

## SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

**Balázs BAKÓ**

### **The Characteristics of Asylum Interpreting in Hungary in the Light of an Interview-Based Pilot Study: Six Cases**

**Abstract:** The arrival of refugees triggered by the war in Ukraine has posed—and continues to pose—numerous challenges for both Hungary and the European Union. These challenges include linguistic differences, which have made the organization of interpreting services necessary. In Hungary, however, the legal status, training, qualification requirements, ethical regulations, and official registration of both volunteer and professional interpreters remain unsettled, or do not necessarily reflect the practice on the field. Given that it was civilians who initially organized assistance for arriving refugees at railway stations and the provision of interpreting services—as was also the case during the 2015 refugee wave—it would be important for Translation and Interpreting Studies to explore this practice in Hungary as well.

The interview-based pilot study presented in this article aims to contribute to the exploration of the practice of asylum interpreting in Hungary. Through the thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke 2006) of transcripts from six semi-structured interviews conducted in November and December 2024, the study set out to examine what challenges, difficulties, or even positive experiences professionally trained and practicing interpreters encountered while voluntarily providing interpreting services for Ukrainian refugees, and whether they assumed additional roles beyond interpreting. Further research questions concerned the interpreting competences and training that participants in the interviews considered necessary. The findings show that participants performed additional roles depending on the situation and the needs of the refugees. Among the roles mentioned were those of coordinator, advocate, psychologist, organizer, administrator, escort, substitute, food/clothing distributor, and “fixer”. However, it is difficult to classify the participants within the interpreter role typology developed by Sandra Hale (2008) for court interpreters. In this regard, a direction for further research would be to develop a different typology for asylum interpreters, particularly for volunteer asylum interpreters. However, focusing on the two extremes from the roles in Hale’s (2008) typology—the advocate for the party in power and the advocate for the party without power—we can attempt to position interpreters along a scale between these two extremes. In this approach, all participants in the present study appear closer to the role of advocate for the party without power.

Regarding the other research questions, the data indicate that difficulties—especially emotional challenges—featured more prominently in participants’ narratives than positive experiences. Concerning competences, participants considered

their own language proficiency adequate; however, they differed in their views on the level of language proficiency required of interpreters. One participant suggested that a CEFR B2 level (intermediate level) may be sufficient, provided that the situation does not involve specialized terminology. Five participants were open to further training through workshops and courses, highlighting the practical applicability of the research findings. One participant, however, did not consider research on asylum interpreting important at all, as it constitutes only a small part of their professional work. This claim could be investigated via questionnaire-based research. As for the limitations of the present study, the qualitative nature of the interviews means that the findings are not representative of the entire population of asylum interpreters; however, certain tendencies have emerged from the data. Nevertheless, the interview as a research tool is suitable for further investigation of the phenomenon of asylum interpreting in Hungary.

**Keywords:** Ukrainian refugees, volunteer asylum interpreters, community interpreting, interview-based pilot study, thematic analysis

**Mária BAKTI**

### **The Development of Interpreting Competence in the Light of Retrospective Comments**

**Abstract:** Retrospection has gained increasing popularity in Interpreting Studies recently. This process-oriented method is frequently used as a means of triangulating data in research into the different working modes of interpreting. Results indicate considerable differences between experts and novices; novices tend to focus on the SL text and report problems related to lexical access, while experts focus more on TL expression (Tiselius and Jensen 2011). However, the comparison of results of studies involving retrospection might pose challenges, because of the diversity of methodological tools used (Gumul 2020).

The aim of this study is to present the partial results of a longitudinal study. Four students of interpreting participated in the longitudinal study, all of whom were enrolled in the four-semester master's program in translation and interpreting at the University of Szeged. At the end of the second, third, and fourth semesters of the program, I recorded students' short-section consecutive interpretations and sight translations from English into Hungarian (C to A language direction). In addition, the students' retrospective comments related to the short-section consecutive interpreting and sight translation tasks were recorded on all three occasions.

This study aims to answer the following questions: (1) How does the focus of students' retrospective comments related to the sight translation task change as students progress through their training? (2) What do the retrospective comments reveal about the development of sight translation competence? Fifty-eight retrospective comments were collected from various stages of training (18 at the end of the second semester, twenty at the end of the third semester, and 20 at the end of the fourth semester).

The comments fall into the following categories: (1) task and task complexity, (2) language combination, (3) SL text comprehension, (4) transfer, (5) TL text production, (6) background or world knowledge, and (7) problem triggers.

The retrospective comments recorded in connection with the sight translation task at the end of the second semester of training concern the complexity of the task, then, by the end of the third semester, the focus shifts to SL perception and TL production. By the end of the fourth semester of training, retrospective comments related to TL production dominate.

These shifts in the focus of the comments might be perceived as an indirect indication of the development of sight translation competence.

The results also show similarities with the students' retrospective comments recorded during the short-section consecutive interpreting task. The above can also be interpreted as indications that a transfer effect occurs during the development of interpreting competence: the development of consecutive interpreting also influences the development of sight translation competence.

**Keywords:** sight translation, longitudinal study, retrospection, interpreting competence, interpreter training

## Adrienn BIRÓ

### Foreignization and Domestication: An Overview of the Two Strategies and their Respective Translation Solutions

**Abstract:** The dichotomy of foreignization and domestication is a widely researched area in translation studies, and it holds particular significance for the translation of culture-specific items. Accordingly, one objective of this study is to provide an overview of the historical development of the foreignization–domestication dichotomy and to present the diverse perspectives on its interpretation found in previous literature. The study presents several dichotomies that demonstrate the enduring presence of dualistic approaches to translation, even prior to the establishment of translation studies as discipline and before Venuti (1995) introduced the terms *foreignization* and *domestication* in his book *The Translator's Invisibility*. The theories of early precursors, such as Cicero, Saint Jerome and Schleiermacher, are also outlined. In one subsection, alternative terminological labels used in lieu of foreignization and domestication are examined to highlight the lack of terminological consistency in the field of translation studies.

A separate section is dedicated to the terminological difficulties arising from the plurality of terms applied to various phenomena in the field, highlighting the challenges involved in selecting suitable terminology for newly proposed taxonomies. The same phenomena are often named differently by researchers in translation studies, leading to notable inconsistencies in terminology. Consequently, the section clarifies the terms translation strategy and translation solution applied later in the study to prevent potential terminological ambiguity.

Furthermore, the study aims to present existing taxonomies (Mujzer-Varga 2009, Zare-Behtash and Firoozkoobi 2009, Pedersen 2011, Obeidat 2019, Ramière 2019, Klaudy and Heltai 2020, Husin 2022) and to review which translation solutions various researchers categorize under foreignization versus domestication. The paper provides insight into the discrepancies and contradictions regarding the classification of these solutions. For instance, there is no agreement among scholars regarding which translation strategy the completion of the target text as a translation solution should be assigned to. Moreover, while some researchers present their taxonomies on a scale, others divide the translation solutions into two distinct strategies.

In its concluding section, it proposes a new taxonomy that incorporates a third strategy alongside domestication and foreignization. The three strategies are called *foreignizing*, *combined* and *domesticating strategies*. The second strategy might be used if the translator intends to keep the culture-specific item of the source language text, but adds supplementary information, commentary, or explanation to enhance comprehension. The proposed framework is based on the work of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), Newmark (1988), Nedergaard-Larsen (1993), Aixelá (1996), Leppihalme (1997), Bastin (2009), Mujzer-Varga (2009), Pedersen (2011), Pym (2015) and Klaudy és Heltai (2020), and it seeks to provide a more coherent solution to current categorization inconsistencies. Additionally, a novel feature of the proposed taxonomy is that the translation solution calque is classified as belonging to both the foreignizing and domesticating strategies. Consistent with researchers (Majhut 2012, Badić 2017, Delatović 2025) who identify a third category beyond foreignization and domestication, this study proposes a third, hybrid strategy that occupies an intermediate position between the two poles. By providing clear definitions and examples for each categorized translation solution, the study aims to facilitate more consistent identification of strategies used for translating culture-specific items in future research.

**Keywords:** foreignization, domestication, culture-specific items, translation strategy, translation solution

## Réka ESZENYI, Márta PUKLUS

### Mock Trials in the Training of Court Interpreters

**Abstract:** In this paper, we provide a comprehensive account of the training of interpreters in Hungary, placing particular emphasis on an innovative component that complements traditional classroom-based instruction: mock trials implemented in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Justice of the National Office for the Judiciary (OBH MIA). In addition to the observation of real court hearings, this pedagogical approach constitutes a structured form of cooperation with the authentic professional environment and its institutional actors, thereby bringing interpreter trainees into direct contact with the realities of interpreting in a court hearing. Within the framework of the good practice presented, the Court Interpreter Training Pro-

gramme of the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Eötvös University has joined the civil and criminal hearing trainings organised by the OBH MIA for court clerks. These courses are conducted in the institution's authentic courtrooms and are based on real, anonymised legal cases and their associated documentation. The sessions are led by experienced judge trainers, ensuring both procedural accuracy and professional credibility. The various procedural roles in the hearings—including the judge, the claimant and the defendant, defence counsel, witnesses, and, in criminal proceedings, the prosecutor and the accused—are performed by court clerks in the framework of their own professional training.

Interpreter trainees are integrated into these simulated hearings in the roles of interpreters or foreign-language witnesses, allowing them to practise their future profession under quasi-real conditions. This setting exposes them to the linguistic, cognitive, and interactional demands of courtroom interpreting in a controlled yet highly realistic environment. To date, the training programme has participated in such mock trials on two occasions, involving three working languages—English, German, and Bulgarian. These experiences have been consistently positive and have taken place in a supportive, collegial professional atmosphere. The mock trials offer an outstanding opportunity for trainees to apply knowledge acquired during classroom instruction in quasi-real situations. They contribute significantly to the consolidation and deepening of both the theoretical foundations and the practical skills required for court and public service interpreting, while also enabling the targeted development of key interpreting competences.

The paper situates the training programme within its Hungarian institutional and legal context. It outlines the legislative framework governing court interpreting, much of which dates back approximately four decades, and subsequently discusses the provisions of the 2010/64/EU Directive on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings. The analysis briefly examines the extent to which this directive has been transposed into Hungarian legislation and implemented in practice. Building on the competence-based framework proposed by Csörgő (2020), the paper then systematically reviews the competences required for court interpreting. These range from advanced general language competence and specialised legal knowledge to familiarity with courtroom procedures and scenarios, as well as the proficient, skill-level application of different interpreting modes. We demonstrate how these competences are developed within the training programme through a combination of classroom-based activities and courtroom-related learning situations. The latter include the observation of real court hearings as well as the central focus of the paper: mock trials as a form of quasi-authentic experiential learning. In conclusion, the paper highlights the pedagogical value of integrating mock trials into interpreter training and outlines potential directions for further research, particularly regarding competence development, experiential learning, and cooperation between training institutions and judicial bodies.

**Keywords:** court interpreting, mock trial, training of future judges, interpreter competence, competence development

**Krisztina KÁROLY, Dóra BEHON-GÖRÖZDI, Ildikó HARGITAI,  
Eszter M. SZEGEDI, Kamilla NOSZLOPI-ÉLTETŐ**

### **Genre-transfer Strategies in Recreating Lexico-grammatical and Topical Structural Cohesion in Translating Four Genres from English to Hungarian: A Case Study**

**Abstract:** According to genre-based research, translators make numerous, mostly deliberate text-level decisions (affecting the relationships of sentences) to preserve the generic identity of the source text and to successfully transfer it into the translation (Bhatia 1997). However, we have limited knowledge concerning whether these decisions are influenced by the genre the translator is working with, or not. The main aim of this qualitative research is therefore to conduct an in-depth analysis of the behaviour of two specific text-level variables – lexical-grammatical and topical structural cohesion – to reveal what cohesive and topical structural patterns characterize text samples from different genres and fields, and what specific genre transfer strategies (Károly 2007, 2008) are used in the recreation of cohesion above the sentence level in translations from English into Hungarian. The focused examination of these two text-level variables was motivated by the fact that, to our knowledge, the translation strategies relating to these variables have been explored most widely by empirical research (Károly 2017), which allows for a comparison of the results. In view of the systemic differences between the two languages, the analysis also reveals the automatic (systemically generated) and optional cohesive shifts (Blum-Kulka 1986) that arise in the translation process as a result of these differences.

The corpus of the exploratory, descriptive case studies presented in this paper consists of four genres in English and Hungarian: a medical text, a religious devotional text, a short story, and a news article. To examine topical structure, Lautamatti's (1987) theory and Topical Structure Analysis model was used, which is suitable for mapping the progression of sentence topics within a text and their relationship to the discourse topic. To explore lexical-grammatical cohesion, we applied Halliday and Hasan's (1976) and Hasan's (1984) cohesion theory and analytical model.

The results of the case studies on the four genres show that, in terms of grammatical cohesion, referential ties dominate in the source texts in all four genre samples, and the number of referential ties increases in translation. Based on this, it may be assumed that the increase does not depend on genre-specific characteristics but is the result of translation and is caused by the systemic differences between the two languages. In terms of lexical cohesion, repetition plays the most significant role in all texts; this tie occurs in the highest numbers. In two genres, the data confirm one of the universals of translation, namely the repetition avoidance hypothesis: in the medi-

cal text and in the short story, the number of repetitions decreases in translation. In contrast, in the religious devotional and the news texts, the number of repetitions increases notably in translation, which contradicts the repetition avoidance hypothesis. In both genres, the translator tends to replace the source language cohesive devices (e.g., synonym or ellipsis) with repetitions several times, which produces intentional (optional) shifts in the translations rather than automatic ones that would arise from the systemic differences between the languages. As for topical structure, the corpora show that the number of parallel topic progressions in the translations, except for the religious devotional text, varies (increases) only slightly between the genres, and that considerable shifts occur only in the topical structure of the news article. Regarding the other genres, it may be hypothesized that genre transfer strategies involve maintaining more or less the source text's topical structural patterns and quantity of different topic progressions in order to preserve the generic characteristics and the message of the source text in the target text.

The outcomes of this study enable future research to verify the validity of the hypotheses generated here on large corpora and to formulate genre-specific generalizations for translation theory and the practice of translation from English to Hungarian.

**Keywords:** genre, genre transfer strategies, topical structure, lexico-grammatical cohesion, shift of cohesion

**Olívia SEIDL-PÉCH**

### **Approaches to Terminological Equivalence in Translated Texts: Procedures and Strategies**

**Abstract:** Terms are key lexical elements of specialized texts, as the complex conceptual units they denote are closely linked to the knowledge structure, conventions, and communicative norms of a given field. Consequently, the consistency and adequacy of term usage in translated texts fundamentally influence the accuracy, coherence, and professional acceptability of target-language texts. A primary objective of translation-oriented terminological work, beginning already in the pre-translation phase, is the establishment of terminological equivalence. This involves matching terms based on previously recorded entries in terminological databases, as well as identifying and assigning equivalents to terms that appear for the first time in a text for various reasons.

Terms that are already established within a given specialized language have fixed meanings and constitute accepted elements of the terminology system of a particular field. However, it is often the case that certain lexical items – typically originating from general language – assume the role of terms within a specific text. During the process of so-called terminologization, a general-language word or expression becomes a term in a given textual context. Lexical elements that undergo terminologization in a text are therefore not originally terminological units (or not exclusively

and/or not within the given specialised domain) but acquire a (sometimes new) specialized meaning within the specific text.

The multilingual communication of a globalized world necessitates the establishment of terminological equivalence in interlingual mediation. This study aims to compile various aspects of term equivalence relevant to translation-oriented terminological research. It proceeds from a definition of the term and its role in the translation process. In translation, the target-language term selected is typically the one that most closely corresponds to the conceptual features of the source-language term. By comparing the conceptual features of source- and target-language term pairs, the degree of equivalence between them can be determined. From the perspective of conceptual equivalence, one may distinguish between full and partial equivalence, as well as cases where no equivalence is present.

In addition to the conceptual (equivalence-based) aspect of terminological correspondence, the study also addresses lexical–systemic (institutionalization), translation-strategic (domestication and foreignization), and linguistic–formal (term formation) aspects. The lexical–systemic aspect of term equivalence refers to the degree of institutionalization of the equivalent term, that is, its level of conventionalization within a given specialized domain. The process of establishing term equivalence between two languages and their respective conceptual systems may follow two distinct translation strategies, known in translation studies as domestication and foreignization (Venuti 1995). The paper also examines both already established terms within specific domains and newly terminologized expressions. In the latter case, it describes typical word-formation patterns involved in the creation of new terms and discusses the phenomenon of ad hoc terminologization of general-language lexical items within specialized texts – an issue of particular importance in specialized translation.

The primary aim of the study is to provide a theoretical framework and practical guidelines for the translation-oriented investigation of terminological equivalence. A more precise understanding of the phenomenon of term equivalence, along with a more conscious examination of the decision-making processes involved, may open new perspectives in the field of terminology research.

**Keywords:** conceptual features, establishment of term equivalence, equivalence, term formation, terminologization

**Eszter M. SZEGEDI**

### **Genre-specific Characteristics and Features of Translating Christian Devotionals: An Interview Study**

The last two decades have seen a rise in participant-oriented research in Translation Studies (Károly 2022), and interviews have become a well-established and widely used research tool (Eszenyi 2022). This paper aims to present the findings of a qualitative pilot study based on participant-oriented, semi-structured interviews. The primary

aim of my research was to explore the genre-specific translational features of Christian devotional texts (usually referred to as *devotionals*) from the translators' perspectives.

Another objective was to gain initial insights into the background, training, and working methods of translators of Christian religious texts. No previous research appears to have focused, specifically on this group. I had no prior professional or personal relationship with the interviewees (Seidman 2002); I gained access to the participants through a gatekeeper, who is the office leader of the company 'United Christian Broadcasters Hungary'. The contact details of two additional participants were obtained through the *snowballing method*, with the help of one of my interviewees. The interviews were carried out via Zoom, with questions designed – and tested – specifically for this research.

The primary research question addressed the expectations, difficulties, and challenges encountered by translators when working with Christian devotional texts. Additional questions explored the translators' professional backgrounds and working conditions. Only four of the seven participants had prior experience translating devotionals; accordingly, my analysis focuses only on their accounts. Following the presentation of the translators' backgrounds and their experience with translating devotionals, I will present the findings of the semi-structured interviews organized around four key topics that emerged as particularly relevant to my research: the distinctive features of translating devotionals, the role of voluntarism in translators' career, the use of Neural Machine Translation (NMT), and issues of professional recognition and translators' happiness.

This pilot study draws on the studies of Bednárová-Gibová and Mados (2019), Bednárová-Gibová (2020, 2022), Dam and Zethsen (2008, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2016), Eszenyi (2023), and Pérez-González and Susam-Saraeva (2012) as its theoretical foundation. As a qualitative and exploratory research, the present pilot study does not aim to produce generalizable conclusions; however, it provides a basis for formulating several preliminary hypotheses.

The results indicate that the translators of Christian devotionals have a church or congregational background. Some of them are professional language mediators, while others lack formal training in Translation (and/or Interpretation) Studies. The adoption of NMT – if used at all – appears to be limited among them. Voluntary work is common among Christian translators and interpreters, with many of them framing their work as an 'act of service'. The findings and data from this pilot study are anticipated to stimulate further participant-oriented research involving translators of Christian religious texts.

**Keywords:** participant-oriented research, semi-structured interviews, translators of Christian texts, devotionals, translator decisions