

## ABSTRACTS

**Attila Benő**

### ■ *Puns and Translations*

Keywords: *pun, translation, untranslatability, literary translation, polysemy, homonymy*  
The article deals with the translatability of puns. Puns seem to be untranslatable at first, since they are strongly connected to certain lexical forms and meanings belonging to the source language. But they are always translated and their effect is preserved in literary texts. Generally, the naive technique of consistent word for word translation does not work in any translation. In case of playing upon words, linguistic creativity is needed, and the translator must secede from the linguistic signs of the original text, finding or creating expressively equivalent puns in the target language. Several examples are given from literary translations for creative formulation of puns in case of English-Hungarian and Romanian-Hungarian translations.

**Mária Botházi**

### ■ *The First Editor of the Korunk: How Did László Dienes Work?*

Keywords: *Korunk, editorial conceptions, minority press, László Dienes, correspondence*

The study attempts to give a picture about the editorial work and editorial conceptions of the *Korunk's* first editor. Transylvania's emblematic periodical was founded and edited by László Dienes in 1926, with the support of Lajos Hatvany and the leftist Hungarian writers emigrated to Occident. Dienes only lived in Kolozsvár between 1925 and 1928, but in this period he left behind a remarkable oeuvre. On the basis of his correspondence, this study tries to present the profile and the attitude of the famous editor, his difficulties and his working circumstances.

**Gyula Gy. Dávid**

### ■ *The Certified Architect of Kolozsvár*

Keywords: *Transylvanian architecture, Lajos Pákei, Kolozsvár, Royal Joseph University of Budapest*

Architect Lajos Pákei (1853-1921) was an expert at documenting the architectural heritage of Kolozsvár, and his legacy consisting of plans and documents is

kept in archives and collections in Kolozsvár and Budapest. This article highlights three diplomas from this rich heritage to recall certain episodes from the career of the architect. Pákei studied engineering, architecture and arts in Budapest, Munich, and Vienna between 1872 and 1880. Since he did not have any Hungarian "document" of his studies, he had to meet the expectations which have changed meanwhile. Seven years after the completion of his studies, as a practicing architect, honorary chief engineer of Kolozsvár, and institution manager, he passed the required examinations and obtained the architect diploma of the Royal Joseph University of Budapest. He recounted these events in his biography without any annoyance.

**István M. Fehér**

### ■ *Language, Language-Games, Hermeneutics – Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Gadamer*

Keywords: *language, language-game, play, hermeneutics, science, meaning, way of life, contextualism, use theory of meaning, Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Gadamer.*

The fact that there are significant parallels between Wittgenstein's late philosophy and Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics has already been made by Gadamer himself. The point he stressed again and again was his approval of the late Wittgenstein's turn toward everyday language. From a variety of several possible themes, the paper proposes to select parallels between Wittgenstein's concept of language-game and Gadamer's notion of play. Two aspects are said to be particularly worth being singled out and discussed at some length: first, the self-contained character, or the self-sufficiency, of Wittgensteinian language-games and Gadamerian play. Wittgenstein's language-games are characterized by equality to each other; there are scientific and non-scientific language-games, and the former are claimed to possess no priority whatsoever over the latter. This view of things shows remarkable parallels with Heidegger's claim that the question of truth cannot be identified with the question regarding "scientific" truth, and speech cannot be reduced to saying a set of scientific propositions either. Language is, rather, for both Wittgenstein and Heidegger-Gadamer, an

activity, or a way of life. The second aspect discussed is that common to Wittgensteinian language-games and Gadamerian play is the fact that both are anything but “playful.” Far from being opposed to something such as “reality” they do constitute or are very much reality itself. It is the play itself as a comprehensive, all-inclusive reality that “plays” the players.

**Zoltán Kónya – Ágnes Kónya**

■ ***Therapist in the Bottle: Attempting to Avoid the Traps of Language in the Practice of Psychotherapy***

Keywords: *language-games, Ludwig Wittgenstein, psychotherapy, Steve de Shazer, solution focused therapy, not-knowing*

Steve de Shazer (1940-2005), founder of the solution-focused approach to psychotherapy, played a pioneering role in incorporating Ludwig Wittgenstein's ideas, including the concept of language-games, into a therapeutic model and in translating the philosopher's abstract concepts in a language accessible to specialists in his field. According to de Shazer, both philosophy and psychotherapy “happen in language”, and thus practitioners of both fields are exposed to the risks of falling in the traps of language. Therapists can be seen as being bewitched by language when they describe psychological phenomena with the language and philosophical grammar used for the description of observable external phenomena. Psychotherapy practiced in accordance with Wittgenstein's ideas is characterized by the therapist's attention to the language used during the therapeutic conversation, by a focus on description instead of explanation and by replacing deficit-oriented, pathologizing language games with resource-focused, normalizing ones.

**Boglárka Németh – Imre Péntek**

■ ***On the Psycholinguistic Results of Aspect Research***

Keywords: *linguistics, grammatical aspect, psycholinguistics, experimental psychology*

The issues related to the so-called lexical and grammatical aspect are among the most controversial and diversified topics of linguistics. Many theories strive to find coherent explanations to the problematic phenomena of this field in a way

that is consistent with the diversity of available language data. The article gives a short overview of the most interesting theoretical questions related to aspect and some of the most recent results in the field psycholinguistics, with emphasis on the general linguistic and psychological relevance of the research carried out using experimental methods.

**Kristóf Nyíri**

■ ***The Play of Gestures: A Conservative Experiment in the Philosophy of Language***

Keywords: *philosophy of language, realism, conservatism, Ludwig Wittgenstein*

The adjective “conservative” in the subtitle of this paper is intended to carry a double meaning. First, it indicates that my approach within the philosophy of language is entirely old-fashioned: I do not take language to be as it were a boundless game, and certainly not to be formative of reality, but rather to be a depiction of the latter. Secondly, I believe that my views on how language relates to reality have implications, also, in social philosophy: they imply the soundness of some kind of a conservative world-view. The paper is divided into four sections. In the first one, “Wittgenstein as a philosopher of common sense”, I argue that while the later Wittgenstein is widely held to be a relativist, indeed a constructivist, he was, all appearances to the contrary, a realist, a fact becoming almost conspicuous in his late-1940s manuscripts. The second section, “The visual origins of language”, takes up a theory that originated with Plato's *Cratylus* and has since again and again surfaced. In the third section of the paper, “Depiction and reality”, I argue that our knowledge of the external world, based on what our senses, in particular our eyes, tell us, is reliable knowledge. The concluding section of the paper, “Language use and the conservation of knowledge”, puts forward a new explanation of conservatism. I suggest that what conservatism in any historical age primarily strives to conserve is the knowledge required to preserve the survival chances of future generations. Such knowledge relies on an inherited stock of words, and to a great extent consists of mental and physical images, themselves resistant to change.

**Jolán Orbán**

■ ***Language Games, Writing Games, Reading Games – Wittgenstein and Derrida***

Keywords: *Ludwig Wittgenstein, Jacques Derrida, deconstruction, game, reading and writing*

Richard Rorty and Stanley Cavell were among the first to discover the importance of reading together and not against each other the texts of Wittgenstein and Derrida. Following their suggestion, my study focuses on four topics: (1) Re-contextualizing the constructive and deconstructive readings of Wittgenstein and Derrida, I would like to argue that there is an outstanding interest for their philosophy from the seventies until the present time. (2) This interest has to do with their understanding of philosophy as deconstructive activity. The word deconstruction is Derrida's invention but (3) deconstruction as *Tätigkeit, Zerzettelung, Zerlegung* is at work in Wittgenstein's philosophy as well. (4) The game plays an important role for both philosophers. Wittgenstein introduces the concept of language-games as forms of life. Derrida suggests that there is a double game: a well-founded one, which follows the prescribed rules, and a game without any security, in which we make up the rules. (5) Reading and interpreting philosophical and literary texts means entering in the double game.

**Csaba Pléh**

■ ***Wittgenstein and Psychology: Some New aspects***

Keywords: *Ludwig Wittgenstein, psychology, cognitive science, mental life*

The paper shows a dual inspiration of Wittgenstein in the context contemporary cognitive science and psychology. The radical reading of Wittgenstein suggests that no psychology is possible which assumes a hidden inner mental life. That would question most of present day cognitive psychology. The other reading

of Wittgenstein shows him as a proponent of a need for a clear conceptual analysis of psychological notions and an interpretation of mental life in the framework of an analysis of how we talk about the mind. This later attitude has become a basic inspiration for present-day representational theories of the mind that entertain an image in which the mind itself has a logical organization, with propositions and propositional attitudes within it. Modern cognitive science has in a way reversed the anti-psychologist stance of Frege, shared by Wittgenstein, and smuggled propositions into the mind. This is accompanied by several features that challenge some key ideas of Wittgenstein. Contemporary cognitive studies do allow for inner, hidden representations and for their evidences in observable behaviour, as in studies using eye movement and reaction time measures to study the inner mind.

**Zoltán Szűts**

■ ***The Language of the Internet: Secondary Literacy, Emojis, and Memes***

Keywords: *emoji, orality, literacy, internet use*

The Oxford Dictionaries Word of the Year is a pictograph: the 'Face with Tears of Joy' emoji. A pictogram that can be understood without the knowledge of the English language. An emoji is a representative of secondary literacy. The trend is obvious. The Face with Tears of Joy indicates the non-textual nature of the digital era, where in the new language the image and text are inextricably connected. As a result, a new, perpetually changing language that seeks to describe simultaneously the physical and virtual reality is born. In our study, we examine the relationship between written and spoken language, the impact of ICT on the language, discuss the phenomena of emoji and memes as well as the problems of communication and education.