

## Summaries in English

**Henrietta ÁBRÁNYI**

### **A Possible Teaching Method of Computer-Assisted Translation Tools**

**Abstract:** As a result of the globalisation and technological development of the past few decades computer-assisted translation tools have become compulsory for almost all translators, and therefore a compulsory part of the curriculum in translation training institutions. However, if computers are integrated into the complex process of translation, several difficulties may arise: if a translator's computer skills are not solid enough, any issues that arise may take a lot of time and energy to solve, which can also affect the quality of the translated text. For supporting and not hindering the work of translators, it is important to use computer-assisted tools as automatically and routinely as possible. It is, however, nearly impossible to reach this aim with traditional teacher-centred methods, where students are passive recipients of knowledge presented by the instructor. In this paper I describe a possible teaching method of computer-assisted translation tools based on Donald Kiraly's student-centred educational model (1995 and 2000). After a theoretical introduction and comparison of the two methods I present the above mentioned method and its use in practice at the ELTE BTK Department of Translation and Interpreting. At the end of the paper I highlight some possible difficulties and research topics in connection with the presented method.

**Keywords:** computer-assisted translation, teacher-centred education, student-centred education, methodology, translation competence

**Zoltán CSÖRGŐ**

### **What and Whom Should the Court Interpreter be Loyal to?**

**Abstract:** It can be deduced from the socio-linguistic classification and comparison of different interpretation events that there may be an unusually wide array of language varieties present both in the original and the target languages. In practice, this linguistic diversity raises a number of professional issues for the interpreter. Intra- and interlingual differences between the spoken and written language, the diversity of dialects and sociolects, and the regional diversity of German as a multi-centred language are suitable examples for the problems of linguistic mediation in a context where communication is difficult to implement unless there is culturally specific adaptation. However, adaptation is based on interpretation and explanation, which, in a court procedure, is not always the task of the interpreter but rather of the court. Role conflicts, issues around professional identity and loyalty in the court interpretation of language varieties generate interesting dynamics. This study explores these factors through concrete, practical examples, and it also formulates recom-

mendations for the relevance of retaining different linguistic variants in interpretation.

**Keywords:** court interpretation, language variety, sociolinguistics, realia, equivalence

## **Erzsébet DRAHOTA-SZABÓ**

### **Realias as Intertextual Elements in Cultural Space. On Realia-type Set Expressions**

**Abstract:** This paper is centered around the author's broad definition of realias and its corresponding interpretation of culture. The starting point is that realias function as coherence-forming intertextual elements both in culture as a macrodiscourse, as a textual space, as well as in a given literary text, and as such realias have centrifugal and centripetal force. Such forces characterize set expressions as well, which are a form of microtexts. The paper, using the methods of contrastive phraseology, discusses non culture-bound set expressions first, followed by the discussion of the types of culture-bound set expressions, with several examples from different levels of the linguistic system. Linguistically and/or culturally bound set expressions are defined as realia-type set expressions, because they trigger association chains in the mental lexicon of people belonging to the same culture, in other words, because of the shared linguistic and cultural background knowledge they have intersubjective connotations. Next, the paper discusses some transfer operations from Hungarian literary texts and their German translations, with special emphasis on translation and/or reception losses, taking into consideration the point-of-view of the audience as well as that of the translator. The purpose of the text analysis is to prove that translation decisions are not determined by the existence or lack of system-level equivalent phrases or expressions, instead, they are determined by the micro- and macrotextual relevance of the set expressions and the subjective decisions and the creativity of the translator.

**Keywords:** realia, cultural textual space, intertextuality, connotations, realia-type set expressions

## **György HELL**

### **Translation in French Renaissance**

**Abstract:** French renaissance only partially imitates the views of Italian humanists in questions of translation theory. Characteristic conceptions of the two countries are displayed in the article in a comparison of Bruni's and Dolet's works about translation theory. Through the emphasis of translating into the vernacular and the analysis of its problems French humanists prepared and established the theories of the field for the next centuries. Relation between literal and free translation used with equal emphasis by French renaissance humanists is analysed in the paper through different examples and is

traced back to a synthetic and analytical way of understanding and producing texts. The final part treats general questions of translation theory based on the previously made statements.

**Keywords:** translation, French renaissance, Dolet, Bruni, literal translation, free translation, analytical translation, synthetic translation

**Márta SERESI**

### **The role of Communicational Distance in a Video Conference Environment during Remote Interpreting**

**Abstract:** This paper analyses remote interpreting and interpreting in a video conference environment. In the first section, it discusses the advantages and specific difficulties of remote interpreting, as well as the objective, technical and subjective, psychological reasons behind them. The research findings, revealing the objective difficulties of remote interpreting, will be analysed against the background of cognitive models of interpreting. In the second section of the paper the use of remote interpreting and video conference equipment in interpreter training will be discussed. The virtual classes organized in the Department of Translation and Interpreting of ELTE will be described, and their larger context as well as the results of a survey conducted among the participating students will be presented.

**Keywords:** remote interpreting, video conference, mental representation, inference, interpreter training, virtual classes

**Andrea Éva MÉSZÁROS**

### **What Goes on in the “Black Box?” A Review of the Methods Currently Available for Translation Process Research**

**Abstract:** There are two typical directions in Translation Studies research: one focusing on the product of translation, that is, the target text itself (e.g. research on cohesion, quality of the translated text, equivalence, topic-comment structure etc.), the other direction focusing on the process of translation, that is, striving to explore what goes on in the “black box” of the translator’s mind. This paper aims to give a review of the methods currently available for translation process research. These are the following: (1) introspection methods: (a) classical introspection, (b) think-aloud protocol (TAP), (c) joint translation or collaborative translation protocol (CTP); (2) eye-tracking technology; (3) screen recording; (4) key logging; and (5) retrospective interviews and questionnaires. Details from actual research papers illustrate the description of each method. The review also includes problems that may arise concerning the use of each method.

**Keywords:** translation process research, research methods, think-aloud protocol, TAP, eye-tracking, key logging, Translog, introspection