

Abstracts of papers that are to be presented at Mirrors of Translation Studies I and biographies of their authors or MTS I Appetiser¹
Abstrakty príspevkov, ktoré odznejú na konferencii Zrkadlá translatológie I a životopisy autorov alebo Malá ochutnávka ZT I

Plenary Panel

<p>Professor/Prof. PhDr. Anna Valcerová, CSc.</p>	<p>Poetry Translation in Slovakia after 1945/<i>Básnický preklad na Slovensku po roku 1945</i></p>	<p>Poetry translation in Slovakia is characteristic by an alternation of the basic tendencies in translation: naturalisation (1950s, 1970s and 1980s), exotisation (1960s, translation after 1989), historicisation (1950s) and modernisation that can be seen in poetry translations in the 1970s and 1980s. Neither extreme naturalisation, nor historicisation bring aesthetically valuable results. These cannot be attained by extreme exotisation or modernisation. Preserving the aesthetic ratio and poetic style together with the authorial style and the specifics of individual levels of the poem in the context of the receiving culture and creating new relationships and thus a new aesthetic unity, corresponding to the complex of relationships inside the source text can be considered usually brings optimal effects. An inevitable prerequisite of an optimal translation is preserving the sociocultural specifics of the source text in the target text.</p>	<p>Professor PhDr. Anna Valcerová, CSc. is a poet, translator, translation studies expert and literary critic. She has published her poetry, reviews, and translations and, later, though still as a student, research papers in renowned Slovak literary magazines and journals (e.g. Mladá tvorba, Slovenské pohľady, Romboid, Revue slovenskej literatúry). In her research, Anna Valcerová concentrates mainly on translation criticism and theory, comparative theory of verse and literary comparatistics in general, but she also addresses other issues (e.g. Slovak and Czech poetry and prose). She has published three books of poetry, four monographs on literature and translation, more than seventy research papers and essays (home and abroad) as well as hundreds of reviews, articles and reader's reports. She has also translated six books. Since 2005, Anna Valcerová has been the director of the Institute of Translation and Interpreting.</p>
<p>Professor/Prof. PhDr. Jozef Sipko, CSc.</p>	<p>Comparing Sovietisms in Russian and Slovak/<i>Sovietizmy v rusko-slovenskom porovnávaní</i></p>	<p>Twenty years in history can be considered as a time of generation changing. Right now, twenty years after dramatic and crucial changes of life in Slovakia, Russia and the rest of the former Communist Bloc, we witness a unique communication phenomenon – usage of the specific category of expressions, so called „sovietisms“. Sovietism is defined here as a lexeme which was previously used as the basic expression of communistic ideology and propaganda at all levels of social, political, business and cultural life. The universal laws of communication had an effect upon sovietisms as well – today they are used mostly as means of humour, satire and irony in a literature of post-soviet era and their translations to Slovak.</p>	<p>Professor PhDr. Jozef Sipko, PhD. is a professor of Slavonic Studies at the University of Prešov in Prešov. In his research, he focuses on the interconnection of the language and culture, he analyses and creates concepts of cultural language codes in Slovak and Russian languages. He has published more than a hundred research papers. His monographs include Theoretical and Socio-Communicational Bases of Linguoculturology (Teoretické a sociálno-komunikačné východiská lingvokultúrológie, 2011) or Texts with an Increased Ethnocultural Connotation (Texty so zvýšenou etnokultúrnou konotáciou - Teksty s povyšňenou etnokulturnoj konnotacijej, 2002).</p>
<p>Associate Professor/Doc. PhDr. Marián Andričík, PhD.</p>	<p>On Identity in Literary Translation/<i>K otázke totožnosti v umeleckom preklade</i></p>	<p>The paper explores the term of identity in the sense of sameness and its usage in translation studies. It gives a short survey of opinions of leading foreign and home literary scholars (Bassnett, Pym, Frawley, Steiner, Benjamin, Komissarov, Švejcer, Vinogradov, Levý, Zábřana, Miko, Popovič, Vilikovsky, Zambor, Ďurišin, Rakús) on the relation between the source and the target text, and on the character of literary communication with regard to the translation process. An impetus to deal with the problem came from František Miko's translational studies where he defined the identity of two texts (original and translation) as the identity of their sense, also calling for the identity of the author's and the reader's imagens (the term that replaced his earlier concept of experience from the text). This demand seems unattainable to us, especially in poetry where the author's imagen can remain unclear, thus giving the reader/translator more independence in the quest for the sense of the text.</p>	<p>Marián Andričík (b. 1964 in Humenné) studied Slovak and English at the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University in Bratislava. He obtained his PhD. degree at Prešov University in Theory and History of Slovak Literature. The title of dissertation thesis was To Generic Problems of Translation. He works at the Faculty of Arts of UPJŠ in Košice as an assistant professor, teaching theory of literature, world literature and theory of artistic translation. At present, he holds the position of the head of the Department of Slovak Studies, Slavonic Philologies and Communication. He published one book of verse and a monograph To the Poetics of Artistic Translation. Currently – only occasionally – he writes poems for children. Among his translations from English are two anthologies of the Beat poetry, or selections from poetic works of John Keats, William Blake, Hayden Carruth, Billy Childish and Dannie Abse, while prose translations include two Arthur Conan Doyle's novels, five children</p>
<p>Professor of Translation Dr. Vicente López-Folgado</p>	<p>Treasure Island variously rendered into four Romance languages (Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese): interpretive resemblance</p>	<p>Communication, according to the anthropologist Dan Sperber (1996), is grounded on one fundamental concept, namely, "meta-representation". Our thoughts are mental representations and all human beings innately need to know how to represent in their minds other human beings' mental representations. How do we know then what message the linguistic code communicates? Surely we have to rely on our mental power of "inference", i.e. our capacity for deducing hypotheses that, in a given cognitive context, seem to us the final relevant meaning of the speaker. The principle that guides our interpretation is supposed to be the principle of relevance as in Sperber and Wilson (1995) and Carston (1998; 2002). Therefore in secondary communication, such as translation, interpretive resemblance rather than equivalence (Gutt 1991) should be held as a working pragmatic concept. The rendering of a classical text, Treasure Island, into four Romance languages will provide sufficient proof that such principle is at work in the translation process and therefore should be paid more attention by translation theorists than is normally the case.</p>	<p>Dr Vicente Lopez Folgado is a Professor of Translation at the Dpt of Translation Studies of the University of Cordoba, Spain. His main interests lie in literary translation, both of poetry and fiction. He has taught literary translation for a number of years and has published two anthologies of English poetry as well as several English novels translated into Spanish. He has also translated from Portuguese and French. He is the co-director of a translation journal in Spain, Hikma, and belongs to the editorial board of several other ones.</p>
<p>Associate Professor/Doc. PhDr. Jarmila Opalková, CSc.</p>	<p>Professional Communication as Seen Through the Prism of Translation Studies/<i>Odborná komunikácia cez prizmu translatológie</i></p>	<p>The author of the paper analyses professional communication on the international level. The article concentrates on giving a resume of traditions in Czechoslovak and Slovak translation studies. The background, supplied by past and current experience, enables reflection of translation studies research, anticipation of its future development and its projection into practice.</p>	<p>Associate Professor PhDr. Jarmila Opalková, CSc. graduated from Philological Faculty of Rostov State University in RSFSR. After receiving further academic degrees and a number of certificates, she has initiated the foundation of a laboratory for students of interpreting at Prešov University in Prešov. She is a member of the scientific board of university journal Language and Culture (Jazyk a kultúra). Her monographs include Symbol in Idiomatic Sign as Seen from Russian-Slovak Comparative Aspect (Symbol vo frazémovom znaku z rusko-slovenského komparatívneho hľadiska; 2002), Translation as Mediation of Intercultural Communication I (Preklad ako mediácia interkultúrnej komunikácie I; 2006) and Mediation of Intercultural Communication II (Mediácia interkultúrnej komunikácie II; 2011).</p>

¹ The biographies and abstracts have not been proofread. We apologise for any mistakes that might have occurred in them.

Session 1

<p>Professor Paola Faini</p>	<p>What do we teach when we teach translation?</p>	<p>In the recent past, the role of translation teaching has acquired relevance and visibility at university level. Both under and post-graduate courses seem to find an uncertain balance, often swinging between theory and practice, some times bordering on philosophy, other times on translation lab activities. Significant theoretical issues undoubtedly give a framework to the didactics of translation by setting the appropriate socio-cultural background and by defining prospective approaches. Nonetheless, theories per se seem to be of limited help in sorting out the knotty problems posed by the text and by its transfer across linguistic and cultural boundaries. If textual transfer may be seen as an act of explicitation of different linguistic and cultural attitudes, then course planning, far from differentiating the phase 1 theoretical perspective from the phase 2 lab activity, can consistently develop a “practical” theory of translation which aims at merging relevant domains such as contrastive text analysis, terminological issues, linguistic attitudes, and rhetorical conventions, in view of an effective communicative process.</p>	<p>Paola Faini is professor of English language and translation and teaches in under- and postgraduate courses at Roma Tre University, Italy. Her research focuses on three main areas: literary translation; theatre translation and adaptation; didactic applications of corpus-based investigation and terminology. She has translated and edited novels by major British writers (Fielding, Carroll, Stoker, Maugham, Woolf, Ford, Lessing) and published books (<i>Tradurre. Dalla teoria alla pratica</i>, 2004; and <i>Tradurre. Manuale teorico e pratico</i>, 2008) and essays in the area of literary translation and translation methodology.</p>
<p>Mgr. Marketa Štefková, PhD., Professor/prof. Jana Rakšányiová, CSc.</p>	<p>Globalization tendencies in technical translation – internacionalization of terminology/<i>Globalizované tendencie v odbornom preklade - internacionalizácia terminológie</i></p>	<p>Globalization tendencies and their influence on translation of professional texts are examined in many partial studies in contemporary translatology. In our report we will be focusing on the influence of globalization on internalization of terminology. Terminology of public administration, law and other sections has been shifted from national to international level and vice versa, and translation of texts from this field is thus influenced particularly on lexical level by choosing equivalents to terms in target languages. In a few case studies of parallel translations in various languages we will point out the consequences of translation mediated through a third language, particularly in the choice of equivalents in less common languages. At the same time we will describe a few basic tendencies of fixing equivalents and shifting towards hyperonymization of terminology in particular type of translation. We will be reflecting on the study also from the point of didactics and we will try to open a discussion on these tendencies among professional translatoologists.</p>	<p>Mgr. Marketa Štefková, PhD. is an assistant at the Institute of German, Dutch and Swedish Studies, Faculty of Arts, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia. In 2006 she published her dissertation entitled Translation of legal texts on the national and supra-national level. Present research is orientated at the specific features of translating legal texts from and into languages not widely spread and language Technologies in legal translation. Another areas of her professional interest are also terminology, language technology and language policy. // prof. Jana Rakšányiová, Csc. – Institute of German, Dutch and Swedish Studies, Faculty of Arts, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia, is a prominent Slovak theoretician of technical translation, who teaches the legal minimum and in recent years reflects the questions of the norms and conventions in technical translation and the ethics of translating activity. She publishes her reviews and studies mainly in Slovak, German and Dutch translation journals. She also translates literature from Danish, Swedish, German and Dutch into Slovak.</p>
<p>Khalid AL-Saleem</p>	<p>Basic-level Translations of Kinship Terms from Standard Arabic to English</p>	<p>This paper explores the obstacles to the translation into English of Arabic kinship terms. Kinship terms, like other cultural terms, are difficult to translate since they involve cultural knowledge, which the translator needs to possess. I investigate a number of English and Arabic kinship terms, considering the difficulties in translation between two different cultures with particular reference to basic-level English-to-Arabic translations, i.e. those translations which are likely to be most ‘natural’ in non-technical contents. The analysis shows that the basic kinship terminology system of Arabic is more precise than that of English; a large proportion of basic-level Arabic terms are translated by English basic-level hyperonyms, but only a small proportion by English hyperonyms. By contrast, all the non-basic-level Arabic kinship terms considered are translated by English synonyms; there is total equivalence between complex and unusual kinship relations in the two languages.</p>	<p>I work in my country as a supervisor of the Internet and Translation Department, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. I used to do interpretation in my country and also in the UK. I used to go to the GP and hospitals with my friends to do interpreting. I have also worked as a teacher of English and English/Arabic at many places either in the private sector or in the public.</p>
<p>Dr. Tatiana Szczygłowska</p>	<p>Acronyms and abbreviations in medical texts: a challenge to the translator</p>	<p>The pursuit of equivalence becomes a hard task for the translator of medical texts which, by definition, should not be ambiguous or obscure when translated, and which unfortunately are typically abundant in abridged forms. The items in question confuse the translator, since they are often author-specific, not accompanied by explanations, and sometimes happen to have several meanings even within one specialty. Given the accelerated progress of scientific development observed in recent years, dictionaries do not always prove useful. As a result, translators have developed a wide array of procedures for handling abbreviated forms in translation. / To explore the above phenomena, the study examines the different ways in which acronyms and abbreviations were translated from Polish into English in a corpus of medical articles found in the Case Description section of Acta Angiologica, a bilingual quarterly for angiologists and vascular surgeons. A comparative analysis of source and target texts has been conducted to determine whether the shortened forms were also subject to abridgement processes in translation or whether they were rendered by means of equivalent full forms, or whether the translators employed other procedures to successfully transfer meaning.</p>	<p>Tatiana Szczygłowska, PhD, is a university teacher with over 10 years of teaching experience. Currently, she is an assistant professor at the Department of English Studies, University of Bielsko-Biala, Poland, specializing in translation studies. Her research interests also include contrastive discourse analysis, with special focus on written academic discourse.</p>
<p>PaedDr. Slavomíra Tomášiková, PhD.</p>	<p>Übersetzung der Gerichtsdokumente</p>	<p><i>The paper is focused on documentary translation, more specifically on documents translated for the district and regional prosecutor's offices, which prepare various materials for legal proceedings. Our attention will be especially paid to the translation methods and strategies that are necessary to master for this type of translation.</i></p>	<p><i>PaedDr. Slavomíra Tomášiková, PhD. teaches at University of Prešov in Prešov.</i></p>

<p>Mgr. Jaroslaw Guźniczak</p>	<p>Polish input in translation studies/<i>Pol'ský vklad do translológie</i></p>	<p>In my paper (presentation), I would like to focus on the history of translation with particular emphasis on the Polish contribution to translation studies. In the second half of the previous century the interest in translation studies in Poland intensified and despite the undeniable achievements in this field, Polish theories of translation are unknown abroad because of the language barriers. In my paper I would present some of the scientific works, which are unavailable for foreign readers. First achievements took place in 1955 when the first collection of works was published. In 1957, Olgierd Adrian Wojtasiewicz underlined the semiotic, psychological and cultural nature of translation. At the end of the 1960s, main attention was directed to literary translation when Polish scientists tried to analyse the effects of translation for example Edward Balcerzan. Studies that followed these researches, which had theoretical and descriptive character and which included the analysis that could be described as the source and target oriented and micro – macro structural, were often ahead of similar work carried out in Western Europe. In the middle of the 1970s linguists turned against the research that focused only on literary translation for example Franciszek Grucza. Thanks to these researches scientists led to the preference of other research areas such as oral translation, translation of special texts, terminology, translation teaching (for example Warsaw School). To conclude the most interesting and prolific Polish contribution to translation studies from the 1990s up until now is represented by the cognitive model suggested by Elżbieta Tabakowska.</p>	<p>Since 1st March 2011, I am a doctoral student at the Institute of Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies at the University of Leipzig in Germany. The main areas of my professional interests include literary translation, levels of literary texts and history of translation (especially Polish input in translation studies). Since 1st October 2006, I am a teacher at the University of Applied Sciences (Higher Vocational School) in Walcz, Poland and since 1st December 2004 a teacher of English at the primary school in Biała, Poland.</p>
<p>Mgr. Jarmila Kredátusová, PhD.</p>	<p>The new and modern consecutive interpreting textbooks for the Ukrainian language students – the methodology of their creation/<i>Nové a moderné učebnice z konzekutívneho tlmočenia pre ukrajínistov – metodika ich tvorby</i></p>	<p>In this work the whole conception of consecutive interpreting teaching at the Department of Ukrainian language FF PU is presented, the prepared manuscript of the university textbook for the subject CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING I is also presented in detail and the used methods in this particular textbook in connection with the aims, which are examined during the students' preparation for this profession by the author and pedagogue, are explained.</p>	<p>Mgr. Jarmila Kredátusová, PhD. leads the lectures and seminars about Ukrainian language lexicology, Ukrainian language stylistics, the theory and practice of professional translation, consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. In her scientific work she focuses on the comparative research in the field of the current literary Ukrainian and Slovak language vocabulary, especially on the new words and the vocabulary dynamics in both languages. She also deals with the teaching methodology of professional translation and interpreting at the Department of Ukrainian Studies. She publishes textbooks for students of interpreting for both bachelor and master levels of university education.</p>
<p>Mgr. Marián Fedorko, PhD.</p>	<p>Process-Oriented Approach in Research of Interpreting/<i>Procesný prístup vo výskume tlmočenia</i></p>	<p>The paper deals with process-oriented approach towards scientific research in interpreting and with processuality as an intrinsic and constituent factor in the science of interpreting, clarifying the basic principles of process-oriented approach, being understood first and foremost as a research of mental processes which occur during the act of interpreting. Also presented will be the main empirical as well as experimental methods (e.g. biofeedback and neurofeedback) and attention will also be focused on the interdisciplinarity of such a research, using knowledge from cognitive sciences, psycholinguistics, neuropsychology or neurodidactics.</p>	<p>Mgr. Marián Fedorko, PhD. is an assistant professor (teaching fellow) at the Institute of German Studies at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of his professional interest include general theory of translation, didactics and theory of interpreting (Interpreting Studies).</p>
<p>Mgr. Zuzana Honová, Ph.D.</p>	<p>Sworn Interpreting and Some Specific Problems/<i>Soudní tlmočení a některé jeho specifické problémy</i></p>	<p>The aim of the contribution is to show some specific problems of the sworn interpretation. It defines the tasks and difficulties of the sworn interpreter which he/she meets in his/her profession.</p>	<p>Mgr. Zuzana Honová, Ph.D. works as a lecturer at the Department of Romance Studies of the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ostrava in Ostrava, the Czech Republic. The main areas of her professional interest include French linguistics, specialized French and translatology. She is also a sworn interpreter for French and Italian.</p>
<p>Ol'ga Chomová, CSc.</p>	<p>The status of the interpreter in the context of modern Ukrainian-Slovak cross-border cooperation /<i>Postavenie tlmočníka v kontexte súčasnej ukrajínsko-slovenskej cezhraničnej spolupráce</i></p>	<p>The paper deals with linguistic, cultural and ethical competence of Ukrainian interpreters within the Ukrainian-Slovak bilateral meetings (meetings of ministers, official meetings of prime ministers of Ukraine and Slovak republic, seminars and trainings) and international forums (meetings of the Intergovernmental commission for cross-border cooperation; conferences of the member states of Carpathian euroregion). Using our experience in this area we attempt to find out the specifics of simultaneous and consecutive interpreting as an essential part of Ukrainian-Slovak foreign relations.</p>	<p>Ol'ga Khoma (Ol'ga Chomová), CSc. is a docent (lecturer) at Department of Slovak philology of Uzhgorod National University, Uzhgorod, Ukraine. Her teaching duty includes the phonetics of Slovak language; Slovak dialectology; morphology of Slovak language; Theory and Practice of Translation; The history of culture of Slovakia; orthographic workshop; stylistics of Slovak language; rhetoric and culture speech. She is a supervisor of master's thesis, consults pedagogical practice. In 2007 she received the degree of Candidate of science in philological sciences, speciality: Slavonic languages. Title of dissertation "The grammatical gender category of nouns in Slovak language", scientific supervisor prof. S.M. Pachomova, DrSc. (diploma awarded 10.05.07.). Her research interests are Slovak-Ukrainian contrastive linguistics, Slovak-Ukrainian Lexicography. She also works as a simultaneous interpreter (Slovak-Ukrainian) on international conferences and as a consecutive interpreter on meetings of ministers and prime-ministers of Ukraine and Slovakia.</p>

PhDr. Jana Michalčíková	Jednotlivé aspekty tmoňnickej notácie študentov ako predmet výskumu	Perhaps because of the fact, that an interpreting is one of the youngest scientific discipline it offers a broad range of unexplored areas of an interpreting which are suitable for the research. Therefore we have decided to pay attention to one of the areas of this interdisciplinary activity in our paper. Specifically, we demonstrate several conclusions relating to interpreting notation of the bachelor's students of Spanish language studying at the Philosophical Faculty of Presov University - Translation and Interpreting. These conclusions are part of the experiment realised during the research project of the rigorous exam. Regarding the fact that submitted study has an empirical basis and also it tends to demonstrate the results of the specific research the existing theories relating to our issue will occur partly or at all in our study. We based itself on available literature of following researchers: J. F. Rozan, D. Gile, I. Čeňková, J. Herbert, A. Keníž, R. Jones, J. Matyssek, O. Kade, M. Garcia Landa, C. Iliescu Georghiu, P. Padilla Benítez, D. Seleskovitch, M. Lederer, M. G. Torres Díaz, E. Soler Caamaño, etc.	PhDr. Jana Michalcikova is an external doctoral student at the Philosophical Faculty of Prešov University in Prešov – Institute of Translation and Interpreting. She specializes in consecutive interpretation research. The theme of her rigorous work is Didactics of consecutive interpretation with a focus on notation. She publishes her conclusions of the research in domestic and foreign professional resources.
Mgr. Mária Smetanová	Virtual Tutorial Speech Database/Virtuálna tutoriál databáza prejavov	The present paper will introduce the grant project "Virtual Tutorial Speech Database." The aim of the three-phase project (preparatory, implementation and evaluation) is to create a database of digitalised recordings with various topics in several languages. By implementing this complementary teaching aid in the educational process, the teacher will not only innovate it, but the process will be more effective in respect of the professional training of interpreters who will thus receive a higher quality education.	Mgr. Mária Smetanová has graduated from Prešov University in Prešov in 2008 and she has been an internal doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov since 2009. Her area of professional interest include innovative technology implemented in the process of translation – CAT, machine translation, subtitling software, videoconferencing, virtual databases etc. She has also won several exchange scholarship programmes and participated in four grant projects.
Dr. Božena Kotula, Dr. Dorota Filar	Translation and intercultural communication (an example of Polish and Slovak verbs of motion)/Preklad a interkultúrna komunikácia (na príklade poľských a slovenských sloviac pohybu)	The paper looks at translation in the context of communication studies and linguistics. It begins with a brief sketch of the model of linguistic communication by Cathrina Kerbrat – Orecchioni and goes on to the concept of linguistic and para-linguistic, cultural, social, ideological and communicative competence. The focus is on social, cultural, and communicative practices, on the cultural and ideological significance of translating and of translations, on the relationship between translation behaviour and socio-cultural factors. Linguistics-based concepts and the model of production/ interpretation involves translation with a specific communicative function and with the concept of intercultural communicative competence. Using the example of Polish and Slovak verbs of motion we analyze mechanisms of translation: the importance of linguistic, communicative and intercultural competence.	Božena Kotula – doctor of Humanities at the Depatrament of Polish Language at the Technical University of K.Pułaski in Radom (Poland). A teacher of Polish language at the Universities in Italy and in Slovakia (Prešov). Research: methodology of teaching, Polish as the foreign language, comparative linguistics. Dorota Filar – doctor of Humanities at the University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska in Lublin (Poland), The Institute of Polish (Language and Literature) and at The College of Enterprise and Administration in Lublin. Research: linguistics, semantics, communication, marketing.
PhDr. Tatiana Rohaľová	Texts with increased ethnocultural connotation and their understanding in foreign language/Porozumenie textom so zvýšenou etnokultúrnou konotáciou v cudzom jazyku	In this paper actual task - understanding of ethnocultural connotations in foreign language texts is presented. Intercultural communication has become a basic requirement at present globalised world. My paper points out the place of ethnocultural connotations in communication space and their origin from the view of language personality. Interpersonal understanding is influenced by many factors of personality's social reception which is the product of socialization in the culture and society. Mutual interaction of people from different cultures is increased and that is why cultural literacy has become an integral part of education in present school.	PhDr. Tatiana Rohaľová is a researcher at the Department of Humanities, Faculty of Manufacturing Technologies in Prešov, Technical university in Košice. She is a part-time doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main area of her professional interest is the research of tasks and questions concerning the language units and increased ethnocultural connotations in Russian and Slovak languages. She studied and taught Russian and German languages and psychology at various types of schools during her 30 years praxis as well as methodology at the Methodological and pedagogical centre in Prešov.
PaedDr. Magdaléna Rázusová, PhD.	Comparative analysis of evaluative adjectives in tourism texts /Komparatívna analýza evaluatívnych adjektív v textoch turistických sprievodcov	The author identifies and compares evaluative adjectives found within two groups of tourist guides. First group is made of texts published on British websites and the second contains English-written texts found on Slovak web pages. Inclusion of the texts in the research database is functionally as well as thematically preconditioned. The concluding part of the paper includes information on frequency of evaluative adjectives used, and also a summary of nouns, with which the identified adjectives collocate.	Magdaléna Rázusová is a teacher trainer at the Institute of British and American Studies, where she teaches Writing, Translation, Interpreting and Stylistics courses. Her fields of research interest are academic writing and translation of promotional texts.

<p>Mgr. Martin Surmánek</p>	<p>German linguocultuems and the possibilities of their translation into Slovak/Nemecké lingvokulturémy a možnosti ich prekladu do slovenčiny</p>	<p>The topic of my paper will be the research of the language unities which are in some linguocultural works (Vorobjov, 1997) called linguocultuems (which are lexems, collocations, phrasems with elevated ethno-cultural connotation) that appear in the German periodicals and the possibilities of their translation into Slovak. Linguocultuems as language means react on the contemporary events appear mainly in the publicistic style and especially in sententious remarks commenting the actual happenings. These events can be at least partly actual in both Slovak and German language background since it is possible to study also their translation, the way how both languages react on one and the same reality and if these language means are at least partly comparable. For German is typical wide use of words of English origin and also abbreviations, so it will be very interesting to compare, how these words and expressions will be translated into Slovak, if it will use these words or will prefer to replace them by Slovak equivalents. I also want to focus onto the motivation or origin of the chosen linguocultuems, if they are inspired by literature, history, actual events in society and again try to compare the situation in the two languages. An interesting attempt could be also to compare the linguocultuems in the various German-speaking countries, which means which linguocultuems dominate in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. The target of my paper will be to compare the approach to linguocultuems in German and Slovak and to show the differences and similarities that can be observed in the two languages.</p>	<p>Mgr. Martin Surmánek is a doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of his professional interest include scientific translation, especially translation of the publicistic texts from German into Slovak. On the University of Prešov he teaches the subjects regarding the theory of translation. He also translates from German and Italian into Slovak.</p>
<p>Mgr. Marta Vojteková, PhD.</p>	<p>Linguistic Aspects of Translation with an Emphasis on Comparison as a Lexical-Grammatical Category/Lingvistické aspekty prekladu s dôrazom na lexikálno-gramatickú kategóriu stupňovania</p>	<p>The topic of the paper is based on the postulate that a qualified translator should have the language competence on the level of identification of identical and different phenomena between the source and target language. The similar or identical phenomena surprisingly pose a greater source of problems for the translator than the distinctly varying units. The present paper will therefore focus on analysis of differences in distribution, frequency and in ways Slovak and Polish adjectives express the category of comparison.</p>	<p>Mgr. Marta Vojteková, PhD. teaches at University of Prešov in Prešov.</p>
<p>Mgr. Emília Charfaoui, CSC.</p>	<p>Linguistic and didactic concepts of textbooks for teaching languages focusing on the business sphere/Lingvodidaktické koncepcie učebníc cudzích jazykov ekonomického zamerania</p>	<p>The paper is aimed at contemporary, linguistically didactic and methodological, domestic and foreign concepts and requirements for textbooks preparation and writing. Textbooks are used in the process of business languages - teaching. The core of attention is concentrated on lexicon, grammar articles highlighting various themes with objectives to develop professional communication skills. The focus is on significance of the theme – variety selection, their level of difficulties and time – schedule for mastering teaching materials.</p>	<p>Emília Charfaoui, MA., PhD. is focusing her research on the analysis of the professional, business articles from linguistics and translation perspectives. Her results have been published in numeral papers and thematic works in Slovakia and abroad. She participates in domestic and international conferences. She regularly reviews textbooks, university booklets and projects.</p>
<p>Mgr. Ján Želonka</p>	<p>Terminological issues in translation of technical texts from the field of applied mechanics /Terminologické aspekty prekladu odborných textov z oblasti aplikovanej mechaniky</p>	<p>The paper thematically covers translation of technical texts from the field of applied mechanics into English. The author pays attention to the analyses and evaluations of stress and strain tests performed on structure parts as to be translated from Slovak into English. The objective is to analyse mainly terminological issues a translator faces while translating such texts and point out possible translation procedures and solutions that can be applied. The paper is thematically divided into three parts. The first part presents technical field which covers translated texts. The analysis of the most frequent problematic issues in translation of such texts is included in the second part of the paper together with proposed possible solutions and procedures that can be applied in the process of translation. As the last part of the paper a brief Slovak – English glossary of the basic and simultaneously most problematic terms which occur in the above-mentioned technical field is included.</p>	<p>Mgr. Jan Zelonka is a doctoral student at the Department of Translation Studies of the Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra (Slovakia). His main research interests lie in audiovisual translation and in translation of technical texts. He writes papers on audiovisual translation for specialised online translation journals (Meta, JosTrans, Trans-kom) and as a professional translator deals predominantly with terminological issues of technical texts as applied to translation (mechanics, mechanical engineering, mechatronics).</p>
<p>MA Ladan Hosseinmanesh</p>	<p>Technical Translation: A study of interference in three Persian translations of “Software Engineering”</p>	<p>The present work is a study of technical translation to examine the negative impact of the source text’s lexis and syntax on the target text. In this respect, a technical text – a university textbook – and its three Persian translations were investigated. The focus of the study was on the notion of interference in translation which has been less touched in translation studies. The objective was to specify the ways interference affects comprehensibility. Based on Göpferich (2009), comprehensibility encompasses six dimensions from which the dimension of simplicity was scrutinized in this study. The results showed that most cases of lexical interference were due to choosing wrong or meaningless equivalents. They also showed that the extent of lexical interference was higher than that of syntactic interference. The findings will hopefully have some implications for professional translators and translation students in producing more accurate translations.</p>	

<p>Mgr. Erika Brodňanská, PhD.</p>	<p>The reflection of the Old Testament's Book of Genesis in the poem De humana natura (I,II,14) by Gregory of Nazianzus/Odraz starozákonnej knihy Genezis v básni Gregora z Nazianzu De humana natura (I,II,14)</p>	<p>In the moral bucolic poem De humana natura St. Gregory of Nazianzus (4th Century) uses motives typical of antique elegy but at the same time he reveals that he is a Christian. Through the six verses coming to the fore out of the mutual unforced symbiosis of bucolic motives, Gregory's personal reflection and biblical allusions, although in the narrow space, the author offers to the recipient the essence of the history of salvation. He selects the major events ranging from creation of man to Christ's arrival in the world, and in these the relationship to the Old Testament's Book of Genesis is declared seven times. Other verses, out of 132 elegiac verses, also contain more or less explicit references to this book. In this paper we try to reveal their pragmatism and answer the question to what depth it is necessary to understand the individual references to understand the text and whether it is necessary to identify them in the text.</p>	<p>Mgr. Erika Brodňanská, PhD is a research assistant professor at the Institute of Romance Languages and Classical Philology at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include Greek patristic literature and selected issues of antique metrics. She publishes mainly in Slovak professional journals and collections. She is the author of the monograph "Gregory of Nazianzus: Letters in Rhyme".</p>
<p>Mgr. Simona Malá</p>	<p>Translation strategies of the religious word-stock in the Czech and German translation of the Yiddish novel Masoes Benyomin hashlishi/Übersetzungsstrategien des religiösen Wortschatzes in der tschechischen und deutschen Übersetzung des jiddischen Romans Masoes Benyomin hashlishi</p>	<p>This paper deals with the analysis and comparison of both Czech and German translations of religious word-stock, especially of Shabbath, the major festivals (Pesach, Shavuot, Sukkot), the great festivals (Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur) and objects, activities and cultural practices, which have certain cultural specificity, and which are connected to them, in the Yiddish novel Masoes Benyomin hashlishi by Sh. Y. Abramovitsh. The main goal of the paper is to demonstrate, how results of the translation process and procedures differ with regard to different origin of target languages, and which translation strategies have been used in order to translate this part of the word-stock. The paper addresses also the problem of the gap between the theory and practice of translation.</p>	<p>Mgr. Simona Malá is a doctoral student of German literature at the Institute for German studies and lecturer of Hebrew palaeography and Modern Hebrew at the Kurt and Ursula Schubert Centre for Jewish Studies of the Palacky University, Czech Republic. In her research, she focuses on Jewish cultures, history and identities, especially on Jewish women. Moreover, she published several articles on Central European Jews and translated a part of the book by Wolfgang Müller-Funk Kultur und ihre Narrative. Eine Einführung, which was published in the literary journal Aluze.</p>

Session 2

<p>Associate Professor/Doc. PhDr. Paulína Šišmišová, CSc.</p>	<p>Translation of the classics (Cervantes in Slovak)/Preklad klasikov (Cervantes po slovensky)</p>	<p>The subject of my paper is translation of world literary classics with focus on Slovak translations of Cervantes. In the first part I aim at answering the question: Does every generation need its Homer? I explain the phenomenon of “classic work of literature” and the conjoining term “world literary canon”. I study the function of literary classics in the national literary system and I deal with specific traits of reader reception of classic works. Then I reflect on the aspects that precondition the necessity of new translations of classic literary works (linguistic, historic and receptive). However, economic stimuli and real-world demands of book market are also important. In the second part I describe mainly the Slovak translation of Cervantes’ novel Ingenious knight Don Quixote de la Mancha by Jozef Felix, but I also present earlier attempts at familiarization of Cervantes’ novel in Slovakia by means of adaptations, fragmentary translations, various interpretations and commentaries. Finally, I try to put forth various reasons arguing for a necessity of a new Slovak translation of Cervantes’ novel.</p>	<p>Dr. Paulína Šišmišová is a member of the Department of Romance Languages at the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University. She gives classes of Spanish and Hispanic literature. The main object of her study are relations between literature and philosophy. In her monograph Philosophy or literature? (Two portraits), Prešov, 2003 she analyzes literary work of two Argentinian authors (J. L. Borges, E. Sabato). She also studies translation theory and actively translates literary texts. Recently, she was an editor of an anthology of texts on literary translation in romance countries (Translation studies, Bratislava, 2010).</p>
<p>Mgr. Adriána Koželová, PhD.</p>	<p>Translation of medical terms in Pedro Alberto Zubizarreta’s prose/K prekladu odborných výrazov v tvorbe P. A. Zubizarretu</p>	<p>Pedro Alberto Zubizarreta’s poetry includes a didactic element as one of leading characteristics. He emphasizes his didactic intent by using the medical terminology. Translation of them should be a transfer of one language (Spanish) into another language (Slovak) without changing the meaning, register or nuances of the source language and without additions or omissions.</p>	<p>Adriána Koželová is a senior assistant at the Institute of Romance and Classical Philology at the Faculty of Arts (University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia). Her research interests include 20th and 21st century Spanish and Latin American fiction, particularly the work of Pedro Alberto Zubizarreta and Spanish↔Slovak translation.</p>
<p>Associate Professor/Docent Anna Vasilieva, Candidate of Philological Sciences</p>	<p>Associative-semantic and stylistics aspects of the communicative strategies of translation/Ассоциативно-смысловые и коммуникативно-стилистические аспекты стратегий перевода</p>	<p>In modern linguistic science, there are many studies on the translation, however, such research is always relevant. In the language of the interpreter - a mirror of the real cultural and conceptual worlds. Language not only reflects the culture, but also forms a native speaker as a person belonging to different socio-cultural community by providing and developing a system of values, morals, behavior, attitude to people. The modern science of translation: objectives, methods and problems. Translation as a complex cognitive phenomenon. The human factor and technology. Literary translation is equivalent to creativity. Strategies for transfer. Kulturoorientirovannyye translation strategy. Private translation strategy. The strategy of translation as a communicative phenomenon. Translation activities in the context of communicative style: optimization, "co-creation" of the author, reader and translator of the text. Art Text is a projection of its meaning, figurative, ideological, conceptual and emotional capacities that can be installed in the associative field of the text. Associative text field as a concept and phenomenon is important for the interpretation of the text and translation activities. The reflection of the semantic potential of text elements, priorities, perceptions, keywords and text patterns, emotional background, directions smysloformirovaniya in the associative field of the text. Possibilities and results of its use of an interpreter.</p>	<p>Associate professor Anna Vasilieva is one of the developers of the scientific direction "communicative stylistics of the text." She analyses the problem of efficient text communication. The scope of her professional interests include the study of poetic discourse, the development of effective methods in management and business processes and stylistic and associative aspects of the strategies of translation. Anna Vasilieva is a coauthor of several monographs on the communicative stylistics of the text and the study of associations in the text. She has developed and read courses like "In the text of the association," "Informative interpretative potential of verbal (textual) associations in different types of discourse," "Associative techniques and their capabilities."</p>

<p>Mgr. Ivana Kupková, PhD.</p>	<p>Russian “Alternative Prose” in a Slovak Translation – Victor Yerofeyev: Russian Beauty/Ruská „nová próza“ v slovenskom preklade – Viktor Jerofejev: Ruská krásavica</p>	<p>The Slovak translation of Victor Yerofeyev’s Russian Beauty (Ruská krásavica, 1994, orig. Russkaya krasavica, 1990) is one of the first Slovak translations of the Russian “alternative” (unofficial, “new”) literature (1950s – 1980s). Despite the long tradition of the literary translation from the Russian language and the existence of the Slovak School of Translation with its established rules the new literary methods and new language of the alternative Russian prose has brought completely new translation situations and problems. In the paper the analysis of the translation of Russian Beauty reveals how the shifts in the lexical (semantic) and syntactic plan that in many cases seem negligible can influence the whole character (the writing style and authorial intent) of the text in a negative way. The aesthetic aspect of the novel has been sensibly impoverished in Vladimír Čerevka’s translation of Russian Beauty and therefore the translation of the novel plays mainly an informative role for Slovak readers.</p>	<p>Ivana Kupková is a lecturer at the Department of Russian Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Prešov, Slovakia. She teaches Russian phonetics and phonology, theory of translation, literary translation courses, and courses on Russian music and theatre history. Her research focuses on translation criticism (Russian / Slovak literary translation). She is the author of one monograph Translation as a Battle with Senses (2010) and over a dozen translations of Russian literature.</p>
<p>PhDr. Dušan Tellinger, CSc.</p>	<p>The so-called realia in the works of Ivan Goncharov</p>	<p>In this paper, the author focuses on so-called realia in four fundamental Works of Ivan Goncharov. The translations of Goncharov’s three novels and his artistic book of travels (the life in Siberia in the 19th century) are conditioned by the translator’s intimate knowledge of the Russian language and acquaintance with Russian life and so-called realia. The so-called realia were left in Slovak and Czech translations mostly in their Russian forms without commentary because in the second half of the 20th century they were well known to the Slovak and Czech readership. Although most of Russian so-called realia have their Slovak and Czech equivalents they were left in their for our readership well-known forms by reason that after 1945 existed very intensive Slovak-Russian and Czech-Russian contacts until 1989.</p>	
<p>PhDr. Adriana Amir</p>	<p>Poetic Personal Names in Works of Vasyl Stefanyk and their Slovak Translation/Poetická antroponymia v dielach Vasyl’a Stefanyka</p>	<p>Each author has its own system of naming his or her characters. This system is as a rule linked to the style of his works. This statement can be particularly applied to prose. Names of characters in the works of Ukrainian writer Vasyl Stefanyk have their own characteristics, they sound plausible and natural. They signify an integral part of author’s language and their selection is not random. Antroponyms that Stefanyk chose for his works reflect the traditional personal names as they were actually used in the nominations among the rural population in Galicia at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The present paper takes a closer look at Slovak translation of the main characters’ names in Vasyl Stefanyk’s stories. The starting point for our analysis are Stefanyk’s stories written in 1899 – 1933 and later translated by Juraj Andričik.</p>	<p>PhDr. Adriana Amir is a doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include prose translation from Ukrainian language to Slovak language. She publishes her reviews and studies in Slovak and Ukrainian literary journals.</p>
<p>Mgr. Slavomír Gál</p>	<p>Analysis of Ivan Drač’s translations with applying Miko’s expression system/Analýza prekladov Ivana Drača s využitím Mikovej výrazovej sústavy</p>	<p>This paper deals with the analysis of translations of Ivan Drač- one of the most influential representatives of Ukrainian poetry of 1960s. Ivan Drač has significantly enriched the Ukrainian poetry. His poems are modern, impressive, revolutionary and innovative. Common and ordinary phenomena are described very unusually using unconventional poetic devices. The subject of our analysis are several translations from the collection of poems Divokvet translated by Ján Majerník and Mária Rudlovčáková. This collection is a selection of poems from the Drač’s works, though most of poems are from Balady všedných dní collection. When analysing, we apply conception of one of the most important personalities of Slovak literary science- professor František Miko who came up with revolutionary expression system at turn of 1960s and 1970s. We believe that Miko’s expression system is very reliable method of comparing original and translation. Nowadays it is not used very often, but as it is highly elaborated and systematic, it is suitable for considering adequacy of translation in relation to the original text. We also pay attention to “poetic image” which is the most sensitive point of the translation, according to Miko.</p>	<p>Mgr. Slavomír Gál is a PhD. student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. He studied English and Ukrainian language at universities in Banská Bystrica and Prešov. The main area of his professional interest is work and contribution of professor František Miko and his expression system. He is interested in translation analyses (Slovak and Ukrainian language prose and poetry) and Ukrainian poetry.</p>
<p>PhDr. Eva Palkovičová, PhD.</p>	<p>Time Factor and the Translation/Preklad a čas</p>	<p>Aging of translation caused by „change of literary conventions within the framework of which the translation was made and received“ (Popovič) is a phenomenon that translatology considers to be one of the objective attributes of a work of translation. A usual solution is „re-translation“ – new translation and modified or adapted editions. In the bibliography of translations from Spanish into Slovak there is no book that has been re-translated by a translator from a different generation and there only are a few authors whose work has lived to see a re-edition. One of them is the novel Dark River (El río oscuro) by the Argentinean writer Alfredo Varela that was first published in Slovak in 1951. It was the first published translation of the contemporary doyen of Slovak Hispanists – Vladimír Oleríny (1921). This edition was “advertised” in the form of an extensive extract of the book published in the magazine Slovenské pohľady. The literary work was published again in 1968. Since in the above mentioned editions there are marked differences on several textual levels, this paper focuses on a comparative analysis of the two translations that were published in the span of seventeen years and in a different social, political, cultural, translation and reception context. We take interest in a) the nature of changes on the textual level b) the translation strategy that lead Vladimír Oleríny to revise his first translation, c) the influence of time (individual and collective) on the text translated and published. The conclusions drawn from these reflections may contribute to the study of the history of translation and translating literature written in the Spanish language in Slovakia.</p>	<p>PhDr. Eva Palkovičová, PhD. works at the Department of Romance Studies of the Faculty of Arts of Comenius University in Bratislava, Slovakia. She gives lectures and runs seminars on the following subjects: Translation pro-seminar, Literary translation, Translation criticism, History of Latin-American literature and Selected chapters from Spanish and Latin-American literature of the 20th century. The main areas of her research interest include history of literary translation and reception of Spanish and Latin-American literature in Slovakia. She was awarded the Literary Fund Award for her translation of literary works by Gabriel García Márquez, Juan Rulfo, Isabel Allende and Javier Marías. In 2010 she was awarded the Ján Hollý Prize for her translation of the novel Angel’s Game by Carlos Ruiz Zafón.</p>

<p>Mgr. Lucia Brezániová</p>	<p>Approaches to the translation of third languages in multicultural literature resulting from the position of multicultural literature in the text typology/Východiská k prekladu tretích jazykov v multikultúrnej literatúre vyplývajúce z pozície multikultúrnej literatúry v systéme textov</p>	<p>The popularity of multicultural literature in Western Europe is increasing since its origin in the late 20th century. This occurrence is at all conditioned by a high number of foreigners in Western European countries, by the position of foreigners in the society and also by the institutional framework for the stimulation of authors with foreign origin. On the example of the Netherlands, one of the countries of Western Europe with the highest number of foreigners and with a high degree of multiculturalism, I pay my attention to the characteristic and position of the Dutch multicultural literature between the text types defined by K. Reiss, Ch. Nord and J. House. I also pay my attention to the translational problems related to the occurrence of third languages in the Dutch multicultural literature and to the possible approaches to these translational problems resulting from the position of the multicultural literature in the text typology.</p>	<p>Mgr. Lucia Brezániová studied translation studies (Dutch and German language and culture) at the Comenius University of Bratislava, Slovakia. She is a doctoral student at the Institute of German, Scandinavian and Dutch studies at the same university. The main areas of her professional interest include multiculturalism of Low Countries from the translational perspective, Dutch multicultural literature and intercultural communication.</p>
<p>Dr. Agnieszka Kaluźna</p>	<p>Ideology-oriented Phrases in Translation on the basis of "Animal Farm" by George Orwell</p>	<p>The aim of the article is to analyse ideology-oriented examples based on the Polish translation ("Folwark zwierzęcy") of the English original entitled: "Animal Farm" by George Orwell. The present study consists of two parts: theoretical and practical. The theory comprises the definition of ideology and approaches to culture-bound elements in translation such as e.g. the Skopos Theory, the Polysystem Theory and Cultural Turn by Mary Snell-Hornby. The practical part demonstrates the analysis of ideology-oriented examples supported by relevant translation commentary. Selected instances are scrutinised in more detail. Finally, conclusions are drawn.</p>	<p>Dr. Agnieszka Kaluźna works at Zielona Góra University, Poland. Her academic interest is the area of translation studies.</p>
<p>PhDr. Miroslava Gavurová, PhD.</p>	<p>„Som tvoje zázračné krstné osobo.“ – „I Am Your Fairy Godperson.“ (On Slovak Translation of Politically Correct Lexis and Images in Politically Correct Bedtime Stories).</p>	<p>The paper deals with the translation of James Finn Garner's Politically Correct Bedtime Stories to Slovak, published in 2001 and titled Spoločensky korektné rozprávky na dobrú noc. The source text is a modern adaptation of the traditional fairytales as well as the parody of hypertrophy of political correctness, applied in American culture and language. Slovak translator Daniela Slančová had to create the whole new system of Slovak equivalents of English lexemes, collocations as well as images and concepts since there had been no such system of politically correct lexis in Slovak language yet. The translator transformed linguistic specifics of the source English to the typologically different target language of Slovak which meant multiple constitutional shifts in translation (womom – ženská bytosť, womyn – ženské bytosti, prewomom – budúca žena, godperson – krstné osobo, etc.) The author of the paper also points out several justifiable shifts in the titles of the stories which are due to the differences in the literary and folk traditions of both the source and target text (Rapunzel – Šalatienska, Rumpelstiltskin – Zlatá priadka, The Pied Piper of Hamelin – O piskajúcom potkaniarovi). The paper addresses the fact that the translator was successful in preserving the humour and irony of the source text by either formal or atypical collocations (dirty – dirt-accomplished – špinou vybavený; smelly/stinky – odour-enhanced – čuchovo umocnený, to be kindness-impaired – Schopnosť milo sa správať bola značne narušená etc.). Thus the original author's objectives were achieved in the Slovak translation too.</p>	<p>PhDr. Miroslava Gavurová, PhD. is a postdoctoral research assistant at the Department of Translation and Interpreting, the Faculty of Arts, University of Prešov in Prešov. She has recently completed her doctoral studies in the field of linguocultural research of essay translation. Besides translation studies, other main area of her research is linguistics, mainly abbreviation studies. In cooperation with Ján Gavura she has translated 3 books of poems, 6 books of children's fiction (Paddington Bear Series by Michael Bond; the series of Frog and Toad by Arnold Lobel) and 4 books of fiction (Big Fish by Danielle Wallace among others) from English to Slovak.</p>
<p>Mgr. Eudmila Adamová</p>	<p>Translation of Non-Standard Lexis/Preklad subštandardnej lexisy</p>	<p>The aim of the article is to conduct research into translation of non-standard lexis from Slovak language into English. The research is focused especially on the translation of slang by means of analysis of the trilogy Rivers of Babylon written by the Slovak writer Peter Pišťanek and translated into English by Peter Petro. It includes the analysis of the theory dealing with translation of slang from historic as well as from current perspective. The results of the research have revealed that due to the translator's effort to preserve the communicative function of the text, which had been set as his primary aim, substitution was dominant in the process of translation.</p>	<p>Mgr. Eudmila Adamová is a doctoral student at Department of Translation Studies at Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include stylistics, comparative linguistics and translation of Slovak literature into foreign languages. She has published her studies in journals and conference proceedings in Slovakia, Russia (St. Petersburg) and Czech Republic (Brno, Ostrava and České Budějovice). She also translates non-literary texts from English into Slovak and vice versa.</p>
<p>Associate Professor/Doc. PhDr. Dana Petrusová, PhD.</p>	<p>On the Reception and Reflection of Hermann Kant's Prosaic Works in Slovak Culture/K recepcii a reflexii prozaickej tvorby Hermanna Kanta v slovenskom kultúrnom priestore</p>	<p>The study "The reception and the reflection of translations Kant's novels in the Slovak literary context" deals with some important aspects of translations and other poetical literary aspects in the novels of Hermann Kant in the Slovak cultural context. The German author Hermann Kant wants to give his opinion of some widely discussed problems and questions that bother the whole German society in his time in very intriguing poetical form. In spite of the fact that the concept of human rights has won, it is necessary to realize there are still a lot of problems to solve.</p>	<p>Doc. PhDr. Dana Petrusová, PhD. works at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include scientific areas of literary science, translation and interpreting, theory and history of German literature. Her publications concentrates also on these problems / monograph, studies, articles a.o./ . She realized more scientific projects too / VEGA/.</p>

<p>Mgr. Ivana Hostová</p>	<p>Did Haugová Resurrect Plath? On Slovak Translation of Sylvia Plath's Poems of Rebirth</p>	<p>Body as a trope, just like other anthropocentric motifs, which are almost impossible to abstract from in such a highly anthropocentric sphere as poetry, has throughout the history of humanity been shifting and accommodating its meanings in order to fit the canon of the ever-changing culture. At that point in the history of literature, when the women's authorial and lyric subject started emancipating itself, the women authors had to adopt an attitude towards the female body as a trope. According to critic Joanne Feit Diehl, the engendered body is Plath's primary trope. One of the currents in the interpretation of her poetry sees the female body in her poems as a restricting, useless case, as a burden that ties the speaker to the life before the desired rebirth. The present paper will investigate mainly into five of these poems – Stings, Fever 103°, Ariel, Lady Lazarus, and Getting There. The aim of my analysis of Haugová's translation of these poems will be to determine the extent to which she was able to convey the importance of the idea of the change of the female body and its rebirth in Plath's poetry.</p>	<p>Mgr. Ivana Hostová is a doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include poetry translation criticism (mainly of Sylvia Plath's and Emily Dickinson's poetry) and Slovak poetry criticism. She publishes her reviews and studies in Slovak literary journals and is a member of the editorial staff of one of them (Rak). Her extensive summarizing essays on the yearly Slovak poetry production are published annually in the literary journal Knižná Revue. She is a member of the European Society for Translation Studies.</p>
<p>Mgr. Peter Trizna</p>	<p>Translations of the poetry of Dylan Thomas into Czech and Slovak</p>	<p>In my paper I shall focus on the three existing translations of the poetry of Dylan Thomas into Czech and Slovak languages, with special attention paid to the translation strategies applied. I consider the relationships of the translators to Thomas to be one of the most important aspects of my research, as all of the three translators (Ján Stacho, Jiřina Hauková and Pavel Šrut) were also poets in their own right, and I assume that the influence their own poetic language may have had on Thomas' and vice versa is a very interesting and under-researched topic. Naturally, one of the key factors to be taken into account is the understanding of the fundamentals of Thomas' poetics and a thorough categorization of shifts between the original and its translation (semantic as well as formal, with special attention given to rhythmical idiosyncrecies, asonance, alliteration and euphony in general).</p>	<p>Mgr. Peter Trizna is a doctoral student at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. His main professional interests are the theory of translation and translation criticism with focus on poetry translation, as well as the topic of Slovak and American poetry after WWII. He also writes and translates poetry, currently cooperating on the project Rockové verše (Rock verse) with the Slovak state radio and television (RTVS).</p>
<p>Mgr. BcA. Lena Jakubčáková, PhD.</p>	<p>The reception of French poetry in Revue svetovej literatúry from 1989 until present/Recepcia francúzskej poézie na stránkach Revue svetovej literatúry od roku 1989</p>	<p>The present paper provides an insight to the history of translations of French literature in a significant Slovak journal focusing on world literature - Revue svetovej literatúry. It specifically targets translations of French and francophone poetry published in the magazine from 1989 until present. Apart from its searching and evaluating intention, this work aims at bringing attention to notable articles relating to literary translation but also presents significant translators who brought the masterpieces of mostly contemporary French poetry to a broader audience.</p>	<p>Mgr. BcA. Lena Jakubčáková, PhD. is a university teacher and literary critic at the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov in Prešov, Slovakia. The main areas of her professional interest include poetry translation criticism (mainly of Francis Jammes's, Charles Péguy's, Henri Michaux's and Yves Bonnefoy's poetry) and French poetry criticism. She publishes her reviews and studies in Slovak, Czech and French literary journals and is a member of the editorial staff of the journal of modern art and literature Enter. She also translates poetry and other literary texts into Slovak and French. With her parallel studies of photography at the Institute of Photography Creative at the University Silesian in Opava in Czech Republic, she tries to join literature with photography. Her bachelor's work Photography and Literary text (2010) and the book One poem. Two languages. Essays (2008) are examples of her work in this field.</p>