PREFACE

The third issue of volume 9 of *Studies in Linguistics, Culture, and FLT* titled "Discourses of Change: Linguistics, Literature, Translation, and FLT" features six authors whose research analyses different aspects of linguistics, literature, cultural linguistics, translation studies, and FLT.

The first paper in the issue deals with the manifestation of the idea of cooperation in proverbs. The focus of Mohammad Tamimy and Rahman Sahragard is on the idea of collectivism in the American psyche as presented in American proverbs. Applying a three-tiered discourse analysis, the authors come to the conclusion that American culture is "marginally cooperation friendly" and that there have been many psychological factors, such as egoism, distrust, altruism, and socially shared cognition that have affected Americans' attitude to group work.

The second paper is on the correlation between consumption and tuberculosis in Dickens's portrayals of the city. The author, Hristo Boev, traces the evolution of the representations of tuberculosis presenting the coverage of the disease in Victorian newspapers against criticism on tuberculosis and literature. The author argues that "consumption (tuberculosis) in Dickens can be considered the Janus face of early consumerism, resulting from insufficient consumption of food and proper care".

Sarah Amarorwot and Bebwa Isingoma look into the way the syntax of a Ugandan indigenous language (Acholi) affects the way its L1 speakers speak English and the extent of variability observed among them. The study focuses on two main issues, i.e. how multiple attributive adjectives are sequenced in a noun phrase, and the placement of adverbs in a sentence. The findings of the study show that Acholi speakers of English often disregard the prescribed L1 English order of adjectives. The study also reveals interspeaker variability among L1 Acholi speakers of English in Uganda based on occupation, with students being the closest to L1 English norms.

The last paper in the issue draws attention to the importance of machine translation and the need for courses in post-editing for university students. The paper provides an overview of some of the most popular tools used for MT in Bulgaria and analyses their accuracy by presenting two sample texts as test objects. The conducted study shows the differences and similarities in the provided translations and accounts for the need for further focus on post-editing. The increased demand for more translated texts naturally provokes the application of more tools to ensure a better and faster performance which accounts for the pertinence of the topic.