

Summaries in English

Gyöngyi BOLDOG

Target Audience and Translators' Strategies (A case study)

Abstract: This study presents a framework to account for a major difference in translational strategies in two Hungarian versions of the popular English childrens's fiction *The Wind in the Willows*. In particular, the titles and footnotes of the translations are analyzed as possible vehicles of functionality in terms of target culture norms and expectations, on the one hand, and loyalty to the communicative intentions of the source text author, on the other hand. Based on the examination of the text types in question, it is found that each translation represents a special blend of functionality and loyalty, which leads to a hypothesis of the translators' general preferences for foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies, respectively. As a final conclusion, it is argued that the strategies adopted by the translators might be viewed as an attempt to select and address different age groups in the target readership.

Keywords: functionality, loyalty, domestication, foreignization, metatext

Ildikó FARKAS

Con-Trados: Outcome of a Survey Conducted with Translators of EU Legislation

Abstract: The largest EU institutions have chosen Trados as a compulsory translation-assisting tool. This article is based on a representative survey conducted in 2008 with translators in charge of EU legislation. It is aimed at questioning the commonly adopted view according to which the effect of translation memories (TM) on the quality of translation can only be a positive one.

A six page long questionnaire was used, which consisted of both multiple choice and open questions. It was intended to: 1. cast light on a possible link between translators' professional experience and their attitudes toward Trados; 2. inquiry into translating methods with Trados, namely the checking of hits in TM-s; 3. reveal the impact of *sentences* stored in TM-s on the translated *text*, and 4. discover whether TM-s accelerate or slow down the translating process, improve or deteriorate the quality of the product.

The statistical analysis of the answers show that for a beginner translating EU legal texts with TM-s amounts to increased difficulties, hence a tendency to trust hits found in TM-s without criticism, while experienced translators

might consider those hits a nuisance. Sentence-based TM-s might have a fragmenting impact on the text, thus there is no conclusive evidence of TM-s improving the quality of the final product.

Keywords: representative survey, EU legislation, Trados, quality of translation, quasi-text

Ágota FÓRIS

The Scale-free Network Model of Translation

Abstract: The objective of the study is to introduce the scale-free network model of translation process. The role the models play in scientific research will be highlighted and the information of scale-free networks together with the opportunities of their widespread application will be summarized. The results of research confirming that language operates as a network will be introduced, including calculations of the author that supports her concept regarding the scale-free structure of the linguistic network. Having reviewed the translation models the author proposes the introduction of the scale-free model of translation. It is pointed out that the translation models applied earlier represent the simplified borderline case of this model.

Keywords: model, scale-free network model, model of translation, term, scale-free model of translation

György HELL

Writing and Translation: The First Translation of the Bible

Abstract: The first works in translation appeared only after the invention of writing, and in a community where some written texts were considered worthy of retaining and preserving. The story of the first important translation is told in the Aristeian letter reporting in a legendary way about how during seventy days the Pentateuch of Moyses was translated in perfect agreement by seventy two scribes separated in distinct cells. The meaning of the words used for reporting the action and the remarks featuring the great value of the books confirm the fact of translation in a definite way. The event reported by Josephus Flavius and Philo Iudeus gives a detailed commentary on the translation in a form, which deserves consideration even in our days.

The wording of the translated text corresponds to the usage of contemporary Greek, only an unusual distribution of a few structures (e.g. conjunctions, genitive constructions, dependency relations etc.) refer to a not genuine Greek origin. The greatest difficulties for the translators were the cultural discrepancies in meaning between the Hebraic source language and Greek target language texts inasmuch as concepts of a monotheistic religious text about life after death, creation out of nothing etc. had to be expressed by means of a lexicon representing a pagan and philosophical way of thinking.

Keywords: writing, translation, Bible, Philo, word-equivalence, Hebrew, Greek

Andrea TÓTH

The exploitation of source language pauses in relation to expertise in simultaneous interpreting

Abstract: According to the literature of psycholinguistic research, pauses in monolingual impromptu speech play a significant role both in speech perception and speech production. In speech production they primarily facilitate breathing, on-line planning and grammatical segmentation, while in speech perception they foster smooth and accurate speech processing (Gósy 1999). Since interpreting is also regarded as speech activity – except that it is conducted in two languages – all that has been established in the field of psycholinguistics about speech perception, memory performance and the processes of speech production can be applied in order to shed light on the bilingual speech activity of interpreters (Klaudy 1997). During simultaneous interpreting (SI), when different mental processes run in a parallel fashion, the exploitation of source language pauses might be crucial for efficient performance.

The present study discusses the degree in which source language pauses are exploited in SI and the influence of expertise on that. In texts gained through SI, one way to reveal this phenomenon is to examine the influence source language pauses have on the speech rate of target language performance. The corpus for examination comprises two SI tasks from English into Hungarian. The time period between the two recordings is one year. According to my hypothesis established for this examination, the exploitation of source language pauses increases as a consequence of higher expertise. I expected that in the corpus recorded later, source language pauses would more often induce an increase in the rate of speech delivery in target language production.

Keywords: speech perception, speech production, pauses, speech rate, expertise

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