

TERMINOLOGIA ET CORPORA – SUPPLEMENTUM



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PUSZTAY JÁNOS

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ELŐSZÓ

Ahogy a társadalmi környezetünk gyors egymás utáni lépésekben átalakul, úgy változik a nyelv helye, szerepe életünkben, és úgy módosulnak a nyelv használatának és vizsgálatának eszközei, módszerei valamint az alkalmazás céljai is. Ezt a sokrétűséget mutatja a *Terminologia et Corpora – Supplementum* sorozat második kötetének anyaga. Egyes dolgozatok témaválasztása konkrétan a sorozat névadóinak – a terminológia és a korpuszok – témakörébe esik, míg mások a fordítás, az oktatás kérdéseire jutnak el a lexikai vizsgálatok során. A tematikai sokszínűséget a fonológia terápiás alkalmazásának nyelvészeti szemléletű bemutatása zárja, egy speciális fonológiai adatbázis és szoftver bemutatásával. A vizsgált kérdések tudományos megközelítése a lexikográfia hagyományos módszereitől, a számítógépes nyelvészet különböző ágain keresztül, a formális nyelvészet legújabb alkalmazott módszeréig terjed. A kötet jelentőségét ebben a tematikai és kutatási módszertani sokszínűségben látjuk, amivel szemléltetni szeretnénk azt is, hogy az egyre jobban kiszélesedő nyelvészeti kutatások a sokféleség mellett egységet képeznek, és ezt az egységet a nyelvet alkotó ezerarcú elemek kapcsolják össze.

A kötet tizennégy tanulmányt tartalmaz, melyek egy része Magyar Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Kongresszusokon elhangzott előadások írott változata, más részük e gyűjteményes kötetbe készült. A tanulmányok valamilyen módon mind a lexikonhoz kapcsolódnak, és a lexikológia, a lexikográfia, a terminológia, a számítógépes nyelvészet területéről dolgoznak fel egy-egy témát. A *hamis barátok* (*faux amis*, vagy *FA*) vizsgálatát más-más szemszögből, olasz-magyar, illetve francia-magyar példákon végezte H. Varga Márta és Kiss Mónika. Szakszótárak készítési elveivel és vizsgálatával több tanulmány foglalkozik: Dróth Júlia és Neuhauser Márk szerzők egy környezetvédelmi szakszótár munkafolyamatáról számolnak be írásukban. Tamás Dóra a Magyarországon kiadott olasz gazdasági szótárakról írt összefoglaló-elemző tanulmányt. Vogelné Takács Gabriella a közgazdaság és az önkormányzatok szókincsét vizsgálta német-magyar összevetésben. Bérces Edit sportszótárak elemző vizsgálatát összegezte. Fóris Ágota és Hesz Györgyi tanulmányában a szótári utalások szerepét analizálja különböző típusú szótárakban. Gercsák Gábor magyar tájnevek angolra fordítási gyakorlatát elemzi, rámutatva, hogy mekkora szükség volna egységes szemléletű fordítói stratégiára a magyar szakkönyvek idegen nyelvre fordítása során. A szótárak,

elsődlegesen az elektronikus szótárak közoktatási szerepét és jelentőségét vizsgálja Farkas Judit és Nagy Ágnes tanulmányában. Bérces Emese a magyar lexicográfia egyik – eddig mellőzött – területére vezet a zenei szótáraknak az oktatásban betöltött szerepének vizsgálatával. A formális nyelvészet eredményei jelennek meg Alberti Gábor, Balogh Kata, Kleiber Judit és Viszket Anita írásában a fordítás totálisan lexikalista megközelítésének analízisében, majd ezt követően Szilágyi Éva és Viszket Anita dolgozatában egy lexikonbeli argumentumstruktúra kidolgozásáról. Kocsor András és Paczolay Dénes, majd Sejtes Györgyi, Bácsi János és Kocsor András tanulmányában a szerzők a *Beszédmester* szoftver hallássérültek beszédjavítás terápiában és olvasás-fejlesztésben való alkalmazhatóságát elemzik, illetve ennek fonológiai adatbázisát mutatják be.

Azt reméljük, hogy a dolgozatokban vizsgált kérdések sokoldalú megközelítése, a tárgyalás eltérő módja segíteni fogják a kötet olvasóit a nyelvi jelenségek mélyebb megértésében.

A szerkesztők

ABSTRACTS

ABOUT THE FALSE FRIENDS OF LANGUAGE LEARNERS

H. VARGA, MÁRTA

A false friend is a word which appears equivalent to a word in another language but actually has more or less different meaning(s). Another important aspect should be highlighted: these pairs have similar etymologies. False friends are not only a matter for professional translators, as, for example, the French variant – „faux amis du traducteur“ – might suggest. The use of false friends involves difficulties not only for professionals, teachers, interpreters, translators, etc., but also especially for non native language learners, and nonprofessional language users. The first aim of this paper is to gather a collection of loan-words from the Hungarian and Italian languages that might come under the definition of „false friend“. The second aim is to establish some regularities to provide an acceptable working definition and point out possible ways of classification. The approach of the paper is mainly lexicographic.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CULTURAL FAUX AMIS (FALSE FRIENDS) AND REALIA

KISS, MÓNKA

Some researchers of faux amis (false friends) have distinguished words which, unlike the classic definition of faux amis (similar words with partially or wholly different meanings), denote (in at least one of the examined languages) beings or objects that belong to a given culture and are nonexistent or unknown in the other, or, on the other hand, beings or objects that are known in both cultures but have usage or composition which is different, despite common features (e.g. fr. *cafetière* – it. *caffettiera*). This category, named cultural faux amis, resembles *realia*, a term introduced in translation science to describe typical objects of a given culture.

This essay examines some specific words (*realia*) of Hungarian culture and their proposed equivalents in bilingual dictionaries (e.g. *téliszalámi*, *gulyás*, *dzsentrí*). After a short presentation of some loanwords in French, there follows

an analysis of the different ways these words are treated in bilingual dictionaries, and the semantic distances between the French and Hungarian words, as well as their differences in form (phonetic and/or orthographic) due to the borrowing process.

TOWARDS THE METHODOLOGY OF CREATING A COMMONLY ACCEPTED HUNGARIAN TERMINOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND LANDSCAPE SCIENCES

DRÓTH, JÚLIA – NEUHAUSER, MÁRK

In recent years, the need for technical translations has been growing exponentially, and this increase poses new questions in the fields of terminology and language use. It is the technical translator that is often the first to meet these new issues, due to the nature of his or her work. The paper intends to summarise the authors' recent studies and experiments to identify new principles and methods of collecting, processing and arranging the Hungarian terminology of environmental and landscape sciences in order to correspond to the expectations of ELS experts, as well as the traditions and norms of the target language.

ITALIAN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL DICTIONARIES

TAMÁS, DÓRA

The author of this study proposes herself to offer a panorama of the instruments available to the translator specialising in economic texts in the languages Italian and Hungarian. The emphasis is primarily on the printed bilingual and multilingual dictionaries and only secondarily on the on-line and off-line electronic instruments. These last ones serve more as a support beside the various analysed printed dictionaries, which in their form more resemble glossaries and cover only narrow thematics of an interdisciplinary science like economics.

THE VOCABULARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN HUNGARIAN-GERMAN, GERMAN-HUNGARIAN DICTIONARIES

VOGELNÉ TAKÁCS, GABRIELLA

Since the change of the regimes and especially since the accession of Hungary to the EU, more and more settlements have made connections with partner towns abroad. They enter into an agreement of co-operation – leaders and often citizens visit the partner district. But it happens fairly often that they cannot find such members of local governments with good command of languages or dictionaries with adequate vocabulary. Because the systems, tasks and competence in different countries differ widely from each other, a new specialised dictionary is necessary which contains explanations in the target language.

SPORTS TERMINOLOGY IN SPORTS DICTIONARIES

BÉRCES, EDIT

This paper discusses the significance of the appropriate use of sports terminology in contracts, race manuals other sports documents. The appearance of new sports disciplines makes it necessary to continuously compile and update both the monolingual and the multilingual sports lexicographical data bases, i.e. dictionaries. The accurate recording of sports terminology in race manuals and sports thesauri or dictionaries, as well as its appropriate use, is a prerequisite of smooth, problem-free communication in the international sports community. Sports lexicography deals with studies, compilation, analysis, and evaluation of reference works in the language and terminology of physical exercise, physical education, coaching, sports medicine, sports journalism, sports science, sports management, physiotherapy, sports injuries, sports psychology, sports administration, sports information, sports marketing, paralympic sports, sports facilities, and even sports-wear. After reviewing Hungarian printed dictionaries, a micro- and macrostructural analysis of a multilingual German sports dictionary will be presented. The criteria of professional dictionary-making must be taken into consideration when compiling a database for a new sports discipline or when updating old dictionaries.

THE ROLE CROSS-REFERENCES AMONG ENTRIES IN MONOLINGUAL DICTIONARIES

FÓRIS, ÁGOTA – HESZ, GYÖRGYI

Different types of dictionaries use different cross-reference systems to help their users find more comprehensive and precise information. It would be useful to harmonise the type of cross-references and the type of dictionary to provide real assistance to the users. As there are many types of cross-references, and they may all serve different purposes, it is advisable to inform the readers about the system and its use in outside matter.

The purpose of this study is to examine the cross-reference systems in five Hungarian monolingual dictionaries. The *ÉKsz²* does not use a comprehensive cross-reference system. The *Idegen Szavak Szótára* primarily due to possible differences in written form and grammar does not use cross-references. The *Magyar Szinonimaszótár* uses an extensive cross-reference system: three different signs help the users. The cross-reference system of the *NIIF Füzetek* helps the understanding of the unknown words within the entry rather than the understanding of the headword itself. The *Microsoft számítógép szótár* employs four different kinds of cross-reference signs.

TRANSLATION OF HUNGARIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES INTO ENGLISH

GERCSÁK, GÁBOR

Very little attention has been paid to the use of Hungarian geographical names in foreign language literature. It is important, and will become increasingly more so, to find common agreement first of all among the various Hungarian authors on how to use the Hungarian geographical names in English language publications. It would be a great advantage for foreign readers who study or deal with Central European geography, geology, history, archaeology, ethnology and even tourism, if the authors, translators and editors had a standardised way of translating Hungarian geographical names into English. As the authors use different English translations of the Hungarian names, the foreign readers often hardly recognise that they are reading about the same region or hill. This problem is further complicated when there is a map (often in Hungarian) or a table

accompanying the text, and there the use or translation of the Hungarian landscape objects is different.

This paper describes some typical and frequent contradictions in the usage, grammar, spelling and logic of the translation of physico-geographical features and regions of Hungary, and offers a simplified solution to the problem facing authors, map-makers and editors of all kinds of publications in Hungary and abroad. One of the most useful benefits would be that foreign readers would always find the name of a feature in the same form.

DICTIONARIES IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

FARKAS, JUDIT –NAGY, ÁGNES

This paper, on the one hand, is research into the question of to what extent secondary schools in Pécs, Hungary, are provided with computers, Internet access, and online dictionaries. Furthermore, the Headmasters' and the teachers' attitude to computers and online dictionaries is analysed. On the other hand, the paper aims to investigate the role of lexicography in public education, finding an answer to the question of how the theoretical demands outlined in the National Curriculum are put into practice. The findings of the questionnaire-based survey have yielded more promising results than expected, and indicate that both teachers and students of the present day have a wide range of opportunities to use computers and the Internet to their benefit. The data suggest that these tendencies will have significant effects on higher education since graduates must be prepared for the secondary school educational demands and they must be able to use the available facilities there.

MUSIC DICTIONARIES IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

BÉRCES, EMESE

In my paper I examine the present-day and possible future role of music dictionaries at the various levels of the educational system. After summarising the relevant regulations and the requirements of the National Core Curriculum, I elaborate on the importance of music dictionaries in helping students meet those requirements. I also examine the role of teachers in the process.

In the second part of my paper I mention a few possibilities for using music dictionaries in the classroom, with special emphasis on the framework of co-operative learning. I briefly present the process of co-operative learning and finally I demonstrate a concrete example of application using music dictionaries in the secondary school music lessons.

A TOTALLY LEXICALIST APPROACH TO (MACHINE) TRANSLATION

ALBERTI, GÁBOR – BALOGH, KATA – KLEIBER, JUDIT –
VISZKET, ANITA

The paper introduces a new (totally lexicalist) approach to machine translation. The method is based on the two-way application of our parser (accepting SL sentences, generating TL sentences). The input of this parser is a string (a sentence), and there are several outputs: a list of relevant lexical items, a list of established syntactic relations, a discourse-semantic representation, and a co-predicative network, which is a level between syntax and semantics, and which is claimed to be universal and consequently a perfect representation level for machine translation. An important innovation of this approach is that there is no need for different mechanisms to translate from and into different languages. The only task is to elaborate grammars of more and more languages to achieve translation, because the frame we propose is universal.

THE LEXICON AND QUESTIONS ON SPECIFICITY

SZILÁGYI, ÉVA –VISZKET, ANITA

The long-term aim of our research is to work out a lexically stored argument-structure which provides the opportunity to store all the regularised information not handled in syntax. In this paper we deal with the alternation of verbal prefixes, bare NPs and resultative arguments: only one of the three can appear before the verb, and none of them after the verb. Our conclusions: bare NPs (in our definition) can separate only action-classes, they aren't real semantical arguments (real semantical arguments are always specific or non-specific; bare NPs aren't non-specific, this feature is not relevant for them). Verbs can specify

whether their semantical arguments should be filled by specific or non-specific syntactical arguments, so this is their lexical property. Whether a verb can have a bare NP as its syntactical argument is also a lexical property of the verb, and the range of these syntactical arguments is defined by the knowledge of the world.

MACHINE LEARNING AND ITS NOVEL APPLICATION TO SPEECH IMPEDIMENT THERAPY

KOCSOR, ANDRÁS –PACZOLAY, DÉNES

A new computer-aided software package, the *Beszédmester* („SpeechMaster”) was developed for teaching reading and speech impediment therapy. The program is freely available in the Internet at www.inf.u-szeged.hu/beszedmester. Its substance is a machine learning module, which converts the sounds into easily comprehensible graphical elements such as flickering graphemes. This effect efficiently supports the development of the correct articulation of the hearing impaired. The aim of the reading-teaching part of the software is to help children learn, more quickly and easily, the correct phone-grapheme and grapheme-phone associations using the computer as a means of motivation, and by using automatic speech recognition methods. Besides briefly describing the „SpeechMaster” package, in this paper we also summarise our results from the viewpoint of machine learning.

NOT ONLY PHONOLOGICAL DATABASE SPECIFICATION

SEJTES GYÖRGYI – BÁCSI JÁNOS – KOCSOR ANDRÁS

Beszédmester (Speech Master) is a machine learning based software product that can be used in speech therapy and in teaching partially handicapped children to learn to read. The primary goal of machine-aided reading development is to use the computer as a motivational tool to make learning the phoneme-grapheme and grapheme-phoneme correspondences easier and faster. Our purpose is to develop phonological consciousness in the user with the help of real-time phoneme identification and its visualisation.

Parts of the sound recordings of *Beszédmester* and the specification of the structure of the database have been made publicly available so that the database may be used in other projects of speech recognition or linguistic research.

The database includes the digitally stored sound recordings. Each record is segmented and annotated.

This paper presents the formation and structure of the database and the methods used in processing the data.

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