

**Chemnitz University of Technology**

Faculty of Humanities  
English & American Studies

English Language and Linguistics  
"Translation: Theory and Technology"

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**Translation and Analysis of a TUC-webpage**

**ACS, B.A.**

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## 1. Introduction

During our seminar "Translation Theory and Technology", we learned that translation is not a simple thing, meaning to translate each word like a machine. Moreover, it is a process, where the emphasis is more on the target text than on the source text. This means that the translator does not get a satisfying result, when translating literally, but has to consider the target culture, knowledge and other factors that might be important for the target text. Thus, the "Skopos" of the target text is at the center of attention, while the target text does not have to be identical with the source text. This also means that there are cultural or traditional differences in the use of words or in the meaning of words. Thus, like in a balancing act between "Absicherung und Vertrauen", as Paul Kußmaul calls it, the translator has to make explicitness for the target reader and has to be sure about the invariance and equivalence, to find adequate words and expressions. In general my term paper works as an example and a try, how to analyze discuss possibilities for a translation.

## 2. Methodology

In my appendix, you will find my translation of the webpage of the department political science of the Chemnitz University of Technology. Because of the limited space, I will mainly focus on the main page of the internet appearance, on the text, introducing the Area of study "Politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte", on the already translated version for "Politische Systeme, politische Institutionen" and on one information text for applicants, namely "Berufliche Möglichkeiten". I will pick already existing English versions of headlines and other small parts of the homepage and try to figure out, whether these translations are well chosen. I will pick out each sentence and try to analyze and explain, why I would translate it differently or why I translate a sentence in the way I decided. For this, I always compare my decisions with equivalent English webpages that help to find my translation and I will use online-dictionaries, Wikipedia, Google and of course the book *In other words* by Mona Baker, we thematised in our seminar.

## 3. Translation issues

Starting with the translation of the webpage of the institute of political science, first and foremost the translator has to consider the "Field, Tenor and Mode of discourse" (Baker 16). Thus, to clarify the Mode and Field of discourse, we are dealing with a webpage that introduces the institute of political science and thus, the "kind of action" (Baker 16) in the text is to inform about the institute. Because I want to focus on the „Areas of Study“, these

texts on the one hand have the function to build profound information for newcomers and maybe non-specialists. On the other hand, even specialists of other Universities might be interested in what is going on at the institute and use the webpage to get an information on it. As a webpage of the Chemnitz University of Technology and like other webpages of Universities, the "tenor of discourse" might be formal, as well as not too complex, to be understandable for people, who ended school or are new to political science. The problem here is to differentiate between information and advertisement. There exist several university webpages in the internet, where an institute is introduced in a very advertising form, intermingled with information. But I want to distance from that, since the German version of the TU-webpage does not use empty phrases to catch applicants. The webpage of political science has an already existing English version that is reduced to the main page and to the Areas of Study with the connected teaching staff. The first thing I want to discuss is the decision for the English translation of "Philosophische Fakultät", "Institut für Politikwissenschaften" and "Professuren" into "Faculty of Humanities", „Institute of Political Science“ and „Professorships“.

The German term "Fakultät" is explained as " (Hochschulwesen) eine Gruppe zusammengehörender Wissenschaften oder Wissenschaftsgebiete umfassende Abteilung als Lehr- und Verwaltungseinheit einer Universität oder Hochschule", and as "Gesamtheit der Lehrenden und Studierenden, die zu einer Fakultät gehören and third (Hochschulwesen) Gebäude, Räumlichkeiten als Sitz einer Fakultät" (Duden). One could argue that the term seems to be a mixture of all three explanations. The English version "Faculty of Humanities" fits well, in so far that "Faculty" is also mainly used on English webpages, sometimes also as "School" like the university webpages of Glasgow and Bristol show.

But the term "Humanities" seems to arise a Problem. The German term "Geisteswissenschaften" is not lexicalized in the target language (cf. Baker 21). The division of "Geisteswissenschaften" and "Naturwissenschaften" has a long historical background in Europe. The term "Naturwissenschaften" on many webpages is simply translated to "natural science", while "Geisteswissenschaften" is translated into "Faculty of liberal arts" like the webpage of the York University shows. Thus, political science is part of the "School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies" at University Bristol or part of the "Faculty of Liberal Arts" at York University. The explanation "In modern times, liberal arts education is a term that can be interpreted in different ways. It can refer to certain areas of literature, languages, philosophy, history, mathematics, psychology, and science" (wiki), shows the possibility that political science could belong to "Liberal Arts" and that a possible

translation could be that of "Faculty of Liberal Arts". But the translated term in German as "Freie Künste" or "Künste" is very near to performing arts, like painting, acting or studying art history. This might be a reason why the English version distances from the usage of "Faculty of Liberal Arts". This underlines that we have the problem that "the target language has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text" (Baker 20). Also, the term "Humanities" in the English speaking areas is strongly connected to literature, philosophy and arts, so that the word "Humanities" consists of a single morpheme that expresses a more complex set of meanings (cf. Baker 22). One suggestion then could be, to add "Science", because it gives a broader propositional meaning (Faculty of Human Science). But looking up for "Human Science" at several Universities, one comes across the fact that this discipline is very much connected to biology and medicine, or furthermore to nursing and health (see Georgetown and Oxford). A possible translation then could be **Faculty of Humanities (Geisteswissenschaften)**, so that the target reader has the very German term of what is meant. Because "Geisteswissenschaften" can be looked up at the English version of Wikipedia, maybe some readers are familiar to this expression.

The next conflict at the webpage of political science is that of the term „Institut“ and „Professur“. One often comes across the same problems, namely that the source text has different meanings and understandings of specific terms, than the target readership. Looking for the meaning of "Institut" in the online version of the Duden, one comes across the following explanations: "1. Einrichtung, Anstalt, die, oft als Teil einer Hochschule, wissenschaftlicher Arbeit, der Forschung, der Erziehung o. Ä. Dient 2. Gebäude, in dem ein Institut untergebracht ist". The English term "Institute" has synonyms like "convention, dogma, establishment, maxim, regulation, tradition". (thesaurus). This understanding is very distanced from what the German term "Institut" arises. Looking at English webpages, indeed the term "Institute" is not used: You only can find the term "Department" at the Washington University webpage, as well as at the webpage of the London School of Economics.

"Institut" is very much connected to research and for instance the "Gender Institute" at London School of Economics shows, that it is a simple field to study. Due to the fact that the so called "Professorships" function in the same manner as Areas of Study, we could say that "Institute of Political Science" functions well, implicating research and learning areas. In the following, I want to focus on the term "Professur" and "Professorship". "Professuren" are actually connected to the profession of a person, meaning a rank or position of a professor. In my opinion, the German term "Professuren" implies Areas of Study and responsible professors, what might be unclear in the English language,

when translating it into "Professorship", what is only very near to the position of the person. Having a look at English webpages one recognizes that either the term "Professorships" is not used and instead the information text on the areas to study is shown independently from any professors or a list of responsible Professors and their research areas are shown under the sections "Faculty". This, in addition, underlines the meaning for "Faculty" in English speaking areas as more human or affecting a group of people, while the German meaning is more spatial and a section in a University. Back to the "Professorships", it becomes clear that the term does only function to divide the Areas to Study, when clicking on the "Professuren" one gets information on how political science is taught or constructed, while the professor, who is responsible for the field is introduced, when clicking on the connected link. Thus, the Term "Porfessorships" is mainly connected to the persons that hold a profession, as the webpage of the Princeton University shows.

"Professorships" as a headline for the Areas to Study is misleading, since one expects a list of Professors, like it is common at English webpages. Thus, my suggestion would be to use the headline **Areas of Study and responsible Professors, Study Sections and Teaching Staff** or **Areas of Study and academic staff**.

To sum up, my first section would be translated, considering four English speaking areas connected to the English language f the webpages:

British English: Faculty of Liberal Arts, School of political science, Courses

American English: College of Liberal Arts, Department of political science, Courses

Australian English: Faculty of Arts, School of Social Sciences, Disciplines

Canadian English: Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Political Science, Areas of Study

The problem in translating is also that English webpages use a very different strategy than German webpages: While German ones start with the fields of interest, meaning to look after Anglophone Studies or History, the English system is to start with the so called "programs", meaning the B.A. or M.A and then getting to the connected fields, so that one could also consider the system of the webpages. However, my translation for the first part of the webpage is:

**Faculty of Humanities (Geisteswissenschaften) – Welcome to the department of political science! - Areas of Study/ Responsible Staff.**

The next term would be "Bewerber" and "Studienberatung". One could simply translate "Bewerber" into "Applicants" or "University Applicants", but English webpages tend to use the terms „prospective students“ or "future students". Clicking on it, the following page

provides information material and also addresses, where to get information for the admissions, open days, course structures and so on. Thus, "Studienberatung" can be dropped, since the use of "prospective students" implies everything for applicants or those who are interested. With this I assume that the reader knows what he might expect, when clicking on the link. My translation is: **Prospective Students** or **Future Students**

Now I want to translate the terms "B. A. Politikwissenschaft, M. A. Politik in Europa". As a result of the invention of the Masters degree and the leaking of "Magister", I think we can drop this link.

Generally, one might expect that the terms Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts are internationally used terms, that should have the same meaning all over the world, but we have to differentiate. Every country has its own system for a Bachelor or Master, thus, it would be too open for the student, to leave the degrees without any clear explanations, what Germany's understanding might be. The German webpage should not distance from the usage of the term "Bachelor of Arts" and "Master of Arts", since it is a systemically fixed expression and a result of the Bologna process. But, since other countries have different systems how to gain a degree and even that the degree has different importance, we have to explain the German idea, as it follows for German interested people, to prevent a non-equivalence in the target text and thus in the target reader.

The webpage of the Canadian York University offers different types of a Bachelor degree. For instance the "BA (Bachelor of Arts in Political Science ), without Honors and the BA Honours (Bachelor of Arts with honors in Political Science)" (York University). In my research I found out that the Master in Great Britain is not understood in the way Germany understands it. Moreover, the master is gained as an honor, while the Bachelor of Arts with Honours could be compared to the German understanding of the Master. Great Britain divides between "undergraduate program" containing the Bachelor's degrees I explained and "postgraduate program" containing a Master degree and doctoral defenses. Also in Canada students are allowed to participate in a Master program, when they gained a BA with honor before. Thus, it is apparent that the target reader must have clear explanations on how the Bachelor and Master in Germany can be achieved and whether both can be compared to their native country and how they are constructed. In general then I would stick to the usage of „Bachelor of Arts“ and "Master of Arts". Additionally, like in the German information page, I would explain the systems and credit-points. Maybe some instances can be compared to the foreign system.

My translation would be: **Bachelor of Arts Political Science and Master of Arts Politics in Europe.**

In the US, the graduate Program is also divided into major and minor. This is very similar to the version "Hauptfach/Nebenfach" in Germany. Since Political Science at Chemnitz University of Technology does not offer the option of "Hauptfach/Nebenfach", we do not need to explain, what this would mean.

In the following I will analyze and discuss the information-text for "Areas of Study and responsible Staff". The first area is "Politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte". The already existing English version uses the term "Political theory and history of ideas". In comparison, most English webpages do not offer this Area described as "History of Ideas". Looking for a definition what, "History of Ideas" would mean, I came across that "The history of ideas is a field of research in history that deals with the expression, preservation, and change of human ideas over time" (wiki). This is very close to history without the connection to political science and could cause confusion in the target reader. Because the explanation in the information-text says that "Die politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte weist Bezüge zur Philosophie, zur Soziologie und zur Jurisprudenz auf und schult ein wissenschaftliches Verständnis der Politik", the target reader gets to know that he will deal with areas of philosophy, so that the term "ideas" is very much related to the platonic understanding of idea. The term "Idee" is a very German, philosophical term and can be moreover interpreted as a collective term for conceptions, theories and thoughts, while I guess the term „Idea“ does not function in the same way in the English language for those who are not familiar with philosophy. But since "History of Ideas" is a whole own area to study in history, this wont work well. „Ideas“ in connection to political theory and history implies the beginning of some concepts in politics. For me another option would be "origins" or "originate". The following definition is very near to the meaning of "Ideengeschichte": "1.to take its origin or rise; begin; start; arise: The practice originated during the Middle Ages; to give origin or rise to; initiate; invent: to originate a better method" (dictionary.com). Thus, using the term „origins“ would imply the ideas of political concepts and even the political thinking. English webpages use "The history of political thought" like the London School of Economics or simply "Political Theory" that also deals with the political thought. The dictionary says: "Thought which reflects its primary emphasis on the mental process, may denote any concept except the more weighty and elaborate ones". Thus, "Thought" is very weak instead of "Origins". A further possibility might be "Conception" that "[...] suggests a thought that seems complete, individual, recent, or somewhat intricate" (dictionary.com).

My suggestion would be either **Political Theory and its Origins, Political Theory and The History of Political Thought or Political Theory and its Conceptions.**

Now I come to the first sentence of the Area-description. "Die politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte weist Bezüge zur Philosophie, zur Soziologie und zur Jurisprudenz auf und schult ein wissenschaftliches Verständnis der Politik". The expression "Bezüge aufweisen" is wrongly used in the German version, because, looking for it at "Duden" or other webpages, it is a somehow wrong mixture of "Parallelen aufweisen" and "Bezüge haben/zeigen". So, finding a clear equivalent for "Bezüge aufweisen" does not function, because it does not exist in the German language as a fixed expression. "Parallelen aufweisen" in German says that the political theory and its origins has something in common with philosophy etc. but not that they are really the same. Using "have parallels" in English with the definition of it as: "having the same direction, course, nature, or tendency; corresponding; similar; analogous" (dictionary.com), the sentence might be too different from what the German sentence means, namely only to have a similar basis. The initially used term "Bezug" could be replaced by "Beziehung haben". Thus my suggestion for the first part of the first sentence is:

**The political theory and its origins is related to philosophy, sociology and jurisprudence.**

The following "and" does not have the function to enumerate further "relations" of political theory and its origins, but to show what simultaneously this area of study stands for. The "and" introduces another semantic field that does not thematise the content of the area of study but a more educational field. In this case, I would not use "and" but a term like "additionally" or a word that emphasizes the synchronism, like "at the same time". For "schult ein wissenschaftliches Verständnis", the verb "to train" is the mainly used term in connection to a study program and education. "Wissenschaftliches Verständnis" can be translated either into "scientific understanding" or "academic understanding". My suggestion is: **The political theory and its origins is related to philosophy, sociology and jurisprudence, at the same time it trains the scientific understanding of politics.**

**The area of study "The political theory and its origins" shows correlations to the fields of philosophy, sociology and law, whereas it trains the academic understanding of politics.**

Additionally, I found the sentence "Students will develop an understanding" at the course description of the York University. This very much underlines the state of development via learning the different fields in political science.

**The area of study "The political theory and its origins" shows correlations to the fields of philosophy, sociology and law, so that students will develop their academic understanding of politics.**

From the perspective of the target reader, the term "die Lehre" in the next sentence, could be misinterpreted, when translating it into "teaching", as the dictionary (Linguee) translates it. Since, the target reader is in the position to be taught and to learn, I would translate "Lehre" into "study" and the whole sentence into:

**Exemplary questions of the study are: What means theory at all?**

The term "überhaupt" means something to look at the basis, the idea of theory. The sentence could also be translated into **Exemplary questions in this area of study are: What basically means theory?** The "verstehen" in the next sentence is connected to what we already know about politics and state and what our usual considerations are, when talking about it. In this respect, my translation would be: **What do we consider as politics and state? Or How do we initially interpret politics and state?**

In the next sentence I would drop "ausgewählt", because it is not in need of the sense and it is problematic what "ausgewählt" in this sense means. Does it mean a current ruling political idea? Does it mean a political idea that will be studied during the program?

**What are the basic assumptions of a political idea and what are the purposes of political acting? Or What assumptions is a political idea based on and what are the purposes, political acting is orientated?**

"Zu den Aufgaben des Teilbereichs gehört auch die Klärung von Grundbegriffen" shows a problem in regard to the plural "Aufgaben" and the singular "Klärung", that can be summarized through non-equivalent term for "Aufgaben" as "a further discipline" and "the clarification": **A further discipline of this Area of Study is the clarification of basic political ideas, such as power and domination, legality and legitimacy, freedom and compulsion, justice and peace.**

A further translation issue in the next sentence might be the term "Aufklärung". In connection to history and political science it seems clear that "enlightenment" is the perfect translation, implying the American and European enlightenment. But I would add "era", because Germans mainly say "zu Zeiten der Aufklärung". Also because the political thought is in some instances a result of the enlightenment, it is a completed period, what the German expression "seit" emphasizes. A possible translation is:

**The professorship's main focus lies on the political thought of Europe and America since the enlightenment Era, as well as on the history of political science.**

It could also be the case that future students do not know, what is meant by enlightenment, so that one could add the period of time.

**The professorship's main focus lies on the political thought of Europe and America since the enlightenment Era (17. and 18. Century), as well as on the history of political science.**

Coming back to the Areas of Study, "Politische Systeme, Politische Institutionen" is translated into "Political systems, political institutions". These expressions are also used by English webpages and fit well. "Internationale Politik" is translated into "International Relations", this is also mainly used by the English webpages and can be found as a whole theory in the internet. Thus, in both cases the equivalence of source text and target text is given, because the terms have the same meaning in German and English. With the translation of "Europäische Regierungssysteme im Vergleich" into "Governmental Systems in Europe in Comparison", one comes across a further translation issue. "In comparison" is used at the end, to describe that the systems are to be compared in this area of study. "In comparison" is an adverb and means "dagegen, daneben" in Linguee and "demgegenüber, vergleichsweise" in dict.cc. Thus, the "in comparison" is used in a very German way and with the intention to say "im Vergleich". To have the right expression of what "Europäische Regierungssysteme im Vergleich" should mean in English, one has to add a "with" or "to", to fulfill the sense of the sentence, one could say for instance **European Governmental Systems in Comparison with each other or European Governments in comparison to each other**, dropping "systems" because the plural "governments" implies different types or systems. But this area then appears too long. Considering other webpages, the London School of Economics has the area "Comparative politics (with expertise on Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America)", so that one could say **Comparative governmental systems (with expertise in Europe)**.

Clicking on the area of study or as it is called "professorship" "Political systems, political institutions" one has to ask why this professorship is suddenly called department. But not to focus on this, I want to consider the so called "Academic program". In comparison to other webpages, the term "program" is mainly used to inform students about their possible degrees. But, when clicking on the "Academic program", one gets a information text on "Political systems, political institutions". What is apparent in this text is, that the term "department" is wrongly used for this area or professorship, since political science is the department of the faculty of humanities. But there are also some smaller mistakes. In "The main focus is the comparative analysis [...] the "on" is missing. The first sentence has a

wrong emphasis via articles: "The primary mission of the department is to provide students with the knowledge of political institutions [...]". I would put an article before students and would drop it before knowledge. The sentence "In particular, courses [...] allow students to think and learn independently, as well as to apply knowledge" shows that as fixed expression of "think for oneself" is ignored and mixed up with with learn independently. The term "allow" has a negative connotation and could be replaced by "enable". The part "as well as to apply knowledge" at the end of the sentence appears as a bonus for students. Maybe one could put it more into the center of the sentence. **"In particular, courses [...] enable students to learn independently, to think for themselves and to apply their political knowledge."** The idiom for "nicht zuletzt" as "not the least" could be wrongly interpreted as "not in the least", meaning "in keinsten Weise". The right expression would be "not least" for "nicht zuletzt". The problem here is that this expression is also used in a wrong context, since the author wanted to say something like "nicht zuvergessen" oder "zu guter Letzt", so that one could also use the term "finally". So, my suggestion would be to write [...] **and finally courses on political extremism and totalitarianism [...]**. Here I also added the term "courses" because there is enumeration of courses the target reader might be in danger to lose the overview.

The text "Berufliche Möglichkeiten" can be translated as "Perspectives", like English webpages or as "career opportunities". The sentence "Zusatzqualifikationen können während des Studiums durch Praktika und Auslandssemester gewonnen werden" can be changed by the expression "gained". **Additional qualifications can be gained during the study, due to internships and semesters abroad.** A translation issue in the sentence "Da der Bachelor im Fach Politikwissenschaft international etabliert ist, sind Absolventen dieses Studiengangs auch auf dem internationalen Markt konkurrenzfähig", is to avoid a double-usage of the term "internationally". Thus, I suggest to use the term "internationally" in the first part and "all over the world" in the second part. Since the Bachelor in political science is internationally established, graduates of this study program are competitive, also all over the world. The term "zeitnah" is confusing, insofar that the term is rarely used in German language. One does not really get the intention of the term, but I think that it is used as a synonym for "modern". Also, one could use the term "realtime", which distances from the theory, social scientists are mainly confronted with and gets a more active connotation, related to modern times. My suggestions then would be **They are "realtime" social scientists with a special eye on global events and contexts.**

The sentence "Typische Berufsfelder von Politikwissenschaftlern sind"

could be translated into **Typical occupational fields for political scientists are**, but the "typical" is rarely used in this context on other webpages, so that I would prefer **exemplary occupational fields for political scientists are**. The term "Arbeit an" cannot simply be taken into English due to "work" or "job", so that I use "Working at".

#### 4. Conclusion

In my term paper, I wanted to analyze and discuss the already translated versions and my translations of the university webpage. In my opinion, there are so many issues that are caused, so that one will never be sure about an exact or right translation. Because not everyone is able to know about all cultural-specific backgrounds of the English speaking target reader, since one does not have the experiences, someone from the US or from GB has, it is impossible for me to handle Baker's book *In other words*. Especially, because Baker gives profound details and examples from other languages, a translation from German into English, in my opinion, is not well covered in the book. Additionally, it is impossible for me to use different grammatical structures or syntax to have a special effect on the target reader, or to explain it, because I do not have the profound knowledge and still make mistakes on my own in my English language. Nevertheless, this term paper showed that translation implies attention to innumerable issues, that there are always several possibilities.

## 5. Appendix

Webpage Translation „Philosophische Fakultät – Politikwissenschaften“  
(<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/politik/>)

### Faculty of Humanity

Welcome to the department of political science!

### **Links (left hand side):**

Department

### **Area of Study and Responsible Staff**

Political Theory and its Origins

Political Systems, Political Institutions

International Politics

Comparative governmental systems

(with expertise in Europe)

Former Professors

Research

### Studies

Prospective Students

Bachelor of Arts Political Science

Master of Arts Politics in Europe

Schedule of Lectures

Learning Management System OPAL  
- Immatriculation and Information on Seminars

Internships

### Further Stuff

Liasion lecturers

Mailing List

Arrangements

Call for Bids/ Competitions

Professional Group

Intern

My translation of the text "Professur Politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte"

(<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/politik/pti/>)

### **Professorship: Political Theory and its origins**

The area of study "The political theory and its origins" shows correlations to the fields of philosophy, sociology and law, whereas it trains the academic understanding of politics. Exemplary questions in this area are: What basically means theory? What are the basic assumptions of a political idea and what are the purposes of political acting? A further discipline is the clarification of basic political ideas, such as power and domination, legality and legitimacy, freedom and compulsion, justice and peace. The professorship's main focus lies on the political thought of Europe and America since the enlightenment era (17th and 18th Century), as well as on the history of political science.

Already existing English version of the "Professur Politische Systems, Politische Institutionen" (<http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/politik/pspi/en/education/introduction.php>)

The primary mission of the department is to provide students with the knowledge of political institutions and government processes, both in Germany and in Europe. The main focus is the comparative analysis of the constitutional framework of democracies and dictatorships. Students examine the theory and practice of administration and policies, as well as the historical background and today's context of political systems. In particular, courses on political leadership, on transformation of political systems, on the separation of powers, on political culture, on political parties and party systems, on elections and voting systems, on interaction of parliament and administration, and not the least on political extremism and totalitarianism allow students to think and learn independently, as well as to apply knowledge. The department offers a variety of courses for a BA, MA, and PhD degree.

Translation of the text "Berufliche Möglichkeiten"

([http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/studium/schueler/studiengaenge/bachelor/ba\\_politik.php](http://www.tu-chemnitz.de/studium/schueler/studiengaenge/bachelor/ba_politik.php))

### **Perspectives**

The professional future of political scientists is dependent on the respective specialization, not only acquired in the study, but also during the study. Additional qualifications can be

gained during the study, due to internships and semesters abroad. Since the Bachelor in political science is internationally established, graduates of this study program are competitive, also all over the world. They are "realtime" social scientists with a special eye on global events and contexts. Typical occupational fields for political scientists are:

- Research at universities
- Media and Publishing (Journalism, specialist literature, public realtions)
- Working at foundations and associations
- Working at public institutions at state level, federal level and EU level, as well as at international organizations.
- Economy; e.g. at postgraduate trainings or personnel management
- Working at consultancies and educational work

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London School of Economics and Political Science: <<http://www.lse.ac.uk/home.aspx>>  
24.09.2013

University of Victoria: <<http://web.uvic.ca/humanities/aboutus/index.php>> 22.09.2013

University of Washington: <<http://www.washington.edu/students/crscat/polisci.html>>  
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York University: <<http://www.yorku.ca/laps/pols/index.html>> 24.09.2013

### Dictionaries:

Duden: <http://www.duden.de>

Redaktionelles Wörterbuch Linguee: <http://www.linguee.de>

Deutsch-Englisch-Wörterbuch: <http://www.dict.cc>

<http://www.thesaurus.com>

<http://www.dictionary.com>

<http://www.collinsdictionary.com>

### Encyclopedias:

<http://www.wikipedia.org>

**Honesty Declaration**

I hereby declare that the work submitted is my own and that all passages and ideas that are not mine have been fully and properly acknowledged.

Chemnitz, 25.09.2013