

Summaries in English

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Temporal Characteristics of Speech Planning and Execution in the Speech Production of Simultaneous Interpreters

Abstract: One of the ways of understanding the mental processes taking place during simultaneous interpreting (SI) is to examine the speech production of interpreters in settings that are different from SI, and contrast speech production during SI with the speech productions of the same interpreters in different settings. In our study we look at three speech production settings of three Hungarian simultaneous interpreters in terms of temporal characteristics (speech and articulation tempo, pauses), frequency of disfluencies and self-monitoring. The three settings are the following: 1. speech production in the mother tongue, 2. target language speech production during simultaneous interpreting from English into Hungarian, 3. target language speech production during sight translation from English into Hungarian. Our results highlight that the speech production setting does influence speech tempo and the duration and frequency of pauses, together with the occurrence of disfluencies and the monitoring and repair of speech errors. According to our data, the easiest speech planning and execution task was spontaneous speech, while the most time-consuming task was sight translation. Values for speech production during SI are in between those of the two other settings.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting, sight translation, spontaneous speech, temporal characteristics, disfluencies

Gyöngyvér BOZSIK

Explicitation in the Translation of Opera Surtitles

Abstract: The music-text based unity of operas can be considered a complex medium, a so-called ‘audio-visual text’ including both verbal and non-verbal messages that somehow need to be transferred by the translator into the surtitles. This task is far from being simple, as in this very genre music and text are inseparable, and music is regarded ‘untouchable’, thus the translator faces significant barriers.

In my paper, I focus on the libretto of Da Ponte’s *The Marriage of Figaro* based on Blum-Kulka’s (1986) explicitation hypothesis, more specifically on its three forms: cultural, channel-based and reduction-based explicitation (Perego 2003). Based on my results the phenomenon of explicitation, similarly to film subtitles (Perego 2003), also appears in opera surtitles, and its role may be even more significant than in the case of traditional subtitles, as in operas the contents transmitted through the non-verbal aural channel are more central than in a simple movie, where, for example, the soundtracks play a supple-

mentary role only, whereas in operas music is practically on the same footing as text.

Keywords: opera, multimedia translation, explicitation, surtitles

Ildikó HORVÁTH

From the Right to Interpretation to Interpreter Training

Abstract: The right to interpretation is being given a strong focus as a consequence of the gradual increase of linguistic rights. Linguistic rights, in turn, originate from human rights and minority rights. Moreover, the right to interpretation is strongly connected to the right to fair trial and equality before law. The most important milestones in the development of the right to translation are the Nuremberg Trials and The Tokyo War Crimes Trials marking the end of World War II. Therefore, the right to translation is closely connected to court interpreting. Court interpreting requires special skills. A court interpreter needs a whole array of skills and knowledge: interpreting skills, technical language and terminology, procedural law, as well as specific communication skills, psychological, interpersonal and intercultural knowledge. In addition to all these, court interpreters are also skilled in courtroom protocol. From an interpreting point of view, a basic attribute of a courtroom interpreting situation is the fact that the interpreter has to switch quickly back and forth between different modes of interpreting (liaison, consecutive, whispering, sight translation). The importance of employing court interpreters with appropriate training and knowledge goes beyond the merely technical aspects of translation. Professional interpretation ensures benefits for the state and its citizens, namely legal certainty, transparency of jurisdiction, the right of the prosecuted to be treated fairly, and data protection.

Keywords: right to translation, court interpreting, right to fair trial, equality before law, interpreter training

Krisztina KÁROLY

Discourse Level Translation Strategies in the Recreation of Coherence in the Target Language

Abstract: This study focuses on translational discourse production, more precisely, on the discourse level strategies that accompany translation. The analysis is motivated by the results of empirical research which show that translational discourse production differs considerably from original (non-translational) discourse production. Revealing its stereotypical features may provide translator training with information that help raise the awareness of translators and thus contribute to the quality of translations. Based on the outcomes of previous research conducted to explore the structural components of coherence, this study intends to reveal – through the case of one specific language pair (Hungarian–English) and one given translation type (news

translation) – the strategies that accompany the process of target language discourse production. The strategies discussed relate to the recreation of cohesive, topical, rhetorical and generic structure in translation. First, the paper briefly presents the theoretical framework (the complex translational discourse analysis model) and the empirical investigations that lie behind the undertaking, and then it defines the concept of discourse level translation strategies to finally be able to enumerate these one by one (with illustrative examples).

Keywords: translation strategies, coherence, cohesion, topical structure, rhetorical structure

Katalin RÁCZ

Complex Sentences in Translations of Turkish fiction into Hungarian

Abstract: The paper examines a small segment of the problems which occur in translations of Turkish fiction, based on the analyses of translations of fiction. By comparing the structures of the sentences in both languages, the paper sheds light on typical processes used in the translation of complex sentences. The paper also provides useful hints for both translators and language teachers. Since the main difference between the structure of Turkish and Hungarian sentences concerns not only these two languages, but also are common in other languages such as Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Mongolian or Japanese, in a wider context the paper examines the processes which are typical of translations from non-Indo-European languages into Hungarian. The paper sums up the conclusions of the analyses of the grammatical structure of complex sentences in published translations of Turkish fiction into Hungarian. In addition to the above, the paper specifies the conclusions based on novice translators' texts in order to explore the motives of the translators' personal decisions.

Keywords: Turkish language, sentence construction, complex sentence, subordinate clause, literary translation