

## **Summaries in English**

**Mátyás BÁNHEGYI**

**Political Texts and Translation Studies Part 3:**

**Van Dijk's Model of Critical Discourse Analysis and the Translation-centred Discourse Society Interface Model**

**Abstract:** The study introduces van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach and explains its main tenets and features. This is followed by the depiction of the theoretical links between the common features of the van Dijkian CDA and Translation Studies. The study then continues with the presentation and description of van Dijk's (1993, 1997, 2001, 2003) most commonly applied CDA model, the Discourse-Society Interface: the study elaborates on the four components of the Interface and their numerous aspects. In our theoretical assumption, a Translation Studies-centred adaptation of the Interface can successfully be used in text linguistics-focused Translation Studies research on power and ideology. To provide a tool for such research, the study finally introduces and describes the Translation-centred Discourse-Society Interface Model as well as its components and aspects.

**Keywords:** political discourse, ideology, power, van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis, Translation-centred Discourse-Society Interface Model

**Ildikó FARKAS**

**Topical Structure of a European Directive**

**Abstract:** This article analyses the topical structure of the recitals of the European VAT-directive. According to the hypothesis put forward, the different language versions of the same legislation have to be particularly coherent in order to produce the same legal effect. The author seeks to answer two questions: a) Do the English and the Hungarian versions follow the same topical structure pattern, and b) Can the pattern coincidence or difference be related to the quality of the TL texts. The method chosen for identifying the role of sentence topics in the construction of the text is the Lautamatti (1987) model refined by Connor and Schneider (1990). The mutual relationship of T-units, the topical progression and the topical depth are examined, and a great deal of similarity between the topical structures of the parallel corpus is stated. This quasi-identity allows us to conclude that the translator's or reviser's strategy was guided mainly by legal considerations, which raises the hypothesis – to be

verified – that in the case of legislation the requirement of pragmatic equivalence may be closely linked with an identical/highly similar topical structure. On the other hand, the qualitative analysis of the topical structure of the two texts displays some considerable differences owing to the divergent interpretation of determinants, which can possibly relate to the quality of the target text.

**Keywords:** European legislation, parallel corpus, topical structure analysis, Lautamatti model, pragmatic equivalence

**Anita NAGY**

### **Differences in Metonymic Concreteness between Japanese–English–Hungarian and Japanese–Hungarian Translations**

**Abstract:** The study sets out to investigate the Hungarian translation of Japanese expressions including the word *te* 'hand', in Haruki Murakami's *Sputnik Sweetheart* (translated into Hungarian through English as an intermediary language) and in Murakami's *Kafka on the shore* (translated directly from Japanese). A framework provided by cognitive semantics is used for the analysis. According to the cognitive view, body parts as concrete physical objects, thus salient entities often become reference points of metonymies. This study mainly discusses the extent to which the concreteness carried by the body part in question is preserved in translation, and the effects the intermediary language has on the translation. By looking at a limited set and type of expressions, it is shown that while the concrete nature of Japanese expressions weakens in both direct and intermediated translation, Japanese–Hungarian direct translation seems to preserve the name of the body part and the metonymic concreteness more. It will also be shown that even through English as an intermediary language, Hungarian might retain expressions including a body part. Finally, based on Nida (1969), it is proposed that the decrease in metonymic concreteness should be treated as a special case of translation loss.

**Keywords:** metonymy, metaphor, vehicle of metonymy, intermediary language, body parts

**Ágnes SZABADOS**

### **Quasi-correctness of Texts Translated from English into Hungarian**

**Abstract:** Doing research into the characteristic features of translated texts is one of the main objectives of translation studies. Comparative studies of translated and authentic texts help us identify the distinctive features of translated texts that make translations strange or quasi-correct. Linguists and translation scholars have been interested in quasi-correctness or translationese for a long time. However, no considerable research has been carried out into this topic in recent years. This article relies on the findings of Klaudy (1987). The paper presents the results of empirical research aiming to study target readers' expectations considering translated and authentic texts based upon social scientific texts translated from English into Hungarian. The findings show that although the respondents are sometimes uncertain, they can usually identify authentic and translated texts. It

should also be noted that respondents not necessarily deem poorly formulated texts as translations, which means that they do not consider translation a secondary activity as compared to creating authentic texts.

**Keywords:** quasi-correctness, translated text, authentic text, good translation, readers' expectations

## Mária SZIJJ

### The Rebirth of a Translation

**Abstract:** The 20th century produced two outstanding figures among the translators of Hungarian literature in Spain: Olivér F. Brachfeld lived in Spain between 1929 and 1959, while Judit Xantus arrived in the 80s and lived there until 2003, the year she died. Both of them were native Hungarians and remarkably enthusiastic and productive interpreters and promoters of Hungarian literature in Spain. It is a generally held view that the success of Sándor Márai in Spain can be attributed to Judit Xantus' translations, who (re-)translated several works of the writer, most of them already published in Brachfeld's translation several decades before. Another publishing house in 2007 chose a different strategy: they re-edited Brachfeld's translation of 'A Journey Round My Skull' by Frigyes Karinthy, modernised and adapted it to the norms of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The new translation shows greater proximity to the source text, despite the fact that explanatory additions, characteristic of the translator, have been retained.

**Keywords:** literary translation, re-translation, mother-tongue, explanatory additions, norms

## Orsolya VARGA

### István Vas (1910-1991), the literary translator

**Abstract:** The year 2010 saw the centenary of the birth of István Vas, an undeservedly forgotten, or more specifically, a not yet rediscovered representative of the generation of poets around the literary journal *Nyugat*. The author, originally taking the avant-garde as a poetic starting point, but gradually establishing his own style, which is characterised by a Neoclassical spirit, continues to live in the public mind primarily through his literary translations. As an essayist, he continued the tradition of the Hungarian essay represented by János Arany and the authors of the *Nyugat*. As an author of autobiographic novel cycles, he created a unique and fascinating new genre combining essay and prose fiction. The greatest part of his literary activity was devoted to literary translation: his literary translations and private life were intertwined in the whole of his substantial translation oeuvre already from the beginnings. This article attempts to give a picture of his career as a literary translator and his views on translation. The focus will be on the following basic questions or eternal „opposites” of translation history: thought and form, domestication and foreignization in translation, poetic and philological translation, tradition and modernity.

**Keywords:** history of translation, translation theory, foreignization and domestication of translation