

Summaries in English

Erzsébet FELEKNÉ-CSIZMAZIA

Translating Phraseologisms – the Danger of Overcompensation

Abstract: The study analyses the translation of phraseologisms in the novel “Szép kis család”, which is the Hungarian translation of the popular Austrian children’s book writer, Christine Nöstlinger’s *Sowieso und überhaupt*. Using the typology of Hallsteindóttir and Farø (2010), more than 70 examples of translation operations are detected and rendered into five categories. It is not only the source language text that contains a number of phraseological units; the target language text also often relies on phraseologism when translating occasional compounds and lexemes from German. This might lead to overcompensation, which means that there might be stylistic differences between the two texts.

Keywords: children’s literature, phraseologism, occasional compounds, lexeme, modification, relevance in translation

Andrea FALUDI

The Importance of Terminological Work in the Hungarian IKEA Stores from the Aspect of the Translation Workflow and the Internal Communication

Abstract: The aim of my study is to show the use and profitability of terminological work within an international company. The study describes the translation management and the process of the terminological work in a Hungarian IKEA store. It also presents the examination of the internal communication of IKEA from a terminological point of view, as well as the main steps of a dictionary-making process (gathering, defining, etc.) through the creation of the IKEA dictionary. (The full-length dictionary is available in my MA thesis: Faludi 2013.) The major purpose of the IKEA dictionary is to help the training of the new employees and support the in-house translation projects.

Keywords: terminological workflow, internal communication, polysemy, homonymy, translation management

Éva PATAKY

Researching the Social Standing of Interpreters: Methodological Issues

Abstract: The aim of the present paper is to give an overview of some of the publications on the professional status and prestige of translators and interpreters, from a methodological point of view. Furthermore, this article devotes special attention to the issue of the professional prestige and status of conference interpreters. Up to today, there has been relatively little research regarding this topic. In this article the author takes a closer look at some of the researches using questionnaires, because these researches face some methodological issues which might distort the results. Such methodological issues are the following: definitions of the concepts of *status* and *prestige*, the appropriate screening of the participants of the survey or the appropriate compilation of the questionnaire (its length, text and structure) and based on what and compared to what we wish to measure the situation of the profession in society. The author of this paper thinks that it is very important to solve the methodological questions discussed here, as it would be the precondition for the results of further research to reflect reality more clearly.

Keywords: professional status and prestige, conference interpreters, definitions, questionnaires, methodological issues

Márta FARKASNÉ PUKLUS

Court Interpreting – Principles and Expectations

Abstract: This study presents the background of court interpreting and the complexity of courtroom communication. Firstly, an overview of the different definitions in the English and German literature regarding court interpreting are given and briefly the main principles concerning court interpreter and court interpreting are presented. In the next part of the study the focus is on the difficulties during the interpreting process. These difficulties often result from the fact that the exact task, the specific role and the expectations towards the interpreter are not known. Is it possible to interpret without any interpretation (Morris 1995), does the interpreter translate or interpret? Though, when interpretation is ordered, the interpreter's attention is called to the consequences of false interpreting, the definition of false interpreting is not clearly specified. In the next parts of the study the interpreting modes are presented in the different stages of the judicial proceeding which illustrates how complex the task of a court interpreter is and that the difficulties result from the fact that the interpreter has to react quickly according to the given stage of the proceeding and change the interpreting mode. The cited international researches at the end of the study represent examples and may provide a valuable starting point for Hungarian researches.

Keywords: court interpreting, interpreting mode, courtroom communication, expectations towards interpreters, interpreting vs. interpretation

Henriette SZEGH

Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpreting

Abstract: What does anticipation exactly mean? In the first part of my study I am looking for an answer to the above question. According to the broadest interpretation anticipation is the prediction of how certain events in the future will unfold. But it is not only possible to “predict” events, but also, how a sentence started might end. And all this can happen so naturally, that during the everyday, monolingual communication process, the existence of this phenomenon remains almost unnoticed. In a special type of bilingual communication however, which is simultaneous interpreting, the aforementioned skill plays a significant role: it makes the complex task of simultaneous interpreters much easier. The second part of the study is a brief literature review from the seventies until recently, introducing the very often divergent opinions of experts on anticipation as an interpreting strategy. After that, problematic points of the topic, the definition of anticipation, classification and a detailed investigation of language specificity follow. Finally, I give an overview of the main characteristics of psychological trends providing a theoretical background for anticipation research.

Keywords: anticipation, simultaneous interpreting, redundancy, speech processing, strategy

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Translation Studies and Corpus-based Research: Introducing the Pannonia Corpus

Abstract: The tools of corpus linguistics have become indispensable for research in descriptive translation studies (DTS) which aims to describe the characteristics of the translation process, and translational texts. Digitally available corpora of translated texts are of crucial importance since they can yield statistically significant results that underpin the findings of empirical studies. Baker’s (1993) seminal paper gave new impetus to translation research, as it has recalibrated the goals of DTS to study and uncover the particular properties of the so-called “third code” (Frawley 1984), i.e. the language of translated texts, with the help of computerized corpora. The present study, after providing a brief overview of international and Hungarian corpus linguistic research, introduces the Pannonia Corpus Project developed by Eötvös Loránd University’s Translation Studies Doctoral Programme, which was created to make a Hungarian translation corpus, containing millions of words, available for translation studies researchers. The Pannonia Corpus (PC) is multi-modal, it contains translated, interpreted and audiovisual texts as well, and represents a diverse array of texts of specialised and literary genres, reflecting modern language use and the current state of the translation industry. The PC provides re-

searchers with a vital opportunity as its multi-modal and diverse textual make-up, and substantial size is unparalleled in the Hungarian context. Until now, there were no large corpora available to researchers that could have facilitated qualitative as well as quantitative research, satisfying the demands of modern translation studies research in Hungary.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, translational corpus, parallel, comparable, corpus-based research