

Summaries in English

Tímea BÁNKI

Comparing the Information Structure of Spanish and Hungarian from a Translation Point of View

Abstract: In this chapter, I examine the compatibility of information structures of Hungarian and Spanish: their similarities, differences through a parallel corpus. In the analysis, I compared whether the focus and topic constructions in the source languages kept their roles, and whether the topic and focus constructions found in the target language were originally topics and foci. I concluded that in the Hungarian translation there were more focus constructions than in the original Spanish work, and I also found that when translating into Spanish, focused elements tended to disappear. It seems that Hungarian uses the focus construction more frequently and prefers it in the case of deictic and anaphoric adverbials, in which the meaning is less straightforward (*so, there, here*). Another finding is that there is a difference in topic shift. It can be explained by the fact that the truth value of a sentence is unaffected by a specific definite NP in topic position. As opposed to focusing, through which the truth value of a sentence is changed. For this reason, translators deviate from the original text in case of a topic shift. One of my aims was to collect translation solutions. These examples illustrate how the differences between the information structure of the two languages can be bridged translation techniques.

Keywords: information structure of Hungarian and Spanish, translation of topic, translation of focus, operations between Spanish and Hungarian, functional sentence perspective

Sonja ĐELATOVIĆ

Difficulties in classifying and identifying culturally bound expressions

Abstract: Although the translation of culturally bound expressions has become an extremely popular topic in translation studies, in practice, due to differences in terminology and definitions, it turns out to be a very complicated task to

categorize these items and to identify them in specific contexts. The present study seeks to answer the question of what advantages and shortcomings the existing classification systems have, as well as what challenges translation researchers face when categorizing and identifying culture-specific expressions. Therefore, the aim of the study is to map and compare some of the better-known classifications, and to present my own classification system based on Vlahov and Florin (1980), Newmark (1988), Nedergaard-Larsen (1993), Pedersen (2011) and particularly Heltai (2018), which includes three major categories: extralinguistic culturally bound expressions, referring to realities outside of language, intralinguistic culturally bound expressions and proper nouns as a separate category.

Keywords: culturally bound expressions, categorization, extralinguistic, intralinguistic, proper nouns

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Error Identification and Awareness in the Development of Post-editing Competence

Abstract: In response to the advancement of neural machine translation and market needs, the use of machine translation and post-editing is increasingly being introduced in Hungarian translation courses. However, their teaching does not yet have many tried and tested methods similar to those of human translation, use of CAT-tools or even proofreading. It is clear from international literature and training experience that one of the prerequisites of successful post-editing is the objective assessment of the MT output, namely the recognition of errors in the target language text. Our research was carried out with translation students from two Hungarian universities (ELTE and PTE) in the spring semester of the academic year 2022/23, in order to assess the potential effects identifying and raising awareness of errors in neural machine translations have on the development of critical MT use and PE (post-editing) competence. Our hypothesis is that error detection and identification exercises will make students more critical of machine translated texts and more likely to identify errors that need to be corrected during post-editing. This paper presents the first results of a qualitative, manual analysis of two exercises carried out at the beginning and the end of the semester.

Keywords: machine translation, post-editing, error detection, error identification, awareness

Krisztina KÁROLY

Turning a PhD Seminar into a Research Group: Descriptive Models for Group Research and Publication

Abstract: Through the example of a doctoral seminar, this study presents the experiences, opportunities and research methodological factors that can efficient-

ly contribute to the success of group research and the publication of the ensuing results. The paper builds upon a course taught at the Translation studies PhD programme at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest as a case in point to be able to propose descriptive models of the processes of group research and group publication (research article writing). These descriptive process models belong to analogue models and represent in a flowchart the participants, the components, their distribution over time and their relation to each other during the two processes. Although these models are based on a PhD seminar in translation studies, they are not only applicable to translation studies and to PhD seminars, but more widely, too, to research and publication in other disciplines and contexts, conducted in smaller or larger groups as well. Besides the modelling attempt, the paper also highlights the difficulties and preconditions of group work, as well as the personal qualities that group members and leaders need in order to work together effectively and successfully. The paper concludes by a summary of the quality standards that typically pose challenges in designing empirical research, which can be effectively ensured by properly guided and conducted teamwork, not only in the actual research itself, but also in the publication of its results.

Keywords: model, translation studies, research methods, research group, scientific research, publication

Piroska SZENTIRMAY

Interpreting in an Ecclesiastical Setting from the Users' Perspective

Abstract: The exploratory case study examines user expectations in an ecclesiastical setting and with the help of empirical data describes the role that users attribute to the interpreter in this context, the set of criteria by which they evaluate the actual interpretation and the qualities and skills they expect from language mediators. The questionnaires filled in by the participants of a pastoral conference organized by the Hungarian Catholic Church focused on interpreting in an ecclesiastical setting in general and on the simultaneous interpreting provided in Italian and Hungarian at the specific ecclesiastical event. On the one hand, the findings confirmed empirical data published to date regarding user expectations, as respondents assessed the quality of interpreting on the basis of fidelity and terminological accuracy, but speech production was also a key feature for them. On the other hand, as a context specific expectation, they ranked the membership of the interpreter in the given religious denomination as important, thus to be present not only as a service provider but also as a participant, getting involved in the interpreted religious event with commitment and ministry.

Keywords: user expectations, simultaneous interpreting, ecclesiastical context, quality of interpreting, interpreter competences

Orsolya VARGA

Hungarian Literature in the Netherlands from the Second World War to the Early 2000s

Abstract: In minor languages, being isolated, translation has played a prominent role from the very beginning: the first written language memorial in Hungary is a translation, and the Dutch written tradition also began with translations. Today, according to the data from the UNESCO Index Translationum, the Netherlands is sixth in the list of the fifty countries with the highest number of translations, and Hungary is thirteenth. In this paper, I will attempt to summarise which Hungarian literary works were published in Dutch translation from the Second World War to the early 2000s, and under what circumstances. Since a translated text can only become literature through its reception, just like the original work, I will also examine the impact of translation on the receiving culture.

Keywords: translation history, literary translation, Dutch literature, Hungarian literature, translation reception