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Translation Procedures Accompanying Phrasemes in the "Gray Rhino"

Summary

This research aims to investigate the translation procedures accompanying phrasemes, as few studies have been published on the subject. I focused my research on a book written in a very popular genre today. Because of their colloquial styles, self-help books today sell in large numbers and reach a wide range of readers. One reason may be that authors (and, therefore, translators) use phraseology in many cases in the text.

For the analysis, Michele Wucker's "The Gray Rhino – Why We Keep Missing the Most Obvious Threats and How We Can Get Out of Their Way" and its Hungarian translation were chosen. I used contrastive text analysis to analyse the English source text and the Hungarian target texts (unrevised and revised version): after analysing the source text, I compared it with the unrevised target text and later, as a third step, the already revised target text with the previous two texts. I identified four main phraseme-matching procedures: use of equivalence, circumlocution, omission and creative solution. In looking for these procedures, I sought to find out which procedures were preferred and which were least preferred by the translators. Going one step further, I also looked at whether the revisor approved or overruled the translator's decision, thus also seeking to identify and formulate revisor phraseme-matching operations.

I summarised my results in a table (a small database). I have illustrated with graphs and quantified what happened to the phrasemes in the source text, the unrevised target text and the revised target text. The phrasemes highlighted with context from each work are referred to as *linguistic examples*.

I have found that both national and international researchers agree that constructing a comprehensive characterisation of phrasemes is an extremely difficult task. Several attempts have been made to define a phraseme, but defining it is as challenging as defining exactly where the boundary between phraseme and non-phraseme lies. Categorising phrases is just as difficult. On the basis of the researchers' opinions, I have found that there is no clear boundary between groups of fixed phrases; it is not clear that a given phrase can be, for example, definitely a saying or a proverb.

The important conclusion of the study is that the knowledge and use of translation techniques imply that this skill needs to be constantly updated due to the slow but constant change of languages. This means that knowledge of the latest, fashionable words and linguistic turns (and their varied occurrences, for example, the 'modernisation' of a saying) is a minimum requirement in the translation process. In the future, more far-reaching conclusions could be drawn by examining a larger corpus to provide an even more nuanced picture of the correspondence of phrasemes.

Keywords: phraseme, translation procedure, correspondence, self-help book, contrastive text analysis.

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Kopsavilkums

Raksta mērķis ir izpētīt frazēmu tulkošanas paņēmienus, jo par šo tēmu ir publicēts tikai nedaudz pētījumu. Šī pētījuma priekšmets ir mūsdienās ļoti populāra žanra grāmata, kas pieskaitāma pašpalīdzības grāmatu klāstam. Pateicoties tajās izmantotajam sarunvalodas stilam, tās mūsdienās tiek pārdotas lielā skaitā un sasniedz plašu lasītāju loku. Viens no popularitātes iemesliem ir tas, ka autori (un līdz ar to arī tulkotāji) tekstā bieži lieto frazeoloģismus.

Analīzei izvēlēta Mišelas Vukeres (*Michele Wucker*) grāmata "Pelēkais degunradzis: kāpēc mēs joprojām nepamanām acīmredzamus draudus un kā varam no tiem izvairīties" (*The Gray Rhino – Why We Keep Missing the Most Obvious Threats and How We Can Get Out of Their Way*) un tās tulkojums ungāru valodā. Izmantota teksta kontrastīvā analīze, lai salīdzinātu avottekstu angļu valodā un mērķtekstus (nerediģēto un rediģēto versiju) ungāru valodā: pēc avotteksta analīzes tas salīdzināts ar nerediģēto mērķtekstu, bet pēc tam izrediģētais mērķteksts – ar iepriekšējiem diviem tekstiem. Identificēti četri galvenie frazēmu tulkošanas paņēmieni: ekvivalences izmantošana, perifrāzes lietojums, izlaidums vai radošs risinājums. Analizējot izmantotos paņēmienus, mēģināts noskaidrot, kuriem no tiem tulkotāji dod priekšroku, bet kurus izmanto vismazāk. Pētīts arī tas, vai redaktors ir apstiprinājis vai noraidījis tulkotāja lēmumu, tādējādi arī identificējot un formulējot redaktora veiktās frazēmu saskaņošanas operācijas.

Rezultāti apkopoti tabulā (nelielā datubāzē). Pētījums ilustrēts ar grafikiem, un veikts kvantitatīvs novērtējums par to, kas ar frazēmām no avotteksta ir noticis nerediģētajā mērķtekstā un rediģētajā mērķtekstā. Frazēmas kopā ar kontekstu no katra teksta tiek sauktas par lingvistiskiem piemēriem.

Secināts, ka gan ungāru, gan citu valstu pētnieki ir vienisprātis: izveidot visaptverošu frazēmu raksturojumu ir ārkārtīgi sarežģīts uzdevums. Ir bijuši daudzi mēģinājumi definēt frazēmu, taču tās definēšana ir tikpat sarežģīta kā precīzas robežas noteikšana frazēmu identificēšanai. Frazēmu iedalīšana kategorijās ir tikpat sarežģīta. Balstoties pētnieku viedokļos, konstatēts, ka nav skaidru robežu starp fiksēto frāžu grupām; nav skaidrs, vai konkrētā frāze ir, piemēram, izteiciens vai sakāmvārds.

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Svarīgs ir pētījuma secinājums, ka tulkošanas paņēmienu pārzināšana un izmantošana nozīmē, ka šīs prasmes ir pastāvīgi jāatjauno, jo valodas lēni, bet nemitīgi mainās. Tas nozīmē, ka zināšanas par jaunākajiem, modē esošajiem vārdiem un izteicieniem (un to mainīgo lietojumu, piemēram, par kāda teiciena "modernizāciju") ir obligāta prasība tulkošanas procesā. Nākotnē, izpētot lielāku korpusu, varētu izdarīt tālejošākus secinājumus, lai sniegtu niansētāku priekšstatu par frazēmu atbilstību mērķteksta salīdzinājumā ar avottekstu.

Raksturvārdi: frazēma, tulkošanas procedūra, atbilstība, pašpalīdzības grāmata, kontrastīvā teksta analīze.

– How can you be so sure?
– I heard it **straight from the horse's mouth**.
a real life example
(Nagy 2003: 352)

Introduction

As cited above, in communication, we use 'ready-made building blocks' (idiomatic terms), also known as phrasemes (Wray 2008: 105; Tabossi, Fanari, Wolf 2009: 529). Knowing and understanding such expressions mean the highest level of language proficiency. According to the academic literature, sayings, proverbs, and phrases with a kind of metaphorical meaning are meant to be phrasemes (O. Nagy 1988: 12). For the purposes of this study, only phrases consisting of at least two words and a figurative sense are considered as phrasemes.

My research is based on a simple poster presentation from 2021 (Laszloczki 2021). However, in order to achieve a publishable format, the research has been slightly altered, further detailed, and developed, and the scope of the analysis has been widened since then.

The objective of this paper is to identify translation procedures aiming at phrasemes since very few studies have investigated this research area so far. At the centre of this newly identified research gap is a popular genre: self-help. This colloquial style is preferred in self-improvement books, making them popular and reaching a large readership. Works of this kind intended for the general public are full of phrasemes for a better understanding.

For the analysis, I chose the book titled "The Gray Rhino – Why We Keep Missing the Most Obvious Threats and How We Can Get Out of Their Way" written by Michele Wucker (Wucker 2016a) and its

Hungarian translation "A szürke rinocérosz – Hogyan ismerjük fel a világunkat fenyegető nyilvánvaló veszélyeket és hogyan szálljunk szembe velük" translated by Éva Berki and Edina Robin (Wucker 2016b).

With a contrastive text analysis, I searched for phrasemes of the source and target language texts. Four procedures were identified: using equivalent, correspondence, omission, and creative solution (Laszkács 2020: 43). Based on these procedures, the primary focus of this experiment was on answering which procedure translators applied the most and which one the least. Furthermore, the same procedures were investigated from the point of revision if the translator's decision was approved or not by the revisor. The analysis results are summarised in figures in a table, along with seven new concepts to be introduced as a humble contribution to the ever-growing translation studies.

This study has three aims: first, to examine the procedures of phraseme translation and to find out whether the research method is suitable for analysing a larger corpus. Second, to introduce some new concepts in translation studies, e.g. *phraseme survival*. Thus, if the former conditions are met, it will be possible to create a methodology for a conscious translation strategy, which will be explained in detail in my doctoral dissertation (it can be a guideline for translators in the future).

The phraseme – various concepts and definitions

As stated above, in our everyday lives, we use building panels in many different applications, be it a construction site or an electronic device that needs to be assembled. As in most cases, we assemble prefabricated, ready-to-use elements while communicating (O. Nagy 1988: 12) as well.

The research, collection, description, and systematisation of phrasemes have been a subject of interest to researchers for centuries. Examples of such initiatives can be found as early as the 16th century. After the initial attempts, it was only in the 20th century that a more profound systematisation and theory of phraseology took place, although the discipline was still to be fully developed (Forgács 2007: 11–12). In relation to the proverbs that make up a significant group of phrasemes, it is worth mentioning Taylor's 1931 work "The Proverb", where he describes how the origins of proverbs have been very little studied (Mieder 2014: 28). A few decades later, in 1970 in the Soviet Union, Permjakov and

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Dobrovolsky initiated the development of phraseology, followed by German linguistics, which delivered the results (presented, among others, at the conferences in Mannheim in 1981, Zurich in 1984 and Strasbourg in 1988 – since the latter, these scientific events have been known as EUROPHRAS + year). Taylor (1975) and Cowie (1998) should be mentioned among the prominent representatives of the Anglo-Saxon literature. In addition to them, there are also several phraseological summaries: without claiming to be exhaustive, the works of Burger (1973, 1998), Koller (1977) and Pilz (1981) may be mentioned here (Forgács 2007: 12).

Meanwhile, Hungarian linguistics also tried to summarise the knowledge about Hungarian phraseology. Since the publication of Ede Margalits' "Magyar közmondások és közmondásszerű szólások" (*Hungarian Proverbs and Proverb-like Sayings*) (1897), Jenő Haller's work entitled "Szóvirágok" (*Word-flowers*)[1] (1926) and Gábor O. Nagy's collection of 1976, three major collections of proverbs and sayings have been published (Bárdosi 2003; Forgács 2003; Litovkina 2005). Apart from the work of Hungarian phraseologists such as Voigt (1971), Rozgonyiné (1981), Szemerkényi (1988, 1994) and Somhegyi (1988, 1992), the most significant are the works of Gábor O. Nagy and László Hadrovics (Forgács 2007: 12).

The field of linguistics that deals with the description of phrasemes is called phraseology (Forgács 2007: 13). The names of these *phrase-like combinations* or *word-like combinations* were tabulated by Cowie in his 1998 work "Phraseology. Theory, Analysis and Applications". Referring to Cheuisheva (1964), Zgusta (1971), Melcuk (1988), Gläser (1988), himself (1998) and Howarth (1996), he describes the following concepts in his system: *phraseological unit*, *set combination*, *phraseme*, *set phrase*, *word-combination*, *phraseological expression* (Cowie 1998: 5).

Another intricate topic in the field of translation is idioms. Similar to phrasemes, idioms consist of words whose meaning considered as a unit is different from the meanings of each word considered separately.[2] The difficulty of translating idioms is emphasised by translators but it has also been neglected in translation studies. The literature on the subject has been mainly confined to lexicology and applied linguistics (see Carter 1987;

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[1] Both book titles translations are mine. – L. L.
[2] https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/idiom
(last seen: 25. 02. 2023)

Cowie 1981; Richards 1970). In translation studies, mainly meta-phors and metaphorical language have been in the scope of research (Ghazala 2003: 203).

In the centre of phraseology stands the figurative aspect. When defining a phraseme, the emphasis is on the figurative meaning, the 'background' meaning. There is always the possibility of explaining exactly what the idiomatic expression means. This is precisely the point of these prefabricated 'panel-like expressions', to prevent excessive explanation by their brevity, conciseness and 'information saturation'. As O. Nagy has pointed out, when we see or hear a phraseme, we sense an image lurking behind it (O. Nagy 1988: 12).

In this study – based on Forgács 2007, Wray 2008, Tabossi, Fanari, Wolf 2009 and Bárdosi 2015 – I define the term *phraseme* as a tool of mental lexicon and stylistics that colours written and oral communication. It is a phrase consisting of at least two words, acting as a lexeme, with a power of evocation and a metaphorical meaning. A prefabricated linguistic building block that is stored and recalled as a unit by language users from their mental lexicon.

Translation procedures

This section aims to introduce translation procedures briefly. As a starting point, it should be highlighted that Klaudy was the first in the Hungarian translation theory literature to use the term *transfer operation*. Two main terms can be found in the international litera-ture, depending on whether it is a process or a result. The former is referred to as *transposition* and *transformation*, the latter as *shift*; however, the term *translation procedure* is broader and more preferred (Klaudy 1999: 17).

According to Klaudy, even when translating the simplest sentence, the translator makes numerous decisions and performs complex operations, such as replacing lexical units in the source language with lexical units in the target language, rearranging sentence structure, changing the word order, omitting certain parts of the source sentence from the target language text, incorporating elements into the target language text that are not in the source text etc. (Klaudy 1999: 17). Klaudy's operations fall into two groups:

- *Lexical transfer operations*: narrowing of meaning (diffe-rentiation and specification), broadening of meaning (gene-ralisation), contraction of meaning, distribution of meaning, omission of meaning, addition of meaning, exchange of meaning, antonymous translation, total transformation, compensation.

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- *Grammatical transfer operations*: grammatical specification and generalisation, grammatical division, grammatical contraction, grammatical omission, grammatical addition, grammatical transposition, grammatical replacements (Klaudy 2007: 167–168).

Considering the scope of my research, I put emphasis only on analysing Klaudy's lexical transfer operations.

Translation procedures can also be interpreted in different ways. Nida (1964, cited in Klaudy 1999: 18) defines two categories: technical procedures include, for example, source language analysis, target language synthesis, checking and editing of the finished translation, while organisational procedures include, for example, the organisation of translation, agreements with publishers, payment terms and working conditions. Newmark briefly mentions translation operations in his 1982 book "Approaches to Translation" and his 1988 book "A Textbook of Translation" (Klaudy 1999: 18).

Regarding phraseme translation, Baker (1992: 111) considers it a problem if there is no target language equivalent or if it has a different connotation. She also believes it can be problematic if the source language phraseme has both literal and figurative meanings. In addition, the different contexts and cultural environments of the source and target language texts can also be a complicating factor. Baker's following procedures are proposed for translating phrasemes, considering their structure, function, and context:
- use a phraseme with the same meaning and form,
- using a phraseme with the same or similar meaning but a different form,
- paraphrasing,
- omitting the meaning of the phraseme from the target language text,
- compensation.

In accordance with the aforementioned approaches in the literature that address the importance of translation procedures accompanying phrasemes (Baker 1992: 111), a very recent doctoral dissertation from Laszkács (2020) introduces a similar but slightly different viewpoint. She names the following six corresponding methods (she introduces her methods without examples):
- substitution: using a phraseme with the same meaning and form,
- adaptation: using a phraseme with the same or similar meaning but a different form,
- non-phrasal translation: a simple word, a free phrase, or a

circumlocution substitutes the source language phraseme in the translation,
- omission: the phraseme is omitted from the translation,
- literal translation of the phraseme,
- compensation: insertion of a phraseme where there is no phraseme in the source text (Laszkács 2020: 43).

It is by now generally accepted that translation is a creative work. Corresponding phrasemes may lead to a great challenge while translating a text. Increased attention must be paid to creativity in the translation procedure (Laszkács 2020: 40). Klaudy's following summary understandably describes why it is important for the translator to be creative and conscious when corresponding a unit of translation:

> The translator's creativity, or lack thereof, is well illustrated in the translation of phraseologisms (sayings, proverbs, fixed expressions). In these cases, it is not really a question of translation. Phraseologisms, in which the whole meaning is not automatically composed of the meaning of the elements, are not actually translated but rather corresponded. We try to find the target language idiom or proverb, which is the one that the target language speakers use in a similar situation. (Klaudy 1988: 305).

Own taxonomy on translation procedures

I have defined four main categories based on Klaudy's lexical transfer operations, Baker's approach, Nida's categories, and Laszkács's corresponding methods discussed in the previous chapter. I will refer to these as *translation procedures* in this paper. These categories are the following:
- equivalence,
- correspondence,
- creative solutions,
- omission.

Translation procedure	Translation procedure subtype
use of equivalence	*phraseme survival*
circumlocution	*phraseme transformation by the translator*
	phraseme transformation by the reviser
creative solution	*phraseme insertion by the translator*
	phraseme insertion by the reviser
	paraphrasing
omission	*phraseme omission*

Figure 1.

Translation procedures and their subtypes

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In Figure 1, next to the four main categories, seven new translation procedure subcategories are presented and explained in detail below.

- *Phraseme survival* (this new term is narrower and used only for phrasemes): if there is a source language phraseme within a given unit of translation (usually a sentence or clause), it is preserved both in the non-revised target language text and the revised target language text. Therefore, this phraseme is preserved (has a counterpart in the target language) in both languages and all three texts, thus facilitating understanding.
- *Phraseme transformation by the translator*: if there is a source language phraseme within a given unit of translation, it corresponds in the translated text with a different phraseme but still conveys the same message. Only the translator does so (and the reviser reverts to the original phraseme by applying *phraseme survival* or omits the phraseme).
- *Phraseme transformation by the reviser*: if there is a source language phraseme within a given unit of translation, it corresponds in the revised text with a different phraseme, conveying the same message. Only the reviser does so; the translator omits it.
- *Phraseme insertion by the translator*: if the source language text does not contain a phraseme but there is one in the target language text to convey the same message. Revisers may keep the translator's solution.
- *Phraseme insertion by the reviser*: in this case, the source language text and the non-revised text do not contain a phraseme, but there is one in the revised text to convey the same message. The translator omits it, but the reviser applies it in the final version of the text.
- *Paraphrasing*: if the source language text contains a phraseme, it appears in the target language text but only in a paraphrased, described version, not in any phraseme-like structure, so figurativeness is lost.
- *Phraseme omission*: if a source language phraseme is identified within a given translation unit, but neither the translator nor the reviser uses a target language phraseme. This disappearance is because both language specialists believe that a phraseme or paraphrasing in the target language texts is unnecessary.

Revision

This chapter briefly explains how the revisers approach these new phraseme translation procedures and how phrasemes will appear in the revised target language text. In a nutshell, the extent to which the reviser intervenes in the text will be analysed.

While revising has so far been less researched than translation, it is certainly positive that the analysis of revising operations is becoming a more researched topic (Robin 2014: 68).

The first thoughts on revising translations date back to 1964. At that time, Nida considered that the terms *revision*, *review*, *correction*, *checking* or even *polishing* were quality assurance measures, and therefore used these terms synonymously (Nida 1964: 241–251). According to Robert (2020), revision is an activity in which a reviser examines another person's translation and makes changes to it to ensure that the text meets the necessary linguistic and formal requirements (Robert 2020: 177). In another formulation, a reviser reads, critiques, and corrects a fiction or academic literature manuscript. From a translation perspective, revision means checking and correcting the equivalence, consistency, and correctness of the target language text (Kis, Mohácsi-Gorove 2008: 367). In the previous definition, we do not find the concept of source language text, but checking equivalence can only make sense if the reviser compares the target language text with the source language text (Horváth 2011: 55). According to Mossop (2007), revision is the activity of translators who identify any unacceptable aspects of the raw translation and then seek to improve the text by making appropriate corrections (Mossop 2007: 109). Mossop (2020) defines the reviser as a 'language therapist' who improves the text to facilitate mental reception and make it suitable for the user. According to him, revision is essential because all translators can make minor or major mistakes. The best help is the source language text, which is always at hand (Mossop 2020: XII).

The importance of revision must also be justified. This activity is in the interests of all parties involved in the whole translation process: the client receives an accurate, carefully drafted and checked text; the translation agency is assured of the thoroughness and quality of the translation it produces and can receive an evaluation of the translator's work; the translator is more relaxed knowing that their translation will be checked and that the feedback from the reviser will be used for their own professional development (Robin 2014: 68).

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Based on Robin, the revision could be explained as the task of the reviser checking and correcting the text translated by the translator into the target language by comparing the source language and target language texts. The whole work is based on language accuracy and style in accordance with today's living language. They aim to correct the content and language and create a print-ready text equivalent to the original text that the recipient can process. (Robin 2018: 79)

Research method

"The Gray Rhino: Why We Keep Missing the Most Obvious Threats and How We Can Get Out of Their Way" and its Hungarian translation were chosen for the analysis. Given the limitations of this paper, I have decided to examine only three chapters from each text. I chose three equally long chapters from the source language, the unrevised and the revised. Since I had access to the unrevised text, I was able to analyse nine chapters in total. I also felt it was important that the three chapters I chose should be as similar in length as possible to reach the most accurate conclusions possible when searching for phrasemes and identifying the translation procedures accompanying their correspondence.
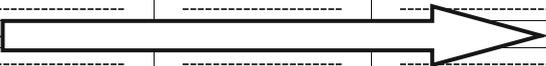
Source language text	Non-revised target language text	Revised target language text	Translation procedure subtype
---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	
--------------------- phraseme 'A' ---------------------	--------------------- phraseme 'A' ---------------------	--------------------- phraseme 'A' ---------------------	*phraseme survival*
--------------------- ---- ---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	
--------------------- phraseme 'A' ---------------------	--------------------- phraseme 'B' ---------------------	--------------------- (phraseme 'B') ---------------------	*phraseme transformation by the translator (or even the reviser)*
--------------------- ---- ---------------------	---------------------	---------------------	
---------------------no phraseme ---------------------	---------------------no phraseme ---------------------	--------------------- (phraseme) ---------------------	*phraseme insertion by the translator (or even the reviser)*
--------------------- --------------------- ---------------------	--------------------- --------------------- ---------------------	--------------------- --------------------- ---------------------	
--------------------- phraseme --------------------- ---------------------	---------------------no phraseme --------------------- ---------------------	---------------------no phraseme --------------------- ---------------------	*phraseme insertion*

Figure 2.

The directions of the targeted phraseme search in the corpus

I carried out a contrastive text analysis (parallel corpus analysis). I manually searched for the phrasemes in the source, target, and revised target language text, then looked at what happened to these panel-like phrases in the other two texts. I created a template for the targeted phraseme search (see Figure 2).

I formulated the following three hypotheses. In most cases, translators try to preserve the phrasemes of the source text. Like translators, revisers also try to preserve the phrasemes of the target language text. In line with the previous two hypotheses, I assume that if a given unit of translation of the source language text contains a phraseme, in most cases, it will be found in the translated text and in the revised text, too, so the phraseme 'survives'.

Results in numbers

After the simultaneous examination of the three kinds of text (target language text, translated text, and revised text), many phrasemes were identified that led to the understanding that this research topic is relevant.

Due to the study's limitations, only a few examples from my findings can be introduced as samples (from the complete analysis). In Figure 3, there are examples of *phraseme survival*. In Figure 4, some *phraseme insertion* by *the translator and the reviser simultaneously* may be found. Finally, in Figure 5, I would like to highlight some cases when *phrasemes are omitted*. All the phrasemes have been extracted from the whole text along with a short, surrounding context and are in italics in the cells.

Many researchers claim that the lack of information can also be information. It is important because while the focused analysis was being carried out, keeping in mind all the new subtypes of phraseme translation procedures, there was hardly any sign of *phraseme insertion by the translator* or *phraseme insertion by the reviser*. First, since I had not been able to identify anything like these, no examples of such subtypes could be provided in the figures below. Secondly, while analysing, I started to feel that it was probably not worth researching revising operations from this perspective.

The principal focus of this research was to identify the cases when the translator and/or the reviser came across any phrasemes or any kind of phraseme corresponding procedure, be it a *phraseme survival*, *phraseme transformation*, *phraseme insertion*, *paraphrasing* or *phraseme omission*. On 69 pages in total, there were 195 cases in which at least one from the source language text, the non-revised

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target language text, or the revised target language text reveals any kind of phraseme translating procedure. A simple calculation shows that the translator encounters or applies an average of 2.82 idioms per page. It means that they need to rely on their knowledge of metaphorical meanings and take into consideration its application about three times per page, which requires a high level of up-to-date knowledge and careful choices, be it a corresponding procedure or a creative solution or even a conscious omission. This is an important finding in understanding why a conscious strategy of phrase matching would be necessary to develop in the future.

Source language text	Non-revised target language text	Revised target language text	Subtype of translation procedure
his suggestion *fell on deaf ears*	javaslata *süket fülekre talált*	javaslata *süket fülekre talált*	phraseme survival
the picture was clear enough to *send chills down my spine*	a kép elég világossá vált ahhoz, hogy *kirázzon tőle a hideg*	a kép elég világossá vált ahhoz, hogy *kirázzon tőle a hideg*	
Is it willing to invest an ounce of prevention to save a pound of cure?	*Hajlandó egy uncia megelőzéssel elébe menni egy fontnyi orvosságnak?*	*Hajlandó egy uncia megelőzéssel elébe menni egy fontnyi orvosságnak?*	
When you're catching falling knives, you tend to lose a finger or two.	*Ha repülő késeket próbálunk elkapni, gyakran elvesztünk egy-két ujjat.*	*Ha repülő késeket próbálunk elkapni, gyakran elvesztünk egy-két ujjat.*	
Greece was *light-years ahead* in infrastructure	Görögország *fényévekkel előrébb járt* infrastruktúrában	Görögország *fényévekkel előrébb járt* infrastruktúrában	

Figure 3.

Linguistic examples: Phraseme survivals

Source language text	Non-revised target language text	Revised target language text	Subtype of translation procedure
The decisions we make [..] and with crisis imminent	Azok a döntések, amelyeket [..] a *küszöbön álló* válság fényében határozunk el	Azok a döntések, amelyeket [..] a *küszöbön álló* válság fényében határozunk el	phraseme insertion by the translator
Complacency is also an issue	Az is probléma, ha a vezetők csak *ülnek a babérjaikon*	Az is probléma, ha a vezetők csak *ülnek a babérjaikon*	
The great irony was that	*A sors fintora*, hogy	*A sors fintora*, hogy	
allowing it to advance unchecked	engedték, hogy a helyzet *kicsússzon a kezükből*	engedték, hogy a helyzet *kicsússzon a kezükből*	
step back from the brink of disaster	hogy 2012 elején *visszatáncoljanak* a katasztrófába vezető *szakadék széléről*	hogy 2012 elején *visszatáncoljanak* a katasztrófába vezető *szakadék széléről*	

Figure 4.

Linguistic examples: phraseme insertions by the translator

Figure 5.

Linguistic
examples:
phraseme
omissions
by the
translator

Source language text	Non-revised target language text	Revised target language text	Subtype of translation procedure
I wish I had a nickel for every time, while researching this book	Hányszor hallottam miközben ehhez a könyvhöz gyűjtöttem anyagot	Hányszor hallottam miközben ehhez a könyvhöz gyűjtöttem anyagot	phraseme omission
Fresh eyes and *fresh words* can paint a picture of the future	Egy új látásmód és új elképzelések segítenek képet alkotni a jövőről	Egy új látásmód és új elképzelések segítenek képet alkotni a jövőről	
As the play *draws to an end*	A darab végének közeledtével	A darab végének közeledtével	
The deal *put* Bjorgolfsson firmly *on the path*	Ez az ügylet nagyban segítette Björgólfssont	Ez az ügylet nagyban segítette Björgólfssont	
nobody *saw it coming*	váratlan volt	váratlan volt	

From the above results, it can be concluded that in most cases, the translators have adopted the phraseology of the source language text and have, therefore, relied heavily on the original English text in such cases. Going one step further, it can be concluded that the revisers did the same: in most cases, they followed the translator's procedures. All in all, the term *phraseme survival* can be considered a valid concept, among some other newly introduced concepts.

Summary and insight

Researchers agree that a comprehensive characterisation of phrasemes is a very difficult task. Several attempts have been made to define a phraseme, but defining it is as challenging as defining where exactly the boundary between phraseme and non-phraseme lies. Categorising phrasemes is just as difficult. Based on the researchers' opinions, I have found that there is no exact boundary between groups of fixed phrases; it is not clear if a given phrase can be, for example, a saying or a proverb. We cannot say, but we do not have to. If translators are alert and can *read between the lines*, they *have a winning case* because they will *cut the Gordian Knot* during the translation process. This skill, translation competence, requires the highest level of knowledge of a foreign language. Knowing and applying translation procedures implies that this skill must be kept up to date as languages are changing slowly but constantly. This means that knowledge of the latest, fashionable words and linguistic turns (and their varied occurrences, for example, modernisations of sayings) is a minimum requirement for translation.

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Similarly to classifying phrasemes, researchers approach translation procedures from several angles. It is a question of point of view based on which we define what we mean by a given translation procedure. I am confident that my categorisation and proposed terminology can make a modest contribution to the study of phraseme translation.

In light of the above, I firmly believe that, in the future, this data can be further refined by examining a more considerable corpus and that more far-reaching conclusions can be drawn from it to obtain an even more nuanced picture of the phraseme translation procedures.

Another finding was that in such a contrastive text analysis, the issue of revising is not necessarily worth addressing because it does not yield significant results. On the one hand, revisers accepted the translator's solution in a large percentage of the cases. On the other hand, when analysing the data, it turned out that this manual phraseme scanning method was significantly time-consuming.

As a way forward, I think that it would be advisable to apply the taxonomy I have established and the new terms I have formulated to see whether my approach is valid for a corpus of other text types (e.g., entertaining literature, press texts, political texts etc.), whether the same research can be done. If so, it would support the reliability of my work, which would provide further evidence of the relevance of my research.

Further investigations are required to accurately understand if it is possible to find phrasemes with the help of information technology, especially artificial intelligence, to ease and shorten the translator's job when applying a phraseme translation procedure.

Overall, I believe that the aims set out in the introduction are within reach. Based on the seven new concepts I have introduced for the four translation procedures accompanying phraseme translations, a new approach to a conscious translation strategy may be envisaged.

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