Title: TRIANGULATION IN TRANSLATOR TRAINING: TRANSLATION PROCESSES, SELF-REVISION AND REVISION

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Key words: translation process, translator training, revision

Abstract: Investigating individual translation processes is time consuming, especially with respect to the analysis of the results. Nevertheless, it is always tempting to try to apply the results from process research in translator training. This was one of the reasons why in 2003, I created a relatively simple design for teaching without the software I usually used for the exploration of individual translation processes. My aim was that the experiments, I intended to do with students, should be generally applicable in translator training. Usually, I ask subjects to translate individually at my office or at their working place, with Translog, into both directions (with realistic translation briefs), with and without time pressure, with Retrospection and Replay, and with an immediate dialogue and feedback. In the experiments for translator training, I report on in this article, I used collective time pressure instead of individual time pressure, and for the retrospection, which had to be a delayed retrospection, I used a table of results from my earlier experiments.

Title: INTERCULTURAL AND TRANSCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THOMAS MANN´S WORK *DIE VERTAUSCHTEN KÖPFE (THE TRANSPOSED HEADS)*

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*Key words:*Thomas Mann, transcultural communication, translation

Abstract: Through the translation activity, the intercultural and transcultural communication have become an obvious part of the literary communication. Among other things literature can be understood as catalyst and product of certain cultural mirroring processes, what comes to light particularly well in the intercultural and transcultural context, because the self inevitably reflects itself in the others.
In the everyday intercultural and transcultural communication, misunderstandings continuously arise, especially when members of different social groups and cultures contradictorily and incongruously interpret other people`s norms and customs, thus they act and react in different ways.
Myths and rituals as products of particular cultures can also be misunderstood. In literary works they are communication acts which can have a "harmonious" or "disharmonious" effect on the communication processes of the work. The communication processes, realized through mythic symbols and rituals, will be analytically represented in this paper on the example of the so-called Indian legend Die Vertauschten Köpfe (The Transposed Heads), written by Thomas Mann. Exotic motifs of the Indian caste system culture do not only determine the plot and the content of the work, but they are used as expedient to depict some aspects of one`s own contemporary German Culture in the light of the others.

Title: THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATABILITY

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Key words: translation theory, communication, translation science

Abstract: The translation process, which has become an inseparable part of intercultural communication, can be viewed from many angles. The translation science has developed different concepts which, to some extent, describe or explain the translation process. The article analyzes the positive and weak aspects of these theories and also deals with the question of text translatability. Its aim is to show that, although theoretical concepts see the translation process from many angles, one common

view can be found : the effort to find a basic rule for the translation process which allows the most adequate translation from the initial language into the target language without ignoring the aspect of communication. The current state of tranlation theory shows the need for more detailed analysis of the translation of technical professional texts and associated problems because of their increasing importance for international collaboration today.

working multilingual proficiency and the recognition of language diversity as a major European cultural asset.

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Title: MULTILINGUALISM THROUGH IMMERSION
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Abstract: In many countries of the word several languages coexist side by side. Communication even within single states alone thus creates a need for competence in more than one language. However, learning a second language usually places a heavy load on the learner.
In the 1960s a language learning method by immersion was developed in Canada. The same method of early total immersion was introduced in Vaasa/Vasa, Finland some twenty years ago. Immersion can be described as an enriching model for promoting bi- or multilingualism. The first language of the pupils is the majority language of their region or country and their second language, the language of immersion, is a minority language enjoying high status in the region.
In Finland early total immersion starts on the kindergarten level. From the outset only Swedish is spoken with the Finnish-speaking children. During their compulsory 9 years of school the children receive more than fifty percent of their instruction in a language other than their mother tongue. This language is used as the instrument for all kinds of activity and the pupils can take responsibility for their own learning.
With the help of immersion functional bilingualism can be achieved and the children get to know not only their own culture but also that of the second language. In addition it appears that immersion teaching has a generally positive effect on achievement also in other subjects than the second language itself. It is therefore worth considering whether the effective application of language immersion in other European countries might not be a good way to achieve

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Title: "LONGING FOR THE SOUTH" BY KONSTANTIN MILADINOV VIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE INTERCULTURAL COMPARISON OF VERSE TRANSLATIONS
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Abstract: Coming from Struga, the frail and gentle Konstantin Miladinov is overcome by grim feelings of coldness, gloom and loneliness, which are his constant companions during his studies in Moscow. It is these dark and dreary feelings that nurture his yearning for the warm sunshine of the South. By exclusively using positive epithets to depict the native soil, the author evokes the painful, unattainable desire to return to his homeland, symbiotically embracing it. This longing for the homeland culminates in a singular, heavenly exaltation for which it is worth losing one's life.

Forming a part of Macedonia's literary cultural heritage, the poem "Longing for the South" by K. Miladinov is above all, the cornerstone of contemporary Macedonian poetry, and as such has been verse translated into 60 languages. In our article, we focus on the comparison between the verse translations of the poem into English, German, French, Serbian and Croatian. The comparison highlights the cultural specificities and their intercultural reflections.

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Title: COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS – THE CASE OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSLATION SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR

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Key words: translation science, education programme, interpreters

Abstract: This paper is a first attempt at making an analysis and trying to present a summary of the main characteristics of a newly founded undergraduate program for Translators and Interpreters at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Maribor. The author tried to outline the structure of the program, which is based on the development of competences in the field of translation science, with the aid of theoretical and didactic approaches. The policy of EU-integration, demands qualified translators and interpreters, and the profession of translation aspires to unified educational criteria. Theoretical and scientific postulates confirm the presented strategy of education in the context of harmonization and optimizing European undergraduate programs and curriculums for future translators and interpreters.

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Title: GERMANY, AUSTRIA, LUXEMBURG AND SWITZERLAND: THE IDENTITY AND LANGUAGE POLITICS

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Key words: German language, translation, European Union, communication

Abstract: This article discusses the varieties of German language and its dialects as well as the development of the identity in Germany, Austria, Luxemburg and Switzerland. The answer to the question whether the similarity between the varieties of German language presents the identity of one or more nations and does it unite those nations will be presented.

Do the speakers of German language in one of the mentioned countries feel connected to the speakers in the other country in terms of identity and common affiliation.

German lanugage is a pluricentric language which has independently developed in those four mentioned countries regardless of the political and geografical borders. The article emphasises more the language politics of each individual country. The short discussion about the position of German language in the European Union will be presented in the article as well.