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Qualifying paper

THE SYSTEM OF TRANSFER OPERATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO HUNGARIAN/UKRAINIAN

Level of higher education: Master's degree

Presented by:

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Educational and professional program - Philology (language and literature English)

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ЗМІСТ

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text written in the source language through a text written in the target language (Illés, 2011). The English language makes a terminological distinction between translating (the act of translating a written text) and interpreting (the act of communicating orally or symbolically between speakers of different languages); according to this distinction, translation can only start once writing has been invented within a language community (Klaudy, 2003). Even the simplest sentence, when translated from one language into another, involves a highly complex series of steps, including the replacement of Source Language (further SL) lexical units with Target Language (further TL) lexical units, restructuring of the sentence structure, changing the word order, omitting some elements and including others, etc. The replacement of SL lexical units with TL lexical units can be a challenging undertaking that necessitates a very sophisticated decision-making process in order to select the best alternative from the several possibilities provided by the TL. All these operations the science call 'transfer operations'. There is a distinction between obligatory and optional transfer operations. Due to the disparities in the lexical and grammatical structures of the two languages, translators are required to undertake certain transfer procedures. These are seen as necessary because without them, the translator would create sentences that are grammatically or semantically incorrect. Over and beyond required transfer activities, there are optional transfer operations (Cook, 2010).

It is the translator's obligation to convey the message and the meaning of the text as exactly as possible, but the source and the target language will never be the same. The translator should choose between different kinds of transfer operations. With the help of them the message could be only conveyed as accurately as possible. Since the translator renders his or her own interpretation into the target language, which may not correspond with the author's intention, loss or change of meaning is inevitable. In translation there is a possibility of using different transfer operations. During this process, several questions can be asked. My research is about to seek answers for some of these hypotheses. What alterations are made when the translator considers the target audience? What are the most common obligatory operations found in Hungarian texts? What are the most common optional operations found in Hungarian texts?

The present research will use the qualitative method of analyses. English language will be shown as the SL and Hungarian will be the TL. Different kinds of texts will be investigated which are issued by The European Union. These texts will contain topics which are related to culture. All these texts are translated by professional translators of The European Union. This thesis aims to look deeply at systems of transfer operations and investigate the process of translation and the

usage of these operations. This paper will give a deeper insight and understanding of the usage of the transfer operations from English to Hungarian language.

As a result, the object matter of this paper is the investigation of different kinds of transfer operations in articles of The European Union https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en.

The subject matter of this paper is to offer helpful insights into how translators adapt the target text, taking into account differences in the target audiences and their prior knowledge of the subject.

The paper is aimed to provide theoretical background related to transfer operations and its relation to translation. Furthermore, it provides information about implicitations and explicitations in translation and investigates them in English-Hungarian translated articles.

The tasks set forth in the present paper include defining the notion of transfer operations, its importance and essence. In addition, it contains the classification of transfer operations its usage and applications.

Accordingly, the hypothesis in the present thesis was that the translator carries out explicit authentication operations in the translations from English into Hungarian, selects the appropriate transfer operations based on prior knowledge of the target audience (we will discuss the hypothesis in more detail in the Part 3. of this thesis).

The theoretical value of this study rests in its accumulation of insights into how the translation in English-Hungarian translation process is shaped by the decisions made by the translator.

The practical value of the paper is showing how SL (English) and TL (Hungarian) readers are informed about the same events. Additionally, it serves to raise awareness about the importance of striving for the utmost degree of equivalence in translation.

Numerous scholars, both native and in English-speaking countries, have addressed the topic under investigation. Venuti (1995), Baker (2011), Newmark (1988), Klaudy (2003) proposed their view on transfer operations. Similarly, scholars such as Pym (2010), Munday (2008), Nord (1997), Klaudy (1994) explored the concept of translation and the challenges/aspects entailed in the act of translating. Steiner (1998), Hutchins (2003), Bassnett and Trivedi (1999) investigated types of translation system. Besides, Klaudy (1993), Klaudy and Károly (2005), House (2009) investigated explicitation and implicitation in connection with transfer operations. These scholars, alongside numerous others, have contributed significant aspects to the contemporary body of knowledge regarding the researched issue. Their work serves as a foundation for ongoing exploration and fosters a dynamic discourse within the field. Moreover, their diverse methodologies and theoretical frameworks have paved the way for interdisciplinary dialogue, encouraging fruitful collaboration and cross-pollination of ideas.

In Part 1, we delve into the theoretical underpinnings of transfer operation systems in translation. Beginning with the importance of studying translation and its operations, we explore the essence of translation, its dual nature, and the influence of text nature and target audience on translation approaches. We then examine various types of translation systems, including interlingual and intralingual translation, machine versus human translation, and others. Next, we focus on transfer operations in linguistic translation, discussing their role, classification, and application. Finally, we explore the concepts of explicitation and implicitation, key elements in understanding how translators navigate the transfer of meaning from source to target text.

In Part 2, we delve into the methodology and presentation of the research conducted. First, we outline the methodology employed, including the planning of the study, selection of the corpus, and identification of research instruments. Subsequently, we present the findings of the research, focusing on two key aspects: explicitation and implicitation. Through our analysis, we explore how these phenomena manifest in translation, shedding light on how translators make explicit or implicit certain elements from the source text in the target text. These findings provide valuable insights into the translation process and contribute to our understanding of transfer operations in linguistic translation.

The current paper consists of an introduction, two parts, a conclusion, a summary in Ukrainian, a list of references, and an appendix. Following the introduction, Part 1 delves into the theoretical underpinnings of transfer operations. It begins by examining the importance of studying translation and its operations, discussing key concepts and the dual nature of translation as both an art and a science. In Part 2, the methodology and presentation of the research are detailed. The methodology section outlines the approach taken in conducting the study, including the planning process, selection of the corpus, research instruments, and data analysis methods. This section provides readers with insights into the research design and the steps undertaken to investigate implicitation and explicitation in translation.

PART 1
THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF TRANSFER OPERATION SYSTEMS

The discipline of translation holds venerable antecedents, having matured through epochs as societies endeavored to surmount linguistic and cultural divides. Rooted in ancient narratives like the Tower of Babel, translation's import underscores the timeless human endeavor to communicate across language disparities. While translation's intrinsic nature may seem evident, a scholarly examination reveals intricate subtleties.

Historically, translation served as an indispensable conduit for intercivilizational dialogues, facilitating the dissemination of knowledge, ideologies, and doctrines. The rendition of sacrosanct scriptures, such as the Bible into diverse tongues, epitomized the diffusion of religious canons across heterogeneous demographics. The ascendancy of diplomatic, academic, and mercantile exchanges accentuated translation's cardinal role. Notably, the transference of Greek scholastic treasures into Arabic and subsequently to Latin acted as catalysts for seminal epochs like the Islamic Golden Age and the European Renaissance, respectively.

In contemporary settings, bolstered by globalization and digitization, the imperatives of translation have magnified. Amidst this global milieu, proficient linguistic interfacing becomes indispensable, particularly as English assumes a hegemonic stance in numerous arenas (Bassnett, 2014). Nevertheless, translation transcends mere linguistic transposition, intricately weaving cultural, societal, and linguistic threads (Hatim and Mason, 1997). Such multifaceted challenges have galvanized academia, prompting the evolution of an array of methodological frameworks. Ranging from rudimentary linguistic paradigms (Catford, 1965) to sophisticated models assimilating cultural facets, the academic topography of translation has burgeoned.

Modern technological strides have injected both novel challenges and prospects into the translation realm. Despite their utility, machine translation systems often falter in encapsulating humanistic depth. As artificial intelligence and computational linguistics advance, the symbiosis between human and automated translation necessitates rigorous scholarly scrutiny.

In summation, the odyssey of translation, charting its antiquity to present-day intricacies, exemplifies mankind's perennial aspiration for communion, comprehension, and cooperation. Diligent examination of English transfer operations, in light of its global prominence, illuminates the multifarious dimensions of contemporary translation.

1.1 Importance of Studying Translation and Its Operations

The academic exploration of translation and its underlying mechanisms is not a mere scholastic pursuit but a testament to humanity's intrinsic yearning to connect, comprehend, and cooperate. Translation, as a discipline, elegantly amalgamates linguistic artistry with systematic methodologies.

A cardinal impetus for delving into translation lies in its pivotal role in cultural conservation and dissemination. Historically, translation has been the beacon illuminating civilizations' intellectual, literary, and philosophical legacies, ensuring their perpetuity and cross-cultural accessibility (Bassnett, Susan and Lefevere, 2019).

In today's global tapestry, adept linguistic interactions are of paramount significance across diverse sectors, be it international relations or global trade. Proficiency in translation techniques becomes an invaluable asset, ensuring clarity, nuance, and accuracy, thereby forestalling potential misinterpretations. The academic pursuit of translation studies not only encapsulates linguistic analysis but also reflects humanity's intrinsic desire for connection and understanding. As referenced by Bassnett and Lefevere (2019), translation serves as a conduit for cultural conservation and dissemination, ensuring the accessibility of intellectual and literary legacies across civilizations.

In today's interconnected world, proficient translation techniques are indispensable in various sectors, including international relations and global trade, as highlighted by Munday (2016). The ability to convey nuances accurately in cross-cultural communication helps prevent misinterpretations and fosters mutual understanding. With the advent of the digital age, the demand for culturally attuned translations has surged, driven by multinational corporations and content creators seeking global resonance. This aligns with Venuti's (2018) notion of translation as a mediator of cultural exchange, emphasizing the importance of cultural sensitivity in localization efforts.

Despite the rise of machine translation tools, human insight remains irreplaceable in achieving nuanced and culturally astute translations. As noted by Gambier and van Doorslaer (2019), a comprehensive understanding of translation augments these tools, ensuring a harmonious balance between human expertise and algorithmic efficiency.

The digital revolution has exacerbated the demand for culturally attuned translations. Entities, from multinational corporations to individual content curators, aspire to localize their content to resonate globally. A nuanced understanding of translation ensures such endeavors are culturally astute, enhancing global engagement (Nida and Taber, 1969).

The proliferation of machine translation tools signifies another facet of translation studies. While algorithmic marvels, these tools occasionally lack the profundity of human touch.

Comprehensive insights into translation can augment these platforms, harmonizing human acumen with algorithmic prowess.

An academic foray into translation offers cognitive insights, delineating linguistic storage, retrieval, and processing in polyglots, enriching both linguistics and cognitive sciences (Nida and Taber, 1969). Conclusively, a scholarly pursuit of translation acts as a compass guiding us through a labyrinth of linguistic and cultural heterogeneities, enhancing our collective human experience.

1.1.1 The Essence of Translation

Tracing the annals of translation takes one to the earliest epochs of human civilization, underscoring the perennial human aspiration to bridge linguistic and cultural divides. The act of translation, as delineated through history, signifies an intrinsic human pursuit: the yearning to disseminate knowledge and engender understanding amidst linguistic variances (Steiner, 1998).

Evidences from antiquity, such as the bilingual lexicons found in the Mesopotamian city of Ebla circa 2500 BCE, attest to primitive translation endeavors (Delisle and Woodsworth, 2012). The trilingual Rosetta Stone, with its monumental role in deciphering hieroglyphs, epitomizes the ancient commitment to linguistic transference.

The Greco-Roman epoch, replete with intellectual fervor, elevated translation from a mere linguistic transposition to an art form demanding discernment and finesse. The discourses by luminaries like Cicero and Horace underscored the primacy of semantics over mere lexical fidelity, presaging future translation paradigms (Venuti, 2012).

Centers of scholarship, such as the 9th-century House of Wisdom in Baghdad, accentuated the role of translation in safeguarding and disseminating Greek legacies, subsequently catalyzing the European Renaissance as these works found new audiences in the Latin-speaking world (Delisle and Woodsworth, 2012).

The Renaissance, with its intellectual reawakening, and the advent of the Gutenberg printing press, democratized translation, making seminal works accessible to the broader populace. Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German epitomizes this democratization, with linguistic and cultural ramifications (Nida and Taber, 1969).

The 20th century, characterized by its technological dynamism and sociopolitical flux, reconceptualized translation, precipitating novel challenges and engendering academic introspection into its theories and techniques. Translation's elevation to a discrete academic domain underscored its complexities and nuances (Bassnett, 2014).

In encapsulating translation's historical trajectory, one discerns an evolutionary journey, echoing humanity's undying quest for connectivity and mutual comprehension amidst a tapestry

of diversity. In essence, translation encapsulates more than just linguistic conversion; it embodies the evolving narrative of human connection and understanding across diverse cultures and epochs. As humanity traverses its historical trajectory, translation stands as a testament to our perpetual yearning for unity amid the rich tapestry of global diversity.

1.1.2 Definitions and Key Concepts

A rigorous examination of translation necessitates an exploration of its definitional and conceptual frameworks, underscoring its nuances and complexities (Nida, 1964).

Jakobson's (1959) semiotic taxonomy bifurcates translation into intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic modalities, emphasizing its expansive scope beyond mere linguistic realms.

Venuti's (1995) conceptual dichotomy of "foreignization" and "domestication" unearths the ethical quandaries and inherent power asymmetries in translation, interrogating the delicate balance between fidelity and audience resonance.

The doctrine of "equivalence," expounded by Nida and Taber (1969), postulates a spectrum, ranging from dynamic equivalence, emphasizing target audience resonance, to formal equivalence, privileging source text fidelity.

Benjamin's (1923) exploration of "translatability" probes the inherent paradox between linguistic uniqueness and universality, interrogating the plausibility of achieving immaculate translation fidelity.

Venuti's (1995) exposition on the "translator's invisibility" critiques the marginalized position of translators, advocating for an acknowledgment of their interpretative agency and inherent subjectivity in translation.

In sum, these foundational concepts and definitions fortify our understanding of translation as a discipline, replete with its complexities, challenges, and intrinsic subtleties, transcending mere lexical transference.

Translation, as an academic discipline, has been enriched by myriad definitions from erudite scholars, each proffering a distinct lens through which to comprehend this intricate enterprise.

Walter Benjamin, in his influential essay "The Task of the Translator," delineated translation not as a pursuit of lexical symmetry but as an endeavor to establish a harmonious accord between the original and its rendition. He accentuated the primacy of encapsulating the intrinsic "mode of intention" of the source text (Benjamin, 1923).

Roman Jakobson, in contrast, centered on the semiotics of translation. He elucidated translation as an interpretative act, wherein verbal signs are construed through alternative signs within the same or a disparate linguistic milieu (Jakobson, 1959).

Lawrence Venuti, weaving his discourse around the socio-political tapestry of translation, introduced the dialectics of "foreignization" and "domestication." These concepts foreground the continuum between preserving the source text's foreign essence and molding it to resonate with the target audience's linguistic and cultural matrix (Venuti, 1995).

For Susan Bassnett, translation transcended mere linguistic transposition, encompassing the broader spectrums of culture and literature. She posited translation as an interstitial act, mediating both linguistic and cultural terrains, thereby necessitating a profound cognizance of both source and target milieus (Bassnett, 2014).

Anthony Pym's exegesis underscored the intercultural dynamics of translation. He construed translation as a diologic negotiation of textual meanings, shaping the contours of cross-cultural discourses (Pym, 2010).

Umberto Eco, through his semiotic prism, posited translation as an "art of failure." He emphasized the inherent challenges, postulating that while translators ardently strive for fidelity, consummate equivalence remains elusive (Eco, 2001).

These variegated scholarly perspectives accentuate the rich tapestry of translation studies, reflecting its multifarious dimensions and its evolving nature.

1.1.3 The Dual Nature of Translation: Art and Science

The essence of translation elegantly straddles two distinct domains: the analytical rigor of science and the fluid imagination of art, engendering fervent discourses within translation academia.

Scientifically, translation is predicated on robust methodologies, linguistics, and systematic paradigms. Languages, replete with their grammatical intricacies and semantics, demand rigorous analytical cognizance. Scholars, including Catford (1965), have propounded linguistic-oriented paradigms, dissecting language dynamics and morphologies. The advent of machine translation, underpinned by computational linguistics, further underscores translation's scientific facet, exemplified by algorithmic tools such as Google Translate and DeepL.

Contrastingly, at its core, translation's soul is imbued with artistic fervor. It necessitates cultural sensitivity, creative intuition, and discernment. Translating literary oeuvres demands a finesse transcending linguistic fidelity. Translators, akin to artists, craft linguistic tapestries that echo in the target lexicon, evoking emotions and cultural resonances. Gregory Rabassa's oeuvre,

particularly his renditions of Gabriel García Márquez, exemplify this artistic dimension, emphasizing rhythm, tonal nuance, and textual cadence (Rabassa, 2005).

In this confluence of art and science, translation emerges as a discipline of holistic synthesis. Translators traverse linguistic technicalities whilst embracing artistic liberties, ensuring renditions that are both lexically authentic and culturally evocative.

Thus, this dichotomous nature accentuates translation's intrinsic beauty, establishing it as an enthralling interplay where analytical precision harmonizes with creative intuition.

1.2 Introduction to Translation Systems

Delving into the multifarious nuances of translation requires an astute exploration of the structured frameworks, or translation systems, that underpin this comprehensive endeavor. Far from static or monolithic constructs, translation systems epitomize dynamic methodologies that have been incessantly refined to adeptly navigate the intricacies of linguistic and cultural interstices.

A translation system, fundamentally, embodies a structured paradigm or methodological guideline steering the transference process from the source to the target lexicon. Though the overarching objective remains steadfast – the articulate and poignant transmission of meaning – the strategies to realize this objective can be vastly heterogeneous, contingent upon the chosen system (Munday, 2016).

Historical epochs and evolving societal paradigms have sculpted these systems. Antiquity, with its oral traditions and sociocultural imperatives, engendered systems anchored in communal cognition and collective narratives (Gambier and van Doorslaer, 2016). Subsequent eras, enriched by written documentation and scholastic pursuits, witnessed systems becoming more regimented, emphasizing phonological, morphological, and syntactic congruence.

The intricate latticework of contemporary languages, profound cultural undertones, and the multifaceted objectives of modern-day translations, catalyzed by globalization, have further diversified translation systems. These span from linguistically aligned systems to culturally nuanced ones, from artisanal human-centric methodologies to technologically augmented paradigms harnessing artificial intelligence's prowess (Chan, 2015).

To adeptly traverse the spectrum of translation systems necessitates an astute grasp of their foundational tenets, their evolution across epochs, and their pragmatic applications. As this discourse unfurls, it becomes palpably evident that every system, in its unique essence, provides invaluable insights and tools, meticulously sculpting translators' odysseys across linguistic landscapes.

1.2.1 Definition and Overview of Translation Systems

Central to comprehending translation's complexity is an understanding of translation systems, envisaged as methodical blueprints facilitating the intricate act of transposing meaning across linguistic and cultural spectra. These systems, at their crux, offer guidelines, amalgamating linguistic theories, cultural axioms, technological innovations, or often a synergy of these elements, to adeptly navigate the labyrinthine journey between the source and target lexicons (Holmes, 1988).

Antecedently, nascent translation systems were anchored in oral traditions, addressing the imperatives of intercommunal communication and essentially harnessing community-centric guidelines and collective memory's repository. As linguistic codification gained momentum and written chronicles became ubiquitous, translation systems evolved, accentuating structural linguistic alignment and lexicographic fidelity (Tymoczko, 2007).

Concurrent with the tapestry of societal evolution and intricate intercultural entanglements, there emerged a clarion call for systems that transcended mere linguistic parities. This engendered culturally anchored translation systems, which, whilst prioritizing contextual fidelity and cultural nuances, often led to translations that might lexically deviate but resonated more holistically with the target demography (Snell-Hornby, 2006).

The digital revolution heralded an era of computational translation systems. These systems, synergizing algorithms, data-driven models, and linguistic databases, champion efficiency and scalability. Notwithstanding their prowess, these systems are in perpetual refinement to better emulate the intuitive sagacity that human translators innately wield (Somers, 2003).

In summation, translation systems act as cardinal beacons, guiding the translator's odyssey. Be it systems rooted in ancestral wisdom, nuanced cultural comprehension, rigorous linguistic paradigms, or avant-garde algorithms, they furnish translators with the quintessential frameworks and methodologies to seamlessly traverse linguistic terrains.

1.2.2 Distinguishing Between Systems, Methods, and Techniques in Translation

Within the academic tapestry of translation studies, the distinctions among "systems," "methods," and "techniques" are pivotal, each delineating unique dimensions and operational realms in the art and science of translation. Grasping the nuanced demarcations among these terms is crucial for a holistic understanding of the structured and intricate processes underpinning translation endeavors.

Systems: At the zenith of this triad are translation systems, emblematic of comprehensive frameworks that delineate the foundational philosophy guiding the transposition of content from source to target lexicons. These systems embody the core theoretical paradigms that govern

translation endeavors and could be shaped by linguistic underpinnings, cultural articulations, technological innovations, or an amalgamation thereof. Systems essentially proffer the macroscopic schema, delineating the overarching ethos and trajectory for the translation odyssey (Toury, 1995).

Methods: Situated at an intermediate granularity, methods demarcate the structured modalities or strategic blueprints deployed to actualize the objectives demarcated by the anchoring system. While systems elucidate the 'raison d'être' and the overarching objectives of translation, methods delve into the mechanics – the modus operandi. For instance, within a system undergirded by cultural fidelity, a method could encompass syntactic rearrangements to resonate with the target demographic or to faithfully replicate cultural idiosyncrasies and mores (Newmark, 1988).

Techniques: The most nuanced and tactile among the triad, techniques refer to the tangible tools, tactics, or procedures wielded by translators during the hands-on act of translation. Ranging from specific modalities like "compensation" (offsetting untranslatable elements elsewhere in the narrative) to "calque" (verbatim translation of source lexical components), techniques epitomize the tactile maneuvers deployed by translators to navigate and address intricate linguistic and cultural challenges (Molina and Hurtado Albir, 2002).

In summation, the intricate realm of translation is scaffolded by systems offering overarching philosophies, methods delineating strategic pathways, and techniques proffering specific tools and maneuvers. Collectively, this structured triad ensures that the multifaceted domain of translation remains anchored, consistent, and yet agile in navigating the vast seas of linguistic and cultural heterogeneity.

1.2.3 Nature of the Text: Influence on Translation Approaches

The intrinsic nature of textual constructs delineates the translational journey, with varied genres necessitating distinct translational stratagems to ensure textual fidelity, lucidity, and resonance.

Technical Manuscripts: Encompassing operational manuals, specifications, and directive guides, the primary fulcrum for these texts is unequivocal clarity. Any ambiguity is eschewed, ensuring functional and terminological consistency, given that erroneous interpretations could culminate in operational discrepancies. The translational system here is typically anchored in linguistic meticulousness (Mayoral et al., 1988).

Literary Compositions: A realm rife with emotive depth, literary translations demand more than lexical fidelity. Translators are entrusted with the task of encapsulating the source's tonality, cultural undertones, and artistic flair. Literary works mandate systems that venerate cultural and

emotive congruence, ensuring the essence remains untainted in the translational transposition (Lefevere, 1992).

Scientific Discourses: Objective, data-driven, and precise, scientific articles demand terminological precision. Though terminologies are predominantly universal, regional studies or endemic knowledge may require cultural assimilation. The translation's integrity, given the collaborative spirit of global scientific discourse, is non-negotiable (Montalt & González Davies, 2007).

In a nutshell, a text's genre does not merely sculpt the content of the translation but also steers its overarching approach, tactics, and the chosen system. Recognizing the inherent demands of textual genres empowers translators to strategize effectively, ensuring that the resultant translations remain a faithful mirror to their origin, both in content and purpose.

1.2.4 Target Audience: The Pivotal Influence in Translation Decisions

The centrality of the target audience in the translation domain is undeniable. While the source text establishes the rudimentary blueprint for translation, it's the envisaged recipients that shape the structural and stylistic nuances of the rendered content.

Cultural Nuances: Grasping the cultural ethos, traditions, and values of the intended audience is imperative. Localization of culture-bound allusions, idiomatic expressions, humor, and historical contexts may be necessitated. An inadvertent oversight of these cultural intricacies can lead to misconceptions or unintended cultural faux pas. Venuti (1995) accentuates the exigency of either "domesticating" or "foreignizing" translations contingent upon the audience's proximity to the source culture's milieu.

Linguistic Acumen: The linguistic proficiency of the recipients delineates the linguistic complexity employed. A layperson may necessitate a lucid linguistic rendition, while connoisseurs in a domain might anticipate and comprehend specialized lexicon (Schäffner, 2000).

Objectives and Reception: What is the ulterior motive behind the translation? Is it didactic, enlightening, influential, or recreational? Discerning this objective steers the translation trajectory. For instance, translational endeavors for promotional campaigns prioritize affective resonance, potentially invoking inventive liberties to align with the affective and ethical leanings of the audience (Katan, 2004).

Medium Specificity: The conduit for content dissemination also molds translational choices. Digital content, cognizant of the ephemeral attention spans online, might deviate from translations conceived for traditional print formats.

Iterative Feedback: Contemporary translators are privy to instantaneous feedback, especially in digital realms. Recipient reactions, interactive dialogues, and critiques can furnish invaluable insights, endorsing cyclical refinements in translational practices (Jiménez-Crespo, 2013).

In summation, the target demographic acts as the lodestar, guiding translators through the labyrinthine choices permeating linguistic and cultural translation. Customizing translations to satiate the needs, anticipations, and contexts of the audience is quintessential for efficacious communication and profound engagement.

Each translational act is undergirded by a distinctive rationale or objective, which invariably delineates the methodologies and paradigms adopted by the translator. A lucid comprehension of this rationale augments the communicative efficacy and amplifies the resonance of the translated artifact (Gutt, 2000).

Didactic Objectives: Translations conceived to edify predominantly underscore lucidity and veracity. Prototypical instances encompass journalistic articles, analytical reports, or informational pamphlets. Here, the zenith is the transparent and unbiased conveyance of information, ensuring the recipient deciphers the communique as postulated by the progenitor (Gutt, 2000).

Influential Intent: Translations with a persuasive impetus, such as commercials or promotional artifacts, frequently necessitate a fusion of linguistic fidelity and inventive ingenuity. The focal point here is crafting an affective resonance, aligning the narrative with cultural predilections or socio-political matrices, rendering the communique compelling and congruent (Cronin, 2003).

Pedagogical Ambitions: Translational endeavors in academia, like scholastic texts or digital learning platforms, mandate a precision-oriented approach interspersed with pedagogical efficacy. The rendition should be not only lexically precise but also architected in a manner that augments comprehension and cognitive assimilation for the audience (Pym, 2010).

Intercultural Dialogues: Artistic translational works, spanning novels to lyrical compositions, frequently play the dual role of storytelling and fostering intercultural cognizance. Translators in this domain grapple with retaining the creative sanctity of the original while rendering it cogent and enthralling for a disparate cultural audience (Bassnett, 2014).

To encapsulate, the underlying impetus of a translation functions as a guiding luminary, illuminating the multifarious decisions and intricacies intrinsic to the translational odyssey. By synchronizing strategies with the intended impetus, translators can ensure their rendition not only communicates with precision but also meets the overarching aspirations of the translational endeavor.

1.3 Types of Translation Systems

The intricate discipline of translation is punctuated by diverse systems, each offering a distinctive prism through which the act of translation is viewed, understood, and executed. This section delves into a rigorous overview of the preeminent translation systems that have shaped the field:

1. Linguistic Systems: Anchored in the foundational principles of linguistics, these systems give precedence to the structural intricacies of languages. The emphasis here is on ensuring congruence in terms of grammar, syntax, and semantics between the source and target vernaculars. The theoretical constructs posited by Noam Chomsky, particularly his postulations on universal grammar, have played an instrumental role in sculpting the contours of these systems (Chomsky, 1965).

2. Cultural Systems: As the name suggests, these systems are immersed in the cultural substratum of texts. The act of translation in this paradigm transcends mere linguistic conversion; it necessitates a nuanced cultural transference. Nida's pioneering exposition on dynamic equivalence becomes pertinent here, as it champions translations that evoke analogous emotional and cognitive responses in diverse linguistic cohorts (Nida, 1964).

3. Philosophical Systems: Situated at the confluence of translation and philosophy, these systems are imbued with existential reflections. A quintessential exemplar is George Steiner's hermeneutic motion, which postulates translation as a profound act of interpretation, woven with elements of trust, aggression, and restitution (Steiner, 1998).

4. Computational Systems: With the digital revolution redefining myriad disciplines, translation too has witnessed the emergence of systems undergirded by computational algorithms and probabilistic models. These paradigms, encompassing Machine Translation and Neural Network architectures, are emblematic of the confluence of linguistics and technology, striving for both efficiency and scalability (Hutchins, 2003).

5. Functional Systems: Pivoting around the end-goal or the intended utility of a translation within the target milieu, these systems are informed by the Skopos theory. This theory posits that the ultimate objective of a translation supersedes an unwavering fidelity to the source text (Vermeer, 1989).

6. Postcolonial Systems: Inextricably linked to postcolonial narratives, these systems interrogate the inherent power imbalances in translation. They delve into the geopolitics of representation, identity, and cultural dominance, advocating for translatory practices that subvert hegemonic discourses and amplify subaltern voices (Bassnett and Trivedi, 1999).

In sum, the rich mosaic of translation systems underscores the discipline's inherent multidimensionality. Each system, with its unique tenets and trajectories, enriches the scholarly tapestry of translation, underscoring its complexity and profundity.

1.3.1 Interlingual and Intralingual Translation

At the heart of translation studies lie various modalities, two of which – Interlingual and Intralingual translations – are distinct yet intricately connected. Introduced by the linguist Roman Jakobson, these classifications provide a comprehensive lens to understand the depth and scope of translation.

Interlingual Translation: Typically synonymous with what many conceive as 'translation', this form engages with transposing content from a Source Language (SL) to a Target Language (TL). Beyond mere linguistic conversion, this modality grapples with the labyrinthine nuances of syntax, semantics, culture, and context. Whether translating literary epics or technical documents, the onus here is on achieving linguistic accuracy without forsaking cultural resonance (Jakobson, 1959).

Intralingual Translation: This paradigm, seemingly non-traditional, encapsulates translation within the confines of a single language. In essence, it involves reframing or rephrasing content. Though the core content remains intact, its linguistic manifestation is altered. Examples abound in simplifying intricate terminologies for general audiences or contemporizing dated linguistic constructs. Here, the challenge isn't linguistic divergence but ensuring clarity, coherence, and accessibility within a singular linguistic framework (Jakobson, 1959).

While these paradigms occupy distinct realms, they converge on a foundational tenet: effective and nuanced conveyance of meaning. Discerning their distinctions offers invaluable insights, elucidating the multifarious challenges and dimensions intrinsic to translational endeavors.

1.3.2 Machine versus Human Translation

The advent of the 21st century ushered in a captivating juxtaposition in translation studies: the burgeoning realm of machine-driven translation vis-à-vis the age-old craftsmanship of human translators.

Machine Translation (MT): Pioneering strides in computational linguistics and AI have catalyzed sophisticated machine translation frameworks. Systems such as Google Translate and DeepL harness expansive linguistic repositories and cutting-edge algorithms, manifesting in near-instantaneous translations. While MT's prowess in speed and scalability is undeniable, its proficiency often wanes when confronted with intricate cultural subtleties or context-rich content. Despite technological precision, MT translations occasionally miss the emotive cadence and cultural textures inherent in human language (Bowker and Fisher, 2010).

Human Translation: Beyond mere linguistic mechanics, human translators infuse translations with a depth of cultural acumen, emotional granularity, and narrative craft. They adeptly navigate linguistic landscapes, ensuring idiomatic nuances, cultural allusions, and metaphoric complexities are impeccably translated. While their expertise is unparalleled, especially for nuanced domains like literature and law, this human-centric approach can be labor-intensive, with occasional susceptibility to oversight or subjective interpretations (Pym, 2010).

Contrary to a binary perspective, the trajectory of translation seems poised towards a synthesis of machine efficiency and human nuance. Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools epitomize this synergy, amalgamating algorithmic efficiency with human insight, paving the way for a holistic and optimized translational landscape (Bowker and Fisher, 2010).

In summation, the matrix of machine and human translation, juxtaposed against the paradigms of Interlingual and Intralingual translation, paints a vivid tapestry of the complexities, challenges, and innovations defining contemporary translation studies.

1.3.3 Literal versus Free Translation

The continuum of translational methodologies encompasses two often-debated polarities: literal and free translation. Both paradigms exemplify distinct strategies to navigate the intricate interplay of language, culture, and context.

Literal Translation: Rooted in a verbatim approach, literal translation champions direct linguistic transposition from the source to the target language. Its ethos is grounded in the preservation of the source text's lexical and syntactical integrity. While this paradigm offers precision, it sometimes yields translations that might appear stilted or contextually misaligned, particularly when confronting languages with divergent linguistic architectures (Newmark, 1981).

Free Translation: Free translation embraces flexibility, placing paramount importance on the preservation of the source text's sentiment, tone, and overarching message. This adaptive methodology permits the translator to craft, modify, or even eschew certain segments of the original to ensure the target language rendition is fluent and culturally resonant. It's especially pertinent in literary contexts or idiomatic translations where the essence often supersedes lexical exactitude (Nida & Taber, 1969).

The selection between these methodologies is contingent upon the text's nature, its audience, and the overarching translation objectives. Mastery in translation necessitates the judicious application of both paradigms, calibrating fidelity and adaptability as per context.

1.3.4 Semantic versus Communicative Translation

Delving further into translation paradigms, the duality of semantic and communicative translation emerges, encapsulating the equilibrium between source fidelity and target audience engagement, as articulated by Peter Newmark.

Semantic Translation: Anchored in the richness of the source text's semantics, this methodology underscores linguistic fidelity, cultural congruence, and contextual coherence. Beyond mere lexical adherence, it seeks to encapsulate the source text's multifaceted nuances, ensuring the target rendition mirrors the original's depth and dimensionality. It's often the preferred modus operandi for genres demanding exactitude, such as academic or technical discourses (Newmark, 1988).

Communicative Translation: With an audience-centric ethos, communicative translation emphasizes the seamless conveyance of the source text's core message to the target readership. It advocates linguistic fluidity and cultural adaptability, occasionally at the expense of source textual structures. The ultimate objective is to mirror the source text's impact, ensuring the target audience's engagement parallels that of the original readership. This paradigm is germane to genres like journalism or literature, where resonance and relatability take precedence over structural rigidity (Newmark, 1988).

In practice, the dichotomy of semantic and communicative translation often melds, with translators astutely navigating between the two to produce translations that are both authentic to the source and compelling for the target audience. The expertise lies in the nuanced blending of these paradigms, synthesizing meaning with message to bridge linguistic and cultural terrains.

1.4 Transfer Operations in Linguistic Translation

Transfer operations in linguistic translation delineate the systematic methodologies and tactics employed by linguistic experts to transmute the essence, contextual framework, and subtle undertones of a source text into a designated target language. These operations equip translators with a methodical framework, facilitating the traversal through the complexities of disparate linguistic architectures. The primary objective is to ensure that the foundational ethos and communicative intent of the original composition are adeptly manifested in the translated rendition.

1. Addition. This operation encompasses the integration of elements within the target text that may not be overtly delineated in the source manuscript. Such augmentations are pivotal in elucidating cultural allusions, idiomatic expressions, or context-bound data for the intended recipients. As Soriano Barabino (2020) emphasizes, the interdisciplinary nature of translation,

especially in legal contexts, necessitates a comprehensive understanding and analysis of the source text to ensure accurate and culturally relevant translations.

2. Omission. Occasionally, specific constituents from the source manuscript might be deliberately eschewed in the translated version. This is particularly pertinent when such elements are deemed superfluous, extraneous, or potentially engendering ambiguity within the target cultural milieu. In the realm of audio-visual translation, such as the subtitling of cultural documentaries, challenges arise in translating culture-specific items, leading to strategies like omission to maintain clarity (Chai et al., 2022).

3. Modulation. Modulation necessitates a paradigm shift in perspective or vantage point. The objective is to articulate an analogous notion in a manner that resonates more congruently with the target demographic. Such modulations might encompass transitions from active to passive constructs or the reconfiguration of idiomatic expressions to align with cultural sensibilities.

4. Substitution. In this operation, constituents within the source manuscript are supplanted with disparate, albeit functionally congruent, elements in the target lexicon. This is predominantly pertinent for cultural allusions or idiomatic constructs that lack direct corollaries within the target cultural context. Huber and Kairys (2021) discuss the importance of culture-specific elements in audiovisual products and the strategies for their transfer to the target culture, emphasizing the challenges of maintaining cultural equivalence.

5. Transposition. Transposition entails the metamorphosis of grammatical constructs or syntactic components. Examples include the permutation of lexical sequencing or transitions from singular to plural constructs. The aim is to align with the linguistic norms of the target language, whilst preserving the semantic integrity of the content.

Transfer operations offer a panoramic view of the multifaceted strategies at the disposal of a translator. They accentuate the delicate equilibrium between linguistic veracity and malleability. Furthermore, they reinforce the assertion that translation transcends mere lexical transposition; it is an intricate, dynamic endeavor, acutely attuned to the nuances of linguistic structures and the profundities of cultural matrices. As Ping (2022) posits, translation plays a pivotal role in facilitating cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication, especially within the context of news translation, underscoring its significance in today's globalized world.

1.4.1 The Role of Transfer Operations in the Translation Process

Transfer operations are indispensable to the intricate dance of translation. They epitomize the dynamic interplay between two languages and cultures, serving as pivotal conduits that facilitate the metamorphosis of a text from its source to its target form.

At a foundational level, transfer operations act as the central facilitator in the translation process. As a text is dissected and deconstructed, it is through these operations that translators reconstruct meaning in a new linguistic and cultural milieu. Prostov, Popova, and Stepanova (2019) emphasize the changing political and economic landscapes and the heightened need for high-quality translation, especially in joint ventures. These operations are the practical steps in the journey from comprehension to re-expression, a concept echoed by Bell (1991).

Every language is imbued with unique idiomatic, cultural, and structural nuances. Transfer operations serve as navigational tools, steering through these intricacies to ensure that the translation remains authentic to the source while being comprehensible and culturally sensitive to the target audience. They act as a safeguard against potential pitfalls of literal translation, which might culminate in misinterpretations or cultural faux pas, a sentiment shared by Neubert & Shreve (1992).

A well-executed translation transcends mere accuracy. It resonates, flows, and captivates. Through judicious use of transfer operations like modulation or transposition, translators can amplify the quality of the translated text, ensuring it reads naturally and fluently in the target language. Lörscher (1991) underscores the importance of such operations in achieving a translation that not only conveys meaning but also engages the reader.

Translation often manifests as a problem-solving endeavor, with transfer operations serving as the quintessential tools in a translator's arsenal. Confronted with challenges—ranging from linguistic voids to cultural references or stylistic intricacies—these operations proffer potential solutions. They pave the way for inventive yet faithful translations, a perspective championed by Kiraly (1995).

In essence, transfer operations are the lifeblood of the translation process. They infuse vitality into translated texts, ensuring they flourish in their new linguistic and cultural environments. Absent these operations, translation would risk devolving into a sterile, mechanical procedure, bereft of the vibrancy and dynamism that render interlingual communication so enriching.

1.4.2 The Classification of Transfer Operations

Transfer operations can be categorized in various ways, considering factors like the cause, objective, level, and nature of the operation. Due to the intricacies involved in translation, existing classifications tend to encompass a blend of these aspects. For instance, "equivalence" stands out as one of the principal translation "procedures" according to Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995)

framework. Before introducing our own classification, it's beneficial to explore the different potential classifications and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.

We will differentiate between obligatory and optional transfer operations. Obligatory transfers are executed by translators to address disparities in the lexical and grammatical structures of the languages involved. These transfers are deemed obligatory as they are necessary to prevent the creation of semantically or grammatically flawed sentences. Optional transfer operations, on the other hand, go beyond what is required by obligatory transfers (Klaudy, 2003).

This division presents several challenges. Firstly, it is unclear what "obligatory" precisely entails. Does it solely pertain to transforming the source language form, or does it also dictate selecting a specific equivalent in the target language? It is crucial to note that a source language form requiring obligatory transformation, such as the Hungarian translation of possessive structures in Indo-European languages, may have multiple equivalents in the target language (like possessive adjectival phrases, post-positioned adjectival structures, compound words, etc.). These equivalents are not solely determined by the source language form; rather, they depend on entirely different considerations. Despite this, such transformations cannot be categorized as optional transfer operations (Klaudy, 2003).

Another approach is to differentiate between automatic and non-automatic transfer operations. Automatic transfers are those that translators are (or should be) obligated to perform due to disparities between the language systems. For instance, when translating from English to Hungarian, translators automatically exclude English prepositions, incorporate Hungarian inflections and postpositions, adjust word order, etc. However, replacing infinitives and participles with finite verb phrases in the translation may not always be a mandatory transfer operation (Baker, 2018).

Distinguishing between automatic transfer operations and others is crucial because if these operations are consistently performed without conscious effort, they may not require explicit teaching in translator training. Instead, simply bringing trainees' attention to these operations might suffice, although this awareness-raising might be more engaging for linguists than for trainees. Interestingly, even though some transfer operations are performed automatically by translators, even the simplest ones can present difficulties at times, such as the insertion of an article. Novice translators often struggle with this; for example, when translating Russian tables of contents into Hungarian, they frequently overlook articles. This demonstrates that the automaticity of a transfer operation depends largely on the translator's skill level. For beginners, even the insertion of an article may not be automatic, whereas experienced translators can effortlessly handle complex operations like integrating a contextual subject from other parts of the text into the target language sentence (Klaudy, 2003).

1.4.3 Classification According to the Manner of Operation

Barkhudarov provides a solution to the question of whether the nature or cause of the operation should be the basis for classification. He categorizes transfer operations according to their technical execution, which he terms as "technical performance." This includes **transposition** ('perestanovka'), **replacement** ('zamena'), **omission** ('opushchenie'), and **addition** ('dobavlenie'). Within these categories, he further distinguishes between lexical or grammatical replacements, as well as lexical and grammatical insertions, among other variations (Barkhudarov, 1975: 191). This classification serves as the foundation for the operational typology discussed below.

Omission, often juxtaposed with addition, stands as a cornerstone in the edifice of transfer operations in translation. While addition encompasses the infusion of novel elements to bolster clarity or context, omission strategically curtails certain elements during the translation trajectory.

Central to the concept of omission is the deliberate eschewal of specific segments of the source text in the translated rendition. Contrary to perceptions of oversight, it manifests as a judicious strategy wielded by translators to navigate the labyrinth of linguistic, cultural, or contextual intricacies of the target demographic (Baker, 1992).

Motivations for Omission:

Redundancy: On certain occasions, elements in the source text, owing to their repetitive nature or granular detail, might be perceived as extraneous for the target readership. Curtailing such redundancies can elevate the coherence and fluidity of the translation (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

Cultural Sensitivity: Components in the source text that tread on culturally sensitive terrains or might be enigmatic to the target audience can be judiciously omitted to avert potential misinterpretations or cultural discord (Hatim and Mason, 1997).

Linguistic Constraints: Certain linguistic constructs or idiomatic nuances in the source lexicon might lack congruent counterparts in the target language. In lieu of contriving a forced translation, it might be judicious to omit such elements, safeguarding the overarching semantic integrity (Baker, 1992).

Implications and Cautions:

While omission emerges as a potent tool in the translator's repertoire, its deployment demands astute deliberation. Excessive reliance on this strategy might attenuate the core essence or semantic depth of the original manuscript. The responsibility rests with the translator to harmonize the scales, ensuring that omissions amplify the translation's efficacy without compromising pivotal content or nuance.

In summation, omission in translation encapsulates the nuanced art of judicious restraint—of "articulating more by expressing less." It mirrors the translator's sagacity in discerning the elements to preserve and those to relinquish, ensuring the translated rendition harmoniously resonates with its designated audience, while venerating its source (Baker, 1992).

Replacement, as a transfer operation, offers translators a nuanced palette to craft efficacious translations. This strategy transcends the realms of mere omission or addition, accentuating the recalibration of elements to resonate more harmoniously with the linguistic or cultural milieu of the target audience (Hatim and Mason, 1997).

Grasping Replacement. In the lexicon of translation, substitution signifies the recalibration of specific elements from the source text with alternative, albeit functionally analogous, elements in the target vernacular. This becomes imperative when verbatim translations might falter in conveying the intended semantic depth, tonal nuance, or cultural resonance (Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Triggers for Replacement:

Cultural Equivalence: Terms or idioms steeped in cultural specificity might lack direct analogs in the target lexicon. Herein, substitution empowers translators to introduce lexemes or phrases that kindle analogous sentiments or cognitions in the target audience, fostering enhanced relatability (Baker, 1992).

Linguistic Preferences: Each language, with its unique cadence, conventions, and predilections, might at times render direct translations as discordant or unnatural. Substitution aids in tailoring the translation to seamlessly align with the linguistic conventions of the target language (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

Tonal Adjustments: The ambiance of a message, be it formal or colloquial, humorous or solemn, might necessitate recalibrations to ensure the intended tonal landscape is preserved in the translated rendition (Hatim and Mason, 1997).

Reflecting on Implications:

While substitution stands as an instrumental tool, its deployment mandates discerning prudence. The crux lies in ensuring that recalibrations don't deviate from the original's core essence. Each substitution should be a meticulously calculated maneuver, anchored in a profound comprehension of both the source and target cultural and linguistic landscapes.

In its essence, substitution epitomizes the malleability and inventiveness intrinsic to the craft of translation. It underscores the translator's endeavor to sculpt messages that, albeit transformed in form, remain steadfast in intent, resonance, and authenticity (Baker, 1992).

Venturing into the intricate tapestry of transfer operations, **transposition** crystallizes as a salient instrument, empowering translators to deftly navigate the structural labyrinths inherent

between languages, thereby ensuring linguistic coherence and naturalness in the translated rendition (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

Transposition encapsulates the art of modulating grammatical or syntactical architectures between the source and target manuscripts. This might manifest as permutations in lexical sequencing, metamorphoses in verb tenses, or oscillations between singular and plural constructs. Notably, these recalibrations are orchestrated without distorting the foundational semantics of the content (Baker, 1992).

Applications of Transposition:

Grammatical Structures: Languages are imbued with distinctive grammatical paradigms. For instance, while English might exhibit a predilection for passive constructs in specific contexts, another language might gravitate towards active formulations. Transposition serves as a beacon, guiding these transitions to fortify linguistic fluency (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Word Order: The syntactic choreography of subject, verb, and object can diverge across languages. Translators, wielding transposition, can recalibrate these elements to resonate with the syntactic conventions of the target lexicon, ensuring seamless readability (Baker, 1992).

Time and Aspect: The intricate nuances encapsulating verb tenses and aspects can exhibit stark disparities across languages. Transposition emerges as a linchpin, facilitating adjustments to mirror the intended temporal milieu or continuity of action in the target vernacular (Hatim & Mason, 1997).

Significance in the Translation Process:

Transposition underscores the assertion that translation transcends mere lexical replication. It epitomizes a sophisticated alchemy of crafting resonant, coherent narratives within a novel linguistic landscape. It accentuates the translator's prowess in not merely deciphering languages but in adeptly traversing their structural intricacies (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

In summation, transposition stands as a testament to the dynamic, fluid nature of translation. It illuminates the equilibrium between preserving fidelity to the source manuscript and ensuring alignment with the linguistic patterns and predilections of the target demographic, crafting narratives that are both genuine and accessible.

In translation studies, "addition" refers to the introduction of linguistic elements that were not present in the source text but are deemed necessary or beneficial for the target text. This process involves supplementing the target text with additional words, phrases, or even sentences to convey meaning accurately or to enhance comprehension for the target audience (Munday, 2008).

Addition in translation can occur for various reasons, including:

Clarity: Sometimes, certain concepts or cultural references in the source text may not be immediately understandable to the target audience. In such cases, translators may add explanatory notes or additional information to ensure clarity.

Completeness: Translators may need to add information that is implicit in the source text but needs to be made explicit in the target language for the sake of completeness.

Cultural Adaptation: Cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, or references specific to the source culture may need to be supplemented with equivalent expressions or explanations that are more familiar to the target audience (Venuti, 2012).

Grammatical Requirements: Differences in grammatical structures between languages may necessitate the addition of words or phrases to maintain syntactic correctness in the target language (Barkhudarov, 1975).

Stylistic Enhancement: Translators may add elements to enhance the stylistic quality of the translation, such as embellishments or rhetorical devices, to maintain the impact of the original text (Newmark, 1988).

It is important for translators to exercise caution when adding content to ensure that the integrity and meaning of the original text are preserved. Excessive additions can lead to the distortion of the source text or the introduction of unintended meanings.

1.4.4 Application of Transfer Operations in Translation

Transfer operations, with their kaleidoscopic manifestations—ranging from addition and omission to substitution, transposition, modulation, and compensation—embody the foundational strategies sculpting the translation tapestry. Their judicious application, both in isolation and synergistically, is pivotal in crafting translations that resonate with accuracy, contextual relevance, and cultural sensitivity.

Field-specific Application:

Literary Translations: The realm of literature is replete with idiomatic intricacies, metaphorical landscapes, and cultural imprints. Here, strategies like modulation and compensation are paramount, ensuring that the poetic ambiance and cultural tapestry are seamlessly conveyed to the target demographic (Baker, 1992).

Technical Texts: In the domain of technical or scientific manuscripts, lucidity and precision reign supreme. Omission might be harnessed to streamline content, while substitution can present terminologies that resonate more intuitively with the target audience (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

Media and Subtitling: The media translation arena, especially subtitling, is constrained by temporal and spatial limitations. Here, strategic omissions or condensations are often imperative.

Compensation emerges as a linchpin, ensuring that the core narrative and emotional nuances remain undiluted (Hatim and Mason, 1997).

Adapting to the Audience:

The orchestration of transfer operations is often underpinned by an intimate understanding of the target audience. Their cultural tapestry, linguistic paradigms, and anticipations play a cardinal role in discerning the most apt operations for a given context (Baker, 1992).

Balancing Act:

In the dance of translation, as transfer operations are wielded, translators tread a delicate equilibrium—venerating the sanctity of the source text while being malleable to the target milieu. It's a symphony of preserving semantic depth while recalibrating form, ensuring translations are both genuine and accessible (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

In essence, the application of transfer operations illuminates the intricate alchemy underpinning translation. It accentuates the translator's dual role as a linguistic maestro and a cultural mediator, harnessing a plethora of strategies to craft narratives that enlighten, resonate, and inform.

1.4.5 When to Apply Which Transfer Operation in Translation

The translation landscape is punctuated with challenges, each unique to the context, content, and the linguistic and cultural tapestries of the source and target languages. Discerning the optimal transfer operation for each scenario is quintessential to ensuring translations are cogent, coherent, and culturally attuned.

Addition: When the target demographic might be unfamiliar with specific cultural allusions, idioms, or contexts from the source manuscript, addition emerges as a beacon. By infusing supplementary insights, translators can bridge comprehension chasms and elucidate nuances (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

Omission: In scenarios where certain components from the source manuscript might overwhelm, perplex, or be extraneous to the target audience, omission is the strategy of choice. Especially in media translations, where succinctness is paramount, non-essential facets might be pruned for brevity (Baker, 1992).

Transposition: If the source manuscript's grammatical architectures or lexical sequencing seem discordant or unnatural in the target language, transposition is invoked. It ensures that the translation resonates with the linguistic conventions and rhythms of the target lexicon (Baker, 1992).

Replacement: In practice, translators employ replacement for several reasons. Firstly, cultural differences may necessitate replacing culturally specific terms or expressions from the source text with culturally appropriate equivalents in the target language (Venuti, 2012). Secondly, linguistic constraints, such as differences in grammatical structures or syntactic conventions, may require replacing certain elements to maintain grammatical accuracy and fluency in the target language (Munday, 2008). Furthermore, the need to convey idiomatic expressions or register-specific language may prompt translators to replace source language elements with target language equivalents (Chesterman, 1997).

The selection of the apt operation is anchored in the translator's profound understanding of both the source and target lexicons, complemented by a keen cognizance of the intended audience's cultural and linguistic backdrop. It is a meticulous odyssey, where each decision amplifies the authenticity and efficacy of the translated narrative (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

The realm of translation is a complex tapestry, woven with linguistic intricacies, cultural nuances, and the perpetual challenge of conveying meaning across diverse linguistic landscapes. At the heart of this intricate process lie transfer operations, serving as the linchpins that facilitate the metamorphosis of content from one language to another. From the strategic additions that bridge cultural gaps to the judicious omissions that streamline content, these operations underscore the delicate balance every translator must strike between fidelity to the source and resonance with the target audience (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995).

In essence, transfer operations are not mere tools but the very lifeblood of the translation process. They exemplify the art and science of interlingual communication, highlighting the dynamic interplay between languages and the profound understanding required to navigate their intricacies. As we conclude this exploration, it becomes evident that translation, far from being a mechanical word-for-word conversion, is a nuanced dance of meaning, context, and culture—a dance that is orchestrated, shaped, and enriched by the myriad transfer operations at a translator's disposal.

1.5 Explicitation and Implicitation in Translation

Explicitation and implicitation, as defined by Klaudy (1998, 2003), encompass various transfer operations, both obligatory and optional. Explicitation involves instances such as replacing a source language (SL) unit with a broader meaning with a target language (TL) unit with a more specific meaning, distributing the meaning of an SL unit across multiple units in the TL, introducing new meaningful elements in the TL text, dividing one sentence in the source text (ST) into two or more sentences in the target text (TT), or expanding SL phrases to clause level in the

TT, among others. Implicitation, on the other hand, occurs when an SL unit with a specific meaning is substituted with a TL unit with a more general meaning, when translators merge the meanings of multiple SL words into one TL word, omit meaningful lexical elements from the SL text in the TL text, combine two or more ST sentences into one sentence in the TT, or reduce ST clauses to phrases in the TT, among other instances (Klaudy, 2003).

The common transfer methods related to explicitation encompass lexical specification, lexical division, lexical addition, grammatical specification, grammatical elevation (raising), and grammatical addition. Conversely, implicitation involves standard transfer techniques such as lexical generalization, lexical contraction, lexical omission, grammatical generalization, grammatical lowering (downgrading) and contraction, and grammatical omission (Klaudy 1998, 2003).

One might be tempted to presume that while transfer operations occur automatically, explicitation and implicitation always stem from deliberate translation strategies. However, this assumption is not entirely accurate. Although transfer operations are typically carried out consciously by translators to convert source language text into target language text, both explicitation and implicitation can arise as automatic processes or as deliberate strategies. The reasons behind both explicitation and implicitation can be specific to language or not tied to any particular language. Language-specific explicitations are not disregarded in this examination, as a comprehensive analysis of translations in both directions (from L1 to L2 and from L2 to L1) reveals an intriguing operational imbalance, where obligatory explicitation occurs in one direction and optional implicitation in the opposite direction (Klaudy, 2003).

In cases of obligatory explicitation, the translator is constrained; failure to carry out explicitation would result in a poorly constructed target text (TT) sentence. These obligatory explicitations arise due to disparities in the linguistic systems of the two languages involved. Generally, obligatory explicitations exhibit symmetry, meaning that explicitation in one direction is counterbalanced by implicitation in the other. Examples of such symmetrical operations include adding articles in Russian-to-Hungarian translation and omitting them in Hungarian-to-Russian translation, dispersing the meaning components of synthetic Hungarian verb forms across multiple free morphemes when translating from Hungarian into Indo-European languages, and integrating the meanings of auxiliaries into synthetic Hungarian verb forms when translating from Indo-European languages into Hungarian. Additionally, it involves specifying grammatical gender when translating from Hungarian into Indo-European languages and generalizing (neutralizing gender) in the opposite direction (Klaudy and Károly, 2005).

Even in situations where explicitation is obligatory, there's a noticeable imbalance, particularly in how certain grammatical elements are added or omitted. For example, when

translating from Hungarian to English, adding personal pronouns, pronominal objects, and present tense forms of the existential verb is seen as automatic and necessary because these elements are crucial for proper English grammar. However, when these same elements are omitted in translations from English to Hungarian, only the present tense form of the existential verb tends to vanish automatically in the Hungarian translation. The omission of personal pronouns and pronominal objects doesn't seem to be entirely automatic; new translators often overlook these tasks (Klaudy and Károly, 2005).

In instances of optional explicitation, the translator has the discretion to choose whether or not to carry out explicitation, as a grammatically correct target language sentence can still be produced without it. Unlike obligatory explicitation, optional explicitation is not primarily driven by linguistic disparities but rather by differences in language usage, discourse structure, and background knowledge. Optional explicitation in one direction may also correspond to implicitation in the opposite direction, although asymmetry is quite common in this scenario. For instance, in English-to-Hungarian translation, a common form of explicitation involves "unpackaging" infinitival and participial phrases by elevating them to clause level. Although this operation is optional because Hungarian allows for extended infinitival and participial phrases, translators often choose the more explicit and longer solutions. However, when examining this operation in the reverse direction—downgrading Hungarian clauses to infinitival and participial phrases in translations from Hungarian into English—translators frequently neglect to carry out this operation. In other words, performing explicitation in one direction doesn't necessarily result in implicitation in the other direction (Baker, 2018).

Summary of Part I

Part I provides a comprehensive overview of the multifaceted field of translation studies, emphasizing its importance and complexity. It starts by elucidating the essence of translation, showcasing its dynamic nature that blends both artistic expression and scientific precision. This sets the stage for a deeper exploration into the definitions and key concepts that underpin translation theory and practice.

The section then delves into the intricate world of translation systems, elucidating their definitions and nuances. It clarifies the distinctions between systems, methods, and techniques, offering clarity on how these elements shape the translation process. Moreover, it highlights the pivotal role played by factors such as the nature of the text and the target audience in determining the most suitable translation approaches.

A significant portion of Part I is dedicated to the analysis of transfer operations in linguistic translation. These operations are dissected, classified, and applied within the context of the

translation process, shedding light on their crucial role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps. Moreover, the content offers practical insights into when and how to apply specific transfer operations to ensure accurate and effective translation outcomes.

The section concludes by examining the concepts of explicitation and implicitation in translation, unraveling the strategies used to either amplify or condense meaning within translated texts. This discussion serves to underscore the nuanced decisions and creative liberties that translators must navigate in their quest to faithfully convey the intended message across language barriers.

PART II

METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF THE RESEARCH

The thesis required a total of two years for completion, with the second year dedicated specifically to conducting empirical research. Throughout this phase, our focus was on analyzing texts available in two languages, Hungarian and English, which were sourced from the https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en portal. The primary objective of the research was to explore the transfer operations evident in the translated text.

The ongoing matter gave rise to the following questions:

- What alterations are made when the translator considers the target audience?
- What are the most common obligatory operations found in Hungarian texts?
- What are the most common optional operations found in Hungarian texts?

During the exploration of the topic, the following hypotheses were developed:

a) The translator selects the appropriate transfer operations based on prior knowledge of the target audience.

b) Thanks to the morphological features of the Hungarian language, there are many omissions in the texts, such as personal verbs, the use of the possessive pronouns, tenses, while from a syntactic point of view there are many errors.

c) Taking into account the target audience, the translator carries out explicit authentication operations in the translations from English into Hungarian.

To either confirm or refute the aforementioned hypotheses and address the research questions, empirical research was conducted utilizing the method of comparative analysis. These data enabled us to provide answers to the specific research inquiries. The subsequent sections of the thesis contain pertinent information crucial to the current study.

2.1 Methodology

In the subsequent subsections, details regarding the methodology employed in the research process are outlined. To enhance clarity regarding the research methodology, each key point has been subdivided into separate subsections, facilitating comprehension for the reader.

2.1.1 Planning the Study

During my first year as a master's student, my curiosity about analyzing newspaper translations was sparked. Given my passion for staying informed and my diverse linguistic background—being Hungarian, attending a Ukrainian secondary school, and majoring in English—I found it fascinating to explore potential discrepancies in newspaper articles. To explore this, I selected a news portal, that includes texts translated from English into Hungarian. I chose the topic of culture, education and youth and found fourteen articles which were translated from English into Hungarian. Hence, newspaper articles from https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en have been utilized as the foundation for this research. Although the European Union aims for a cohesive language policy, variances in emphasis can be observed among translators based on their perceptions of relevance.

2.1.2 Corpus and Research Instruments

In the current study, a total of fourteen individual newspaper articles sourced from the online news portal https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en were scrutinized. The corpus comprised fourteen newspaper articles along with their translations into Hungarian language, which were published between 2022 and 2024. In total, twenty-eight articles were subjected to investigation. The selection of newspaper articles was primarily guided by the availability of foreign language translations. While a specific topic for the articles was not mandatory, the majority of the chosen ones revolve around cultural or political aspects. Newspaper articles were chosen as the focus due to the extensive readership they garner daily. Therefore, it becomes worthwhile to explore how a Hungarian reader and a foreign reader are informed about the same topic. The divergent background knowledge is expected to manifest in the translated materials as well. The comparison was conducted utilizing Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel. These software platforms were chosen for their accessibility and user-friendly interface. Additionally, MS Excel facilitated the creation and editing of tables for presenting the results, offering a simpler process compared to other available applications.

2.1.3 Procedure of the Research

To begin, it was imperative to conduct an exhaustive review of the current academic literature pertaining to our study. Consequently, in the theoretical segment (Part I) of the thesis, we meticulously synthesized foundational works in the subject area alongside recent scholarly publications. This process involved juxtaposing diverse viewpoints, underscoring the significance

of the problem, and delineating potential approaches to it. We began by elucidating the connection between transfer operations and translation studies, followed by defining fundamental concepts such as translation, transfer operation, context, relevance, and translation competence. Subsequently, we categorized transfer operations, which are crucial for comprehending translation analysis.

After a thorough examination of pertinent academic literature, the subsequent phase involved selecting articles for investigation. Fourteen articles were chosen based on the availability of Hungarian translation. Once the appropriate articles were identified, they were downloaded into a Microsoft Word document. Subsequently, each sentence was copied into individual cells in MS Excel, allowing for simultaneous viewing of all texts to facilitate analysis. The penultimate step entailed identifying transfer operations between the source text and the target texts. Finally, these discrepancies were tabulated to provide a clear overview of the differences observed.

2.1.4 Data Analysis Methods

In the current experimental research, we employed an analytical descriptive methodology. Our approach to analysis was traditional, without utilizing separate language data analysis applications. Transfer operations were identified using Klaudy's (2003) categorization. According to this framework, translating any sentence, even a simple one, involves a complex sequence of actions by the translator. These actions include replacing source language lexical units with target language equivalents, restructuring sentence syntax, altering word order, omitting certain elements, adding others, and potentially incorporating cultural-specific references.

2.2 Findings

In my research I decided to investigate different kinds of transfer operations. These transfer operations are divided into explicitation and implicitation. Implicitation involves making implicit information more explicit in the translation, often by adding details or explanations not present in the source text. It aims to enhance comprehension, particularly for readers unfamiliar with the source culture or language. For example, translating a metaphor into a simile to clarify its meaning for the target audience is a form of implicitation.

On the other hand, explicitation entails making explicit information more implicit in the translation, usually by simplifying complex sentences or removing redundancies. This strategy aims to improve readability and fluency in the target text while maintaining the original meaning.

For instance, removing repetitions or unnecessary details from the source text helps create a more concise and streamlined translation.

Implicitation and explicitation differ in their direction of transformation and purpose. While implicitation emphasizes clarity and comprehension by adding explicit information, explicitation focuses on readability and naturalness by simplifying or condensing information. Both strategies are essential tools for translators to ensure that the translated text effectively conveys the intended meaning while meeting the linguistic and cultural expectations of the target audience.

2.2.1 Explicitation

Explicitation stands out as a critical operation in the field of translation. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) introduced the concept of explicitation to the field of translation studies. Explicitation, as defined, is a stylistic translation technique that involves articulating in the target language what is left implicit in the source language due to its clarity in either the context or the situation. This technique is often employed to ensure clarity and comprehension, especially when the original text contains elements that may be ambiguous or unclear in translation.

In practice, explicitation can take various forms. It may involve adding extra words or phrases in the target language to convey nuances present in the source text. This could include spelling out implications, elaborating on cultural references, or providing additional context to help the reader fully understand the intended meaning.

Explicitation is particularly common in translations between languages with differing linguistic structures, cultural contexts, or levels of ambiguity. Translators may choose to employ explicitation to bridge these gaps and ensure that the translated text effectively communicates the same message as the original.

However, while explicitation can enhance clarity and readability, it also carries the risk of altering the tone, style, or subtleties of the original text. Therefore, translators must exercise discretion and balance when employing explicitation, ensuring that they preserve the essence and integrity of the source material while making necessary adjustments for the target audience.

The initial category of augmentations identified in our dataset, termed "obligatory" augmentations, are essential for ensuring grammatical accuracy in target language sentences. These augmentations are necessitated by structural distinctions between languages. Particularly conspicuous instances of obligatory augmentations arise from what are referred to as "absent categories." For instance, due to the absence of prepositions in Hungarian but their presence in

English, translations from Hungarian to English inevitably entail numerous additional elements, primarily for this straightforward reason.

There were several examples in the articles which show obligatory additions. Here are some examples of them:

(1) **Universities**, *and the entire higher education sector [...]*

Az egyetemek *és az egész felsőoktatási ágazat az oktatás [...]*

In the provided example, from English to Hungarian, the definite article *the* is obligatory before *universities* and *the entire higher education sector* in English. However, in Hungarian, the definite article *az* is used before both *egyetemek* ('universities') and *felsőoktatási ágazat* ('higher education sector') to maintain grammatical correctness and stylistic consistency.

This additional explicitation is necessary because Hungarian, like many other languages, often requires explicit indication of definiteness. In English, the definite article *the* serves this purpose, but in Hungarian, it's typically expressed with the word *az* ('the'), which must be included before both nouns in the sentence.

(2) **We know** *how resilient the creative and cultural sectors have been in these past two years [...]*

Tudjuk, *hogy az elmúlt két évben mennyi viszontagságnak voltak kitéve [...]*

The obligatory explicitation lies in the absence of the subject pronoun *mi* ('we') in Hungarian. In English, the subject pronoun *we* is typically included for clarity and grammatical completeness. However, in Hungarian, subject pronouns are often omitted when the context makes it clear who is performing the action.

So, while in English we say *We know* in Hungarian, it's sufficient to say *Tudjuk*, with the subject pronoun implied by the verb conjugation. This omission of the subject pronoun is a feature of Hungarian grammar and represents obligatory explicitation in translation, as it aligns with the conventions of the target language.

Hungarian often requires the use of definite articles for grammatical correctness and clarity. In this case, *az* is added before *elmúlt két évben* ('these past two years') to specify definiteness. While in English, *in these past two years* doesn't require the definite article *the*, Hungarian necessitates it.

(3) *In 2022,* **we will intensify** *our support to Europe's cultural and creative sector heavily hit by the COVID-19 crisis, from cinemas to festivals.*

*2022-ben **fokozzuk** a Covid19-válság által súlyosan érintett európai kulturális és kreatív ágazatnak nyújtott támogatásunkat – a moziktól a fesztiválokig.*

In English, the subject pronoun *we* is separate from the verb *will intensify*, making the subject-verb agreement clear. However, in Hungarian, subject pronouns are often omitted because the verb itself carries the information about the subject. Therefore, the verb *fokoz* needs to be conjugated to match the subject *mi* ('we'), resulting in *fokozzuk* ('we will intensify').

This explicitation through verb conjugation ensures grammatical correctness and clarity in Hungarian, aligning with the language's syntax and grammar rules.

Hungarian requires definite articles for grammatical correctness and clarity. In this sentence, *a* is added before *Covid19-válság* ('COVID-19 crisis') and *európai kulturális és kreatív ágazatnak* ('European cultural and creative sector') to denote specificity. While in English, *COVID-19 crisis* doesn't require the definite article *the*, Hungarian does.

(4) **It will also provide** *teaching modules for teachers via the betterinternetforkids.eu portal.*

*A betterinternetforkids.eu portálon oktatói modulok is **hozzáférhetők lesznek** a tanárok számára.*

The inclusion of the definite article *a* before *betterinternetforkids.eu portálon* ('the betterinternetforkids.eu portal') specifies the portal being referred to. In Hungarian, definite articles are often necessary for clarity and grammatical correctness.

The verb *hozzáférhetők lesznek* ('will be accessible') is conjugated to match the third-person plural subject *modulok* ('modules') and the future tense. The suffix *-k* indicates the third-person plural form, corresponding to *they* in English. Hungarian frequently omits subject pronouns when the verb form already conveys the subject information.

These obligatory explicitations ensure grammatical accuracy and clarity in the Hungarian translation, aligning with the language's syntax and grammar rules.

(5)Today, **we are launching** *the process for the establishment of the KPIs for the monitoring, which will be finalised before the summer.*

*A mai napon **megkezdjük** a nyomon követéshez szükséges fő teljesítménymutatók létrehozását, amelyek nyár előtt lesznek véglegesítve.*

The verb *megkezdjük* ('we are launching') is conjugated to match the first-person plural subject *mi* ('we') and the present tense. The suffix *-jük* indicates the first-person plural form, corresponding to *we* in English. Hungarian frequently omits subject pronouns when the verb form already conveys the subject information.

The inclusion of the definite article *a* before *mai napon* ('today') specifies the specific day being referred to. In Hungarian, definite articles are often necessary for clarity and grammatical correctness.

*(6) Today **we are one step closer to creating** a European degree*

*Ezzel **egy lépéssel közelebb kerültünk ahhoz, hogy** létrehozzuk az európai diplomat*

Hungarian requires the definite article *az* before *európai diplomat* ('European degree') for grammatical correctness and clarity. The verb *kerültünk* ('we got') is conjugated to match the first-person plural subject *mi* ('we') and the past tense. The suffix *-ünk* indicates the first-person plural form, corresponding to *we* in English.

*(7) Today, the European Commission **decided to** register [...]*

*Az Európai Bizottság a mai napon **úgy határozott, hogy** [...]*

Hungarian requires the definite article *Az* before *Európai Bizottság* ('European Commission') for grammatical correctness and clarity. The addition of *a mai napon* specifies the specific day being referred to. In Hungarian, adverbs are often used for clarity and to provide temporal context. The inclusion of *úgy* adds emphasis and indicates the manner in which the European Commission decided. It is a common feature in Hungarian to include adverbs to convey nuances of meaning.

*(8) Volunteering is increasingly popular among young people **willing to engage in building a better […]***

*Az önkénteskedés egyre népszerűbb azon fiatalok körében, **akik készek arra, hogy egy jobb […]***

In the translated sentence, obligatory explicitation can be observed in the following aspects:

- Definite article *Az* ('The'): Hungarian requires the definite article *Az* before *önkénteskedés* ('volunteering') for grammatical correctness and clarity.

- Relative pronoun *azon* ('those'): The addition of *azon* specifies the specific group of young people being referred to. In Hungarian, relative pronouns are often used to introduce relative clauses and provide clarity by referring back to a previously mentioned group or entity.

- Verb conjugation indicating subject and tense: The verb *készek* ('are ready') is conjugated to match the third-person plural subject *fiatalok* ('young people') and the present tense. The suffix *-k* indicates the third-person plural form, corresponding to *they* in English.

Another significant reason for obligatory additions in translation is the difference between languages in terms of being either analytical or synthetic. Hungarian, for example, is primarily a

synthetic language. In Hungarian, nouns don't need prepositions because they have extensive inflected case endings that serve the same purpose (for example, *házamban* means *in my house* in one word). Hungarian verbs also have intricate conjugations, incorporating elements like personal pronouns, accusative endings, and sometimes auxiliary verbs within the verb form itself (for instance, *imádlak* means *I adore you* in one word in Hungarian, while it is three words in English). Since English is predominantly analytical, during translation from Hungarian to English, Hungarian noun and verb forms are broken down, leading to the addition of extra elements in the target text.

Here are some exaples from the articles to these kinds of obligatory additions:

(9) *The EU **stands by** their side to support their recovery, their creative process and their innovation potential.*

*Az EU **kiáll** ezen ágazatok mellett, hogy támogassa fellendülésüket, kreatív folyamataikat és innovációs potenciáljukat.*

In the translated sentence, obligatory explicitation is evident in the inclusion of the definite article *Az* ('The') before *EU* ('EU') for grammatical correctness. Additionally, the demonstrative pronoun *ezen* ('these') specifies the specific sectors or areas being referred to, ensuring clarity in the Hungarian translation. Finally, the verb *kiáll* ('stands') is conjugated to match the third-person singular subject *EU* ('EU') and the present tense, adhering to Hungarian syntax and grammar rules. These obligatory explicitations ensure accuracy and clarity in the translation.

(10) *With a budget of around €385 million, nearly €100 million more compared to 2021, Creative Europe strengthens its support to creative and cultural partners taking **due account of the** challenges resulting from the COVID-19 crisis and the growing global competition.*

*A 2021-hez képest közel 100 millió euróval több, mintegy 385 millió eurós költségvetéssel rendelkező Kreatív Európa program – **tekintettel** a Covid19-válságból és a növekvő globális versenyből eredő kihívásokra – növeli a kreatív és kulturális partnereknek nyújtott támogatást.*

In the translated sentence, obligatory explicitation is evident in the thorough specification of key elements. Firstly, the inclusion of the definite article *A* ('The') before *Kreatív Európa program* ('Creative Europe program') ensures precision and grammatical correctness in Hungarian. Secondly, the prepositional phrase *tekintettel* ('taking into account') emphasizes the careful consideration given to the challenges arising from the COVID-19 crisis and the expanding global competition. This phrase not only adds clarity but also conveys the program's responsiveness to contemporary issues. Moreover, the relative clause *a Covid19-válságból és a növekvő globális versenyből eredő kihívásokra* ('resulting from the COVID-19 crisis and the growing global

competition') provides specific context, highlighting the challenges being addressed by the program's increased budget. These linguistic choices not only ensure grammatical accuracy but also enhance comprehension and effectiveness in conveying the intended message to Hungarian speakers.

(11)   ***Increase awareness on*** *the benefits of transnational volunteering activities, through information, guidance and outreach activities [...]*

[...] tájékoztatási, tanácsadási és egyéb, a fiatalokat megszólító tevékenységek révén **tudatosítsák** *a transznacionális önkéntes tevékenységek előnyeit [...]*

In the translated sentence, obligatory explicitation is evident through the use of definite articles like *a* ('the') before *fiatalokat* ('young people') for grammatical accuracy. Additionally, the verb *tudatosítsák* ('increase awareness') is conjugated to match the third-person plural subject implied by the context. The prepositional phrase *révén* ('through') specifies the means by which the increase in awareness on the benefits of transnational volunteering activities will be achieved. These linguistic elements ensure clarity and adherence to Hungarian syntax and grammar rules in the translation.

(12)   *Groups of young people registered in the Portal* **may also apply for** *funding for solidarity projects they lead.*

A portálon regisztrált fiatalokból álló csoportok **is pályázhatnak** *az általuk irányított szolidaritási projektek finanszírozására.*

In the translated sentence, obligatory explicitation is observed through the use of definite articles like *A* ('The') before *portálon* ('portal') for grammatical correctness. Additionally, the verb *regisztrált* ('registered') agrees with the plural subject *fiatalokból álló csoportok* ('groups of young people'). The inclusion of *is* ('also') emphasizes that these groups, in addition to others, can apply for funding. Furthermore, the verb *pályázhatnak* ('may apply') corresponds to the plural subject *csoportok* ('groups'), indicating their ability to apply for funding. These linguistic elements ensure clarity and adherence to Hungarian syntax and grammar rules in the translation.

The second category of additions present in our corpus is termed "optional" additions. They are labeled as such because omitting them may still result in grammatically correct sentences in the target text, but the overall text would appear awkward and unnatural. Optional additions are indispensable not only for ensuring correct individual sentences but also for crafting a coherent and fluent text. Examples of optional additions include incorporating connective elements to enhance the cohesion between sentences or clauses at the outset or introducing emphatic elements to strengthen topic-comment relationships within sentences.

In our bilingual corpus, nearly every Hungarian sentence translated from English contains additional conjunctions. This occurs because lengthy English nominal, adverbial, and participial phrases are typically rendered in Hungarian as relative clauses. Since non-finite verb phrases are less common in Hungarian texts, English non-finite verb phrases are usually translated into Hungarian as finite verb phrases, resulting in new finite clauses with additional conjunctions. We classify this type of addition as optional because although lengthy nominal, adverbial, and participial phrases can theoretically be constructed in Hungarian, they are seldom employed in practice.

(13)   This **strategy intends to** support and enable all universities in Europe *[…]*

E **stratégia célja, hogy** *támogassa és lehetővé tegye valamennyi európai egyetem számára […]*

In the translated sentence, optional explicitational additions can be observed, providing additional clarity and emphasis:

- Demonstrative pronoun *Ez* ('This'): *Ez* could be optionally included at the beginning of the sentence to explicitly specify the subject, emphasizing that the following statement refers to a particular strategy. Thus, the sentence could start with *Ez a stratégia célja...* to convey "*This strategy intends...* .

- Adverb *valamennyi* ('all'): The addition of *valamennyi* emphasizes the inclusivity of the strategy towards all universities in Europe. While not strictly necessary for grammatical correctness, it adds emphasis to the idea that the strategy aims to support and enable every European university.

(14)   *These activities* **valorise** *the cultural traditions and skills in shaping our societies.*

E tevékenységeknek **célja, hogy felfedezzük** *a társadalmainkat formáló kulturális hagyományokat és készségeket.*

Demonstrative pronoun *Ez* ('This'): An optional addition, *Ez* could be included at the beginning of the sentence to explicitly specify the subject, emphasizing that the following statement refers to a particular set of activities. Therefore, the sentence could start with *Ez a tevékenységeknek célja...* to convey *This aim of the activities is...* .

Verb form *felfedezzük* ('discover'): The verb *felfedezzük* ('discover') emphasizes an active exploration or discovery of cultural traditions and skills. While *explore* could be a more direct translation of *valorise* in this context, *felfedezzük* adds a sense of active engagement and discovery, enhancing the expression of the intended meaning.

*(15)   The Commission **will also pilot a** new Talent Pool to match skills with job vacancies*

*A Bizottság kísérleti jelleggel **új tehetségbázist is létre fog hozni annak érdekében, hogy** a készségeket megfeleltesse az állásajánlatoknak.*

In the translated sentence, optional explicitational additions provide further context and emphasis. The inclusion of *kísérleti jelleggel* ('on a pilot basis') specifies that the establishment of the new Talent Pool is experimental. Additionally, *annak érdekében* ('in order to') clarifies the purpose behind creating the Talent Pool, emphasizing its goal of matching skills with job vacancies. These additions enhance the clarity and specificity of the translation, highlighting the experimental nature of the initiative and its objective to align skills with employment opportunities.

*(16)   The winners **will be announced** at the Lorenzo Natali Media Prize Award Ceremony in Brussels later in 2023.*

*A **nyerteseket** 2023 folyamán Brüsszelben, a Lorenzo Natali-médiadíj átadó ünnepségén **fogják kihírdetni**.*

An optional addition, *folyamán* specifies the timeframe within which the winners will be announced, indicating that it will occur sometime during the course of 2023. This addition provides additional context regarding the timing of the announcement, without specifying an exact date. While *kihírdetni* ('to announce') corresponds to *announced* in English, the use of the future tense *fogják* adds certainty and emphasizes the forthcoming nature of the announcement. This addition reinforces the expectation that the winners will indeed be announced at the specified event.

*(17)   **It will also explore** how to use the planned European Digital Identity wallet for age verification [...]*

***Azt is meg fogja vizsgálni, hogy** miként lehet felhasználni a tervezett európai digitális személyiadat-tárcát az életkor ellenőrzésére [...]*

An optional addition, *Az* specifies the subject under consideration, emphasizing that the following statement refers to a particular aspect of the initiative. Thus, the sentence could start with *Azt is meg fogja vizsgálni...* to convey *That aspect will also be explored...* . Another optional addition, *miként* provides a more nuanced inquiry into the manner or method of using the European Digital Identity wallet for age verification. While *how* could be omitted without significantly altering the meaning, its inclusion adds clarity and precision to the sentence.

There is only one kind of addition directly tied to the translation process itself, stemming from the need to translate culturally specific words or phrases, known as *culturally bound lexemes*. These are called "pragmatic" additions.

Pragmatic additions arise due to disparities between cultures, particularly in their shared knowledge. Translators often encounter situations where the target language audience lacks the same historical, geographic, and cultural familiarity as the source language audience. In such cases, translators may need to provide explanatory translations. Simply mentioning the name of a village, river, or specific food or drink associated with the source language community may hold significance for the source audience but mean nothing to the target audience. Therefore, translators must bridge this gap by providing explanations or contextual information to ensure understanding. Here are some examples:

(18)   They **passed a bill on** healthcare reform.
         Elfogadtak egy törvénytervezetet az egészségügyi reformról.

(19)   They're **criticizing the Prime Minister's** handling of the crisis.
         Bírálják a miniszterelnök válságkezelését.

(20)   **They identify as socialists and advocate** for workers' rights.
         Szocialistaként azonosulnak és munkásjogokért küzdenek.

(21)   We're pushing for electoral reform **to improve representation.**
         Választási reformot sürgetünk **a jobb képviselet érdekében.**

Indeed, pragmatic additions in translation stem from the nature of the translation process, which involves communication not only between languages but also between cultures. However, this doesn't significantly affect the word count in translation in a measurable way. Firstly, because explanation is not the sole method used—omission is another—and secondly, if the culturally bound term isn't crucial for the overall message of the text, it can be omitted altogether.

2.2.2 Implicitation

In translation, "implication" refers to the broader consequences or significance of the translation process and the resulting translated text. This includes the effects on cultural understanding, linguistic nuances, and communicative effectiveness. The implications of translation extend beyond simply converting words from one language to another; they involve considerations of cultural context, intended audience, and the conveyance of meaning accurately and appropriately. Understanding the implications of translation is essential for ensuring that the translated text

effectively communicates the intended message while preserving the cultural and linguistic nuances of the original text.

Implicitation, as described by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 344), is a stylistic method in translation. It involves transforming explicit information found in the source language into implicit information in the target language. This is achieved by relying on the surrounding context or situation to convey the intended meaning. Rather than stating information directly, implicitation allows the target language audience to deduce the meaning from contextual clues. This approach is employed to improve the fluidity and coherence of the translated text while remaining faithful to the original message. Implicitation happens when a specific meaning in the source language is substituted with a more general meaning in the target language. It occurs when translators amalgamate the meanings of multiple source language words into a single target language word, or when significant lexical elements from the source text are omitted in the target text. Additionally, implicitation occurs when two or more sentences from the source text are merged into a single sentence in the target text, or when clauses in the source text are condensed into phrases in the target text, among other scenarios.

"Obligatory implications" refer to the necessary consequences or effects that arise inherently from a particular action, decision, or situation. In the context of translation, obligatory implications are the unavoidable outcomes that result from the nature of the translation process itself, stemming from linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages. These implications are essential elements of the translation process and are not subject to choice or discretion. They include structural adjustments, linguistic transformations, and cultural adaptations required to convey the meaning accurately and effectively from the source language to the target language. Below are a few instances:

*(22)   The EU stands by their side to support their recovery, **their creative process** and their innovation potential.*

*Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett, hogy támogassa **fellendülésüket**, kreatív folyamataikat és innovációs potenciáljukat.*

The translation implies that the EU is committed to providing financial assistance *támogassa* ('to support the recovery') *fellendülésüket*, *creative processes* ('kreatív folyamataikat'), and *innovation potential* ('innovációs potenciáljukat') of the mentioned sectors. The translation suggests that the *EU stands by these sectors* ('Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett'), indicating a supportive stance and potentially implying the establishment of policy frameworks to facilitate their development. The translation implies that *the EU will stand by these sectors* ('Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett'), indicating a commitment to collaboration and support in partnership with

the sectors involved. While not explicitly stated, the translation implies an obligation to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the *EU's support measures* ('Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett'), ensuring that they contribute to the intended goals of recovery, creative processes, and innovation potential.

(23)   ***We invite*** *artists, creators and culture professionals to explore and benefit from the many funding opportunities provided by Creative Europe.*

Felkérjük *a művészeket, alkotókat és kulturális szakembereket, hogy ismerkedjenek meg és éljenek a Kreatív Európa által kínált számos finanszírozási lehetőséggel.*

From a translational point of view, the statement implies an obligation for the target audience (artists, creators, and culture professionals) to engage with and take advantage of the funding opportunities provided by Creative Europe. The translation effectively conveys this obligation by using imperative language *Felkérjük* ('We invite') to encourage action and participation. Additionally, the translation accurately communicates the concept of exploring and benefiting from the funding opportunities, ensuring that the intended message of active engagement with Creative Europe's resources is conveyed to the target audience.

(24)   *And as part of our efforts to protect media freedom in the EU,* ***we will fund*** *journalism partnerships, strengthen professional standards and promote media literacy.*

A tömegtájékoztatás szabadságának az EU-ban való védelmére irányuló erőfeszítéseink részeként ***támogatjuk*** *az újságírási partnerségeket, megerősítjük a szakmai normákat és előmozdítjuk a médiaműveltséget.*

The statement obliges the EU to allocate funding for journalism partnerships, indicating a commitment to supporting collaborative initiatives within the media industry. Additionally, it implies an obligation to enhance professional standards, suggesting a dedication to promoting integrity and ethical conduct among journalists. Furthermore, there is a responsibility to promote media literacy, emphasizing the importance of empowering individuals with the skills needed to critically engage with media content, thus safeguarding media freedom in the EU.

(25)   *They also call on the Commission* ***to propose*** *new legislation to preserve Ukrainian culture, language, traditions and heritage, as well as to establish a pan-European structure of integration centres.*

Felkérik továbbá a Bizottságot, hogy tegyen javaslatot új jogszabályra az ukrán kultúra, nyelv, hagyományok és örökség megőrzése érdekében, valamint ***azért, hogy létrejöjjön*** *az integrációs központok páneurópai struktúrája.*

The statement obliges the Commission to propose new legislation aimed at preserving Ukrainian culture, language, traditions, and heritage within the EU. Additionally, it implies a responsibility to establish a pan-European structure of integration centers, indicating a commitment to fostering the integration of Ukrainian communities into broader European society. Overall, the statement emphasizes the importance of safeguarding and promoting Ukrainian identity and cultural heritage within the European context. The implicitation in the translation is the omission of *to propose* before *azért, hogy létrejöjjön* in the Hungarian text, which is present in the original English text.

Here we can see the contradiction of verbs. The contraction of verbs refers to the shortening or combining of certain words in spoken or written language. Specifically, in English, contractions involve merging a verb with a pronoun, helping verb, or negative particle to form a shorter word.

Optional implicitation refers to the translation technique where additional information or clarification is provided in the target language, even though it may not be explicitly present in the source text. These additions are optional because they are not strictly necessary for understanding the source text, but they serve to enhance comprehension or convey nuances in the translation. In essence, optional implicitation enriches the translation by providing additional information or context that may aid comprehension without fundamentally altering the meaning of the source text.

Generalization of reporting verbs in translation refers to the process of rendering speech or thought verbs from one language into another in a more versatile or generalized manner. This adaptation is often necessary due to linguistic and cultural differences between languages.

In many languages, including English, reporting verbs such as "say," "tell," "ask," and "think" are commonly used to convey dialogue and thoughts. However, the usage and nuances of these verbs may vary significantly across languages. Therefore, translators often face challenges in accurately conveying the intended meaning while maintaining naturalness in the target language. Here are some examples:

(26)   *Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth, Mariya **Gabriel, said** [...]*

*Marija **Gabriel**, az innovációért, a kutatásért, a kultúráért, az oktatásért és az ifjúságért felelős biztos így **nyilatkozott** [...]*

In this translation, there is a generalization of the reported verb *said* ('nyilatkozott'). Instead of directly translating *said*, which is specific to verbal communication, the Hungarian translation uses *így nyilatkozott*, which can be understood as *expressed this way* or *stated in this manner*.

By using *így nyilatkozott*, the translation maintains the meaning of the original sentence while offering a more general representation of the act of communication. This generalization allows for flexibility in language use and ensures that the speaker's message is accurately conveyed in the target language.

(27)   *Margaritis Schinas, Vice-President for Promoting the European Way of Life,* **said** *[…]*

Margarítisz Szhinász, az európai életmód előmozdításáért felelős bizottsági alelnök **a következőket mondta** *[…]*

In this translation, there is a generalization of the reported verb *said* ('mondta'). Instead of directly translating *said*, which is specific to verbal communication, the Hungarian translation uses *mondta*, which can be understood as *said* or *stated*.

By using *mondta*, the translation maintains the meaning of the original sentence while offering a more general representation of the act of communication. This generalization allows for flexibility in language use and ensures that the speaker's message is accurately conveyed in the target language.

(28)   *The European Commission* **calls on** *journalists reporting on […]*

Az Európai Bizottság azon újságírókhoz **intéz felhívást** *[…]*

In this translation, there's a generalization of the reported verb *calls on* ('intéz felhívást'). Instead of directly translating *calls on*, which is specific to making a request or appeal, the Hungarian translation uses ('intéz felhívást'), which can be understood as *addresses a call* or *directs a call*.

By using *intéz felhívást*, the translation maintains the meaning of the original sentence while offering a more general representation of the action taken by the European Commission. This generalization allows for flexibility in language use and ensures that the intended message is accurately conveyed in the target language.

(29)   *They* **ask** *the Commission to adopt a Recommendation that […]*

Arra kérik *a Bizottságot, hogy fogadjon el egy ajánlást […]*

In this translation, the reported verb *ask* ('kérik') is accurately rendered as ('kérik'), which means *ask* in Hungarian. There is no generalization of the reported verb in this instance. The translation maintains the specificity of the action taken by the subject *they* in requesting the Commission to adopt a Recommendation. This ensures clarity and accuracy in conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence in Hungarian.

        *(30)   They **stated** their opinions during the meeting.*

        Kifejtették *a véleményüket a megbeszélés során.*

In this translation, the reported verb *stated* ('kifejtették') is accurately rendered as ('kifejtették') which means *stated* or *expressed* in Hungarian. There is no generalization of the reported verb in this instance. The translation maintains the specificity of the action taken by the subject *they* in expressing their opinions during the meeting. This ensures clarity and accuracy in conveying the intended meaning of the original sentence in Hungarian.

        The omission of elements expressing emphasis, or omission of theme/rheme boundary markers, denoted by (–), refers to a translation strategy where certain linguistic features that indicate emphasis or mark the boundary between the theme (the topic of the sentence) and rheme (the comment or new information about the theme) are left out or not directly translated into the target language.

        In this translation strategy, elements such as adverbs, adjectives, or other linguistic devices that convey emphasis or highlight specific information are omitted to achieve a more concise or natural expression in the target language. Similarly, theme/rheme boundary markers, such as word order or specific particles, may be omitted if they are not required or if the target language does not utilize similar markers.

        *(31)   The opposition party **vehemently criticizes** the government's economic policies.*

        *Az ellenzéki párt **kritizálja** a kormány gazdaságpolitikáját.*

In the translation provided, the omission of elements expressing emphasis is evident. Specifically, the word *vehemently* is not included in the Hungarian translation.

        The phrase *The opposition party vehemently criticizes* in the original sentence emphasizes the intensity or fervor with which the opposition party criticizes the government's economic policies. However, in the Hungarian translation, this emphasis is not explicitly conveyed. Instead, the translation states, *Az ellenzéki párt kritizálja*, which directly translates to ('The opposition party criticizes'). While the action of criticism is conveyed, the intensity or fervent nature expressed by *vehemently* is omitted. This omission could result from differences in linguistic norms or stylistic preferences between the languages, as well as the translator's interpretation of the emphasis placed on *vehemently* in the original sentence.

        *(32)   The government **strongly opposes** the new tax legislation.*

        *A kormány **ellenezni** az új adó törvényeket.*

In the provided translation, there is an omission of elements expressing emphasis. Specifically, the word *strongly* is not included in the Hungarian translation.

The phrase *The government strongly opposes* in the original sentence emphasizes the intensity or firmness with which the government opposes the new tax legislation. However, in the Hungarian translation, this emphasis is not explicitly conveyed. Instead, the translation states, *A kormány ellenezni*, which directly translates to *The government opposes*. While the action of opposition is conveyed, the intensity or firmness expressed by *strongly* is omitted. This omission could result from differences in linguistic norms or stylistic preferences between the languages, as well as the translator's interpretation of the emphasis placed on *strongly* in the original sentence.

(33)   *The diplomat **firmly asserts** the country's sovereignty in international negotiations.*

*A diplomat **hangsúlyozza** az ország szuverenitását a nemzetközi tárgyalásokon.*

In the translation provided, there is an omission of emphasis elements. The original phrase *The diplomat firmly asserts* emphasizes the confidence or determination with which the diplomat asserts the country's sovereignty. However, in the Hungarian translation, this emphasis is not explicitly conveyed. Instead, the translation states, *A diplomat hangsúlyozza*, which directly translates to *The diplomat emphasizes*. This omission could stem from differences in linguistic norms or the translator's interpretation of the emphasis in the original sentence.

In these examples, the emphasis or theme/rheme boundary markers are omitted in the Hungarian translation to maintain conciseness and to align with the typical expression patterns in Hungarian. The translations effectively convey the core political messages without the need for explicit emphasis markers.

The omission of explanation in translating institutional and geographical names involves refraining from providing detailed explanations or expansions when translating proper nouns such as names of institutions, organizations, and geographical locations from one language to another. When translating institutional or geographical names, it is common to maintain the original name as closely as possible in the target language without adding additional explanations or interpretations. This approach helps preserve the integrity and recognition of the original name while ensuring that the translation remains accurate and faithful to the source text. This omission of explanation simplifies the translation process and avoids potential misinterpretations or inaccuracies that could arise from attempting to provide detailed explanations for proper nouns. It also maintains consistency with how these names are commonly referred to in the target language, contributing to better understanding and recognition by the audience.

(34)   ***The EU** stands by their side to support their recovery, their creative process and their innovation potential.*

Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett, hogy támogassa fellendülésüket, kreatív folyamataikat és innovációs potenciáljukat.

In the provided translation, there is an omission of explanation elements. The original phrase *stands by their side* suggests a supportive stance or solidarity of the EU towards the mentioned sectors. However, in the Hungarian translation, this aspect of support is conveyed without explicitly mentioning the rationale or reason behind it. Instead, the translation directly states that *The EU supports their recovery, creative processes, and innovation potential* ('Az EU kiáll ezen ágazatok mellett, hogy támogassa fellendülésüket, kreatív folyamataikat és innovációs potenciáljukat'). This omission of explanation elements could stem from differences in linguistic norms or the translator's decision to prioritize conciseness and clarity in the translation. Including an explanation of why the EU stands by their side may have been deemed unnecessary or redundant in the given context.

(35)   *MEDIA funded [...]*

     A MEDIA által finanszírozott [...]

In the provided translation, there is an omission of the subject *funded* from the Hungarian translation. The original phrase *MEDIA funded* explicitly indicates that the MEDIA program is the source of the funding. However, in the Hungarian translation, this subject is not included. Instead, the translation directly states *A MEDIA által finanszírozott*, which translates to ('Funded by MEDIA'). This omission could stem from differences in linguistic structure between English and Hungarian. In Hungarian, it is common to place the verb *finanszírozott* ('funded') at the end of the phrase, following the noun it modifies *MEDIA*. Additionally, the subject may be implied in Hungarian without needing to be explicitly stated. Therefore, the translation accurately conveys the source of the funding without including the subject *funded*.

(36)   *Their registration upon entry into the EU is key.*

     Alapvetően fontos, hogy az EU-ba történő belépéskor nyilvántartásba vegyék őket.

In the provided translation, there is an omission of explanatory elements. The original phrase *Their registration upon entry into the EU is key* suggests that registration upon entry is crucial for some reason, but the specific rationale or explanation for why it is important is not provided. However, in the Hungarian translation, this explanatory element is not included. Instead, the translation focuses on conveying the importance of registration without explicitly stating the reason behind it. This omission could stem from differences in linguistic norms or the translator's decision to prioritize conciseness and clarity in the translation. Including an explanation of why registration is key may have been deemed unnecessary or redundant in the given context. Therefore, the

translation effectively conveys the importance of registration without explicitly providing an explanation.

     *(37)   The eTwinning community can help groups created in the secure space of the platform to **support teachers**.*

     *Az eTwinning közösség a **tanárok támogatása** érdekében segítheti a platform biztonságos terében létrehozott csoportokat.*

In this translation, implicitation involves enriching the target language sentence with additional details that were implicit or implied in the source language. The translator has expanded upon the original sentence to provide a clearer and more comprehensive understanding for the target audience. For instance, by explicitly stating *a tanárok támogatása* ('support for teachers'), the translation specifies the beneficiary of the support offered by the eTwinning community, which might have been left implicit in the original English sentence. This explicitation ensures that the target audience understands the primary purpose of the eTwinning community's assistance.

     Similarly, the translation specifies that the groups are created *a platform biztonságos terében* ('in the secure space of the platform'), adding clarity to how these groups are established. This detail might have been assumed or left implicit in the original sentence but is explicitly mentioned in the translation to eliminate any ambiguity. By employing implicitation, the translator enhances the clarity and comprehensibility of the translated sentence, ensuring that the intended meaning is conveyed effectively to the target audience.

Summary of Part II

Part II of the content shifts focus towards the methodology and presentation of research in the field of translation studies. It begins by outlining the methodology employed in conducting the study, emphasizing the importance of meticulous planning. This includes considerations such as defining research objectives, selecting appropriate research instruments, and devising a systematic procedure for data collection and analysis.

     The section then delves into the specifics of the research methodology, highlighting the use of a corpus and various research instruments to gather data. It also elucidates the step-by-step procedure followed during the research, providing insight into the methods used to ensure accuracy and reliability.

     Moreover, Part 2 explores the data analysis methods employed to interpret the findings of the research. This includes techniques such as qualitative and quantitative analysis, as well as statistical tools and software utilized to analyze large datasets.

Furthermore, the section presents the findings of the research, focusing on two key aspects: explicitation and implicitation in translation. It provides a detailed analysis of how these phenomena manifest in translated texts, shedding light on the strategies employed by translators to either clarify or condense meaning.

In summary, Part II serves as a guide to the methodology and presentation of research in translation studies, offering valuable insights into the planning, execution, and analysis of research projects in this field. It also presents the findings of a specific study, highlighting the role of explicitation and implicitation in shaping translated texts.

CONCLUSION

In the system of transfer operations from English into Hungarian, translators encounter various challenges and considerations. One prominent aspect is the linguistic divergence between English and Hungarian, requiring careful navigation of differences in syntax, morphology, and vocabulary. Translators must also grapple with cultural nuances and context-specific elements, ensuring that the target text resonates with the intended audience in Hungarian cultural contexts. This entails not only linguistic translation but also cultural adaptation to maintain the relevance and authenticity of the message. Explicitation and implicitation play crucial roles in the translation process, with translators making strategic decisions to either clarify or leave implicit certain elements from the source text in the target text. These transfer operations contribute to the overall coherence and effectiveness of the translated material.

This paper aimed to establish a robust theoretical foundation concerning transfer operations and its significance in the realm of translation. By delving into the intricacies of implicitation and explicitation, it sought to shed light on these essential aspects of the translation process and their implications for linguistic transfer from English to Hungarian. Through the investigation of these phenomena within English-Hungarian translated articles, the paper aimed to contribute valuable insights into the decision-making processes of translators and the strategies employed to ensure fidelity and coherence in translation. By providing a comprehensive examination of transfer operations and their manifestations in translation practice, this paper serves as a resource for scholars and practitioners seeking to deepen their understanding of the complexities inherent in cross-linguistic communication.

The hypothesis that translators select the appropriate transfer operations based on prior knowledge of the target audience has been validated through empirical analysis. Research findings indicate a significant correlation between translators' understanding of the target audience and their choice of transfer operations during the translation process. This demonstrates that translators indeed adapt their translation strategies to cater to the linguistic and cultural needs of the target audience, providing empirical support for the hypothesis.

The second hypothesis that the morphological features of the Hungarian language contribute to omissions in texts, including personal verbs, possessive pronouns, and tenses, while syntactic errors are prevalent, has been confirmed through empirical investigation. Analysis of translated texts and comparison with the original source materials revealed consistent patterns of omission and syntactic errors in Hungarian translations. This demonstrates the impact of the unique morphological structure of the Hungarian language on the translation process and

highlights the need for translators to navigate these challenges effectively to ensure accuracy and coherence in translated texts.

The third hypothesis regarding the use of explicit authentication operations in translations from English into Hungarian, considering the target audience, has been substantiated through empirical analysis. Examination of translated texts revealed consistent patterns of explicitation aimed at clarifying or authenticating elements of the source text for the Hungarian audience. This confirms that translators indeed prioritize explicit authentication strategies to ensure the comprehensibility and relevance of translations, providing empirical validation for the hypothesis.

In conclusion, the examination of transfer operations from English into Hungarian reveals a dynamic interplay between linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and translator strategies. The unique morphological features of the Hungarian language, as evidenced by research by scholars like Klaudy Kinga, underscore the challenges translators face in accurately conveying meaning from English to Hungarian. Through the lens of implicitation and explicitation, translators navigate these challenges, striving to balance fidelity to the source text with readability and coherence in the target language. By acknowledging the influence of the target audience and cultural context, translators employ strategic transfer operations to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps, ultimately facilitating effective communication between English and Hungarian speakers. This systematic approach to transfer operations highlights the importance of a nuanced understanding of both languages and cultures, ultimately enriching the quality and impact of translated texts in the English-Hungarian language pair.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Переклад - це процес передачі змісту тексту, написаного мовою оригіналу, за допомогою тексту, написаного мовою перекладу (Illés, 2011). В англійській мові існує термінологічне розмежування між письмовим перекладом (актом перекладу письмового тексту) та усним перекладом (актом усного або символічного спілкування між носіями різних мов); згідно з цим розмежуванням, переклад може розпочатися лише після того, як у мовній спільноті було винайдено писемність (Klaudy, 2003).

Під час перекладу з англійської на угорську мову перекладачі стикаються з різноманітними проблемами та міркуваннями. Одним із важливих аспектів є лінгвістичні розбіжності між англійською та угорською мовами, які вимагають ретельної навігації по відмінностях у синтаксисі, морфології та лексиці. Перекладачі також повинні враховувати культурні нюанси та специфічні елементи контексту, щоб текст перекладу резонував з цільовою аудиторією в угорському культурному контексті. Це передбачає не лише лінгвістичний переклад, а й культурну адаптацію для збереження актуальності та автентичності повідомлення. Експлікація та імплікація відіграють вирішальну роль у процесі перекладу, коли перекладачі приймають стратегічні рішення про те, щоб прояснити або залишити імпліцитними певні елементи вихідного тексту в цільовому тексті. Ці перекладацькі операції сприяють загальній зв'язності та ефективності перекладеного матеріалу.

До досліджуваної теми зверталися численні вчені, як вітчизняні, так і англомовні. Venuti (1995), Baker (2011), Newmark (1988), Klaudy (2003) запропонували свій погляд на систему операцій перекладу. Подібним чином такі вчені, як Pym (2010), Munday (2008), Nord (1997), Klaudy (1994), досліджували концепцію перекладу та виклики/аспекти, пов'язані з актом перекладу. Steiner (1998), Hutchins (2003), Bassnett і Trivedi (1999) досліджували типи системи перекладу. Крім того, Klaudy (1993), Klaudy and Károly (2005), House (2009) досліджували пояснення та наслідки у зв'язку з операціями переказу. Ці вчені разом із багатьма іншими внесли значний внесок у сучасну сукупність знань щодо досліджуваної проблеми. Їхня робота служить основою для безперервних досліджень і сприяє динамічному дискурсу в галузі. Крім того, їх різноманітні методології та теоретичні основи проклали шлях для міждисциплінарного діалогу, заохочуючи плідну співпрацю та перехресне запилення ідей.

Обов'язком перекладача є якомога точніше передати зміст і сенс тексту, але мова оригіналу та мова перекладу ніколи не будуть однаковими. Перекладач повинен вибирати

між різними видами операцій перекладу. Тільки за допомогою них можна передати повідомлення якомога точніше. Оскільки перекладач надає цільовою мовою власну інтерпретацію, яка може не відповідати задуму автора, втрата або зміна сенсу неминуча. У перекладі існує можливість використання різних операцій перекладу. Під час цього процесу можна поставити кілька запитань. Моє дослідження спрямоване на пошук відповідей на деякі з цих гіпотез. Які зміни відбуваються, коли перекладач враховує цільову аудиторію? Які найпоширеніші обов'язкові операції зустрічаються в угорських текстах? Які найпоширеніші факультативні операції зустрічаються в угорських текстах?

Таким чином, об'єктом цієї статті є дослідження різних видів перекладацьких операцій у статтях Європейського Союзу https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en.

Предметом цієї статті є надання корисної інформації про те, як перекладачі адаптують текст перекладу, беручи до уваги відмінності між цільовими аудиторіями та їхні попередні знання про предмет перекладу.

Метою цієї статті було створення міцного теоретичного підґрунтя щодо операцій перенесення та їхнього значення у сфері перекладу. Заглиблюючись у тонкощі імплікації та експлікації, ми намагалися пролити світло на ці важливі аспекти перекладацького процесу та їхній вплив на лінгвістичну передачу з англійської на угорську мову. Досліджуючи ці явища в англо-угорських перекладених статтях, робота мала на меті зробити цінний внесок у розуміння процесів прийняття рішень перекладачами та стратегій, що застосовуються для забезпечення точності та когерентності перекладу. Завдяки комплексному дослідженню операцій перенесення та їхніх проявів у перекладацькій практиці, ця робота слугує джерелом інформації для науковців і практиків, які прагнуть поглибити своє розуміння складнощів, притаманних міжмовній комунікації.

Завдання, поставлені в цій статті, включають визначення поняття перекладацьких операцій, їх важливості та сутності. Крім того, вона містить класифікацію перекладацьких трансформацій, їх використання та застосування.

Емпіричний аналіз підтвердив гіпотезу про те, що перекладачі обирають відповідні операції перекладу на основі попередніх знань про цільову аудиторію. Результати дослідження вказують на значну кореляцію між розумінням перекладачами цільової аудиторії та їхнім вибором перекладацьких операцій під час перекладу. Це свідчить про те, що перекладачі дійсно адаптують свої перекладацькі стратегії відповідно до мовних і культурних потреб цільової аудиторії, забезпечуючи емпіричну підтримку гіпотези. Друга гіпотеза про те, що морфологічні особливості угорської мови призводять до пропусків у текстах, зокрема особових дієслів, присвійних займенників і часових форм, тоді як синтаксичні помилки є поширеними, була підтверджена в ході емпіричного дослідження.

Третю гіпотезу про використання операцій експліцитної автентифікації в перекладах з англійської на угорську мову з урахуванням цільової аудиторії було підтверджено за допомогою емпіричного аналізу. Вивчення перекладених текстів дозволило виявити закономірності експлікації, спрямовані на уточнення або автентифікацію елементів вихідного тексту для угорської аудиторії. Це підтверджує, що перекладачі дійсно надають перевагу стратегіям експліцитної автентифікації для забезпечення зрозумілості та релевантності перекладів, що є емпіричним підтвердженням висунутої гіпотези.

Ця робота складається зі вступу, двох частин, висновків, резюме українською мовою, списку використаних джерел та додатку. Після вступу, частина 1 заглиблюється в теоретичні основи перекладацьких операцій. Вона починається з аналізу важливості вивчення перекладу та його операцій, обговорення ключових понять і подвійної природи перекладу як мистецтва і науки. У частині 2 детально описано методологію та презентацію дослідження. У розділі "Методологія" викладено підхід, застосований при проведенні дослідження, включаючи процес планування, відбір корпусу, дослідницькі інструменти та методи аналізу даних. Цей розділ надає читачам уявлення про дизайн дослідження та кроки, зроблені для вивчення імплікації та експлікації в перекладі.

APPENDIX

1. Creative Europe: Increased budget in 2022 to support cultural and creative sectors

Kreatív Európa: 2022-ben megnövelt költségvetésből támogatják a kulturális és kreatív ágazatokat

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_286

2. The Commission steps up action for high quality and inclusive youth volunteering

A Bizottság fokozza a magas színvonalú és inkluzív ifjúsági önkéntes tevékenységek előmozdítására irányuló erőfeszítéseit

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_284

3. Higher education: making EU's universities ready for the future through deeper transnational cooperation

Felsőoktatás: az uniós egyetemek felkészítése a jövőre a mélyrehatóbb transznacionális együttműködés révén

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_365

4. European Citizens' Initiative: Commission decides to register initiative on European football and sports

Európai polgári kezdeményezés: A Bizottság úgy határozott, hogy nyilvántartásba veszi az európai labdarúgásra és sportra vonatkozó kezdeményezést

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_683

5. Ukraine: EU support to help Member States meet the needs of refugees

Ukrajna: Az EU támogatása segíti a tagállamokat a menekültek szükségleteinek kielégítésében

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_1946

6. Commission rolls out plans for a European degree

A Bizottság közös európai diplomára vonatkozó terveket tett közzé

https://commission.europa.eu/news/commission-rolls-out-plans-european-degree-2024-03-27_en

7.   European Solidarity Corps to support people in need with €145 million in 2024

Az Európai Szolidaritási Testület 2024-ben 145 millió euróval támogatja a rászorulókat

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_6101

8.   European Heritage Days: "Living Heritage" celebrating cultural traditions and skills

Európai Örökség Napok: a kulturális hagyományokat és készségeket ünneplő „élő örökség"

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4305

9.   European Citizens' Initiative: Commission decides to register initiative on preservation and development of Ukrainian culture and heritage

Európai polgári kezdeményezés: A Bizottság úgy határozott, hogy nyilvántartásba veszi az ukrán kultúra és örökség megőrzésére és fejlesztésére irányuló kezdeményezést

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_4141

10.   Stories that matter: applications for the Lorenzo Natali Media Prize now open until 28 April

Inspiráló tudósítások: április 28-ig lehet pályázni az idei Lorenzo Natali-médiadíjra

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_1323

11.   New EU strategy to protect and empower children in the online world

Új uniós stratégia a gyermekek online védelme és önrendelkezése érdekében

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_2825

12.   Commission sets out first analysis of the proposals stemming from the Conference on the Future of Europe

A Bizottság közzétette az Európa jövőjéről szóló konferencia nyomán született javaslatok első elemzését

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_3750

13.   A European Care Strategy for caregivers and care receivers

A Bizottság közzétette az Európa jövőjéről szóló konferencia nyomán született javaslatok első elemzését

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_5169

14.   Commission recommends actions to combat online piracy of sports and other live events

A Bizottság a sport- és egyéb élő eseményekhez kapcsolódó online kalózkodás elleni fellépésre tesz javaslatot

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_2508

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