

## **Summaries in English**

**Ágota FÓRIS**

### **Terminology Teaching and Researching in Translator Training**

**Abstract:** In Hungarian higher education, there are a wide range of master's level programs in translation and interpreting, as well as a diverse set of specialist translator training courses. A doctoral program in translation studies is only available at ELTE. Terminology as a subject matter is an integral part of these programs resulting in colleagues, who teach and research terminology, publishing a number of studies on the translation teaching aspects of terminology. The aim of this study is to provide a summary overview of terminology teaching and research in Hungarian doctoral program in translation studies and in translator training.

**Keywords:** teaching terminology, terminology research, translator training, doctoral program in translation studies, terminology management

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### **Medical Interpreting – Interpreting and Patient Safety in the Healthcare System of Australia and New Zealand**

**Abstract:** Medical interpreting is a separate discipline within interpreting that requires special expertise and professional ethics. Patients usually share confidential information with healthcare professionals. An error in interpretation can have serious consequences. A patient might consent to examinations or interventions after vague information, or a misdiagnosis may be made. Mistakes such as these lead to poor health and increase the financial burden on the health system. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that a language assistance program be developed in every country, at least at the institutional level, and that qualified interpreters be employed. In this study, we review the most important aspects of medical interpreting based on guidelines developed in various Anglo-Saxon cultures. Then we present how Australia and New Zealand involve interpreters in health care to ensure patients not speaking the local language have equal access to health infor-

mation, to reduce the incidence of adverse events, due to language barriers, thereby and to create an overall safer healthcare environment for them.

**Keywords:** medical interpretation, patient safety, adverse events, language barriers, access to health information

## **Anikó NÉMETH**

### **Business and Corporate Interpreting in the Context of Dialogue Interpreting**

**Abstract:** Interpreting at business or company meetings, commonly known as business interpreting, is a service offered by almost all international and domestic translation agencies. Obviously, it is not difficult to conjure the picture of such interpreting events but exploring the context and specifics of business interpreting in the literature is by no means such a simple task. The present study aims to provide a theoretical overview of the specifics of dialogue interpreting in business and corporate settings. In this context, the paper first reviews the names of the various types of interpreting – often used synonymously – in a broader context of dialogue interpreting and with a special emphasis on business interpretation. The study also explores the topic from an interdisciplinary perspective and highlights the factors influencing interpreting events in business and corporate contexts based on the available literature on corporate communication, with a key emphasis on negotiation strategies and tactics. The review of the literature concludes with a brief overview of relevant empirical research.

**Keywords:** dialogue interpreting, business and company interpreting, corporate communication, business negotiation, negotiation strategies and tactics

## **Károly POLCZ**

### **Economic Terminology in Feature Film Translation**

**Abstract:** It is frequently observed in the translation of feature films that the equivalence between source and target language terms is modified or terms are omitted. This can be explained by the efforts of the translators to ensure that a lay audience understands the text which, at the same time, needs to comply with the constraints of dubbing. The objective of the present research is to reveal translation procedures and the resulting types of equivalence to find out whether the translator considers terminological transparency a priority. The paper investigates 211 economic terms translated from English into Hungarian, retrieved from the transcript of the film *Wall Street: Money Never Sleeps* (2010) in the framework of a taxonomy known from Contact Linguistics and Translation Studies. Results have shown that from a terminological perspective, the audience is faced with a text which is easier to understand but lacks precision. The use of more transparent terms is motivated by the efforts of the translator to create a more understandable text, whereas the constraints of dubbing have less of an impact. However, the use of more transparent terms at the level of the utterance does not necessarily guaran-

tee a better understanding of the plot. The violation of terminological consistency and the intransparency of key terms entail coherence problems.

**Keywords:** translation studies, audiovisual translation, terminology, terminological equivalence, dubbing

**Nóra UNGÁR**

### **Hungarian Language, Hungarian Sign Language and in Between: Code-switching and Code-mixing in Sign Language Interpreting**

**Abstract:** One major difference between Sign Language interpreting and spoken language interpreting is the bimodality of the latter. Sign Language interpreters do not only interpret between languages but also switch between modalities. Sign Language interpreters are not only challenged by the bimodality of interpreting but also by the multiple sign language variations and the language contact between the two working languages resulting in more variations of codes. The review gives a summary of what is known about the bimodal bilingualism and diglossia of the Sign Language using Deaf community and how this affects the choice and use of working languages for interpreters, with a special focus on signed languages and transcoding. The paper also gives some insight into the acceptance of transcoding by the clients and the limitations Sign Language interpreters face in choosing the appropriate target language or code.

**Keywords:** sign language interpreting, working languages, bimodal bilingualism, diglossia, transcoding