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I MIGRATION AND MINORITIES / MIGRATION UND MINDERHEITEN / MIGRACIJE IN MANJŠINE

1 Immigrant Experience through the Prism of Bilingualism and Biculturalism: The Case of Slovene Americans and Canadians

Nada Šabec

People migrate to new countries for a variety of reasons from personal to economic or political. While they are mainly driven by the desire for a better life, the immigrants' experience may also be traumatic to some degree, as they are leaving behind all that is familiar, often also their loved ones. In addition, immigrants are always faced with the enormous challenge of adjusting to their new environment. The case of Slovene immigrants in the United States (Cleveland, OH; Washington, DC) and Canada (Toronto, ON; Vancouver, BC) is presented in order to show the extent to which different generations have managed to integrate themselves into American and Canadian societies respectively. Special emphasis is placed on language and culture as two of the most significant factors of ethnic identification. In terms of language, we explore language choices on the level of the individual and the types of bilingual discourse in which they engage (borrowing, code switching) as well as on a broader, community level (degree of bilingualism and language shift from Slovene to English). The findings concerning the immigrants' language use and language attitudes as well as their feeling of ethnic identity provide an interesting and valuable insight into the bilingual and bicultural nature of the immigrant experience.

2 The Hungarian Minority in Slovenia and Hungarian as a Minority Language

Judit Zágorec-Csuka

The article will focus on the Hungarian minority living in Slovenia and the Hungarian language as an official language in the ethnically mixed area of Prekmurje, located in the north-eastern part of Slovenia, where 30 towns have indigenous Hungarian inhabitants. In this area, both Slovene and Hungarian are official languages. The article considers the language policy of the Hungarian ethnic community, and reveals some of the social and legal characteristics of the bilingual area with a brief insight into the history and the environment of the Hungarian minority. There will be discussion about cultural and informative activities of the Hungarian minority. The author will also present selected authors of

Hungarian origin (Lajos Bence, Albert Halász, Sándor Szúnyogh, Pál Szomi and Judit Zágorec-Csuka) and discuss their work which was translated into Slovene and published in the book series *Bridges on the Border* (orig. *Mostovi na meji*). The focus will be on translations of Hungarian literature which were presented at the Vilenica International Literary Festival, a gathering of poets, prose writers, dramatists and essayists from Central Europe, including Hungary. There will be an evaluation of the importance of these modern Hungarian translations into Slovene in terms of intercultural communication and multilingualism in countries of the European Union.

II LANGUAGE, TRANSLATION AND MIGRATION / SPRACHE, TRANSLATION UND MIGRATION / JEZIK, PREVAJANJE IN MIGRACIJE

3 Language Language Variety Translation as a Factor in Maintaining Minority Identity

Mihaela Koletnik, Alenka Valh Lopert, Melita Zemljak Jontes

The paper focuses on the importance of intralingual translating as a factor in maintaining the national identity of the members of the Slovene minority in the Porabje region in Hungary. The paper presents the role of literary production in this region, in which the dialect has assumed the role of a Standard language in order to overcome basic problems i.e., understanding and accepting the Slovene Standard language, which hinders the Slovenes of the Porabje region in establishing genuine connections with national organisations.

The paper focuses on intralingual translation i.e., the translation between varieties of the same language. It discusses (1) the translation of the written Standard language into the written dialect, using the example of the short prose collection *Srebrni breg/Srebrni brejg* (*Silver Hill*), written by Feri Lainšček, Milivoj Miki Roš and Milan Vincetič, and (2) the translation of the written dialect into the written Standard language, using the example of *Andovske zgodbe/Andovske prpovejsti* (*Stories from Andovci*) by Karel Holec.

Keywords: Slovene language, Slovene social language varieties, language variety translation, Slovene minority members in the Porabje region, minority identity

4 Encounters with the Remote and Strange: Protestant Missionaries in China as Translators of the *Dao De Jing*

Artea Panajotović

Several thousand Protestant missionaries from Europe and North America lived and worked in China between 1807 and 1953. Apart from their primary task of spreading Christianity, they played an important role in the cultural exchange between East and West. After outlining the scope of the work of Protestant missionaries with a particular reference to missionary-scholars and their translation work, the paper focuses on four English translations of Laozi's *Dao De Jing* by John Chalmers (1868), James Legge (1891) and Dwight Goddard (1919 and 1939). The analysis centres on a comparison of the titles, the introductions written by the translators, the English equivalents provided for some of the fundamental concepts of Daoist philosophy and certain cultural references found in the source text. By examining the diachronic patterns of domestication and foreignization and the translators' expressed attitudes towards Laozi's text, the aim is to determine the extent to which these elements reflect changes in the Western outlook and the missionary enterprise that had occurred by the turn of the century.

5 Migration-related lexis in FraSloK

Adriana Mezeg

The present paper focuses on the use of migration-related vocabulary in FraSloK, a French-Slovenian parallel corpus containing subcorpora of two text types: newspaper articles from *Le Monde diplomatique* and their Slovenian translations (published between 2006 and 2009), and 12 original French novels along with their Slovenian translations (published between 1995 and 2008). Interestingly, four novels were written by authors (two men and two women) who emigrated to France in the period between 1984 and 1990. On the one hand, the purpose of the study is to extract migration-related vocabulary from the two subcorpora, compare its use with regard to the frequency and variety in journalistic and literary discourse, paying special attention to the fact whether there are any differences or similarities between the four mentioned emigrated novelists and the other authors. On the other hand, this study is translation-oriented and sets to analyse the translations of some French migration-related words, comparing the results with the corresponding entries in the French-Slovenian dictionary by Anton Grad (1975), but also with their frequency in a reference literary and journalistic Slovenian corpus, particularly with regard to the frequency of a nativised Slovenian word versus a loanword for the same notion (for example *izseljenec* or *emigrant* as possible Slovenian equivalents of the French word *émigrant*).

6 Gerne exotisch, aber bitte mit heimischen Gewürzen! - Zum Gebrauch von Exonymen und Endonymen in deutschsprachigen Slowenien-Reiseführern

Mladen Rieger

Der vorliegende Beitrag untersucht den Gebrauch exonymer und endonymer Landschafts- und Ortsnamen in sechs ausgewählten deutschsprachigen Slowenien-Reiseführern. Wenngleich eine zunehmende Rolle des Schriftverkehrs im Allgemeinen mit einem Exonymenschwund einhergehen mag, können diese Tendenzen in Slowenien-Reiseführern nicht nachgewiesen werden. Ganz im Gegenteil, konnte doch nachgewiesen werden, dass gut 80% aller slowenischen Landschaftsnamen mindestens einmal exonym verwendet wurden. Dies ist einerseits der Textsorte Reiseführer mit ihrer Fülle an für den potentiellen Touristen (ir) relevanten Informationen zuzuschreiben, andererseits der besonderen Sprachkombination Slowenisch/Deutsch, die auf eine lange gemeinsame Geschichte zurückblicken kann, in der die meisten heute slowenischen Regionen und Orte einen deutschen Namen trugen, dessen bloße Lexikonexistenz dazu verleitet, selbst dann verwendet zu werden, wenn seine Gedächtnisexistenz in der Sprachgesellschaft schon längst erloschen ist. Weiter wurde festgestellt, dass insbesondere onymische Derivate mit Exonymen vorliebnehmen, da sie sich in das morphologische Sprachsystem besser integrieren lassen.

Wennschon einigen Reisejournalisten ein mangelndes oder nicht konsequentes Konzept der Exonym- bzw. Endonymwahl vorgehalten werden könnte, so darf es in einem vereinten Europa keinen Platz mehr für Ressentiments gegen ihren (Nicht-)Gebrauch geben.

7 Interkulturelle Speisekarten und gastronomische Grüße aus Zadar

Helga Begonja

Gastronomie ist oft der interessanteste Weg, einen Einblick in eine andere Kultur zu gewinnen. Fremde Speisen und neue Geschmäcke locken viele, dass sie ins Ausland gehen, um die kulinarische Vielfalt eines fremden Landes zu entdecken. In der vorliegenden Arbeit wird am Beispiel von Speisekarten der Stadt Zadar analysiert, welche fremde Nationalgerichte in die dalmatinische Küche integriert wurden. Es wird weiterhin analysiert, ob die Speisekarten auf eine verständliche und angemessene Weise über das Angebot eines Restaurants an Nationalgerichten informieren und ob ihre Übersetzungen für ausländische Gäste ausreichend informativ und appellativ sind.

III MIGRATION AS A LITERARY THEME / MIGRATION ALS LITERARISCHES THEMA / MIGRACIJE KOT LITERARNA TEMA

8 A Migrant ‘Malgré Soi’: Munro’s Ancestor Old James in Slovene Translation

Tjaša Mohar

Alice Munro’s “The View from Castle Rock” is a short story from the eponymous short story collection about an early 19th-century emigration of a Scottish family from Scotland to the New World. The characters are based on Munro’s ancestors and carry the same names. The central character in the story is James Laidlaw or Old James, Alice Munro’s great-great-great-grandfather, who is the driving force behind the family’s emigration. However, once aboard the ship that will take the family to the new continent, Old James becomes sullen and ill-humoured; he starts praising his home country as never before, and later refuses to accept the new country for his home. Old James is mostly characterized by his actions and his speech. The latter contains colloquial language as well as numerous culture-specific terms, and appears in the form of dialogue and in the form of two letters that Old James writes from the new continent. Besides being written in colloquial language, the two letters are also full of grammar and spelling mistakes. This paper aims at analysing those features within Old James’s speech that appear to be particularly challenging for the translation process, with reference to the existing Slovene translation.

9 Migration, Literatures and Translation: Louis Adamič – a Writer of Two Worlds and the First Slovenian Immigrant Translator into English

Jasna Potočnik Topler

Louis Adamič (1898-1951) is considered the most influential Slovenian immigrant author, and the first Slovenian immigrant translator into English. Undoubtedly, his connections to important politicians and his dinner in the White House contributed to his recognition in the United States of America. His political activism aside, he wrote about the challenges facing contemporary United States and the modern world, especially with regard to immigrants in America. What is more, he contributed to intercultural relations, not only with his works on cultural identities and multi-ethnic nations, but also with his translations of Slovenian, Croatian and Bohemian short stories in American newspapers and magazines. An analysis of his works, especially *Laughing in the Jungle*, *Dynamite*

and *My America*, shows that he made efforts to acquaint Americans with the cultures and literatures of the Yugoslav and other Slavic nations. In fact, he was the first Slovenian immigrant who translated into English. The ideas presented in his literary works, articles and public lectures have gained international relevance and recognition, and consequently many scholars of multicultural studies have examined and worked with his ideas and concepts on multiethnicity.

Keywords: Louis Adamič, translation, multiethnicity, American literatures, cultural studies

10 The Challenge of (not) translating Russian-English Code-Switching in David Bezmozgis's *Natasha and other Stories* (2004)

Natalia Kaloh Vid

David Bezmozgis is an exemplifying manifestation of the Canadian multicultural mosaic of the new millennium, as he navigates three different cultures: the Soviet Union of his childhood, his adopted homeland of Canada and his historical Jewish heritage. In his first collection of short stories, *Natasha and Other Stories*, published in 2004, Bezmozgis used English-Russian code-switching by introducing Russian words that are transliterated and put in italics but neither translated nor explained in the English first-person narrative. By introducing code-switching, Bezmozgis depicted a realistic vision of the unique bilingual situation in immigrant communities when the members of the community use both linguistic codes, creating a hybrid linguistic variety that often cannot be completely comprehended by others. The question naturally arises of how and if code-switching can be translated. The emphasis of this analysis is on suggestions of rendering English-Russian code-switching in Bezmozgis's narrative when translating into Slovene. The purpose of the analysis, thus, is to illustrate the possibilities of using both domesticating and/or foreignising strategies, considering that the target audience of English-speaking readers are most likely completely unfamiliar with most of the source material.

Keywords: code-switching, domestication, foreignisation, Bezmozgis, translation

11 Translation as Language Enrichment: the Example of Francophone and Postcolonial Authors in Slovene Translations

Mojca Schlamberger Brezar

In Slovene, translation has been seen as offering the possibility for language enrichment since the early days of the practice (cf. Stanovnik, Kocijančič Pokorn, Gorjanc). This process is still ongoing, especially in connection to culturally specific terms. In this regard, source-oriented translation solutions are more common in Slovene than target-oriented ones. On the basis of the analysis of three works of two Francophone authors (A. Maalouf, Y. Khadra) as well as a postcolonial one (Chinua Achebe) and their translations into Slovene, we will try to uncover some general procedures in the introduction of culturally specific terms (in the original book) and strategies of translation into Slovene. We would like to see if the two categories present a different basis for translation.

It seems that the authors themselves offer the possibility of including culturally specific terms directly in the original text by explaining them to the general public in order to make them generally known as a specificity of the world they are describing. Some translators take this into account, others do not.

Keywords: translation as language enrichment, culturally specific terms, francophone, postcolonial, Slovene

12 Migration im Kontext der Literatur und des literarischen Übersetzens am Beispiel des Romans *Daldossi oder das Leben des Augenblicks* von Sabine Gruber

Petra Žagar-Šoštarić, Doris Mesaroš

Migration ist gegenwärtig ein unausweichliches Thema, unter anderem auch innerhalb des Literaturbetriebes. In diesem Rahmen ist auch die s.g. Migrantenliteratur oder Literatur, die von und über Migranten spricht und die in zahlreichen Ländern in Form von Übersetzungen zu lesen ist, von großer Bedeutung. Übersetzungen literarischer Werke leisten einen wichtigen Beitrag zum Thema Migration.

Die vorliegende Arbeit soll anhand des Romans von Sabine Gruber *Daldossi oder das Leben des Augenblicks* den Begriff der Migration im Rahmen der Kriegsthematik aufgreifen. In einem weiteren Schritt soll die Übersetzung der Studierenden an der Universität in Rijeka herangezogen werden. Die Analyse vorhandener

Übersetzungen einiger Romanauszüge der Masterstudenten des Faches Germanistik wird auf syntaktischer, lexikalischer, semantischer und stilistischer Ebene durchgeführt. Es werden dabei immer zwei Übersetzungsvarianten - der Übersetzungsvorschlag und die Endvariante - miteinander verglichen, um unterschiedliche stilistische Formulierungen derselben Übersetzung hervorzuheben und diese zu illustrieren. Als theoretische Grundlage zur Analyse wird das detaillierte linguistisch-semiotische Analyseverfahren für literarische Ausgangstexte von Alena Petrova (2009) angewandt. Abschließend soll in diesem Beitrag die jeweilige Übersetzungsproblematik hervorgehoben und Übersetzungslösungen angeboten werden.

Da keine kroatische Übersetzung dieses Werkes vorliegt, stellt das Original die Studierenden vor eine noch größere Herausforderung, da sie sich an keiner Vorlage orientieren können und deswegen keine Vergleiche zur eigenen Übersetzung ziehen können.

IV MIGRATION THROUGH THE PRISM OF LAW / MIGRATION DURCH DAS PRISMA DES RECHTS / MIGRACIJE SKOZI PRIZMO PRAVA

13 European Transcultural Law Clinics for Migrants and Refugees: Possibilities and Perspectives for Interpreters and Translators

Natalia Kaloh Vid, Vlasta Kučič

In general, law clinics provide aid to the marginalised and underserved population who do not have the means to seek other forms of legal aid and often lack the information to do so. Hence, the question naturally arises of how such clinics guarantee not only legal aid but also translating/interpreting services when assisting immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers or any other person who does not speak the language of the majority. These, often marginalised, groups should by no means be denied *pro bono* legal aid and/or interpreting services. The problem is that in most legal clinics, at least in Slovenia, the people providing *pro bono* interpreting services lack either legal training, interpreter training, or both, which can have detrimental consequences. The following article thus focuses on the importance of offering professional translating/interpreting services on a regular, organised and supervised level in a legal transcultural clinic, considering the fact that European multilingualism is a unique aspect of the region's cultural diversity. Translating/interpreting services are not yet implemented in the form of intra- or extra-curricular activities (elective/compulsory courses) at any university in Slovenia.

Keywords: law clinic, interpreting, translating, university curriculum, Slovenia

14 Behind the Scenes of Legal Discourse

Alenka Kocbek

As noted by Mellinkoff (1963: vi), law is a discipline that relies on the intrinsic power of the legal language. This power essentially stems from the threefold nature of the legal language – its normative, performative and technical dimension (Cao 2007:13), but also from some of its less palpable features such as its occasional vagueness that may generate uncertainty and its at times intended opacity which can instil fear and respect. Moreover, certain legal acts are surrounded by a mystic and solemn atmosphere, of which the legal language is an essential component. This solemnity is created by the use of a discourse partly or totally incomprehensible to the laypersons involved in legal communication, and further supported and enhanced by non-verbal elements, such as the use of typical symbols marking legal settings, a strict allocation of space within the courtroom, and the use of typical court paraphernalia. Only by being fully aware of these explicit and implicit dimensions of legal discourse will legal translators and interpreters be able perform their role in the best interest of the parties participating in legal communication, especially of the weaker and more vulnerable ones.