

Summaries in English

Dorka BALOGH

The Role of Genre Analysis in Legal Translator Training

Abstract: The translation of legal texts requires diverse translation strategies, so a systematic differentiation of legal genres and text types is a key factor in the training of legal translators. In the context of legal translation and especially in the case of legal normative texts, it is the function of the text and the communication situation that are the most decisive factors, as the necessity to create identical legal effect overwrites all other rules. The biggest challenge of translator training is to improve skills effectively through a selection of texts that realistically meets the changing needs of the translation market, but at the same time, can be successfully adjusted to the level of proficiency attained by students at different levels of the training. In my research paper I investigate the role of genre analysis in legal translation, give an overview of the typologies of legal text types and aim to provide a synthesis of the aspects to be taken into account when selecting texts to be used in legal translator training.

Keywords: legal translator training, genre, text-type, genre analysis, translation strategies

Andrea GÖTZ

Contrastive Rhetorical Analysis of Hungarian and English Research Paper Abstracts

Abstract: Genre norms vary between languages and cultures. Exploring these norms would be of great value, since some genres such as abstracts serve a promotional (Hyland 2004), as well as a scientific role. This paper addresses this issue by presenting a contrastive rhetorical analysis of Hungarian and English abstracts, using a small corpus comprising authentic Hungarian, translated English and original English abstracts. To derive a detailed analysis that can detect subtle differences between abstracts written for different audiences (domestic, international) and in different languages, we deployed two models: a) the CARS model for RA introductions (Swales 1990) and b) Hyland's model for abstracts (2004). The results of the quantitative analysis indicate that abstract structure in Hungarian and English do not differ significantly, however, from a qualitative point of view, differences can be observed in the type of moves used, which ultimately suggests that Hungarian and international researchers promote their work differently.

Keywords: rhetorical structure, research article, genre research, RA abstract, CARS model, Hyland's model for abstracts

Ildikó HORVÁTH

Sports Psychology and Interpreting

Abstract: Sports psychology has a lot of potential for interpreting and interpreter training as stress seems to be one of the major psychological factors influencing an interpreter's professional behaviour. A competitive sports situation is similar to an interpreting assignment since they are both characterised by the achievement need of the performers, the athlete or the interpreter. First, I will present an outline of sports psychology and review the literature on the psychology of stress. Then, I will summarise the research conducted concerning stress in the context of interpreting. Finally, I will discuss the implications for professional interpreting.

Keywords: sports psychology, stress research, stress management, stress literacy, coping.

Anikó MAKKOS

About the Necessity of Mother Tongue Education in Translator Training

Abstract: The paper introduces a new empirical research in which original Hungarian texts were compared with translated Hungarian texts the source texts of which were English. The texts had been produced by 110 university students studying translation and were analysed by using the results of a pilot study which had revealed numerous text production problems of a similar student population. Although target language approach is predominant nowadays, when defining the quality of translated texts into the mother tongue we rarely talk about the level of text production skills in the mother tongue which future translators possess, and we also lack empirical research into the relationship between these two types of text production. At the same time academic studies in Hungary and abroad have proven that the level of text production skills of future translators does not meet the requirements so it would be necessary to continue mother tongue education in translation courses. The paper emphasises that clear connections can be identified between the two text production skills, and there are some outstanding areas where similar shortcomings can be detected in both text types although they are of different significance. Concerning the given student population the results of the analyses show that further development is needed in vocabulary, in the usage of connectivity devices and some areas of spelling which are beyond the scope of spell-checkers. This knowledge should be built in the everyday practices of translator training but also could be used in other university majors because proper mother tongue text production is a skill which is indispensable to successful university studies and graduation.

Keywords: translator training, parallel corpora, target text approach, mother tongue text production, error analysis

Borbála ROHONYI**Coping with Written Text in Simultaneous Interpreting Part 1**

Abstract: Simultaneous interpreting with text has by now been integrated into the work of conference interpreters and there is growing need for it at international meetings and institutions. It has been defined and classified in various ways. Researchers mostly refer to it as a variant of simultaneous interpreting and are interested in the difficulties inherent in its complex nature. The message is delivered in two channels, thus presenting a significant cognitive burden for the interpreter and there is a multiple risk of interference with the source language. Further difficulties include lack of redundancy, quick delivery rate, fewer pauses and monotony. By applying appropriate strategies, however, the text can be very helpful. The objective of the research is to show what is simultaneous with text, what its difficulties consist of, which strategies might prove to be helpful in such a situation and how these may be learnt. Furthermore, the article discusses a few empirical pieces of research in which simultaneous with text was studied or used.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting with text, sight interpretation, sight translation, auditory and visual input, strategies

Zsuzsanna TÓTH**Translation Diary as a Tool of Translator Training**

Abstract: This study offers an example for the use of translation diary (which may be regarded as a written form of think-aloud-protocol, TAP) in translator training. A short review of relevant literature summarizes some key points. Then a case study deals with a one-month period of observation that was conducted with the participation of nine MA-students at the Department of Translation and Interpreting at ELTE University, and gives a short overview of the method, the students' impressions (based on a survey) and the author's insights as a teacher. After that, examples are cited (containing the source language segment, the target language segment and the translator's note) that are relevant in terms of translator training. As a conclusion, the author defines possible ways to improve the method, more specifically, by making it a more integral part of the learning process and incorporating it as a progressive process into the curriculum.

Keywords: translator training, process-oriented training, translation diary, translation strategies, think-aloud-protocol