

ON “BULGARIAN INTERFERENCES IN ENGLISH TEXTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES” BY DAFINA KOSTADINOVA

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The topic that is related to translation and/or text production in a foreign language, English in particular, has been the object of detailed research, monographs, books, articles and many other investigations. In today’s world information technologies have been developing at an exponential speed and English has been the language used in various fields of science. It is adapted to meet a variety of requirements in different situations and when it counteracts with local languages and cultures it appears to adopt multifaceted forms.

In countries like Bulgaria where English is taught and studied as a foreign language, diverse observations and studies have had a huge impact on the issue of learning and teaching English as a second language. At the South-West University, in particular, students, PhD students, and lecturers work on post-doctoral studies, making it inevitable to use English in order to improve their academic work. Moreover, they need the *lingua franca* since they publish their scientific articles and monographs in English. Thus, research in the field of specialized translation and English for specific purposes within a number of specialized texts produced or translated in English by Bulgarian scholars is more than necessary due to the fact that some basic features of the Bulgarian-English Interlanguage should be outlined.

The South-West University “Neofit Rilski” Publishing House has released a new book entitled *Bulgarian interferences in English texts for specific purposes* with author Dafina Kostadinova. The Introduction reveals one of the writer’s major goals, which is ‘to suggest some approaches when teaching General English, Academic English and English for Specific Purposes to SWU scholars and PhD students that are based on the conclusions drawn from the analysis’ (p. 6). Moreover, she investigates specialized texts written or translated, describes the basic characteristic features of these texts on a morpho-syntactic level and discusses the specific approaches applied by the authors of the investigated texts outlining the basic trends observed in the translated texts and in the texts written directly in English.

What warrants the reader’s attention is the book’s table of contents. It consists of 2 chapters, conclusions, sources and 4 appendices. The first chapter is divided into 13 sections, covering insights regarding machine translation and terminology issues, error analyses, interlanguage, types of errors, sources of errors, etc. The second chapter covers insights from practice relating to specialized texts in Bulgarian and their translation into English, self-translation (which is necessary and important) and production of ESP texts. What follows is a detailed analysis of all the types of errors detected in the corpus of the academic BEIL and their

probable sources starting with the most numerous types and reaching to the smallest numbers of errors identified in texts produced by PhD students.

The author explicitly points out that the samples are of written language only and the investigation is a synchronic one. Of value is the detailed juxtaposition of the foreign language user's production with an established model of the native language. In the relevant investigation "the target language chosen to serve as an established model is the Standard British English variant with which the Bulgarian learners' production is compared and evaluated as either erroneous or error-free. Standard British English serves as "the authentic foreign language form".

What is difficult not to admire in the respective handbook is the author's academic writing style and eloquent language. She makes further suggestions that through implementing the tools of CA and EA and outlining the specific features of the BEIL through observation and investigation one may ponder over various aspects of the issue.

All in all, it could be inferred that the whole research of Ms. Kostadinova has been updated concerning the recent discoveries in various areas of linguistic research. Since the English language is the global one used for Bulgarians, and particularly SWU scholars as well as PhD students, to exchange and share information, scientific achievements and varied discoveries, the investigation into teaching and learning General English, Academic English and English for Specific Purposes is of paramount importance.

The realization of such an arduous task – scrutinizing the *Bulgarian interferences in English texts for specific purposes* – will definitely be of immense use and helpfulness to English scholars, students of Philology and Applied Linguistics who are considered to be the principal targeted readership. However, undoubtedly, anyone who looks for knowledge and a broad range of information referring to the Bulgarian interferences in the English texts for specific purposes compiled in one book can highly benefit from it.