

**Autoreferat (w języku angielskim)**

**Academic Portfolio**

1. **Name and surname:** Łukasz Grabowski

**2. Academic degrees**

- PhD degree in the Humanities (Linguistics), Faculty of Philology, Opole University (PhD thesis entitled *A Corpus-Driven Analysis of Parallel Text of "Lolita" by V. Nabokov and its Russian and Polish Translations*) – supervisor: Professor Tadeusz Piotrowski (8.04.2010).
- MA degree in Philology (speciality: English Philology), Institute of English, Opole University (12.06.2006)
- MA degree in Philology (speciality: Business Languages (English and Russian)), Institute of East-Slavic Studies, Opole University (03.06.2005)

**3. Academic employment**

2004-2005 – Research Assistant (Trainee) at the Institute of East Slavic Studies, Opole University

2005-2008 – Research Assistant at the Institute of East Slavic Studies, Opole University

2009-2010 – Research Assistant at the Institute of English, Opole University

Since 2010 – Assistant Professor at the Institute of English, Opole University

Since 2010 – Lecturer (on commission contract) at Philological School of Higher Education in Wrocław

**4. Specification of research achievements pursuant to Article 16 Item 2 of the Act on Academic and Artistic Degrees and Titles (Dz. U. 65 Item 595 as amended)**

Title of the research achievement: *corpus linguistic research on lexical and phraseological variation across pharmaceutical texts*

- (1) Grabowski, Ł. (2015). *Phraseology in English Pharmaceutical Discourse: A Corpus-Driven Study of Register Variation*. Opole: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego. 312 pages. (ISBN: 978-83-7395-643-8). **[monograph] [15]**
- (2) Grabowski, Ł. (2015). "Keywords and lexical bundles within English pharmaceutical discourse: a corpus-driven description". *English for Specific Purposes*, 38: 23-33 (DOI: 10.1016/j.esp.2014.10.004) **[research paper] [21]**

- (3) Grabowski, Ł. (2014). "On Lexical Bundles in Polish Patient Information Leaflets: A Corpus-Driven Study". *Studies in Polish Linguistics*, 9 (1): 21-43 (DOI: 10.4467/23005920SPL.14.002.2186). [research paper] [20]

## 5. Description of the research achievement specified in the application

In this application I have specified that a monograph entitled *Phraseology in English Pharmaceutical Discourse: A Corpus-Driven Study of Register Variation* [15] and research papers [20, 21] related to the said monograph shall be the research achievement subjected to assessment.

In the last five years, that is, after successfully completing my PhD on descriptive translation studies, my research interests have focused on corpus linguistic phraseology. More specifically, I have become keenly interested in using corpus linguistic methodology for identification and description of the use, distribution and discourse functions of recurrent phraseologies in texts. In 2013, I enjoyed the fruits of my labour as at that time, pursuant to a decision of the Head of the National Science Centre (*Narodowe Centrum Nauki*) no DEC-2013/09/D/HS2/00543 of 5 December 2013, I was awarded a research grant (Sonata 5 programme) to conclude my research project titled *Lexical and phraseological variation across English pharmaceutical texts: a corpus-driven study* (*Zróźnicowanie leksyki i frazeologii w angielskich tekstach farmaceutycznych: badanie korpusowe*).

In general terms, the aim of the project, and, at the same time, the monograph entitled *Phraseology in English Pharmaceutical Discourse: A Corpus-Driven Study of Register Variation* [15], is to fill in the gap in corpus linguistics studies of linguistic variation in written English pharmaceutical discourse as well as to propose and test a methodology used to describe the most frequent vocabulary and phraseology in texts and called a 'Basic lexico-phraseological profile of a text type'. The methodological model proposed in the monograph, described in greater detail in Chapter Three, is a synthesis and extension of earlier models found in specialist literature<sup>1</sup>; it enables one to describe both single-word and contiguous and incontiguous multi-word units in terms of their frequency, distribution and functions in various text types making up specialist discourses.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, by Biber, Conrad and Cortes (2004), Hyland (2008), Roemer (2009, 2010) or Goźdź-Roszkowski (2011).

Conducted from a register perspective (Biber & Conrad 2009), the study encompasses a corpus-driven description of the frequency, distribution and discourse functions of the most frequent keywords, lexical bundles and phrase frames across and within selected English pharmaceutical text varieties, such as patient information leaflets, summaries of product characteristics, clinical trial protocols, and chapters from academic textbooks, all collected in a purpose-designed corpus with 2.2 million running words. Such an approach enables one to determine in a maximally objective manner whether a given linguistic feature is more frequent in one register than in another, notably when compared with intuition-based approach that emphasizes irregularities or rare uses of linguistic items in texts.<sup>2</sup>

Capitalizing on the methodological framework designed for register analysis (Biber & Conrad 2009), the study was conducted in three stages, that is, situational characteristics of pharmaceutical registers (description of participants and the relations between them, channel of communication, production circumstances, setting, communicative purpose and topic), linguistic characteristics (identification of the most frequent keywords, lexical bundles and phrase frames) and, finally, functional characteristics (pinpointing the links between distinctive situational characteristics of a given register and its distinctive linguistic characteristics in order to explain why particular linguistic patterns occur in the pharmaceutical texts). Hence, both quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in the study.

The hypothesis adopted in this descriptive and exploratory study is based on the idea of linguistic variation defined as variability in the choice of linguistic forms in different situational contexts of language use. Because of different users, production circumstances, communicative purposes and functions of four pharmaceutical text varieties found in different pharmaceutical contexts, it was hypothesized that these text varieties prioritize different

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<sup>2</sup> In view of the specificity of corpus linguistics approach to study phraseology (e.g. inseparability of lexis and grammar as well as of form and meaning; identification of phraseologies based on the frequency of contiguous or incontiguous sequences of words, marginalization of more restricted phraseological units, such as idioms, proverbs, sayings, winged words etc.) as well as rich conceptual, terminological and methodological apparatus, the author proposes a label 'corpus linguistics phraseology' to distinguish the approach used in the monograph from traditional more intuition-based phraseological investigations known since the time of Viktor Vinogradov. Such an approach is also referred to in specialist literature as *distributional phraseology*, *frequency-driven phraseology* or *data-driven phraseology*, to name but a few labels used by Sylviane Granger and Magali Paquot (2008), Stefana Gries (2008), or Piotr Pezik, among others. In Chapter Two of the monograph, one may find a synthetic description of the differences between traditional and corpus linguistic phraseological research; there the author describes in greater detail such approaches as idiom principle, pattern grammar, lexical priming, lexical bundles, skipgrams, phrase frames, concgrams and semantic sequences. Finally, in the same chapter, the author attempts to outline the definition of corpus linguistics phraseology.

lexical and phraseological patterns and thus reveal a high degree of linguistic variation (although these text varieties deal with roughly the same major theme, i.e. drugs or medicines).

Thus, the aforementioned study is a first attempt at investigation of linguistic variation within English pharmaceutical discourse with the use of selected research methods offered by corpus linguistics. The study results provide new and more specific linguistic data than fragmentary and overgeneralized descriptions of medical English produced so far, the finding that emphasizes linguistic heterogeneity of written English pharmaceutical discourse. The overall outcome of the project is a monograph titled *Phraseology in English Pharmaceutical Discourse: A Corpus-Driven Study of Register Variation* published in 2015 by Opole University Press [15]. The book consists of three theoretical chapters (on characterization of pharmaceutical discourse, corpus linguistics phraseology and linguistic exponents of register variation), a methodological chapter, three empirical chapters and conclusions (including discussion of the results and suggestions for future research). Apart from the monograph, the partial results of the study were published in the journal *English for Specific Purposes*<sup>3</sup> [21] (2015, 38: 23-33). Also, some preliminary results of pilot studies were published with Elsevier in *Procedia – Social and Behavioural Sciences* [18], and as a monograph chapter with Springer [34].

In what follows, I briefly describe the results obtained in the course of the study and presented in the monograph [15] and the research paper [21].

As for the study of vocabulary, the results showed that academic textbooks are the most distinctive lexically while clinical trial protocols are the most repetitive (confirmed by the numbers of keywords and the STTR). Next, in the course of the study of keywords, it was found, among others, that patient information leaflets are marked by keywords expressing recommendations to patients on how to use medicines, specifying pharmaceutical form of medicines and explaining the composition of medicines; a high number of function words and general language keywords shows that patient information leaflets are primarily targeted at the general public (i.e. consumers of medicines) rather than specialist readers; summaries of product characteristics are marked by keywords denoting names of chemical substances, referring to procedures applied to patients and medicines as well as by measurement keywords; clinical trial protocols are marked by participation keywords and procedural keywords, the latter referring to various stages of clinical trials. Finally, academic textbooks are marked by, among others, keywords referring to chemical processes and

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<sup>3</sup> Indexed by Social Sciences Citation Index, IF = 0.953, 35 points in 2014; publisher: Elsevier.

chemical compounds as well as general language keywords (anaphoric pronouns, subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions) enhancing clarity and cohesion in academic texts.

The analysis of the most frequent lexical bundles revealed that patient information leaflets are dominated by stance bundles, notably obligation/directive bundles and desire bundles; summaries of product characteristics are dominated by referential bundles, which are typically noun phrases or extended noun phrases related to the specialist field; clinical trial protocols are dominated by discourse-organizing and referential bundles related to the field research (pharmacology) or describing the macro-structure of this text variety; finally, academic textbooks are dominated by discourse-organizing bundles, notably framing signals, transition bundles and causative-resultative bundles, as well as by referential bundles, namely procedure-related, process-related bundles.

As for the study of the most frequent phrase-frames, the results revealed, among others, that that discourse-organizing p-frames prevail in patient information leaflets; a high number of variants of condition phrase frames and framing signals shows that the patient information leaflets allow for some room for phraseological variation in terms of conveying and structuring information. The clinical trial protocols are dominated by referential phrase frames denoting various characteristics of clinical trials and discourse-organizing ones, most frequently performing the function of framing signals with respect to information conveyed by slot-fillers, which are lexical words referring to various attributes of clinical trials. This stage of the study also showed that, first, words (slot-fillers) found in the same syntactic patterns typically share similar meanings, which in turn makes them content-related and thus register-specific, and, second, that the most interesting insights can be gained from explorations of those phrase frames that present considerable variety in lexical words filling an empty slot.

All in all, the results confirmed the initial hypothesis and revealed salient links between the situational characteristics of the four pharmaceutical text varieties, treated as distinct registers, and the distribution, use and discursive functions of keywords, lexical bundles and phrase frames. In other words, the study revealed a high degree of register variation across pharmaceutical text types, arising from their different communicative functions. Such a scope of description of the use and function of key vocabulary and phraseological patterns is referred to as a 'Basic lexico-phraseological profile of a text type', which – as a methodological model – may inspire further research on register variation across text types found in other specialist discourses and/or in languages other than English. It may



also inspire further research on phrase frames, the concept which has been underexplored so far in corpus linguistic phraseological research. Finally, the results of the study provided a new, up-to-date and maximally comprehensive description of the English language used in the pharmaceutical domain, and they may be used for teaching English for specific (pharmaceutical purposes) or in translation of pharmaceutical texts.

Inspired by research on phraseology across English pharmaceutical text types, I attempted to explore lexical bundles in texts originally written in Polish. As mentioned earlier, so far the research on recurrent phraseologies in Polish texts has been quite scarce. Published in a journal *Studies in Polish Linguistics*<sup>4</sup> (2014, 9 (1): 21-43), the study [20] focused on the analysis of 100 Polish patient information leaflets, revealed salient links between the frequent occurrence of lexical bundles on the one hand, and situational and functional characteristics of the text variety under scrutiny on the other. Also, a number of methodological guidelines for future research on lexical bundles in Polish texts were presented in the paper.

## References

- Biber, D., Conrad, S. & Cortes, V. (2004). "If you look at...: Lexical bundles in university teaching and textbooks". *Applied Linguistics*, 25 (3), 371–405.
- Biber, D., Conrad, S. (2009). *Register, genre and style*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Goźdz-Roszkowski, S. (2011). *Patterns of Linguistic Variation in American Legal English. A Corpus-Based Study*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang Verlag.
- Granger, S., Paquot, M. (2008). „Disentangling the phraseological web”. In: S. Granger, F. Meunier (ed.), *Phraseology: An interdisciplinary perspective*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 27-50.
- Gries, S. (2008). "Phraseology and linguistic theory: a brief survey". In: S. Granger, F. Meunier (ed.), *Phraseology: An interdisciplinary perspective*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 3-26.
- Hyland, K. (2008). As can be seen: Lexical bundles and disciplinary variation". *English for Specific Purposes*, 27, 4–21.
- Pęzik, P. (2013). Paradygmat dystrybucyjny w badaniach frazeologicznych. Powtarzalność, reprodukcja i idiomatyzacja. *Metodologie Językoznawstwa. Ewolucja Języka, Ewolucja Teorii Językoznawczych*. In: P. Stalmaszczyk (ed.), 143–160. Łódź: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego.
- Roemer, U. (2009). "English in Academia: Does Nativeness Matter?". *Anglistik: International Journal of English Studies* 20(2): 89-100
- Roemer, U. (2010). "Establishing the phraseological profile of a text type. The construction of meaning in academic discourse". *English Text Construction*, 3 (1): 95-119.

## 6. Description of other research achievements and scientific record

Apart from corpus linguistic research on recurrent phraseologies in English and Polish pharmaceutical texts, my research interests have also revolved around corpus linguistics, translation studies (theoretical and applied), and lexicography. More specifically, I have been interested in applying certain corpus linguistics and computational stylometry methods in the

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<sup>4</sup> List B, 8 points in 2014; publisher: Jagiellonian University Press.

study of translation, notably in descriptive research on the so-called ‘translation universals’ hypotheses (using English and Polish translational and non-translational texts as a research material). In what follows, I would like to describe these research interests in greater detail.

The motivation behind undertaking corpus linguistic research on translation, in particular on translation universals hypotheses, is the scarcity of studies conducted on Polish, Russian and, at the same time, English language material (and this is irrespective of the fact that the very concept of translation universals, or universal features of translation, was developed by Baker (1993: 243) more than 20 years ago. In fact, Baker put forward the hypothesis that translational texts, in their totality, differ from native non-translational texts in terms of the whole variety of stylistic and linguistic features, irrespective of a source and target language. I broached upon this research problem in my doctoral dissertation written under the supervision of Professor Tadeusz Piotrowski (and completed in March 2010) and developed it further in the monograph based on my PhD thesis (Grabowski 2012) [14] published under an imprint of Opole University Press. The monograph focused on a comparison of parallel and comparable texts in order to describe the differences between the English-original of the novel “Lolita” by Vladimir Nabokov (1955), its Russian self-translation (1967), also by Nabokov and two independent Polish translations produced by Robert Reuven Stiller (1991) and Michał Kłobukowski (1997) respectively. Furthermore, using purpose-designed reference corpora with typical English, Russian and Polish literary texts, published around the time of publication of English, Russian and Polish “Lolitas”, I tried to identify any stylistic similarities and differences between translational and non-translational literary texts produced in the said languages. The research was conducted in a number of stages, that is, a comparison of descriptive statistics, word frequency lists, frequency profiles, frequency spectra and keyword lists. In the course of quantitative analyses, I paid particular attention to any similarities and/or differences with respect to lexical richness, distribution of high- and low-frequency words, the number of repetitions in texts as well as the precision and conciseness of style.

In short, the results revealed, among others, that the Russian and Polish translations of “Lolita” are more complex and specific lexically, have fewer repetitions, longer and more explicit sentences than typical non-translational texts literary texts produced in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The latter finding shows that Nabokov, as well as Stiller and Kłobukowski, used long-form constructions, typical of the English-original of the novel, in their translations. The comparison of frequency profiles and frequency spectra showed that

the four core patterns of lexical use typical of translational literary English (Laviosa 1998) are not applicable to Russian and Polish versions of the novel. The comparison of the two Polish translations revealed that Stiller's translation has more antiquated and infrequent linguistic expressions in literary Polish (represented by the reference corpus), while Kłobukowski's translation features more common and ordinary linguistic forms. As a result, Stiller's translation can appear to be more sophisticated to readers, yet, at the same time, less readable, the finding also discussed in papers presenting preliminary or partial research results presented at various conferences [24], [27], [30], [31]. Finally, both translations show traces of foreignization (e.g. transferring or translating literally names of characters or locations), but Kłobukowski's translation reveals some attempts at domestication (e.g. using conventional measurement units).

After obtaining my PhD degree, I have tried as much as possible to be up-to-date with any theoretical, methodological and practical developments related to the use of corpus linguistic methods in research on translation. I have paid particular attention to a rather underexplored research area, that is, explorations of translation universals in texts written in Polish and English [17, 25, 29]. Also, together with Tadeusz Piotrowski we co-edited a volume *The Translator and the Computer* [16] with 12 papers on the whole variety of practical aspects pertaining to the use of computational tools in the translator's work and research on translation (with particular emphasis on translatorial attribution, translator's style, translation universals and machine translation). In the said volume, I published a paper dealing with translation universals explored in a comparable corpus of science fiction prose originally written in English and translated from Russian into English [29]. Moreover, I authored a chapter [35] dealing with the application of language corpora and corpus linguistics methodology in descriptive translation studies (*Corpora and Descriptive Translation Studies*), a part of an academic textbook on translation titled *Ways to Translation* (edited by Ł. Bogucki, S. Goźdz-Roszkowski and P. Stalmaszczyk).

In my opinion, one publication stands out from among the ones dealing with descriptive translation studies. It is a paper titled "Interfacing Corpus Linguistics and Computational Stylistics: Translation Universals in Translational Literary Polish" [19] published in *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*<sup>5</sup> (2013, 18(2): 254-280). In short, in

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<sup>5</sup> Indexed by Social Sciences Citation Index (and JCR), IF = 0.564, 25 points in 2013; publisher: John Benjamins.



the said paper I attempted to verify the translation universals hypotheses, such as lexical simplification and levelling-out, using a purpose-designed corpus of Polish translational and non-translational literary texts balanced with respect to gender of the authors and translators. Apart from corpus linguistics methods used by Laviosa (1998), I additionally used a number of multivariate methods borrowed from computational stylometry and authorship attribution, e.g. Principal Components Analysis, Cluster Analysis, Delta method (Burrows 2002), as well as selected tests of statistical significance. The tool used in the study was an R script (Eder & Rybicki 2011) custom-designed for stylometric research. The results revealed that the simplification hypothesis was confirmed only with respect to the mean sentence length (lower in translational texts, and the difference was found to be statistically significant) while the leveling out hypothesis was confirmed only with respect to the variance for the mean sentence length (higher and statistically significant in non-translational texts). Both universals were invalidated in the case of lexical richness and variance for lexical richness. Finally, multivariate analyses, that is, PCA and Cluster Analysis confirmed that translations are more alike as compared with native non-translational texts in terms of the distance (measured with the use of Delta method (Burrows 2002) between frequencies and distribution of the 1,000 most frequent words. The tool used in the study was a purpose-designed script used for stylometric research and developed by Eder and Rybicki (2011). All in all, the findings of the study revealed that, first, translation universals are not absolute (that is, that they are not applicable to all and any translations) and, hence, that they represent certain tendencies observed in translation (that is, in samples of translational and non-translational texts subjected to the analysis).

In the years 2006-2014 I was a member of a lexicographic research team affiliated with the Institute of East-Slavic Studies at Opole University. The outcome of our lexicographic project was a publication of the *Polish Russian Idiomaticon (Polsko-rosyjski słownik par przekładowych)*, a bilingual dictionary of recurrent reproducts, or phrasemes (edited by Wojciech Chlebda and published in 2014) [37]. As part of this project, I prepared four thematic chapters of the dictionary [10, 11, 12, 13] and wrote three research papers [22, 25, 32] explaining the whole variety of theoretical and methodological problems with compilation of such a dictionary.

Selected deliberations on corpus linguistic phraseological research were also presented, in the form of a guest lecture, at the session (25 October 2013) of the Section on

Phraseology of the Committee of Linguistics of the Polish Academy (PAN). The paper based on the said presentation and titled “An Overview of Phraseological Research in the United Kingdom and the USA in the Last Two Decades” (*O frazeologii z perspektywy językoznawstwa korpusowego. Przegląd głównych nurtów badawczych ostatniego dwudziestolecia w Wielkiej Brytanii i USA*). I think highly of this paper as, on the one hand, corpus linguistic research on phraseology in the Polish language is still scarce, and, on the other, Polish corpus and computational linguists seem not be well familiar with more traditional methods of phraseological research, which was not, as it could not have been, facilitated by computational tools.

Doubtless, an important moment in my academic career was winning a post-doctoral fellowship granted by the Centre for Advanced Research in English (CARE) at the University of Birmingham (the UK). I spent two productive months (17.05-15.07.2013) in Birmingham and I enjoyed an opportunity to conduct open classes for students, deliver open lecture to staff, consult other researchers and use the university’s infrastructure, including the library. Also, I was a recipient of the European Society for the Study of English (ESSE) post-doc bursary Type B in the year 2012.

I was also a collaborator (*osoba współpracująca*) in the international research project financed by the National Programme for the Development of the Humanities (NPRH), grant no. 0132/NPRH2/H12/81/2012, titled “Methods of analysis of linguistic worldview in the context of comparative research” (*Metody analizy językowego obrazu świata w kontekście badań porównawczych*). The project is affiliated with the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN); its Principal Investigator is Professor Jerzy Bartmiński and the main researchers are Professor Wojciech Chlebda and Dr Iwona Bielińska-Gardziel. In the course of the project work, I delivered a presentation entitled “The image of Europe in the British National Corpus” (*Obraz Europy w Brytyjskim Korpusie Narodowym*) at 6<sup>th</sup> EUROJOS seminar held in Lublin, Poland (21-23 November 2012). Also, I published a paper with the same title [33] in a volume *Wartości w językowo-kulturowym obrazie świata Słowian i ich sąsiadów II* edited by J. Bartmińskiego, S. Niebrzegowska-Bartmińska and I. Bielińska-Gardziel (the volume was published in 2014 by UMCS University Press).

In the course of my academic work, I was invited to deliver a number of guest lectures or run specialist workshops at the following universities and institutions:

- Institute of Slavic Studies, University of Potsdam (Germany), 22.11.2006, guest lecture/workshop entitled *Национальный корпус русского языка. Пример использования в практике обучения и практике перевода*
- School of English (currently: Faculty of English), Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, 21.11.2011, guest lecture entitled *In search of translation universals in translational literary Polish: interfacing corpus linguistics and computational stylistics*
- Department of English, University of Birmingham (the UK), 19.06.2013. Guest lecture entitled *Interfacing Corpus Linguistics, Phraseology and Register Analysis* delivered at CARE symposium;
- Section of Phraseology of the Committee of Linguistics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, 25.10.2013. Guest lecture entitled *O frazeologii z perspektywy językoznawstwa korpusowego. Przegląd głównych nurtów badawczych ostatniego dwudziestolecia w Wielkiej Brytanii i USA* (“An Overview of Phraseological Research in the United Kingdom and the USA in the Last Two Decades”)

So far, I have presented the results of my research at many national and international conferences as well as specialist workshops or symposia (see Attachment 4 for more detailed information). On this occasion, I would like to single out the following events: *Practical Applications of Language Corpora PALC 2014 and 2011* (Łódź, Poland, 2014 and 2011), *International Conference “Linguistics Beyond and Within”* (Lublin, Poland, 2014), *Tłumacz a komputer* (Wrocław, Poland, 2014 and 2012), *Formulaic Language Research Network Conference* (Swansea, the UK, 2014), *2<sup>nd</sup> Asia-Pacific Corpus Linguistics Conference* (Hong Kong, China, 2014), *Stylometry@Kraków* (Kraków, Poland, 2013), *Corpus Linguistics 2013* (Lancaster, the UK, 2013), *5th International Conference on Corpus Linguistics* (Alicante, Spain, 2013), *Corpus Linguistics 2011: Discourse and Corpus Linguistics* (Birmingham, the UK, 2011), *Practical Applications of Language and Computers PALC* (Łódź, Poland, 2007, 2009), *Slavicorp* (Warsaw, Poland, 2010), *Maastricht-Lodz Duo Colloquium on Translation and Meaning* (Łódź, Poland, 2010), *Computational and Corpus Linguistics Conference Linguide* (Kiev, Ukraine, 2006).

The list of my scholarly publications – published before and after obtaining a PhD degree – as well as presentations delivered at various conferences is found in Attachment 3 and 4 to this report.

## References

- Baker, M. 1993. „Corpus Linguistics and Translation Studies: Implications and applications”. In: M. Baker, G. Francis & E. Tognini-Bonelli (Eds.), *Text and Technology. In Honour of John Sinclair*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 233-250.
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- Laviosa, S. 1998. “Core patterns of lexical use in a comparable corpus of English narrative prose”. *Meta*, 43(4), 557-570.

## 7. Description of teaching activities

In the course of my employment in the academia, I have had an opportunity to run a wide variety of courses focusing on various aspects of linguistics, translation and foreign language learning, that is lectures, seminars and classes offered at undergraduate and graduate levels. In what follows I enumerate only a selection of courses: Practical Russian, Practical English (Integrated Skills, Speaking Skills, Academic Writing, Vocabulary and Structures), Elements of Contrastive Linguistics, Elements of Sociolinguistics, Specialist (Business) Translation, Legal Translation, Translation Theory, Practical Translation. I have also run a BA seminar (twice) and MA seminar (once); in fact, 21 students completed their MA theses under my supervision.

In the course of my post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Birmingham (May-July 2013), I had an opportunity to run open classes for graduate and doctoral students, focusing on the application of corpus linguistic methods in the study of lexical and phraseological variation in various text types produced in English. Also, I offered consultations to graduate and doctoral students at the University. Earlier, that is in May 2010, I visited the University of Jaen (Spain) within the framework of Socrates/Erasmus programme (*Teaching Staff Mobility Grant*), where I gave lectures and run classes focusing on selected problems from the field of sociolinguistics and corpus linguistics.

Currently, I am a member of the Curriculum Board (*Rada Programowa*) at the Institute of English, Opole University. I was actively involved in the preparation of the curricula and syllabi at the Institute, notably with respect to the new speciality *Business English* offered to undergraduate students in the year 2013. Furthermore, I translated, proofread and edited - in accordance with National Qualifications Framework for Higher Education (KRK) - selected syllabi to be included in the Institute ECTS pack. Finally, I have been involved in current management of the so-called studies management platform (USOS) at the Institute of English, Opole University.

## 8. Administrative duties and promotional activities

I have been involved in a number of administrative duties at Opole University, such as, among others, current management of the Institute's website and development of classes timetable (when I was employed at the Institute of East-Slavic Studies). Currently, I am a member (2012-2016) of the Faculty Board (*Rada Wydziału Filologicznego Uniwersytetu Opolskiego*), a member of the Curriculum Board (*Rada Programowa*) at the Institute of English co-ordinator of studies management platform (USOS) and e-learning platform at the Institute of English. Finally, I represent the Institute of English in the university programme *Eastern Partnership* (Partnerstwo Wschodnie), targeted at attracting foreign students to pursue higher education at Opole University.

I would also like to single out the following administrative, scholarly and promotional activities, which - to my mind - are interrelated:

- Research Associate, Section of Phraseology, Committee of Linguistics, Polish Academy of Sciences (2011-2014) <http://www.komjezyk.pan.pl/index.php/komisje-sekcje-zespoy/86-sekcja-frazeologiczna>
- Member of the organizing committee at the international conference "The Translator and the Computer" held at the Philological School of Higher Education in Wrocław, Poland, on 20-21.04.2012.
- Member of the scientific committee at the international conference "The Translator and the Computer 2" held at the Philological School of Higher Education in Wrocław, Poland, on 25-26.10.2014.
- I am affiliated with the following scholarly organizations: *Polish Society for the Study of English / Stowarzyszenie Nauczycieli Akademickich Filologii Angielskiej* (PASE) – since 2009 r., *Polish Society of Sworn and Specialist Translators* (TEPIS) – since 2009 r., and *Formulaic Language Research Network* (FLaRN) – od 2013 r.
- Promotion of the Faculty of Philology at Opole University during a poster session held at LXVIII convention of Polish Linguistic Society (PTJ) in Wrocław, Poland, on 27-28.10.2010 (in collaboration with A. Tabisz and D. Lech-Kirstein).
- Promotion (presentation) of Opole University at the University of Jaen, Spain, 9-14.05.2010
- Multiple presentations (running workshops and delivering multimedia presentations) at the annual Opole Festival of Science (in 2006, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012).



- Participation in a number of specialist workshops and trainings: 9th Lower Silesian Workshops for Translators (Translator in Criminal Proceedings), 08.10.2010, Wrocław; Training (12 hours) in Criminal Law for translators, 4-5.03.2011, Sosnowiec; 12th Lower Silesian Workshops for Translators (Translator in Administrative Proceedings). 18.11.2011, Wrocław; Courses in e-learning management and content development at Opole University (October-November 2011), 17th Lower Silesian Workshops for Translators: Problems with Translating Expert Auditor Report. 8.11.2013, Wrocław, memoQ training workshop, 25.10.2014, Wrocław..
- Within the framework of SKILLS project financed by the Foundation for Polish Science (Fundacja na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej), I was successfully recruited and participated in the following trainings: public communication skills for researchers (28-29.03.2014 in Warsaw); negotiation skills for researchers (3-4.04.2014 in Wrocław); public engagement (26-27.11.2014 in Kraków); entrepreneurship and tech transfer (8-11.12.2014 in Kraków); research project management (19-20.01.2015 in Wrocław), research team management (19-20.03.2015 in Kraków).
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#### **9. Research grants, bursaries and scholarships**

- Research grant SONATA 5 financed by the National Science Centre (NCN), pursuant to a decision no DEC-2013/09/D/HS2/00543) – Principal Investigator. Project title: *Lexical and Phraseological Variation Across English Pharmaceutical Texts: A Corpus Linguistics Study* (in progress). Total budget: PLN 34,200.
- Post-Doctoral Fellowship (*CARE Post-Doctoral Fellowship*) at the Centre for Advanced Research in English, University of Birmingham, UK, in the year 2013.
- Post-Doctoral Bursary of the European Society for the Study of English ESSE (2012 – Type B – post-doc bursary) to conduct a research project: *Patterns of Phraseology in English Pharmaceutical Texts: a Corpus-Based Study of Patient Information Leaflets*.
- Volkswagen Stiftung Bursary, 2010, Participation in the European Summer School “Culture and Technology” University of Leipzig (Germany), 26-30.07.2010.

#### **10. Research experience abroad**

- One-week teaching and research stay at the Institute of Slavic Studies, University of Potsdam (Germany), 20-27.11.2006.

- One-week teaching stay at the Department of English, University of Jaen (Spain), 9-14.05.2010 – Socrates/Erasmus programme.
- Participation in the European Summer School “Culture and Technology”, University of Leipzig (Germany), 26-30.07.2010 (participation in workshops: Computer-Assisted Methods in Text Analysis)
- Specialist corpus linguistics training „3rd International Sketch Engine Workshop”, Masaryk University in Brno (Czech Republic), 21-22.03.2012.
- One-week research stay at the Centre for Corpus Research at the University of Birmingham (UK), financed by the European Society for the Study of English (ESSE), 15-22.10.2012.
- Post-doctoral fellowship at the Centre for Advanced Research in English, University of Birmingham, UK, 17.05-15.07.2013

#### 11. Editorial positions and refereeing

- One of the founders and Managing Editor (Linguistics Section) of an open-access online scholarly journal *Explorations: A Journal of Language and Literature* ([www.explorations.uni.opole.pl](http://www.explorations.uni.opole.pl))
- Peer-reviewer for the following journals:
  - *Research in Language*<sup>6</sup> (DeGruyter & Łódź University Press)
  - *International Journal of English Studies*<sup>7</sup> (University of Murcia)
  - *English for Specific Purposes*<sup>8</sup> (Elsevier)

#### 12. Awards and distinctions

- Distinction granted by the Polish Society for the Study of English (PASE) for an outstanding quality of the paper presented at the PASE 2013 conference in Warsaw, Poland (22-24.04.2013). More: <http://www.pase.edu.pl/news.php?id=83&lang=pl>
- In 2014, I received an award in recognition for scientific achievements granted by the Rector of Opole University.

*Lukasz Graboła*

<sup>6</sup> List C (ERIH), 10 points in 2014 (reviews completed in 2011).

<sup>7</sup> Review completed in 2014 and 2015.

<sup>8</sup> List A (JCR), 35 points in 2014 (review completed in 2014).