. Dudley Evans, T. (2001). English for specific purposes. In Carter, R., & Nunan, D. (Eds.) *The Cambridge guide to teaching English to speakers of other languages* (pp. 131-136). Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
 94. Dudley-Evans, Tony, St. John, Maggie-Jo, (1998), *Developments in ESP: A Multidisciplinary Approach*, Cambridge University Press;
 95. Eckersley, C.E. and Eckersley, J.M. (1960) *A Comprehensive Language Grammar*. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd.
 96. Edem, B. (2000). *Terminology and language planning*. North America: John Benjamins.
 9. Einstein, A.; Enfield L., (1938[1971].) *The Evolution of Physics. The Growth of Ideas from Early Concepts to Relativity and Quanta*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
 10. Eisenberg, A. (1993). *Effective Technical Communication*. Singapore: McGraw-Hill International Editions.
 11. El-dali, H. (2008) How Much Translation is Permitted in FL Instruction? Perspectives from Translation Studies and *Linguistics. Paper Presented at the First International UAE Conference on Translation and Globalization*.
 12. Even-Zohar, I. (1979) "Polysystem Theory" In: *Poetics Today*, Vol. 1, ½, Special Issue: Literature, Interpretation, Communication (1979). Duke University Press, 287-310.
 97. Ewer J. R. (1971). Further notes on developing an English programme for students of science and technology. *English.Language Teaching Journal*, 26(1), pp.65-70. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/elt/XXVI.3.269>
 98. Ewer, J. R. & Latorre, G. (1969). *A course in basic scientific English*. London, Longman.
 99. Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. London & New York: Longman.
 - 100.Far, M. (2008). On the relationship between ESP & EGP: A general perspective. *ESP World*. 1(17), Vol 7. Retrieved from http://www.esp-world.info/Articles_17/issue_17.htm
 - 101.Fawcett, P. (1997) *Translation and Language: Linguistic Theories Explained*. St. Jerome Publishing, Manchester.

102. Fellbaum, C.D. (2000). Autotroponymy. In Yael Ravin and Claudia Leacock (eds.) *Polysemy: Theoretical and Computational Approaches*, New York, Oxford University Press Inc., pp. 52-67.
103. Ferreiro, L.D. (2010) *Ships and Science: The Birth of Naval Architecture in the Scientific Revolution, 1600-1800 (Transformations: Studies in the History of Science and Technology)*, the MIT Press
13. Florence A., (2000) An analysis of English in workplace: the communication needs of textile and clothing merchandisers, *ESPJ*, vol.19.
104. Flynn, M. (2008), *Infinitul în buzunarul tău*, București: Editura Semne
105. Francis, G. (1993). "A corpus-driven approach to grammar", in M. Baker, G. Francis & E. Tognini-Bonelli (eds.), *Text and Technology*, 137-156. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
106. Frank R., Palmer, F. (1995) *Semantics*, CUP, Cambridge.
107. Frantzi, K. T. (2003). "Updating LSP dictionaries with collocational information" in *ARCHER* et al. (eds.), pp. 219-226.
108. Fuertes-Olivera, P. A. (2005). "Traditional methods in specialized lexicography". *Ibérica* 9: 149-157. Available online: www.aelfe.org.
109. Fossat, J.-L., & Maurand, G. (1976). *Les lexiques techniques français* [French technical lexicons]. Toulouse, France: University of Toulouse
110. Foucault, M. (1970). *The Order of Things: An Archeology of the Human Sciences*. New York: Random House.
111. Galperin, I. R. (1977) *Stylistics*. Moscow Higher School.
112. Gao Y-H, Li L-C & Lu J (2001). 'Trends of research methods in applied linguistics: China and the West.' *English for Specific Purposes* 20(1), 1-14.
113. Genc, B., Bada, E. (2005) *Culture in Language Learning and Teaching. The Reading Matrix*, vol. 5, No. 1.
114. Gerbert, M. (1970) *Besonderheiten der Syntax in der technischen Fachsprache des Englischen*. Halle (Saale): VEB Max Niemeyer
115. Gerzymisch-Arbogast, H. (2008) 'Fundamentals of LSP Translation', in LSP Translation Scenarios, Selected Contributions to the EU Marie Curie Conference Vienna 2007.
116. Gibbs, R. W., Beite, I. D. J., Harrington, M. and Sanders, P. (1994) Taking a stand on the meanings of 'stand': bodily experience as motivation for polysemy, *Journal of Semantics*, 11(2): 231-251.
117. Gilbert, G. N. (1976). The transformation of research findings into scientific knowledge. *Social Studies of Science*, 6, 281-306. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/030631277600600302>
118. Gilbert, G. N., & Mulkay, M. (1984). *Opening Pandora's Box : A Sociological Analysis of Scientific Discourse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
14. Gilberto's *Technothrillers and English for science and technology* (*ESPJ*, vol. 19, 2000)
119. Gläser, R. (1998), "Fachsprachen und Funktionalstile," in *Languages for Specific Purposes*, Vol. I, Berlin, de Gruyter, pp. 199-208.
120. Glasman-Deal, H. (2009). *Science Research Writing for Non-Native Speakers of English* (1st Edition). Imperial College Press.
121. Gnutzmann, C. (2000). Lingua franca. In M. Byram (Ed.), *The Routledge encyclopaedia of language teaching and learning* (pp.356-359), Routledge, London.

122. Gnutzmann, C. (2009) Language for specific purposes vs. general language. In Karlfried KNAPP and Barbara SEIDLHOFER (eds.) *Handbook of foreign language communication and learning* (pp. 517-544). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
123. Goddard, A. (1998). *The language of Advertising* [M]. London and New York: Routledge.
124. Godeaux, L. (1932) "Généralisations de théorèmes de Koenigs et de Tzitzeica", in Academie royale de Belgique, Bulletin de la Classe des Sciences, V-e Série, 60, 319-324
125. Goodenough, W., (1964) "Cultural anthropology and linguistics." in D. Haymes (ed.), *Language in Culture and Society: A Reader in Linguistics and Anthropology*, New York, Harper & Row, pp. 36-40.
126. Göpferich, S., (1995) *Textsorten in Naturwissenschaften und Technik. Pragmatische Typologie – Kontrastierung – Translation.*, Tübingen, Gunter Narr Verlag.
127. Goriée D. L. (1993) *Semiotics and the Problem of Translation with Special Reference to the Semiotic of Charles S. Peirce*. Alblasterdam, Offsetdrukkerij Kanters.
128. Gouadec, D. (ed.) (1993). Terminologie et terminotique. Outils, modèles et méthodes. in Actes de la première Université d'Automne en Terminologie, Rennes, 21-26 septembre 1992, Paris, La Maison du Dictionnaire.
129. Gow, F. (2007). You must remember this: The copyright conundrum of translation memory databases. *Canadian Journal of Law and Technology* from http://cjlt.dal.ca/vol6_no3/gow.pdf
130. Grabar, N. and Zweigenbaum, P. (2002). "Productivité à travers domaines et genres : dérivés adjectivaux et langue médicale". *Langue Française* (140), 102–125.
131. Graddol, David (2001) The future of English as a European Language. *The European English Messenger*, 10(2), 47–55.
132. Gregory, M. and Carroll, S. (1978): *Language and Situation: Language Varieties and their Social Contexts*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
133. Grice, H. P. (1978) "Further notes on conversation," *Syntax and Semantics 9: Pragmatics*, Cole, P. & Morgan, J. L. (eds.) New York: Academic Press.
134. Grice, H. P. (1968) Utterer's meaning, sentence meaning and word-meaning. *Foundations of Language* 4: 225-242.
135. Grice, H. P. (1969) Utterer's meaning and intentions. *Philosophical Review* 78: 147-177.
136. Grice, H. P. (1975) Logic and conversation. In Cole, P. & J. Morgan (eds.) *Syntax and semantics 3: Speech acts*. New York: Academic Press 41-58.
137. Grice, H. P. (1982) Meaning revisited. In Smith, N. (ed.) *Mutual knowledge*. London: Academic Press.
138. Grice, H. P. (1989) *Studies In The Way of Words*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
139. Grice, H. P. (2001) *Aspects of reason*. (edited by Warner, R.) Oxford: Clarendon Press
140. Gross, A. (1990), *The rhetoric of science*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.
141. Gross, A. G., Harmon, J., & Reidy, M. (2002). *Communicating Science: The Scientific Article From the 17th Century to the Present*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
142. Guilbert L., Peytard, J. (1973) Présentation. In: *Langue française*, n°17, 1973. Les vocabulaires techniques et scientifiques, sous la direction de Louis Guilbert et Jean Peytard. pp. 3-4
143. Gutknecht, C. (2001) Translation. In: Aronoff, M., Miller, J. (Eds.), *The Handbook of Linguistics*. Blackwell Publishers.

144. Gutt, E.-A. (2000). *Translation and relevance: Cognition and context*. Manchester: St. Jerome.
145. Hall, Edward T. (1976) *Beyond Culture*, Garden City, Doubleday
146. Halliday, M., Kirkwood, A., McIntosh, A. & Strevens, P.D. (1964) *The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching*. London: Longmans Green and co ltd.
147. Halliday, M. A. K. (1988). On the language of physical science. In M. Ghadessy (ed.), *Registers of Written English: Situational features and linguistic features*. London: Pinter. pp. 162-178
148. Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.
149. Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *An introduction to functional grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
150. Halliday, M.A.K., & Martin, J.R. (1993). *Writing science: Literacy and discursive power*. London: Falmer Press.
151. Hamp-Lyons, L. & B. Heasley (1987). *Study Writing. A Course in Written English for Academic and Professional Purposes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
152. Hann, M. (1992). *The key to technical translation*. Amsterdam, & Philadelphia, John Benjamins.
153. Harding, K. (2007). *English for specific purposes: Resource Books for Teachers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
154. Harré, R. (1990) "Some Narrative Conventions of Scientific Discourse" in C. Nash (ed.) *Narrative in Culture*, 81- 101. London, New York: Routledge.
155. Harris, B. (1988). Bi-text, a new concept in translation theory. *Language Monthly* from http://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/harold.somers/ebmtvstm_ijt.pdf
156. Hatch, E., Brown, Ch. (1995) *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education*. Cambridge: CUP
157. Hatim, B. (2001), *Teaching and Researching Translation*. Harlow: Longman.
158. Hatim, B. and Mason, I. (1990), *Discourse and the Translator*. London/New York: Longman.
159. Hatim, B. and Mason, I. (1997), *The Translator as Communicator*. London/New York: Routledge.
160. Heald, I., Rémi Z. (1996) "Syntactic and Semantic Problems in the Use of a Controlled Language". *CLAW'96 – Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Controlled Language Applications*, 26-27 March 1996, Leuven, Belgium. pp205-215.
161. Hermans, T. (ed.) (1985), *The Manipulation of Literature. Studies in Literary Translation*. London: Croom Helm.
15. Hewings, M. (2002). A history of ESP through English for specific purposes. *English for Specific Purposes World*, 3(1). Holme and Chalauisaeng's The learner as needs analyst: the use of participatory appraisal in the EAP reading classroom (*ESPJ*, vol. 25, 2006);
162. Holmes, J. S. (1988), *Translated! Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies*. Amsterdam: Rodopi.
163. Horsella, M., F. Pérez (1991) Nominal Compounds in Chemical English Literature: Towards an Approach to Text Typology. *English for Specific Purposes* 10.2: 125-137.
164. Horsella, M. & Perez, F. (1997) Evolution of the language of science: study of nominalizations and nominal groups. IN: *ESP in Latin America*. Proceedings of the V Latin American ESP Colloquium, Universidad de los Andes, Mérida, Venezuela.
165. Hosseinimanes, L., (2011) "Cultural Differences between English and Persian in Technical Translation", available at: www.ccsenet.org

166. House, J. (1997), *Translation Quality Assessment. A Model Revisited*. Tübingen: Narr.
167. House, J. (2006). Text and context in translation. *Journal of Pragmatics* from <http://trans-int.org/index.php/transint/article/viewFile/87/70>
168. House, J., Werner K., Klaus S. (Eds) (2004) "Explicitness in Discourse across Languages", in *Neue Perspektiven in der Übersetzungs- und Dolmetschwissenschaft. Festschrift für Heidrun Gerzymisch-Arbogast, zum 60. Geburtstag*, Bochum, AKS-Verlag, pp. 185-207.
169. House, J., (1997) *Translation Quality Assessment. A model revisited*, Tübingen, Narr,
170. Huddleston, R. (1971). *The Sentence in Written English: A Syntactic Study Based on an Analysis of Scientific Texts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
171. Hutchinson, T. & Waters, A. (1987) *Language for Specific Purposes*. Cambridge: CUP.
172. Hyland, K. (1994). *Hedging in academic writing and EAP textbooks. English for Specific Purposes*.
173. Hyland, K. (2006). *English for academic purposes: An advanced resource book*. London: Routledge.
174. Hymes, D. (1971) On communicative competence. In: Pride, J., Holmes, S. (Eds.), *Sociolinguistics*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
175. Hymes, D. (1996). *Ethnography, linguistics, narrative inequality: Towards an understanding of voice*. London: Taylor and Francis.
176. Jacobsen, E. (1958) *Translation a Traditional Craft: an Introductory Sketch, with a Study of Marlowe's Elegies*. Unpublished Thesis. Copenhagen, Gyldendal.
177. Jakobson, Roman. [1959] 1992. "On Linguistic Aspects of Translation". Schulte, K and J. Biguenet (eds), 1992. *Theories of Translation - An Anthology of Essays from Dryden to Derrida*. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press. 144-151.
178. Jakobson, R. (2000). On linguistic aspects of translation. In L. Venuti (Ed.), *The translation studies reader* (pp. 113-118). London, United Kingdom: Routledge. (Reprinted from *On translation*, pp. 232-239, by R. Brower, Ed., 1959, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press)
179. Jensen, L., Becker (2001): *Den sproglige dåseåbner – om at formidle faglig viden forståeligt*. Roskilde Universitetsforlag.
180. Jensen, L. Becker (1998): *Kancellistil eller Anders And-sprog? – en undersøgelse af forvaltningssproget og dets institutionelle betingelser*. Roskilde Universitetsforlag.
- 181.
182. James, K., "Cultural Implications for translation", available at: <http://www.proz.com/doc/256>, 2005.
183. John, O. P., Donahue, E. M., & Kentle, R. L. (1991). *The Big Five Inventory--Versions 4a and 5a*. Berkeley: University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Personality and Social Research.
184. Johns, A., & Dudley-Evans, T. (1991). English for specific purposes: International in scope, specific in purpose. *TESOL Quarterly*, 25(2), 297- 314. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3587465>
185. Jose P. M., William J. G. & Jack Lochhead. (1982). *The interdependence of language and translational math skills among bilingual hispanic engineering students*, 19.
16. Julio C. Gimenez's *Business e-mail communication: some emerging tendencies in register* (ESPJ, vol.19, 2000)

186. Kalverkämper, H. (1983). „Textuelle Fachsprachen-Linguistik als Aufgabe.“ Barbara Schlieben-Lange & Helmut Kreuzer (Eds) (1983): *Fachsprache und Fachliteratur*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck-Ruprecht, 124-166.
187. Kade, O. (1964a) "Qualitätsstufen der Übersetzung". *Fremdsprachen*. 250-260.
188. Kade, O. (1964b) "*Subjektive und objektive Faktoren im Übersetzungsprozess. Ein Beitrag zur Ermittlung objektiver Kriterien des Übersetzens als Voraussetzung für eine wissenschaftliche Lösung des Übersetzungsproblems*". PhD thesis. Leipzig.
189. Karastateva, V. (2006) State Exams in Maritime English for Marine Engineers and Naval Architects at the Technical University of Varna in Морски научен форум. Том 4. Обществознание. Приложна лингвистика и чуждоезиково обучение. ВВМУ „Н.Й. Вапцаров“, Варна, стр. 331-338/
190. Kastberg, P. (2002) "Kulturaspektet i teknisk oversættelse – en ny runde i et gammelt spil", *Hermes – Journal of Linguistics* (28), Aarhus, Aarhus University, pp. 179-193.
191. Kastberg, P., (2009) "Cultural issues facing the naval architecture translator", in *The Journal of Specialized Translation*, available at: <http://www.jostrans.org/>.
192. Kastberg, P., (2002) "Information and Documentation Management in the Training of Naval architecture Translators - As opposed to teaching naval architecture science, ' in *LSP & Professional Communication – An International Journal*, Volume 2, Number 1, April, pp. 57-66.
193. Katan, D. (2004), *Translating Cultures. An Introduction for Translators, Interpreters and Mediators*. Manchester: St Jerome.
194. Krzanowski, M. (2008) *English for Academic, Specific and Occupational Purposes*, OUP.
195. Weissberg, R. & S. Buker (1990), *Writing Up Research. Experimental Research Report Writing for Students of English*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
196. Keith, Allan., (2001) *Natural Language Semantics*, Blackwell, Oxford.
197. Kelly, P.J. (1954) "Barbilian Geometry and the Poincaré Model", *American Mathematical Monthly*, 61, 311-9
198. Kitkauskienė, L., (2006). *General English and English for Specific Purposes*. Santalka Filologija. Edukologija. T. 14, Nr. 2. pp. 88-92.
199. Kluijven, P.C. (2005) *The International Naval architecture Language Programme Kluijven*, Alk&Heijnen Publishers, Alkmaar, Netherlands, pp. 215-218.
200. Kocourek, R. (1982). *La langue française de la technique et de la science*. Wiesbaden: Brandstetter.
201. Koller, W., (1989), "Equivalence in Translation Theory" in Chesterman, A. (ed.) *Readings in Translation*, Oy Finn Lectura Ab Helsinki.
202. Kreidler, Ch.W. (1998) *Introducing Language Semantics*, Routledge, London.
203. Kress, G. (1985/1989). *Linguistic Processes in Sociocultural Practice* (2nd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
204. Kromann, H.-P., Riiber, T., & P. Rosbach (1984). "«Active» and «Passive» bilingual dictionaries: the Scerba concept revisited", in R. R. K. HARTMANN (ed.) *LEXeter '83 Proceedings*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 207-215.
205. Lam, J. K., (2001) A study of semi-technical vocabulary in *Computer Science texts*, <http://hdl.handle.net/1783.1/1056>.

- 206.Langacker, R. W. (1999). *Reference point constructions. Grammar and conceptualization.* 171-202. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 207.Laviosa, S. (2002) *Corpus-based Translation Studies. Theory, Findings, Applications.* Amsterdam, New York: Rodopi.
- 208.Latour, B., & Woolgar, S. (1979). *Laboratory Life: The Social Construction of Scientific Facts.* Beverly Hills, CA : Sage.
- 209.Leech, G, (1966)'*English in Advertising*' Longman: London.
- 210.Leech, G, (1985)'*Principles of Pragmatics*' Longman: London.
- 211.Leech, G. (1965). *This Bread I Break ... language and Interpretation*(ed). Teaching Literature Overseas.
- 212.Leech, G.,(1990) *Semantics, The Study of Meaning*, Penguin Books,
- 213.Leech, G.. (1974) *Semantics*, Penguin, London.
- 214.Lehrberger, J. (1986). "Sublanguage Analysis", in R. GRISHMAN & R. KITTREDGE (eds.), *Analyzing Language in Restricted Domains*, 19-38. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- 215.Lefevre, A.. (2004a). *Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame.* Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- 216.Lerat, P. (1995). *Les langues spécialisées.* Paris : Presses Universitaires de la France.
- 217.Levinson, C. S .(1983) *Pragmatics*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 218.Levy, J. (1963) *The Art of Translation.* Prague.
- 219.Lewis, M. (2000) 'Materials and resourced for teaching collocation'. In Lewis, M. (Ed) *Teaching Collocation.* Hove: LTP
- 220.Liddicoat, A. J. (1992). The use of the active and passive in French scientific prose : Some examples from the biological sciences. *Rassegna italiana di linguistica applicata*, 14 (2), 105-121.
- 221.Liddicoat, A. J. (1997). The function of the conditional in French scientific writing. *Linguistics*, 35, 767-780.
- 222.Locke, D. (1992) *Science as writing.* New Haven: Yale University Press.
- 223.Loreto Todd. (1987) *An Introduction to Linguistics*, Longman York Press, Essex.
- 224.Losada, J.R. (1981) *Los compuestos nominales ingleses en relación con los españoles.* Senara.
- 225.Lotman, Y. and Uspensky, B. A. (1978). On the semiotic mechanism of culture. *New Literary History* 9(2): 211-232.
- 226.Lyons, J. (1963) *Structural Semantics*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- 227.Lyons, J. (1977), *Semantics 1 & 2.* Cambridge, CUP.
- 228.MacBride, J. D., 1921, *A Handbook of Practical Shipbuilding*, New York: D. van Nostrand Company
- 229.Macdonald, M.N. (2002).Pedagogy, pathology and ideology:The production transmission and reproduction of medical discourse. *Discourse and Society*,13, 447-467. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0957926502013004453>
- 230.Maci, S. M., (2010) *The Language of Tourism.* Bergamo: CELSB
- 231.Mackay, R. and Mountford, A. (1978) *English for Specific Purposes: A case Study Approach.*London: Longman.

232. Maillot, J., (1981) "Technique et documentation," in *La traduction scientifique et technique*, 2e édition. Paris.
233. Malmkjar, K. (2005) *Linguistics and the Language of Translation*. Edinburgh *Textbooks in Applied Linguistics*, Edinburgh UP.
234. Manfredi, M. (2008). *Translating text and context*. Retrieved January 9, 2010 from http://amsacta.cib.unibo.it/2393/1/Manfredi_2008_Monografia.pdf
235. Marchand, H., (1969), *The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word Formation*, München
236. Marelllo, C. (2004). "Lexicography in Italy: specific themes and trends". *International Journal of Lexicography* 17, 4: 349-356.
237. Marin Arrese, J. I. (2002). Mystification of agency in passive, impersonal and spontaneous situation types. in *Conceptualization of Events in Newspaper Discourse*. [Online] Available: <http://www.ucm.es/info/fing1/psl/Research/Marin%20Arrese%20JI%20ed.pdf>
238. Martin, J. R. (1993a). Life as a noun: Arresting the universe in science and humanities. In M. A. K. Halliday & J. R. Martin (Eds.), *Writing science: Literacy and discursive power* (pp. 221-267). London: Falmer.
239. Mason, J. (2002). *Qualitative Researching*. (2nd Ed.). London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
240. McCarthy, M., (1990) *Vocabulary*, Oxford University Press,
241. McKeown, K., D. Radev (2000) 'Collocations', in *Handbook of Natural Language Processing*, Marcel Dekker, Inc.
242. Mey, J. L. (1993). *Pragmatics. An Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell.
243. Milroy, J. (1992). „Linguistic Variation and Change: On the Historical Sociolinguistics of English.“ Blackwell.
244. Montero, B. (1995) La estructura del grupo nominal complejo en el inglés científico escrito. Sus componentes remodificadores y sus correspondencias en español. Microfilmed Doctorate Thesis. Valencia: Universitat de Valencia.
245. Moore, C. (2003). *New Guinea: crossing boundaries and history*. University of Hawaii Press. p. 270.
246. Mounin, G., (1963) *Les problèmes théoriques de la traduction*. Gallimard, Paris.
247. Moruwamon, S., Kolawole, S. (2007) Critical approaches to the notion of translatability and untranslatability of texts in translation studies. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences* 4 (3), 375–379.
248. Mugdan, J. (1989). "Grammar in dictionaries of languages for special purposes (LSP)". *Hermes* 3: 125-142.
249. Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing translation studies, theories and applications*. London and New York: Routledge, p. 36.
250. Musacchio, M. T. and G. Palumbo (2008) "Shades of grey: a corpus-driven analysis of LSP phraseology for translation purposes", in C. Taylor Torsello and K. Ackerley (ed.) *Corpora for University Level Language Teachers*. Bern/Berlin/Frankfurt: Lang, pp. 69-79.
251. Myers, G. (1986) *Writing Biology: Texts in the Social Construction of Science*. Madison: University of Wisconsin.
252. Nation, P. & Kyongho, H. 1995. 'Where would general service vocabulary stop and special purposes vocabulary begin?' in *Systems* 23, 35-41

253. Nation, P. (1990). *Teaching and learning vocabulary*. New York: Newbury House.
254. Nesselhauf, N. (2005) *Collocations in a Naval architect Corpus*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
255. Newmark, P. (1982) *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
256. Newmark, P. (1988), *A Textbook of Translation*. New York/London: Prentice Hall.
257. Newmark, P. (1991). *About translation*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
258. Nesselhauf N. (2003): The Use of Collocations by Advanced Learners of English and Some Implications for Teaching, „*Applied Linguistics*”, t. XXIV, Oxford, 223–242.
259. Neubert, A. (1984) Text-bound translation teaching. In: Willis, W., Thome, G. (Eds.), *Translation Theory and its Implementation in the Teaching of Translating and Interpreting*. Narr, Tübingen, pp. 61–70.
260. Nida, E. A. (1964), “Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating”. Leiden: E. J. Brill. Nida, E. A. ([1969] 1989), ‘Science of translation’, in A. Chesterman (ed.), *Readings in Translation Theory*. Helsinki: Finn Lectura,
261. Nida, E. A. and Taber, C. R. (1982). *The theory and practice of translation*, Leiden: E.J. Brill.
262. Nida, E. A., (2001). *Contexts in translation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
263. Nida, E.A. (1997) The molecular level of lexical semantics, in *International Journal of Lexicography*, 10(4): 265-274.
264. Niladri S. D. (2008). Context and contextual word meaning, in *Journal of Theoretical Linguistics*, 5(2): 21-31.
265. Niladri S. D.. (2005). The role of context in sense variation: introducing corpus linguistics in Indian contexts, in *Language In India*, 5(6): 12-32.
266. Niladri S. Dash. (2003). Using text corpora for understanding polysemy in Bengali. IEEE Proceeding of International Language Engineering Conference. Dept. of Computer Science and Eng, Central University, Hyderabad, 13-15th November 2002. 13-15.11.2002. Pp. 99-109.
267. Nisbeth Jensen, M. (2013). *Translators of Patient Information Leaflets: Translation experts or expert translators? A mixed methods study of lay-friendliness*. PhD Thesis, PhD, Department of Business Communication, School of Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus University.
268. Noble, A., Vangehuchten, L., Van Parys, W. (2011) Intercultural Competence and Effective Communication at Sea: An Invitation to Celebrate Diversity on Board, Proceedings of IMEC 23 *The International Maritime English Conference, Nautica*, pp 131-149.
269. Nord, C. (1991) *Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-oriented Text Analysis*. Rodopi, Amsterdam/Atlanta.
270. O’Connor, D. and Reid, A. (2003) eds. *Ancient Egypt in Africa. Encounters with Ancient Egypt*. London: UCL Press.
271. Okon, J. (2009) Cross-Cultural Communication Issues on Board, International Maritime English Conference IMEC 21 Proceedings, pp 301-310.
272. Oltean, S., Munteanu, C. (2011) *Engleza pentru știință și tehnică: texte tehnice pentru scopuri academice*, Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Facultatea de Litere, Cluj-Napoca

273. Olohan M, Baker M (2000) Reporting that in translated English: evidence for subconscious processes of explicitation? *Across Languages and Cultures* 1(2): 141-158.
274. Olohan, M. (2004). *Introducing corpora in translation study*. London and New York: Routledge.
275. Olum P., Raee S. M. *Translation of Legal Correspondence and Deeds (I)*. Tehran: Samt, 2007.
276. Orr, T. (Ed.) (2002). *English for specific purposes*. Alexandria, VA: TESOL.
277. Otman, G. (1996). *Les représentations sémantiques en terminologie*. Paris: Masson.
278. Palmer, E. (1968) *The Scientific Study and the Teaching of Languages*. Oxford: OUP.
279. Palmer, F. R. (ed.) (1968). *Selected Papers of J. R. Firth*. Harlow: Longman.
280. Palumbo G. (1999). Aspetti della traduzione specializzata: la traduzione dall'inglese in italiano di un manuale di tecnologia dell'architettura. Trieste : E.U.T.
17. Parkinson's *Acquiring scientific literacy through content and genre: a theme-based language course for science students* (ESPJ, vol.19, 2000)
18. Paul Brett's *Integrating multimedia into the Business English Curriculum: a case study* (ESPJ, vol. 19, 2000)
281. Pause, E. (1983). Context in translation. In Bäuerl, R., Schwarze, C., & von Stechow, A. (Eds). *Meaning, use and interpretation of language*, (pp.384-399). Berlin and New York: de Gruyter.
282. Pavel, E., & Rucăreanu, C. (2001). *Introdúcere în terminologie. Noțiuni fundamentale*. București: Editura Academiei/Editura AGIR.
283. Pearson, J. (1998). *Terms in Context*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
284. Pearsall, J.(ed.) (1998) *The New Oxford Dictionary of English* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
285. Pinker, S. S (1995) *The Language Instinct: The New Science of Language and Mind*, Penguin, London.
286. Phal, A. (1968). *De la langue quotidienne à la langue des sciences et des techniques*. *Le Français dans le monde*, 61, 12-19.
287. Phal, A. (1969). La recherche en lexicologie au CREDIF : La part du lexique commun dans les vocabulaires scientifique et technique. *Langue française*, 2, 73-81.
288. Phal, A. (1971). *Vocabulaire général d'orientation scientifique*. Paris : Didier.
289. Pierre Lerat (1995). *Les langues spécialisées*. Presses Universitaires de France. pp. 80–98. Originally published in: *Language*, 45(3), 1969, pp. 483–498.
290. Popa, I.L., (2008), *Translation Theories of the Twentieth Century (1900-1990)*, Bacău: Editura EduSoft,
291. Popescu, F. (2009) Eponyms and Toponyms in Chemistry, în *Limba, cultura si civilizatie*, 2009.
292. Popescu, F., (2007) Translating Maritime and Shipbuilding Eponyms in Antofi, S. (ed.) *Discursul intelectual la răspântiile istoriei*, Galați: Editura Europlus, pp. 107 – 110
293. Popescu, F., *Translating Maritime and Shipbuilding Eponyms*, in Antofi, S. (ed.) *Discursul intelectual la răspântiile istoriei*, Galați: Editura Europlus, pp. 107 – 110.
294. Popescu, F. (2003) ,Translating Temporality, în Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics. Semantics/Pragmatics. Discourse Analysis. *Translation Studies*, V, 2.
295. Prichard, B. (2002) On some Issues in the Standardization of Naval architecture English, in the Proceedings of the International Seminar on Naval architecture English 20-22 March, 2002 Istanbul, Turkey.

- 296.Priopae, G., Teodor G. R.(2005) "Gheorghe Tzitzeica – an incomplete bibliography", *Balkan Journal of Geometry and Its Applications*, 10, 1, 32-56
- 297.Psaraftis, H. N.; Perakis, A. N. (1984). "A Sequential Hypothesis Testing, Optimal Stopping Problem in Underwater Acoustic Detection." *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 75(3): 859-865.
- 298.Pueyo I.G. and Val S. (1996) The Construction of Technicality in the Field of Plastics: A Functional Approach Towards Teaching Technical Terminology. *English for Specific Purposes* 15 (4), 251–278.
- 299.Pym, A. (2007). *Natural and directional equivalence in theories of translation*. Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- 300.Quah, C. K. (2006). *Translation and technology*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- 301.Quirk R., S. Greenbaum. G. Leech, and J. Svartvik, (1985) *A Comprehensive grammar of the English language*, Longman
- 302.Ratnagar, S. (1981) *Encounters - The Western Trade of the Harappans*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 303.Ravin,y. and Leacock,C. (2000) Polysemy: an overview. In, Yael Ravin and Claudia Leacock (eds.) *Ploysemy: Theoretical and Computational Approaches*, OUP Inc., New York, pp. 1-29.
- 304.Reiss, K., Vermeer, J. (1984) *Grundlegung einer allgemeinen Translationtherie*. Niemeyer, Tu` bingen, Germany.
- 305.Richards, J. C., P. Tung & P. Ng (1992). The culture of the English language teacher: a Hong Kong example. *RELC Journal*, 23 (1), 81–102.
- 306.Robinson, P (1991) *ESP today*.UK: Prentice Hall International ltd.
- 307.Robinson, D. (1999) 'Looking through Translation: A Response to Gideon Toury and Theo Hermans', in Schaffner, C. (ed.), *Translation and Norms*, Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, 113-131.
- 308.Roberts, P., (1967) *Modern Grammar*. Mew Yorks Hercourt, Brace, & World
- 309.Rollinson, P. (1996). *An Introduction to Academic Writing*. Madrid: Ediciones de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
- 310.Roventa-Frumusani, D. (1995). *Semiotica discursului stiintific*, Ed. Stiintifica, Bucuresti;
- 311.Sager, J., D. Dungworth & P. F. McDonald (1980). *English Special Languages: Principles and Practice in Science and Technology*. Wiesbaden: Oscar Brandstetter.
- 312.Salager-Meyer, F. (2011). *Scientific discourse and contrastive linguistics: hedges*. *European Science Editing*, 37(2). p. 36. [Online] Available: <http://www.ease.org.uk/pdfesearticlesmay11/salager-meyerArticle35-37.pdf>
- 313.Scarpa, F. (2002) "'Closer and closer apart'? Specialized translation in a cognitive perspective" in A. Riccardi (ed.) *Translation Studies. Perspectives on an Emerging Discipline*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 133-149.
- 314.Scarpa, F. (2008) *La traduzione specializzata. Un approccio didattico professionale*. 2nd edn, Milano: Hoepli.
- 315.Schmitt, Peter A. (1985) *Anglizismen in den Fachsprachen. Eine pragmatische Studie am Beispiel der Kerntechnik*. Heidelberg: Carl Winter.
- 316.Schmitt, Peter A. (1998a) "Marktsituation der Übersetzer". Snell-Homby, Mary et al. (eds), 1998. 5-13

- 317.Schmitt, P. A., (2009) “Studien zur Translation, Band 6”, in *Journal of Specialised Translation* Issue 11 - January pp. 141.
- 318.Schmitt, P.A, (2000) *Translation und Technik*, Tübingen, Stauffenburg.
- 319.Schütze, H.: (1998) Automatic word sense discrimination. *Computational Linguistics* 24(1), 97–124
- 320.Scollon, R. & S. W. Scollon (1995). *Intercultural Communication: A Discourse Approach*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- 321.Sehsah, J. (2006) Problems of Literary Translation (with Specific Reference to Theatre Translation). *Cairo Studies in English*, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Egypt, pp. 63–111.
- 322.Seidlhofer, B. (2001) ‘Closing a conceptual gap: the case for a description of English as a lingua franca’. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics* 11: 133–58.
- 323.Shamma, T., (2009) “Translation Theory and Postcolonial Studies,” *MonTI: Monographs in Translation and Interpreting*, Universitat d’Alacant (Spain), 1, 183-196.
- 324.Shen, J., (2007). English Teaching and Strategy for Improvement. *Maritime Education Research*. No.4. P.32-34.
- 325.Shen, J.& Zhao,Z. (2007). Language Characteristics and Written Requirements of the Maritime English Correspondence in *English Language Teaching* , vol. 4, No.1. P.185-190
- 326.Shuttleworth, M. and Cowie,M. (1997). *Dictionary of Translation Studies*. Manchester, UK and Kinderhook (NY), USA: St. Jerome Publishing.
- 327.Sinclair, J. M. (1991). *Corpus, Concordance, Collocation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 328.Smadja,, F. (1993) Retrieving Collocations from Text: Xtract. In *Computational Linguistics*, 19:143--177.
- 329.Snell-Hornby, M. (1995) *Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach* [1988], 2nd Edition, Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- 330.Spillner, B. (1994) “Terminologies et connotations” in Candel, D. (ed.), *Francais scientifique et technique et dictionnaire de langue*, pp. 53-62, Didier erudition, 1994.
- 331.Spivakovski,M., (1999) “A New Proof of D. Popescu’s Theorem on Smoothing of Ring Homomorphisms”, in *Journal of American Mathematical Society*, 12, 2, 381-444
19. Stapleton and Helms-Park’s (2006) *Evaluating Web sources in an EAP course: Introducing a multi-trait instrument for feedback and assessment* (ESPJ, vol.25, 2006).
20. Steiner, E. (1998) A register-based translation evaluation: an advertisement as a case in point. *Target* 10 (2), 291–318.
- 332.Stolze, R, (2003) *Hermeneutik und Translation*, Tübingen, Narr.
- 333.Stolze, R. (1999) *Die Fachübersetzung. Eine Einführung*, Tübingen, Narr,
- 334.Stolze, R., (2009) “Dealing with cultural elements in naval architecture texts for translation”, in *The Journal of Specialized Translation*, 11, pp.124.
- 335.Strevens P. (1977). Special Purpose Language learning: a perspective. *Language Teaching &Linguistic Abstracts*, 10(3), 145-163. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0261444800003402>
- 336.Strevens, P. (1988) ESP after twenty years: A re-appraisal. In M. Tickoo (Ed.), *ESP: State of the Art* (pp. 1-13). Singapore: SEAMEO Regional Centre.
- 337.Stubbs, M. (1994) Grammar, text and ideology. *Applied Linguistics*.

338. Superceanu, R., Dejica, D., Farcasiu, M., Gabor, N., Grosseck, M., (2006) *Genuri profesionale in administratia publica* [Professional Genres in the Public Administration], Timisoara: Editura Politehnica, 223 p. ISBN: 973-625-286-8.
339. Swales, J. (1981) Aspects of Article Introductions. *Aston ESP Research Reports*, 1. Birmingham: The University of Aston.
340. Swales, J. (1990). *Genre analysis: English in academic and research settings. English for Specific Purposes*, 20, 439-458
341. Tannen, D. & C. Wallat (1999). "Interactive Frames and Knowledge Schemas in Interaction: Examples from a Medical Examination/Interview" in A. Javorsky & N. Coupland (eds.), *The Discourse Reader*, 346-376. London: Routledge.
342. Taylor, C. (1998) *Language to Language*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
343. Thompson, P., (2000) *Academic writers putting modal verbs to work*
<http://www.rdg.ac.uk/slals/esse/thompson.htm>
344. Torop, P. (2000) *La traduzione totale*. Modena: Guaraldi Logos.
345. Toury, G., (1978) "The Nature and Role of Norms in Literary Translation". James S Holmes, José Lambert, Raymond van den Broeck (eds) *Literature and Translation: New Perspectives in Literary Studies*. Leuven: Acco. 83–100.
346. Toury, G. (2002) "Translation as a Means of Planning and the Planning of Translation: A Theoretical Framework and an Exemplary Case". In *Translations: (Re)shaping of Literature and Culture*, Bogaziçi University, Istanbul, ed. Saliha Paker, pp. 148-165.
347. Trabant, J. (2000) "Umzug ins Englische. Über die Globalisierung des Englischen in den Wissenschaften". *PhiN*, 13: 2000. 108-126. [<http://www.fuberlin.de/phin/phin13/p13t5.htm>]
348. Trenkner, P., Cole, C. (2010) Raising the Maritime Bar: The STCW Manila Amendments and Their Impact on Maritime English, The 22nd International Maritime English Conference IMEC 22 Proceedings, pp 3-16.
349. Tribble, Ch. (2000) 'Practical uses for language corpora in ELT' in *A Special Interest in Computers* Whitstable: IATEFL
350. Trimble, L. (1985). *English for Science and Technology. A Discourse Approach*. London, Cambridge University.
351. Tyuiti, Imai (1980) "Connection of Tzitzeica on submanifolds of codimension 2 of a complex manifold", in *Tensor, New Series*, 34, 131-137
352. Ullmann, S. (1962) *Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*, Oxford, Blackwell.
353. Ulrych, M., Bollettieri Bosinelli, R.M. (1999) The State of the Art in Translation Studies: An Overview. *Textus* XII (2), 219–241
354. Vande Kopple, W. J. (1994). *Some characteristics and functions of grammatical subjects in scientific discourse. Written Communication*, 11, 534-564. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0741088394011004004>
355. Varantola, K. (1984) On Noun Phrase Structures in Engineering English. Turku: Turun Yliopisto.
356. Verhaar, J. W. M (1966) Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Linguists.
357. Vermeer, H.J. (1989). Skopos and commission in translation action. In: A. Chesterman, ed. *Readings in Translation*, Oy Finn Lectura Ab, pp. 173-187.

358. Vermeer, H. J. (1978). *Ein Rahmen für eine allgemeine Translationstheorie*. *Lebende Sprachen* found at <http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/les.1978.23.issue-3/les.1978.23.3.99/les.1978.23.3.99.xml>
359. Venuti, L. (1998). *The Scandals of Translation: Towards An Ethics of Difference*. London and New York: Routledge.
360. Venuti, L. (2004). *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
361. Viel, J.C., (2003) *An Overview of Modal Auxiliary Verbs In E.S.T.* http://www.esp-world.info/Articles_3/OVERVIEW_OF_MODALS.htm
362. Vigner, G., & Martin, A. (1976). *Le français technique*. Paris : Didier.
363. Vinay, J., J. Darbelnet (2000) 'A Methodology for Translation', in L. Venutti (2000) *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.
364. Ward, J. (2007). "Collocation and technicality in EAP engineering". *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*, 6, 18-35. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jeap.2006.10.001>
365. Warren, B. (1978) *Semantic Patterns of Noun-Noun Compounds*. Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis. Göteborg: Gothenburg Studies in English 41.
366. West, M. (1953) *A General Service List of Language Words*. London: Longman Green and company.
367. Widdowson H. G. (1974). Literary and scientific uses of English. *English Language Teaching Journal*, 28(3), 282-292. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0889-4906\(91\)90015-O](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0889-4906(91)90015-O)
368. Widdowson, H.G. (1983) *Learning Purpose and Language Use*. Oxford: OUP
369. Widdowson, H.G. (2007): *Discourse Analysis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
370. Wilkinson, A. (1991). *The Scientist's Handbook for Writing Papers and Dissertations*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
371. Williams, J., Chesterman, (2002) A. *The MAP*, Manchester, St. Jerome.
372. Willis, J. (1998) 'Concordances in the classroom without a computer: assembling and exploiting concordances of common words'. In Tomlinson, B. (Ed) *Materials development in language Teaching*. Cambridge: CUP.
373. Wilss, Wolfram. 1999b. "Übersetzen und Dolmetschen im 20. Jahrhundert. Teil 2: Gegenwart". *Lebende Sprachen*, 44:1. 1-6.
374. Wright, S. E. and Wright, L. D. (eds), (1993) *Scientific and Technical Translation*. *American Translators Association Scholarly Monograph Series*, vol 6. Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
375. Wright, S. E. (1993) "The inappropriateness of the Merely Correct: Stylistic Considerations in Scientific and Technical Translation". Wright, Sue Ellen and Leland D. Wright (eds), 1993. 69-86.
376. WU Z., HU Z., *Selection of English Advertisement Language*[M]. Beijing: Beijing University Press, 1999.
377. Xiu, C., (1983). *Handbook of Overseas Mechanical Engineering Drawing*. Chinese Technical Press.
378. Xue, H., (2003) *Introduction to English Styles* [M]. Xi'an: Xi'an Jiaotong University Press.
379. Yallop, C. (1987) *The practice and theory of translation*. In: Steele, R., Threadgold, T. (Eds.), . In: *Language Topics: Essays in Honour of Michael Halliday*, vol. 1. John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, pp. 347–351.

380. Yang R., CHEN Y., *Appreciation of English Advertisement Style* [M]. Wuhan: Huazhong Science and Technical University Press, 1995.
381. Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language: An Introduction*, CUP, Cambridge.
382. Yule, G. (2002). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
383. Zakhir, M. (2008), University of Sultana Moulay Slimane, Morocco haraps22 From URL: hotmail.com. Translation Directory.com *The history of translation*.
384. Zhao, Bingbing. (2002). Brief Introduction to the Training of Maritime English. *World Shipbuilding* No.2. P.21-22.
385. Zola C., Robert & Christensen, L., (2012). *Dansk Grammatik*. Syddansk Universitetsforlag, Odense.
21. Zugun, P. (2000). *Lexicologia limbii române. Prelegeri*. Iași: Tehnopress.

CORPUS:

1. *** (1780) *William Faulkner's Dictionary of the Marine*, etc., Thomas Caldwell's edition, at the National Library of Australia
2. *** (1991) *Naval Glossary, Appendix I of Naval Orientation* (NAVEDTRA 12966, LT William L. Brackin, USN,) [PDF]
3. *** (1991) *Naval Glossary, Appendix II of Naval Orientation* (NAVEDTRA 12966, LT William L. Brackin, USN,) [PDF]
4. *** (1993) *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. I, A-C, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., I)
5. *** (2003) *Shipbuilding Practice and Ship Design Methods From the Renaissance to the 18th Century*, Max-Planck-Institut Für Wissenschaftsgeschichte
6. *** (2004) *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. V, O-Q, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., V)
7. *** (2004) *Dictionary of Oil Industry Terminology*, Alpha Thames Ltd
8. *** (2004) *English-Spanish Maritime Glossary*, Instituto Universitario de Estudios Marítimos Íria González Liaño & Ana López Pampín
9. *** (2007) *A Seaman's Dictionary*, Ranger Hopes
10. *** (2011) *SSPC Protective Coatings Glossary* The Society for Protective Coatings
11. *** (2012) *Dictionary Of Nautical Terms*, Rhode Island Pirate Players
12. *** *An Unabridged Unofficial Dictionary for Marines, Glenn B. Knight Navy Terms and Trivia*, "The Goat Locker" by MMCM(SS) Peterman, includes etymologies and archaic terms
13. *** *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. III, H-K, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., III)
14. *** Elemanları , G. *Ship Terms and Definitions*, at <http://160.75.46.2/staff/unsan/>
15. *** *Glossary of Nautical Terms*, excerpted from Coast Guardsman's Manual, at USCGC Healy
16. *** *Military Terms of the Modern Era*, COMBAT Magazine
17. *** *Naval Terminology, Jargon and Slang FAQ Part 1 - A through M, Part 2 - N through Z*, Jeff Crowell at Haze Gray & Underway, includes UK terms
18. *** *Naval Terminology*, San Diego Navy Historical Association
19. *** CSR for Bulk Carriers Advisory (2010). USA, ABS

20. *** Annals of “Dunarea De Jos” University Of Galati Fascicle Xi – Shipbuilding. ISSN 1221-4620
21. Amoraritei, M., (2008) *Complemente de hidrodinamica elicelor navale in curent neuniform*, Galati University Press
22. Arlinski, Y., (2008) “The Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov inequality for passive discrete time-invariant systems”, *Operators and Matrices*, 2, 1, 15-51
23. Bejan, A., (co.), (2006), *Dicționar enciclopedic de marină*, Editura Societății Scriitorilor Militari,
24. Bejan, N. (1984) *Dicționar naval englez-român*, Galați.
25. Bejan, N. (1984.) *Dicționar naval englez-român*. II 22088 ; (03)629.5/B41n. 356 p. ; 21 cm. Înaintea tit. : Ministerul Educației și Învățământului. Universitatea din Galați.
26. Benford, H. (1993). *A Half Century of Maritime Technology 1943-1993*, The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York NY.
27. Bertram, V., (2000) *Practical Ship Hydrodynamics*, Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford
28. Bibicescu, Gh et al. (1971/1984) *Lexicon maritim englez – roman*, Ed. Științifică, București.
29. Boskoff, G. W., Ciucă, G. M., Suceavă, B. D., (2007) “Distances Induced by Barbilian’s metrization procedure”, *Houston Journal of Mathematics*, 33, 3, 709-717
30. Carlton, J. (2007) *Marine Propellers and Propulsion*, Elsevier Ltd., Oxford
31. Carlton, J., S., (2006) *Marine Propellers and Propulsion*, Elsevier
32. Costache, C. Dabija, G., Mihai M., (2013) Polyelectrolyte - surfactant complexes in *Environmental Engineering and Management Journal*, Vol. 6, Nr. 6. Available at <http://www.ecozone.ro/reviste.php?RID=25214>
33. Daley, C. G., (2002) Ship Terms and Definitions at <http://purgit.com/shippart.html>
34. del Rosso, P. (2013), *Dictionary of Maritime Terms English-Italian-English* Witherby Seamanship International
35. Dobrot O., Mocanu C. (2010) “Study of the Destruction Influence of Elements from Offshore Platform Leg on Stress and Vibration Modes” in *Constanta Maritime University Annals*, Year XI, Vol.14.
36. Dudley-Evans, A., T. Smart and J. Wall. (1978) *Nucleus Engineering*. Harlow: Longman.
37. Domnisoru, L., Domnisoru D. (2011) “The Linear Numerical Analysis of Displacement Response Amplitude Operator, Based on the Hydro elasticity Theory, For a Barge Test Ship” in *Applied Physics Mechanics*, Year V, Vol.6.
38. Dumitrescu, H., Georgescu, A., Ceangă, V., (1990) *Calculul elicei*, Editura Academiei Române
39. Ghose, J., P., Gokarn, R., P., (2004) *Basic Ship Propulsion*”, New Delhi
40. Hagiwara, T., Kurada, G., Araki, M., (1998) Popov-type Criterion for stability of nonlinear sampled-data systems, *Automatica*, 34 (16), 671-82 Hall International (UK) Ltd.
41. Harris, C.M., Crede, C., (1968), *Șocuri și vibrații*, vol. I-III., traducere de Maty Blumenfeld, Mircea Radeș , J. Herșcovici, Editura tehnică, București:
42. Holtrop, J., (2000) *The Design of Propellers*, 34th WEGEMT School, Delft
43. Kuiper, G., (2000) *Basics of Propeller Design*, 34th WEGEMT School, Delft
44. Lewis, Ernest și Hansjoerg Stern, 1968, *Sisteme automate hidraulice*, București: Editura tehnică
45. Mandel, P., (2012) *Principles of Naval Architecture – Ship Maneuvering and Control*, Ed. SNAME, New-York

46. Manole I., Ionescu G. (1982) *Dicționar marinăresc*, Editura Albastros, București
47. Martin Linge Project- ICEPRONAV-2013-2015
48. Molland, A.F., Turnock, S.R., (2007) "Marine Rudders and Control Surfaces", Elsevier, Oxford, U.K.,
49. NEWSWEEK (1982) "A Robot for the Home": pp. 25.
50. Niculescu, A. (1945) "On Spherical Tzitzeica curves", *Bulletin Scientifique de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, Timișoara, 12, 64-68
51. Niculescu, A. (1962) "Curbe sferice, curbe Țițeica și transformările lor", in *Buletinul Institutului de Petrol, Gaze și Geologie*, 8, 281-286
52. Parker, T. J. (1998) *Innovative marine vessels*. The 1998 Lloyd's Register Lecture. The Royal Academy of Engineering.
53. Pârlog, H. and M. Teleagă (1999) *Dicționar englez - român de colocații nominale*. Timișoara: Editura Mirton.
54. Pressman, R. S. *Software engineering: A practitioner's approach*. (M. M. Salkhordeh Haghghi, Trans.), Tehran, Baghani, 2001.
55. Swan, R. (1998) "Néron-Popescu desingularisation", in *Lectures in Algebra and Geometry 2*, International Press, Cambridge, 135-192
56. Tănase Z., Onea, F., Rusu, E. (2014) "Studies Concerning the Influence of the Wave Farms on the Nearshore Processes" in *International Journal of Geosciences*, Available at <http://www.scirp.org/journal/ijghttp://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ijg.2014.57065>
57. Timoshenko, S., Gere, J. (1967) *Teoria stabilității elastice*, traducere de Nicolae Korchinski, Editura tehnică, București:
58. Țițeica, R., et al., (1972) *Dicționar de termeni tehnici*, Editura Tehnică, București.
59. van Maldeghem, H.G., (1989) "A Note on Near-Barbilian Planes", *Geometria Dedicata*, 9, 2, 233-5
60. Ward, C. (2001) "World's Oldest Planked Boats", in *Archaeology* (Volume 54, Number 3, May/June 2001). Archaeological Institute of America.
61. Yano, K. (1969) "Generalizations of the connection of Tzitzeica", *Kodai Mathematical Seminar Reports*, 21, 167-174
62. Zykov, A.B., Pavlov, M.V., (2002) "Tzitzeica equation and the proliferation of non-linear integrable equations", *Theoretical and Mathematical Physics*, 131, 1, 550-557

SPECIALIZED DICTIONARIES

1. *** (1780) *William Faulkner's Dictionary of the Marine*, etc., Thomas Caldwell's edition, at the National Library of Australia
2. *** (1991) *Naval Glossary, Appendix I of Naval Orientation* (NAVEDTRA 12966, LT William L. Brackin, USN,) [PDF]
3. *** (1993) *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. I, A-C, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., I)
4. *** (2004) *English-Spanish Maritime Glossary*, Instituto Universitario de Estudios Marítimos Íria González Liaño & Ana López Pampín
5. *** (2007) *A Seaman's Dictionary*, Ranger Hopes

6. *** *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. III, H-K, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., III)
7. *** Elemanları , G. *Ship Terms and Definitions*, at <http://160.75.46.2/staff/unsan/>
8. ***(2003) *Shipbuilding Practice and Ship Design Methods From the Renaissance to the 18th Century*, Max-Planck-Institut Für Wissenschaftsgeschichte
9. ***(2004) *Dicționar Enciclopedic*, vol. V, O-Q, București: Editura enciclopedică (D.E., V)
10. ***(2004) *Dictionary of Oil Industry Terminology*, Alpha Thames Ltd
11. ***(2011) *SSPC Protective Coatings Glossary* The Society for Protective Coatings
12. ***(2012) *Dictionary Of Nautical Terms*, Rhode Island Pirate Players
13. ******Naval Terminology*, San Diego Navy Historical Association
14. ****An Unabridged Unofficial Dictionary for Marines, Glenn B. Knight Navy Terms and Trivia*, "The Goat Locker" by MMCM(SS) Peterman, includes etymologies and archaic terms
15. ****Glossary of Nautical Terms*, excerpted from Coast Guardsman's Manual, at USCGC Healy
16. ****Military Terms of the Modern Era*, COMBAT Magazine
17. ****Naval Terminology, Jargon and Slang FAQ Part 1 - A through M, Part 2 – N through Z*, Jeff Crowell at Haze Gray & Underway, includes UK terms
18. Arlinski, Y., (2008) "The Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov inequality for passive discrete time-invariant systems", *Operators and Matrices*, 2, 1, 15-51
19. Bejan, A., (co.), (2006), *Dicționar enciclopedic de marină*, Editura Societății Scriitorilor Militari,
20. Bejan, N. (1984) *Dicționar naval englez-român*, Galați,
21. Bibicescu, Gh et al. (1971/1984) *Lexicon maritim englez – roman*, Ed. Științifică, București.
22. Daley, C. G., (2002) *Ship Terms and Definitions* at <http://purgit.com/shippart.html>
23. del Rosso, P. (2013), *Dictionary of Maritime Terms English-Italian-English* Witherby Seamanship International
24. Dima, G., L. Tomescu and E. Vasilescu (2000) *English – Romanian Dictionary for Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering*. vol. 1 (A-K). București: Editura Științifică F.M.R.
25. Dima, G., L. Tomescu and E. Vasilescu (2000) *English – Romanian Dictionary for Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering*. vol. 2 (L-X). București: Editura Științifică F.M.R. Editura tehnică
26. Layton, C.W.T. (1994) *Dictionary of Nautical Words and Terms*, Glasgow: Brown Son & Ferguson
27. Manole I., Ionescu G. (1982) *Dicționar marinăresc*, Editura Albastros, București
28. Marcu, F. (2008). *Marele Dicționar de Neologisme*. București: Saeculum Visual.
29. McGraw-Hill, (1972), *Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms*, New York: McGraw-Hill.
30. Niculescu, A. (1945) "On Spherical Tzitzeica curves", *Bulletin Scientifique de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, Timișoara, 12, 64-68
31. Niculescu, A. (1962) "Curbe sferice, curbe Țițeica și transformările lor", in *Buletinul Institutului de Petrol, Gaze și Geologie*, 8, 281-286
32. Pârlog, H. and M. Teleagă (1999) *Dicționar englez - român de colocații nominale*. Timișoara: Editura Mirton.
33. Țițeica, R., et al., (1972) *Dicționar de termeni tehnici*, Editura Tehnică, București.

WEBLIOGRAPHY:

1. <http://irphouse.com/mec/ijer.htm>
2. <https://link.springer.com/journal/10808>
3. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/ijg/>
4. <https://ideas.repec.org/s/cmc/annals.html>
5. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Concise-Encyclopaedia-Britannica>
6. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0889-4906\(94\)90004-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0889-4906(94)90004-3)
7. http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pptyc/Famous_Ships/Glossary.html
8. <http://global.bayliner.com/>
9. <http://ojs.academypublisher.com/index.php/tpls/article/view/tpls0302275284>
10. <http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199205684.001.0001>
11. <http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199205684.001.0001>
12. <http://robertocrivello.com/false-friends/>
13. <http://trans-int.org/index.php/transint/article/viewFile/87/70>
14. <http://www.adsb.ae/>
15. <http://www.answers.com/topic/back-gouging#ixzz2So11Kzoi>
16. <http://www.answers.com/topic/back-gouging#ixzz2So11Kzoi>
17. <http://www.banglajol.info/index.php/JNAME/article/view/12567/9435>
18. <http://www.bestreferat.ru/referat-178303.html>
19. <http://www.bocindustrial.co.uk/bocindustrial/technical/glossary/b.html>
20. [English Language and Literature Studies Vol. 2, No. 1; March 2012](http://www.ccsenet.org/ells)
21. [English Language and Literature Studies Vol. 2, No. 1; March 2012](http://www.ccsenet.org/ells)
22. <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal>
23. http://www.corusconstruction.com/en/design_guidance/the_blue_book/
24. <http://www.damen.nl>
25. http://www.dictionaronline.ro/dictionar_tehnic_roman_englez.aspx
26. http://www.esabna.com/EUWeb/SA_handbook/585sa2_28.htm
27. <http://www.foreship.com/documents/fs-naterms.pdf>
28. <http://www.hmssurprise.org/Resources/SteelSWVMLex.html>
29. <http://www.hmssurprise.org/Resources/SteelSWVMLex.html>
30. <http://www.isrj.net/UploadedData/643.pdf>
31. <http://www.m-i-link.com/dictionary/default.asp?term=after+perpendicular>
32. <http://www.powresearch.jp/en/archive/ship/junyo.html>
33. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/13106241/Dictionar-Tehnic-Englez-Roman>
34. <http://www.ship-technology.com/projects/scot/scot4.html>
35. <http://www.schoolofsailing.net/glossary.html>
36. <http://www.techinput.com/documents/TechnicalTranslationinContext.pdf>
37. http://www.termwiki.com/EN:back_gouging

38. <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Context+in+translation%3A+definition,+access+and+teamwork.-a0246449772>
39. <http://www.toolingu.com/definition-650130-102873-back-gouging.html>
40. <http://www.weldprocedures.com/weldingterms.html>
41. <http://www.wikipedia.en>
42. <https://www.cnbc.com/2017/12/24/the-worlds-largest-ever-vessel-is-set-to-go-in-2018.html>