

Medvecká, Ľubica (ed.). 2015. PREKLAD Z/DO MÁLO ROZŠÍRENÝCH JAZYKOV 3 [eng.: Translation from/into Languages of Limited Diffusion 3]. Bratislava: Slovenská spoločnosť prekladateľov odbornej literatúry.

Reviewed by Eva Verebová

Department of Translation Studies, Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia

eva.verebova@ukf.sk

The collection of papers *Preklad z/do málo rozšírených jazykov 3* was published in 2015 and consists of the proceedings of the 3rd International Conference *Translation from/into Languages of Limited Diffusion* which took place in Bratislava, Slovakia. The collection was edited by Ľubica Medvecká. The included papers focus on analysing of the then current state of communication, emphasising the necessity of communication in the “minor” languages as well as of preserving the cultural values of societies using them.

The Introduction by Medvecká is followed by 13 papers mostly in Slovak. The Introduction provides an overview of the conference that celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ľudovít Štúr, a Slovak linguist and politician who contributed to the codification of standard Slovak. The event also provided networking opportunities for translators, and the chance to present the Slovak Republic in regards to its presidency of the Council of the EU in the second semester of 2016.

The first paper by Elena Kačalová is titled *Field of activities of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic in the area of national language and the tasks covering state language policy*. She discusses various examples of language culture promotion and argues why language is not merely a communication tool.

Based on the EU language policy, Edita Gromová explores the three aims of the European Commission’s (EC) document related to multilingualism from 2005 and the question of their fulfilment. She also focuses on the initiatives of the EC Directorate-General for Translation (DGT) network project – the European Master’s in Translation – and the experience of Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra with it.

Legal translation within languages of limited diffusion and specific issues associated with it form the subject matter of the paper authored by Marketa Štefková. In addition, she presents TRANSIUS – a project which primarily intends to create a coherent theory of translation of legal texts aiming at Slovak as source and target language.

Specific “minor” languages and problems connected with their position or use are observed in the following few papers. Pavlína Knap-Dlouhá comments on Czech and Dutch as official languages of limited diffusion in the context of the EU and adds information about the state of teaching of Dutch at universities in the Czech Republic.

Peter Kopecký enumerates along with a list of notes a large variety of examples including the Slovak terms for “national”, “state” and “public” and explains the complications of their translation into French. Regarding minor and major languages, Viera Prídavková brings up arguments why their division stems from both objective and subjective reasons and points out the problems it causes.

Milada Pauleová thoroughly outlines quite a few areas in which positive and negative effects of translation from English into Slovak are shown on a rich sample of examples. Giovanna Nanci's paper is concerned with the many problems of literary translations from Albanian into Italian. She provides a clear insight into the link between the two analysed countries, taking into account cultural, political and economic relationships between them and draws striking conclusions.

Three papers are oriented even more specifically. The first one, by Rastislav Popelka, is dedicated to the complex way terminology is handled in the Slovak Language Unit of the EC's DGT. Radovan Garabík along with Michaela Kajanová shed light on the Slovak Terminology Database and describe the semiautomatic extraction of Latin IT terminology equivalents based on Wikidata. The article co-authored by Juho Härme and Mikhail Mikhailov contains an introduction of two parallel corpora of literary texts – Russian-Finnish and Finnish-Russian – which serve as a foundation of a bidirectional parallel corpus.

The two remaining papers deal with the Police Force of the Slovak Republic. Mária Ferenčíková writes about foreign language education within the Police Force and provides examples of when foreign languages are used in practise. Last but not least, characteristics of translated texts, interpreting, as well as text editing at the Police Corps comprise the content of the work by Jelena Ondrejkočová.

The publication closes with *Conclusions from the panel discussion* focused on the languages of limited diffusion and language services market – chaired and summarised by Martin Djovčoš – and with *On the authors* part presenting individual contributors except for its editor.

All in all, in spite of certain currently not up-to-date information (several facts have changed since 2015, such as the number of EU member states or the question of independency of Translation Studies as a study field in Slovakia), every contribution bears valuable findings relevant to this day. Some make the reader curious about the outcomes of projects and researches not yet finished at the time of the collection's publishing. Anyone interested in multilingualism in general or in connection with Slovak or other languages of limited diffusion can certainly find useful knowledge and resources in this collection of papers for their own research or other interests. One can now only hope that similarly prolific translation-related events will continue to be organised and that the so called “minor” languages will survive the constantly intensifying impact of globalisation.