Summaries in English

Andrea GÖTZ

Explicitation and the Polar Marker *-e* in Translated Hungarian

Abstract: This paper investigates explicitation through the use of the Hungarian polar marker *-e* in translated Hungarian. For this purpose, the present study uses a parallel corpus of English source texts and Hungarian target texts, as well as a reference corpus of non-translated Hungarian texts, both containing literary fiction, about a million words each. The analyses concentrate on independent polar clauses, in which the use of the polar marker *-e* is optional and cannot be motivated by the source language. This provides an opportunity to examine the potential effects of explicitation, since cross-linguistic reasons and target language norms cannot motivate the use of the marker. However, using frequency tests alone to prove explicitation has garnered criticism in translation studies. For this reason, the present paper examines not only the frequency of *-e* in translated as opposed to non-translated texts, but also its average use in independent polar clauses. A sample of 1200–1200 questions, representing the first hundred independent polar clauses of each text, is analysed to this end. The results of this investigation indicate that the frequency of the marker, as well as its average use in independent polar clauses, is lower in translated than in non-translated texts.

Keywords: corpus-based translation studies, translation universals, explicitation, polar marker *-e*, polar interrogatives

Ildikó PUSZTAI-VARGA

Literary Translators' Competence in Retrospect

Abstract: A considerable amount of literature has grown up around the theme of literary translation, and it has continued to be a highly debated topic in the context of translation studies. Several papers and conference presentations aim to define translation competence in literary translation and give advice on how literary translators should be trained. While in the case of technical translation both academic research and the community of practising trans-

lators have already agreed on these questions, in the case of literary translation there are still divergent opinions regarding the subject. By examining two specific examples, this paper first puts the concept of literary translation competence into a historic perspective. In 1975, in the leading weekly Hungarian journal on literature and politics called *Élet és Irodalom* (Life and Literature), István Bart, writer, translator, publisher initiated a discussion on the situation of literary translation and the social status of literary translators in Hungary. The study summarizes the contemporary ideals concerning literary translators and their work. Then, by presenting the PETRA-E Framework of Reference for the Education and Training of Literary Translators as a recently completed research project, the present paper reports the current set of skills and attitudes expected from a literary translator at a particular stage of their career. The PETRA-E Framework of Reference is both a competence and a learning model involving the qualification criteria for situations in which competences are to be tested. The purpose of this study is to summarize the approaches to the concept of literary translation competence by analysing two specific examples covering a period of 40 years.

Keywords: Élet és Irodalom, PETRA-E Framework of Reference, literary translation research, literary translation competence, literary translator training

Éva RADNÓCZI

Tertiary Discourse Production: Information Structure and Discourse Level Operations in Revision

Abstract: Corrections made by revisers in Hungarian translated texts often seem to have little relevance or significance if considered merely at sentence level. However, they do influence discourse production through improvements to the information structure (IS) at text level. In Hungarian, IS is flexible, complex, and numerous factors play a role in its make-up, such as word order, lexical choices, conjunctions, quantifiers and adverbs. Through changes to the composition of IS with micro-level operations, the sentence stress can be modified or fine-tuned. The present paper first presents the results of previous research on discourse production and on IS in translation studies, then describes the theoretical framework for the proposed analysis of revisional modifications to the IS in translated texts. For the purposes of the study, revised English–Hungarian fiction translation is used. The aim is to identify reviser's operations and micro-level corrections concerning IS and to compare the structures in three metatests. The findings demonstrate that revisional operations manipulate sentence stress, influence the rhythm of the text and create anaphoric/cataphoric links through the modification of IS.

Kewords: revisional operations, corrections on micro-level, discourse producing capacity, GS (grammatical structure), IS (information structure)