



Editorial

The acronym LSP stands for “Language for Special Purposes” but refers also to 63 other entities according to the Free Dictionary (<http://acronyms.thefreedictionary.com/LSP>) ranging from The Louisiana State Police to Legal Studies Program. The same source gives a total of 170 possible references for ESP (English for Specific Purposes). The question is whether language users – even professionals - outside the Language-for-Special-Purposes circle know these acronyms and what they stand for, or if “professional communication” respectively “English professional communication” has replaced LSP/ESP in many contexts because it is more appealing and readily understandable as the topmost header for the vast domain of written, oral, and visual communication within a workplace context as well as any of these forms of communication in a physical or digital form. If the notion of “professional communication” is perceived as broader than LSP/ ESP, the scope of this journal addresses indeed as well “professional communication” as LSP/ESP.

The articles published in the present issue deal with a number of relevant aspects of professional communication which illustrate a variety of approaches: Expert-lay interaction, ontological organization, philosophical dimensions of ontology organization, conversation analysis of management meetings, sources of difficulty and motivation in business English, semantic analysis of American and British English, and of Polish-Russian in the framework of an automotive specialized lexicon.

I again encourage you to invite your colleagues and contacts to register as subscribers (for free) to the LSP Journal and to submit papers at <http://lsp.cbs.dk>. It is our objective to increase our audience in order to be able to continue as a free open-source journal and reach as many readers as possible.

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