Summaries in English

Lilla Zsófia CSEH
The Question of Semiotics in Manga Translation and a New Theory on Equivalence From Mona Baker.

Abstract: The paper treats the subject of semiotic equivalence from the point of view of constrained translation, particularly comics and manga. As a starting point, it explores the main difference between the first (and most used) edition of Mona Baker's *In Other Words* (1992) and the most recent, third edition (2018). This difference is the addition of a new chapter, *Semiotic Equivalence*. Based on this, the paper discusses the areas of constrained translation: audiovisual translation and the translation of comics. In both of them, semiotic equivalence is very important. Then, Baker's description of semiotic equivalence, the questions raised and the possible solutions offered by latest edition of *In Other Words* are discussed. To further illustrate the importance of understanding semiotics in translation, the paper discusses the semiotic properties of the emerging phenomenon of manga, Japanese comics, and the impact of these properties on translation. Then, a few images from a manga – all illustrating a particular semiotic phenomenon – are presented.
Keywords: Mona Baker, semiotics, constrained translation, audiovisual translation, comics, manga

Péter Iván HORVÁTH
What are Parallel Texts (not) Good for?

Abstract: Parallel texts are vital tools for language mediation but have seldom been discussed in the Hungarian TS literature. This paper starts by pointing out that the term has two meanings. A parallel text is not a translation in the narrow sense, whereas it may be one in the broad sense. A parallel text is a kind of hyper- and intertextuality in Genette's transtextuality model (1982) and may be viewed as plagiarism according to Heltai (2020a). Nord (1997) proposes that parallel texts are required because no comparative text typology books are available to translators yet. Nord describes parallel texts as one of four auxiliary texts, including model,

comparable and reference texts. Translators use parallel texts for convenience and to save time as they never need to start from scratch owing to the high amount of repetition in communicative situations. At the same time, parallel texts help find natural equivalence (Pym 2007), i.e. pre-existing target language expressions that are typical of the given situation. The paper offers a number of examples to show how parallel texts promote the avoidance of words and structures that are obsolete or colloquial and hence unfit for a technical text. Lastly, a short case study demonstrates some features of the Hungarian and Spanish Criminal Codes as parallel texts that may contribute to a stylistically appropriate Spanish and Hungarian translation respectively.

Keywords: parallel text, natural equivalence, directional equivalence, National Office for Translation and Attestation (OFFI), certified translation, Criminal Code

Krisztina KÁROLY, Gerda KARÁDI, Judit OLGYAY-FEKETE, Kamilla SULYOK
Recreating Cohesion in Literary Translation: A Case Study on the Two Hungarian Translations of Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*

Abstract: This study explores the reconstruction of cohesion based on an in-depth text-linguistic analysis of two Hungarian translations of Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, with a special focus on the reconstruction of structural and non-structural text cohesion in the target language. The relevance of the study comes from the following two factors: (1) the source text, unusual at its time, reflecting the spoken language – including slang – presents a major challenge for the translator and (2) research has shown that the translator's tasks and decisions relating to the target language's coherence may vary depending on several factors (e.g. the purpose and target audience of the translation, the type of text, the properties of language systems, features of previous translation(s)). Our descriptive, qualitative approach therefore examines the discourse level translation strategies accompanying the reconstruction of the two types of textual cohesion on the basis of a qualitative and quantitative analysis of (non-structural) cohesive structure and topical structure. In addition, the study explores the phenomena considered as translation universals relevant to the analysis, such as the explicitation hypothesis, repetition avoidance hypothesis and retranslation hypothesis. Our results show that during the target-language reconstruction of structural and non-structural cohesion (1) text-level structural shifts occur during English into Hungarian translation; (2) the explicitation hypothesis is partially supported, as some cohesive ties are made explicit by translators even though this leads to redundancy in some cases; (3) the repetition avoidance hypothesis is not proven; (4) the retranslation hypothesis is partially validated for non-structural cohesion and fully true for structural cohesion.

Keywords: cohesion, topical structure, repetition avoidance hypothesis, explicitation hypothesis, retranslation hypothesis, slang

Krisztina KÁROLY, Izolda ENGEL, Andrea CSIBORNÉ HORVÁTH, Franciska VAN WARDEN
Recreating Macrostructure in Literary Translation: A Case Study on the Two Hungarian Translations of Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*

Abstract: In the era of retranslations, there have been numerous studies exploring the linguistic aspects of why and how retranslations emerge. However, little is known about what translation strategies and (potentially) what kind of discourse level shifts accompany the recreation of discourse-level variables in the target language. According to Chesterman's (2000) retranslation hypothesis, the retranslation of a text is closer to the original text than a previous translation. This idea lead to Károly et al.'s (2022, in press) case study, which explores the translational "behaviour" of the cohesive structure (one of the text-level variables, Károly 2014a) in the corpus of the original text and the Hungarian translations of Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, pointing out that only a portion of the cohesion variables support the hypothesis. The present exploratory, qualitative case study intends to contribute to this line of research by complementing the outcomes of research on linear cohesion by data on particular macrostructural variables, to be able to provide information concerning how the translations of the novel recreate certain macrostructural (macropropositional and relational propositional) aspects of the textual coherence of the original work, and to what extent they support the retranslation hypothesis. The results show that the data of the macropropositional corpus analysis based on Hoey's (1991) repetition model confirm the retranslation hypothesis. However, the relational propositions revealed by Mann and Thompson's (1986) rhetorical structure analysis show no significant difference in the rhetorical structure of the analysed texts. Our contradictory results raise further research questions both concerning retranslation in general and Chesterman's hypothesis specifically.

Keywords: coherence, macrostructure, repetition model, rhetorical structure theory, literary translation, retranslation, retranslation hypothesis

Szilvia MALACZKOV
Profiling the Hungarian Volunteer Translators of TED Talks: the Present and Future of Non-professional Translation

Abstract: Technological advances have enabled the appearance of volunteer translators even in the online space in the 21st century through translation crowdsourcing (Jiménez-Crespo 2017a). Translation studies, therefore, have also embarked upon investigating the activities of non-professional translators. The emerging sociological viewpoint in translation studies (Chesterman 2009, 2013) has drawn attention to the whole translation event putting the translator into the focus. This paper draws up the profile of the Hungarian volunteer TED translator community. The results highlight the mixed composition of the group, i.e. professional and non-professional, experienced and novice translators are all part of the com-

munity, but they are bound by a common goal and they follow common guidelines. They perceive translation as an intellectual challenge in which they can practise both their foreign language and their mother tongue. Comparing the results with those of other studies conducted among volunteer translators and film translators, we can find a number of similarities that the paper discusses. The use of volunteer online translation platforms in translator training can also help students get acquainted with the whole translation process and provide an opportunity for them to gain experience and build up a translation portfolio.

Keywords: non-professional translation, subtitling, TED Talks, motivation, quality

Anikó SZILÁGYI-KÓSA
Translation of Names in Practice – Linguistic and Cultural Considerations

Abstract: Proper names are regarded as "special" linguistic signs, whose translation possibility is judged very differently in the linguistic literature. This is related to the supposed "meaninglessness" or the limited meaning of proper names. This article aims to shed light on the translation practice regarding proper names by means of an empirical study in the language pair German–Hungarian. To this end, an online survey was conducted among Hungarian professional translators, asking about translational attitudes on the one hand, and practical translation solutions on the other. The rendering of names in translation thus consists of a mesh of linguistic, cultural and practical decisions.

Keywords: proper nouns, name meaning, name translation, attitudes of the translator, cultural embedding