

Summaries in English

Mária BAKTI, Csilla SZABÓ

Interpreting Studies in the Service of Interpreter Training

Abstract: Interpreting studies and institutional interpreter training started almost at the same time. Although one fifth of the studies published in the field of interpreting focus on training issues, the past few decades have seen the gradual widening of the gap between practice, training and research: it seems that interpreter training, independent of working mode, is very rarely built on research findings. The aim of this paper is to survey the most important international and Hungarian results of Interpreting Studies from the past 10 years, highlighting those related to and relevant for interpreter training.

Keywords: bibliometric data, CIRIN Bulletin, interpreter training, interpreting studies

Andrea GÖTZ

The Strategic Use of Added Discourse Markers in Hungarian to English Translation

Abstract: This study investigates the strategic use of added discourse markers in Hungarian to English European Parliamentary (EP) interpreting. Although recent research in corpus-based interpreting studies has shown that discourse markers are common in interpreted discourse, the reasons for this trend have not yet been investigated in depth. This paper discusses added discourse markers in relation to the concept of interpreting strategies. The study also takes into account the gender of the interpreters and the type of interpreting they perform. The results show that cohesion is the most dominant strategy in the corpus.

Keywords: corpus-based interpreting studies, simultaneous interpreting, European Parliamentary interpreting, discourse markers, gender, relay interpreting, relay interpreting

Dániel MÁNY

Transfer of Information and Emotional Dimension in Medical Translation

Abstract: The present paper aims to analyse informative texts, a key text type in healthcare communication, and presents the pragmatic characteristics of these texts, which are the results of intralingual and interlingual translation. The qualitative research is based on a parallel corpus analysis with a functional cognitive pragmatic theoretical background. The corpus consists of 1.7 million words. Texts are available for free and translated from English into Hungarian by a group called 1001 medical translators. Corpus building and analysis were realised in Sketch Engine using manual analysis and automatic functions (word sketch, Thesaurus, parallel concordance). Based on the results, it can be concluded that authors seek to linguistically establish a doctor-patient relationship based on partnership by using informal structures and explicitly expressing co-partnership with the patient. Person deixis as well attitude deixis, informal speech, the elaboration of patients' emotional dimension play a major role in these texts. In the interlingual translation process, a shift can be identified regarding collocations standing for patients and diseases, metaphors and litotes, as well as prohibitions and imperative constructions by using the antonym translation strategy.

Keywords: medical translation, information leaflets, pragmatics, COVID-19, emotional dimension and partnership

Kinga Fanni SÁRVÁRI, Miklós FÖLDVÁRI

On the Relationship of Translation Studies and Musicology

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to outline and illustrate the relationship between music and translation, and between musicology and translation studies. The authors propose to situate the problem of musical translations within the field of translation studies, noting the relevant literary, linguistic and textual connections. Different translation choices and strategies to achieve different language mediation goals (scopos) are also discussed. In addition to singability as a central concept, other key factors (e. g. mode of use, prior knowledge of the recipients, whether the text is vocalised and in which form, etc.) can also be considered when analysing translations of vocal texts, with regard to the creators, users, recipients and researchers of musical translations. The literature review of the paper pays, in addition to summarising research perspectives and findings that reflect on each other and are sometimes even in dispute with each other, particular attention to the academic publications on the translation of songs and operas. These two vocal genres have proved to be particularly popular in translation studies, and they also represent extremes of form and scope within the category of vocal works with instrumental accompaniment. This makes them suitable for demonstrating not only the general characteristics of musical translations, but also genre-specific translation features and aspects. The authors hope that the findings of this paper

can provide new insights and research ideas for those interested in music translation and for professionals working in the field.

Keywords: song translation, singability, opera translation, vocal translation, music text

Piroska SZENTIRMAY

Specific Features of Ecclesial Interpreting in Simultaneously Interpreted Speech from Hungarian to Italian and English

Abstract: The descriptive case study examines a simultaneous interpreting event at the 52nd International Eucharistic Congress (CEI) held in Budapest from 5 to 12 September 2021, concentrating on the linguistic and non-linguistic peculiarities of the work of interpreters in ecclesial environment. The parallel and multilingual corpus of the case study was built from a spontaneous speech in Hungarian source language given at the CEI, as well as its Italian and English target language versions. The results of the study suggest that the specific characteristics of the religious context, the terminology, the intertextual references, and the formulaic language elements require special preparation from the interpreters, which the study aims to demonstrate through linguistic examples as one of the most important linguistic features for this special type of interpreting. The study serves as a pilot-research for a PhD dissertation focusing on the characteristics of interpreting in ecclesial context, and its results contribute to the formulation of research questions and hypotheses, to outline the research methods to be applied by the definition of the identified research gap.

Key words: special types of interpreting, interpreting in ecclesiastical setting, religious context, intertextuality, formulaic elements

Szilárd SZLÁVIK

Basic Terms and Definitions Related to Machine Translation and the Contradictions Between Them

Abstract: The present paper introduces the basic concepts and terminology related to machine translation in the context of translation studies through a review of the national and international literature. This includes the place of computational linguistics among the disciplines; the various definitions of machine translation and CAT; the question, whether machine-translated text is artificial or natural language; possible definitions and types of post-editing; the relationship between translation, revision and post-editing; and the role of post-editing in the translation process. In addition to summarising the literature, the paper points out contradictions between these concepts and suggests ways of resolving some of these contradictions.

Keywords: machine translation, machine-translated text, computational linguistics, CAT, post-editing, revision

Nóra UNGÁR

Research Ethics and Methodology in the Research of Sign Language Interpreting

Abstract: The ethical considerations a researcher has to address when choosing the research paradigm and methodology of a research in sign language interpreting are very similar to social sciences. The importance of ethical paradigms in the research of sign language interpreting can be supported with the involvement of the members of a vulnerable, disadvantaged group, the sign language using Deaf community, as research subjects or participants. This overview is aiming to present the participatory research paradigm and methods used to conduct research in powerless, minority communities. Participatory research methods were applied from the social sciences by both researchers in the field of sociolinguistics or Deaf studies as an example, and application is desirable also in the field of sign language interpreting research.

Keywords: Sign language interpreting, Deaf studies, ethics, participatory research, empowerment research