Summaries in English

Tamás FÁY
Translator and Interpreter Training in Germany

Abstract: The uniform treatment of translator and interpreter training in Germany is made more difficult by the fact that the formal and content-related issues of training are the responsibility of the federal states, even though the previously highly diversified and complex training structure has become largely unified as a result of the adaptation of higher education to the Bologna objectives. At the same time, translation and interpreter training in Germany is undergoing profound changes in order to meet the constantly changing needs of the labour market and technological innovations and the globalisation process. After a brief historical overview, I would like to present the various training opportunities in a clear and concise form: In doing so, I will refer to the university courses on offer, the examinations organised by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the system of state examinations, which is not yet standardised, and the specific situation of language mediators. The paper concludes with a summary of the most important findings.

Keywords: Translator training, interpreter training, language mediators, certified translation, translation industry, authorisation, state exam for translators, state exam for interpreters, translator and interpreter exams of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce

Károly POLCZ
The Terminology of Startup Companies in English–Hungarian Online Glossaries

Abstract: The English terminology of startup companies has a profound impact on other languages including the terminology in Hungarian. This study is based on the hypothesis that the proportion of fully or partially borrowed English terms is relatively high in English–Hungarian online glossaries. Glossary editors either retain the English terms, or they give only the definitions without target language equivalents. The investigation focuses on the analysis of 397 terms retrieved from eight English–Hungarian startup glossaries. After entering the terms and their definitions into a database management application, the taxonomy of Terminological contacts and translation procedures has been used to categorize the correspondences between source and target language terms. Results indicate that in nearly 50 percent of the cases the glossaries under investigation either fail
to give target language equivalents, or the target language terms are created through full or partial borrowing leading to code mixing in the target language discourse. The research also revealed that the Hungarian terms missing from the glossaries can be found in the texts of professional sites. The benefit of this investigation lies in shedding light on the lack of Hungarian terms in the domain of startup companies, where term creation may be necessary; thus, it could be a starting point of compiling a specialized English–Hungarian startup dictionary. The methodology can be adopted for similar purposes in other language combinations as well.

**Keywords:** startup terminology, term translation, specialized dictionaries, dominant language influence, code mixing

**Edina ROBIN**

**Revision Studies – in Translation**

**Abstract:** Scientific or academic translation, i.e. the translation of scientific texts has not been a popular or widespread practice in the Hungarian language, where mainly self-translation is applied by the scientific community (Pusztai-Varga 2018, Károly 2020). This is especially true for the literature in the field of translation studies, since researchers and authors are generally accomplished translators and interpreters themselves, thus they do not need the services of other language mediators to translate their work into another language. Therefore, *Revision Studies – in Translation* (Robin and Zachar 2020) introduced in the present paper, an edited volume of academic research papers from translation studies in Hungarian translation, can be considered a major landmark in the development of academic or scientific translation. First, the relevance of the book’s topic is discussed, the authors, translators and the papers chosen for the purpose of translation are introduced, then the challenges encountered during the project are described. Special attention is given to the harmonic cooperation of author, translator and reviser in the translation workflow, for which the compilation of the book provided an ideal possibility. In conclusion, the ways in which *Revision Studies – in Translation* may be considered a success for all participants and a valuable contribution for translation studies are reviewed.

**Keywords:** academic translation, translation studies, revision studies, terminology, revision spiral

**Márta SERESI, Petra Lea LÁNCOS**

**Boothmate Cooperation in Simultaneous Interpreting**

**Abstract:** Due to measures taken to protect against the coronavirus, simultaneous interpreters are often forced to work under conditions where they are physically separated from their boothmate, which affects their cooperation. In our questionnaire-based research, we examined how simultaneous interpreters support each other during work, what additional support they need, and what they miss when they are forced to interpret simultaneously without a partner. Based on the data obtained, our research made it possible to compare the answers of interpreters that had participated in interpreter training and those, who received their qualifications by taking a qualifying examination, allowing us to draw conclusions on the differences and similarities between the two demographics.

**Keywords:** simultaneous interpreting, teamwork, boothmate, cooperation, handover
Nóra UNGÁR
Locating Sign Language Interpreting Research within Translation Studies

Abstract: Sign Language interpreting (SLI) and Sign Language interpreters were mostly out of the scope of interest of Hungarian researchers and scholars of Translation Studies. This literature review aims to give a sketch of the particularities of SLI and to give a brief overview of the international history of SLI research. The review will demonstrate the connections of SLI with spoken language interpreting research and Interpreting/Translation Studies, highlighting a few of the seminal works that illustrate the issues defining scientific interest, the disciplinary fields and paradigms providing frameworks, and the research methodologies. The paper also gives insight into the state of Hungarian SLI research and outlines possible topics for future research.

Keywords: interpreting research, sign language interpreting research, sign language interpreter training, community interpreting, interpreter’s role