

Summaries in English

Andrea GÖTZ

Translating Discourse Markers: Basic Issues

Abstract: The use of translation data in discourse marker research gave rise to new methods and approaches in the field (Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg 2004), although the particular features of translational texts (Károly 2007), from which translation data are derived, are usually neglected. This paper discusses the issues raised by discourse marker translation from the point of view of both discourse marker research and translation studies. Such an overview can be useful since these issues are mostly addressed in isolation in their separate fields. A unified approach can yield more detailed results, enriching both fields. The issues in this paper are demonstrated on utterances taken from European Parliamentary speeches.

Keywords: discourse marker, translating discourse markers, translation method, relevance theory, cross-linguistic analysis

Erzsébet HUSZÁRNÉ FÁBIÁNKOVITS

The Analysis of Relevance in the Hungarian and English Translation of Bulgakov's Novel *The Master and Margarita*

Abstract: Based on Gutt's (1991) and other researchers' relevance theory, the present study aims at analysing the Hungarian and English translations of Bulgakov's *The Master and Margarita* in terms to what extent can the translations reflect the complexity of the novel, which is characterized by the seemingly endless flow of allusions and enigmas, without being too literal or losing the poetic qualities of the text. The paper also deals with the importance of the different cultural backgrounds of the Hungarian and English readers. The study illustrates the differences in the Hungarian and English translation using examples from the texts.

The main questions that arise concerning the topic: (1) Is the fact that the Hungarian translator could rely on the Hungarian readers' cultural-historical knowledge featured in the translation? If yes, in what way? (2) How are the words which have no correspondences displayed in the Hungarian and English translation and how does the way they are translated influence the readers' reception?

Keywords: Relevance theory and translation; enigmas and allusions; different cultural-historical backgrounds; effort demanded on the part of the reader.

Kristóf András MÓRICZ

Information and Communication Technology in Interpreting

Abstract: Information and communication technology (ICT) influences almost every field of people's life, translation and interpreting are no exceptions either. While there is a relatively big amount of detailed studies on the usage of ICT tools in translation, there is still much room for research in the field of interpreting. The aim of this paper is to provide an overview on the papers and studies published on the relationship between ICT and interpreting. The first part of the paper discusses definitional issues and typological questions. The third chapter deals with the different possibilities of ICT-usage, the various types of ICT tools: terminology systems, remote interpreting, machine interpreting and data transmission devices. It also poses the question if it is really useful to work with ICT tools in interpreting and if yes, to what extent. The last point of the paper is about the effect of ICT on the future of interpreting.

Keywords: ICT, computer aided interpreting, machine interpreting, ICT tools, information management systems

Borbála ROHONYI

Coping with Written Text in Simultaneous Interpreting Part 2

Abstract: The article presents a study on simultaneous interpreting with text carried out by means of a questionnaire in April 2014 on a sample of 33 interpreters. The study adapted the survey performed by a group of four researchers at the University of Geneva in 2009 to the Hungarian market. The objective of the survey is to reveal SI+T practices at the Hungarian market, fill the gap in terms of more uniform strategies to use and prepare for market reality. To sum up the results, interpreters mostly use the written text. The survey showed interpreters' strategies regarding use of the written text depending on the time available for preparation and the benefits and constraints of the text. The average rank of having the text when the speaker has a heavy accent was significantly higher (with 95% confidence) among those respondents with specific SI+T training and among those with less than 10 years of professional experience. Significant correlation was shown between SI+T training and use of the text in the scenario when the text is given less than five minutes before start of interpreting.

Keywords: simultaneous interpreting with text, survey, strategies, cognitive constraints and benefits

Edina ROBIN

Comparison of Revised Texts and Authentic Texts in Machine Translation

Abstract: Within descriptive translation studies numerous empirical studies have found that translations differ from non-translated texts, demonstrat-

ing certain generally observable universal features. However, corpus-based research do not normally take into account that their corpora most of the time include revised translations. These texts are not simply the results of the translator's transfer operations, but were also affected by the reviser's work. The question arises therefore, whether we should take into consideration the reviser's work on the examined translated texts when looking for the general characteristics of translation. Do revision procedures influence the general textual make-up of translations? And if the answer is yes, does revision reinforce the dominance of translation universals, or does it counteract their influence, adhering to the target language norms? In order to answer the above questions, we conducted computerised analyses on a multi-parallel revisional corpus of original English texts, their Hungarian draft translations and revised versions, comprising ten contemporary novels. The analyses included the examination of average sentence length, standardised type/token ratios, lexical profile and lexical density. The gained data were then compared to those of an additional corpus of ten novels written originally in Hungarian. The results show that revisers make the translated texts less redundant and richer in vocabulary. Moreover, the comparison of revised texts to original writings demonstrate that while revisers indeed bring the translated texts closer to the target language norms and optimise the textual make-up of the texts, at the same time revision seems to reinforce the presence of other universals, indicating that some of the phenomena attributed to the translation process may in fact belong to certain editing procedures present in translation and revision as well.

Keywords: corpus-based research, revision, translation universals, optimisation, editing

Judit SEREG

The Translation of Culture-specific Elements in *Friends*

Abstract: *Friends* has been one of the most popular and most successful comedy series in the history of the American television. The series was met with great success in Hungary, and its dubbing is an interesting subject matter because the translation of the first season was made in 1996 and that of the last season in 2004. Between the release of the first and the last season the television market in Hungary has undergone significant changes and the American culture got closer to the Hungarian. To test the proximity of two cultures we can study the translation of culturally bound expressions, a.k.a. realias. In the present study I examine how the translation strategies used for translating realias changed in the 8 years elapsed between the first and the last season of the series, and I also test how the translation strategies of realias can indicate the proximity of two cultures.

Keywords: audiovisual translation, realias, translation transfer operations, culture-specific elements