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**Legis Speak and Creative Translation
Solutions in EU Texts: Strictly Legislative
Versus Related Texts**

Master's Diploma Thesis

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*I declare that I have worked on this thesis independently,
using only the primary, secondary and framing sources listed in the bibliography.*

.....
Author's signature

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. GENERAL REMARKS.....	10
3. EUROPEAN UNION.....	12
History and structure of EU	12
Multilingualism.....	14
EU legislation.....	19
Strictly legislative texts.....	20
Related texts.....	22
EU translation databases and websites.....	23
Translation theories on EU texts.....	24
4. LEGAL TEXTS	29
Legal language	30
Terminology.....	31
Legal terms.....	31
Collocations.....	31
Language stereotypes.....	32
Syntax.....	33
Translation of legal language.....	34
5. TRANSLATION UNIVERSALS	37
Language universals.....	38
Translation universals.....	39
Overall state of translation universals.....	40
Explicitation.....	41
Simplification.....	46
Normalization.....	48
Implication and omission.....	49
6. CREATING RELEVANT CORPUS	51
Methods of analysis	56
7. ANALYSIS	58
Strictly legislative texts.....	58
Explicitation.....	59
Conclusion.....	63
Simplification.....	64
Conclusion.....	68
Normalization.....	69
Omission.....	70
Conclusion.....	71
Explicit and implicit competition – strictly legislative texts.....	72

Conclusions – strictly legislative texts.....	77
Related texts.....	80
Explication.....	81
Conclusion.....	84
Simplification.....	85
Conclusion.....	88
Normalization.....	89
Conclusion.....	90
Omission.....	90
Conclusion.....	91
Explicit and implicit competition – related texts.....	91
Conclusions – related texts.....	95
Comparison of results.....	98
 8. CONCLUSION	102
 9. RESUMÉ	106
 10. SUMMARY	107
 11. WORKS CITED.....	109
 12. APPENDIX – CORPUS	115

ABBREVIATIONS

ST – source text

TT- target text

SR – source readership

TR – target readership

SC – source culture

TC – target culture

FLV – first language version

SLT – strictly legislative texts

RT – related texts

1.INTRODUCTION

The present thesis divides and, in translation terms, characterizes different language versions of the EU texts, namely strictly legislative texts, such as decisions, communications or directives, and “related texts” - a new category including speeches, press releases or booklets for instance. The basic distinction between these categories is the level of adherence to strict translation manuals issued by the EU with legislative texts following the most and related texts being the freest in this respect. Translation manuals specify how some parts of the texts are to be translated.

Both kinds of the EU texts were examined with regard to translation universals, a feature which has recently been studied intensively. Although translation universals, i.e. universal tendencies in the translation process, have been investigated both in literary and non-literary texts, no attempt has been made at probing into universal features of translation in legal texts, let alone the texts connected to the European Union. This empirical study thus presents a link between legislative and related texts on the hand and translation universals on the other hand.

Various researchers proved that translation universals often occur in literary translation. Thus these features were chosen as a means of investigating the EU texts with the aim of revealing whether they prevail in such texts or not. Nevertheless, any particular study of translation universals has not been used for a comparison of their occurrence in literary and the EU texts; the main objective remains testing their presence in respective kinds of the EU texts which could serve as a basis for further studies.

The existence of several translation universals in the EU texts has been tested and a number of assumptions have been put forward. As regards explicitation, the most examined

universal which explicitates concepts implicit in the source text (ST), the thesis makes use of Kinga Klaudy's division into obligatory, optional, pragmatic and translation-inherent explicitation. Due to the lack of objectivity and blurred boundaries of what should be counted as obligatory explicitation in the present study, this translation universal was left out completely. As for optional explicitation, its frequency will probably be higher in related texts whose sentence structure is much looser than in strictly legislative texts and their lexical choice is also not restricted much. Although the readerships of strictly legislative and related texts are slightly different - with legislative texts being employed more in the legal environment whereas related texts are read mainly by the wide public - the legal system and target cultures share a considerable number of concepts and references. Thus pragmatic explicitation should not be used much in either of the texts. Finally, since the EU texts undergo several phases of proofreading and editing, idiosyncrasies and individual interpretations of the texts, which give rise to translation-inherent explicitation, reduce the probability of spotting this universal.

Normalization, which serves to conventionalize the target text (TT), should not occur in either highly specialized, strictly legislative texts or related texts at all since neither contains norm violating features.

Translation manuals connected to strictly legislative texts state exact formulas which have to be followed closely, therefore, the amount of super-ordinate terms or simplification of complicated sentence structures, both examples of simplification, should occur more in related texts. The next hypotheses deal with implicitation and omission, which are not considered translation universals, nevertheless, explicitation cannot be separated from implicitation and omission of information contained in the ST was involved in the analysis

to test whether the texts embody necessary quality lacking omission of essential data. Omission should not be spotted predominantly in strictly legislative texts where translators are required to preserve the exact sentence structure with all the necessary information. Since implicitation is very close to simplification in administrative or specialized texts and it is hardly distinguishable from it, these two universals were put together. Hence the hypothesis stated for simplification should be valid for implicitation as well.

Findings of the present study draw on the corpus which contains both English and Czech versions of ten strictly legislative texts, two green books and eight press releases, i.e. examples of related texts. Nevertheless, as the research was conducted only from English to Czech, the results cannot be generalized for the opposite direction or other languages; the corpus involves only one particular language pair. The ST (English version) was compared to the TT (Czech version) manually to carry out an investigation into the presence of the selected universals.

Reasons for choosing the texts including a detailed description of the methodology are found in chapter 6. Although strictly legislative texts and press releases were translated internally, the remaining related texts underwent external translation, which prevents the study from being one-sided; it can, on the other hand, claim a certain degree of objectivity since it presents the main kinds of translation for the EU institutions.

Another objective concerning styles of translation is testing whether it is possible to reveal different levels of moderation in creativity in related texts which are not bounded by specific translation formulas stated in the manuals. The principal means is an increased presence of optional explicitation of pre-modifiers and simplification of post-modifiers.

In summary, this work should instigate further research, it is meant to emphasize the relevance and importance of studying translation for the EU institutions. It also aims at proving that “Eurospeak” or “legis speak”, i.e. the language of the bureaucratic EU system as a whole, is not, despite a general prejudice, totally obscure.

2. GENERAL REMARKS

The thesis is divided into theoretical and practical parts with the first several chapters presenting a necessary overview of the European Union and its specific language environment ruled by multilingualism, of the EU texts employed in the comparative analysis and of translation for the EU institutions. It also characterizes translation of legal texts in general which could further be linked with translation of strictly legislative texts. Nevertheless, as the thesis attempts to join two diverse fields, it was sometimes impossible to order chapters from the most general to the most specific one. Thus certain overlaps occur; sometimes it was preferable to present a chapter where there were references to chapters which follow, e.g. a subchapter on specificities of translation for the EU institutions, which shows various translation theories as well, precedes a chapter dealing with generalizations in legal translation, which secures the EU language and translation environment is not treated separately.

Every so often it was difficult to maintain consistency of all fields of studies, i.e. translation for the EU institutions, a description of legislative and related texts and translation universals. Since a complex view needs to be outlined, the reader is presented with references to specific translation theories and opinions even in parts dealing with for example the EU legislation.

As far as the structure of the thesis is concerned, chapter 3 presents an indispensable context of the EU environment, its language policy, various translation strategies and the EU institutions whose texts were used in the analysis. It offers a view of the EU texts from a translation perspective and it illustrates how these texts are perceived by the EU's in-house translators and theoreticians. Although the main topic of the present thesis is translation, it was necessary to introduce legal texts and their specificities first. Apart from this, chapter 4 brings in the question of translation of legal texts in general, which draws on some general remarks on translation for the EU institutions found in chapter 3. The following chapter is devoted to the principal means of analyzing the corpus – to translation universals and their general characteristics, which is illustrated with examples from the corpus. If the corpus does not offer such examples, they are taken from relevant literary sources such as in the case of semantic obligatory explication. To present a necessary overview, the universals that were left out in the present study are commented on and described in the theoretical part as well. Every subchapter is also supplemented with tables featuring the exact numbers of all relevant universals and omissions spotted in the corpus – it is not only a percentage of their occurrence.

As for the secondary and framing sources that were drawn on in both the theoretical and practical parts of the thesis, some of them are online sources with which there was no possibility to state exact pages in quotations (e.g. *Green paper*). Therefore, only a shortened name of the page appears in the quotation with a reference to the list of relevant sources where a respective web page is found. Still some other unusual sources were employed, for instance those in the form of a manuscript handed over at a translation conference. Hence special reference norms were introduced as well.

3. *EUROPEAN UNION*

The European Union is probably the most important union in the Old Continent and has had a great impact on the lives of European people since this idea first came into minds of European politicians. It bears importance mainly to European nations but it also affects other countries indirectly, via the international market.

3.1. *History and structure of EU*

The strongest idea of integration in Europe has its roots in the period after the Second World War when attempts at extending the cooperation in the economic and political field resulted in signing the Treaty of Rome in 1957, the founding treaty of the European Economic Community (EEC), which later became known as the EU. The European Union was itself formally established when the Treaty of Maastricht of 1992 came in force in 1993. This treaty led to the creation of what we commonly refer to as the Pillar structure of the EU. The EU is a union ensuring the freedom of people, goods, services and capital and it is divided into the European Community pillar, the Common Foreign and Security Policy pillar and Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters pillar (*The History of the European Union*).

The European Union now comprises 27 Member States and after the last annexation the number of official EU languages rose to 23. The main and most important institutions within the EU are the Council of Ministers, the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice (*The History of the European Union*).

The Council of the EU is the main decision-making body which discusses policy and legislation, bringing together ministers of the member countries. Its core responsibilities are passing the EU laws, coordinating economic policies, concluding international agreements,

approving the EU budget, developing the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy and coordinating co-operation in the field of criminal matters (*The Council of the European Union*).

The Commission is the EU's administrative and executive body responsible for drafting initial proposals for legislation and its four main roles can be formulated as follows – it proposes new legislation, implements EU policies and the budget, enforces the EU law and represents the EU on the international stage (*The European Commission*).

The Parliament is another EU's legislative body consisting of over 700 elected members of the European Parliament from each Member State. The Parliament has three core roles including passing the EU law, democratic supervision over the EU institutions and passing the annual EU budget (*The European Parliament*).

The European Court of Justice is the highest court in the European Union which together with the Court of First Instance interprets and applies the treaties and the EU law. The court is composed of one judge per Member State and it gives ruling on the following types of cases: the preliminary ruling procedure, actions for annulment, actions for failure to fulfill an obligation, actions for failure to act and actions for damages (*The Court of Justice*).

In addition to these institutions, the EU includes other important bodies such as the Committee of the Regions, the European Economic and Social Committee, the European Ombudsman, the European Central Bank and many others, out of which only the first two will be presented in detail in this overview since only their documents form part of the corpus.

The Committee of the Regions is an advisory body of 344 local and regional authorities providing consultations and issuing opinions on matters such as regional policy, education, transport or education (*The Committee of the Regions*).

On the other hand, the European Economic and Social Committee is an advisory body of 344 members representing producers, consumers, trade unions, farmers, transporters and other interest groups. Its main roles are advising the Council, the Commission and the Parliament, helping set up advisory structures and encouraging civil society to become more involved in the EU policymaking (*The European Economic and Social Committee*)¹.

3.1.1. Multilingualism

“Europe must speak with a single voice in many languages” (Tosi 1).

The European integration has produced a new environment with a complex system of languages and language combinations. The Member States use many different political, economic and legal kinds of languages, which provide the EU with a linguistically diverse community. However, the core aim of the EU is representing its members’ economic, political, cultural and legal interests and respecting their diversity and national identities at the same time. “The European Union institutions have to be as accessible as possible, to the general public as well as to government departments and official and unofficial interest groups of all kinds” (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 1). As languages are generally understood as essential parts of identities and the EU legislation becomes a national law for all the Member States, binding on all the citizens, it has to be published in

¹ For more information on the above mentioned institutions or on any other bodies of importance see Europa – European Union institutions and other bodies at <http://europa.eu/institutions/index_en.htm>.

all the official languages. Nowadays the EU comprises 23 official languages², i.e. languages of all the Member States. “This principle is enshrined in Regulation No 1 of 1958, which is amended each time a new country joins the EU to include its language or languages” (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 1)³. “Article 21 of the Treaty establishing the European Community [...] stipulates that the residents of the Member States have the right to communicate with the EU institutions in their own language” (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 1)⁴. Thus all the citizens are able to read and understand the legislation in their own languages, as well as address any institution in their respective languages.

In such a field multilingualism and translation have gained special statuses. “Since the administration is multilingual, and mainly communicates via translated (or interpreted) messages, the role of translation in gaining, maintaining or supporting legitimacy is significant” (“Translation for the European Union Institutions” 64). As the legislations drafted in the official languages are all equally valid, authentic and of the same liability, translators must secure the highest possible standard of different language legislative versions having an identical legal impact in all the Member States. “EU legislation in particular is presented as [23] language versions, all of them equally valid” (Schäffner 250). Christina Schäffner also points out that all of the versions could be labeled the TT but none of them could be called the ST from which the other versions could be translated

² The respective official languages are Dutch, Italian, German and French (languages of the founding states), Danish, English, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Swedish, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Hungarian, Polish, Slovenian, Slovak, Maltese, Czech, Bulgarian, Romanian and Irish.

³ “Regulations and other documents of general application shall be drafted in [...] the official languages” (*EEC Council: Regulations No 1*).

⁴ “Every citizen of the Union may write to any of the institutions or bodies referred to in this article or in Article 7 in one of the languages mentioned in Article 314 and have an answer in the same language” (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 19).

(250). Therefore, the analytical part of the present thesis employs a newly created term “the first language version” (FLV), which corresponds to the ST in the EU environment.

Securing the standard of translations is the task of the main translation body within the EU, the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT)⁵. With approximately 1,750 staff directly dealing with translation, the DGT is the largest translation service in the world (*Translation Tools and Workflow* 4). The DGT is divided into separate language units residing partly in Luxembourg, partly in Brussels and providing translations exclusively for the Commission. Apart from translation services the DGT also maintains a range of computer-assisted translation tools (TRADOS Translator’s Workbench, Poetry, Suivi), terminology databases (EUR-lex, IATE), it summarizes long documents in the TL in case there is no need for a full translation and is responsible for keeping up websites in different official languages.

Given its status within the Commission, translation of the legislation is of course one of the main objectives, nevertheless not all translation work is directed towards producing legislative texts. There exists a wide range of other texts the DGT has to deal with: press releases, speeches and correspondence with the public, committee minutes, information booklets, conference proceedings, promotional materials and answers to written parliamentary questions, financial reports, web pages, internal EU matters and many others. According to Philip Rhodes the texts can be divided into the following categories: Administration, Information, Consultation and Other (Rhodes).

English, French and German have become working EU languages with English being the principal drafting language in the Commission. “About three-quarters of all Commission-drafted texts are now in English, the other quarter being in French” (*Translating for a*

⁵ For further information see <http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/index_en.htm>.

Multilingual Community 5). The same source also indicates the DGT's amount of workflow in 2006 which is shown in the graph below.

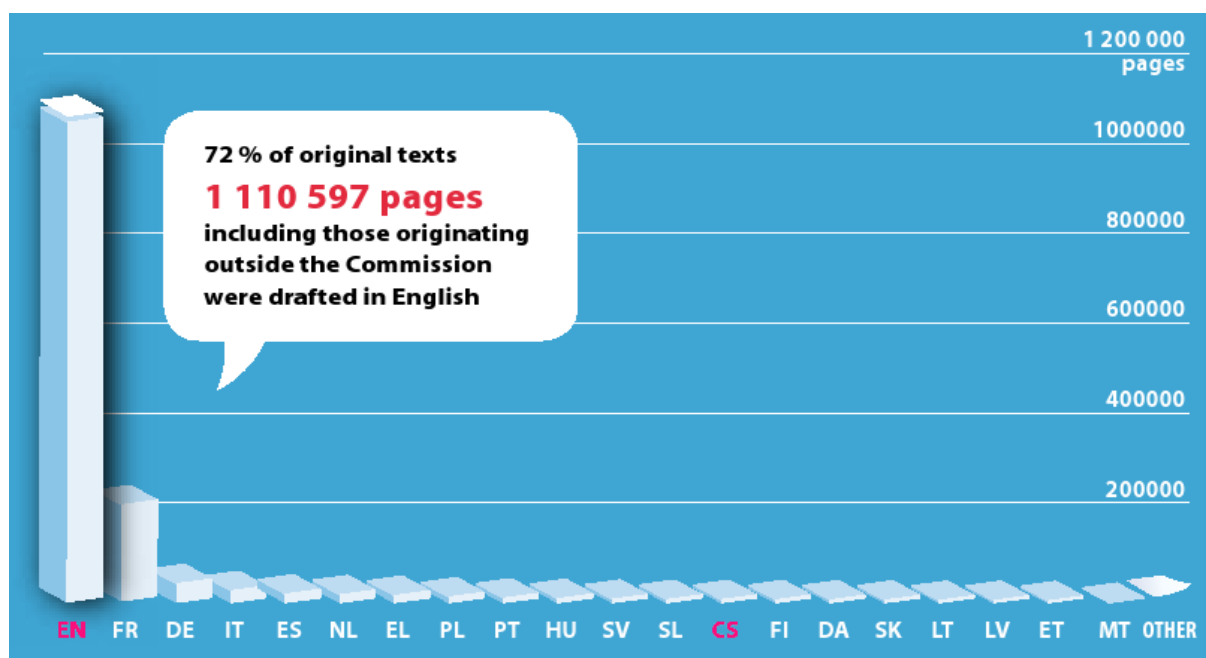


Figure 1. Source languages comparison in 2006 as stated in *Translating for a Multilingual Community* (7)

In 2006 the DGT translated 1, 541, 518 pages in total, including texts originating outside the Commission. Out of those texts 72% were drafted in English, 14% in French, 2.7% in German and the remaining 10.8% in the other 20 EU languages (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 6).

The following graph illustrates that as regards output, a breakdown across the official target languages is almost well-balanced for an equal amount of legislative texts needs to be translated in all the official languages (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 6). In practice there could be a lot of possible translation combinations; however, the EU

authorities have reduced the number of these combinations to economize translation resources⁶.

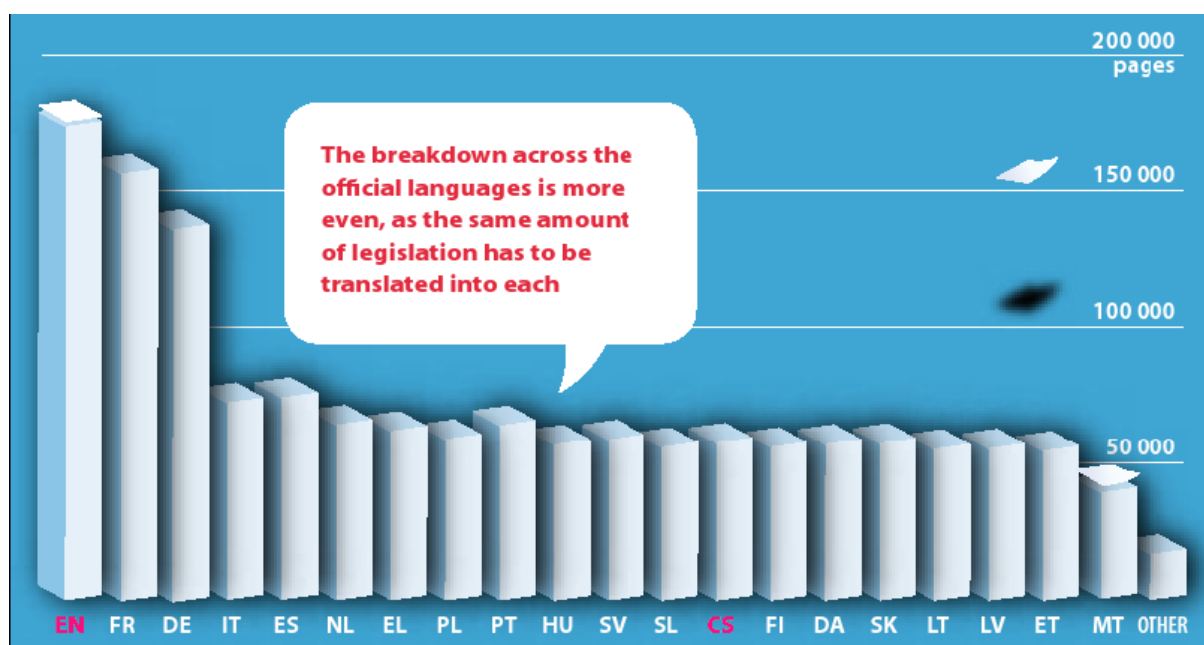


Figure 2. Target language comparison in 2006 as stated in *Translating for a Multilingual Community* (6)

These figures clearly show how great the need for translation services is. Phillip Rhodes claims there are 5 basic translation methods within the EU institutions (Rhodes). The traditional method used when translating legislative texts involves an in-house translator with the language required who translates a document with the help of the EU databases (e.g. IATE) and computer-assisted tools (machine translation). The document is then revised by another in-house translator.

Texts classified as non-sensitive and non-urgent are often given to a freelancer whose work is revised by an in-house translator. Unlike the external, previously described ways of

⁶ With the increasing number of the official languages and the right of every citizen to read the legislation in his or her mother tongue, the translation situation would get more complicated. Thus the right does apply only to the legislation but not to other related texts.

translation the two-way method brings the responsibility back to the field of in-house translation. A translator whose principal language is the SL and who possesses an excellent knowledge of the TL translates a document out of his or her principal language.

Ways of achieving the final translation required are more complicated with the two remaining methods. The so-called relay method employs two translators and uses one of the core and most used languages (usually English or French) as a mediator, i.e. an in-house translator whose principal language is the SL translates a document into a relay language while another in-house translator translates the given document from the relay language into the TL which is his or her principal language as well. The last method (the three-way method) requires a translator to translate from and to languages of which neither is his or her principal one. All these methods are in Pool's terminology based on a "simple translation-path rule" which requires all translations to be either direct or "specifies exactly one of the official languages as an *intermediate language* and requires all translations from and into that language to be direct and all other translations to be indirect via that language" (Pool 167).

3.2. EU legislation

Before taking any further step in defining translation for the EU institutions, one needs to consider which types of texts translators deal with. The present study divides the EU documents into two categories – strictly legislative texts, which are introduced in the following chapter, and related texts, which are commented on in subchapter 3.3.2.

The EU legislation is presumably the most considerable area of the EU impact as it includes legally binding documents, namely directives, regulations, decisions, treaties, annexes to EU legislative acts as well as the legislations of individual Member States,

followed by non-binding declaratory documents such as recommendations, resolutions or opinions.

Since the EU is a democratic institution, it is based on the principle of equality before the law which is secured by the accessibility of the legislation in all the official languages. Therefore in general, translation occupies an important position in EU legislative policies not only in the case of the legislation but also in the case of related administrative texts used for communication between the EU and the public.

3.2.1. *Strictly legislative texts*

The EU legislation consists mainly of strictly legislative texts, often called “strait jackets”. They are defined as documents with repetitive forms which are translated exclusively by in-house translators as they fall under the category of sensitive documents of a limited length and with a shorter deadline (Pacholík). They include directives, regulations, decisions, recommendations and communications. What characterizes these texts unlike the others is the notion of equivalence of all language versions, which should be ensured by their nearly total correspondence in terms of terminology, graphic layout and syntactic structure as presented in the example below.

[...] EU documents are equivalent not just with the “source text” but to the [22] other translations as well. [...] This kind of equivalence is most clearly discernible in EU legislation where all the “language versions” are equally valid and bound together inseparably [...]. (Koskinen 296)

This Communication addresses the adverse health effects related to harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption[1], as well as the related social and economic consequences, and answers to Council requests for the Commission to follow-up, assess and monitor developments and the measures taken in this field and to report back on the need for further actions.	Toto sdělení se zaměřuje na nežádoucí zdravotní účinky škodlivé a nebezpečné konzumace alkoholu[1] a na související sociální i ekonomické důsledky a je odpovědí na požadavky Rady, aby Komise rozvíjela, posuzovala a sledovala vývoj a opatření přijatá v této oblasti a podávala zpět zprávu o potřebě dalších opatření.
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Strictly legislative texts form rules which are legally binding for the entire population of the EU and the people concerned have to be aware of what the precise meaning stated in these texts is. Thus there is not much space for individual creative translation solutions as these texts abound in formulas whose exact syntactic structure and terminology have to be preserved in the TT according to the TT requirements imposed by the legal tradition in a given country. Translation of legislative texts has to be done in accordance with the EU's and Commission's rules for such documents as well. Christina Schäffner claims that all regulations and directives have to fit the EU legal culture and this culture has precedents created by the various official texts, which leads to an increased intertextuality and interdiscursivity (252).

Regulations and directives are supranational measures and cannot be expected to resemble home-grown texts produced in the legal culture of the Member States. Instead they have to resemble the other language versions, and fit into the EU legal culture, which has its own traditions and precedents created by the Treaty establishing the European Communities, the Treaty on European Union, by earlier instruments and by the case law of the European Court of Justice ("Translation in the EU machinery" 267).

To ensure all the language versions are of the same value and quality and correspond to one another, the process of translating leads through editing departments where native

speaker administrators check grammar, syntax and registers in case the legislation is written or translated by a non-native speaker.

3.2.2. *Related texts*

Since the European Union does not have a precise name for other texts than those listed under the heading “strictly legislative texts”, there came a need to define a new category for the use of the present study. Thus the category of “related texts” was established. Among them one can find a wide range of mainly intercultural communication such as correspondence with ministries or individuals, policy statements, speeches, White Papers, which are “documents containing proposals for Community action” (Overy), communications, conclusions of the Presidency and ordinary or annual reports made by the different EU institutions. Other internal documents of the Commission such as staff working documents, summaries of the Council’s discussions, information about current activities or minutes of the Council’s monthly sessions can also be included under the above-mentioned heading.

However, related texts which are most relevant to the given study are green papers and press releases. Green papers are

documents published by the European Commission to stimulate discussion on given topics at European level. They invite relevant parties (bodies and individuals) to participate in a consultation process and debate on the basis of the proposals they put forward. Green Papers may give rise to legislative developments that are then outlined in White Papers. (*Green Paper*)

They are often used for the wide public consultations and can be found in a preparatory stage of drafting a new directive. These texts occupy a specific position within the EU

texts since they are required to be translated in all the official languages. In most other cases, the texts (e.g. studies ordered by the Commission, public speeches explaining the proposed policy etc.) are translated only in two or three working languages, usually English, French and/or German. According to Otto Pacholík green papers are usually translated externally since they are not as legally binding as strictly legislative texts. The authorities call for an external tender in case they need to translate a document of an extensive length and with a longer deadline (Pacholík).

Press releases are public announcements issued to the media and used for communicating important and recent issues within the EU. They are in spite of the lack of the binding force translated internally (Pacholík) which might be due to time restrictions – a quick translation of these texts could be required for the Official Journal of the European Union or for online publication.

As has already been stated several times, related texts are much freer in their syntactic and stylistic structure and lexical choice than strictly legislative texts and they even sometimes contain direct speech; therefore, translators are given much more freedom in their solutions.

These texts apply to Commissioners and staff not only during their time in office , but also once their occupation at the European Commission ends .	Tyto normy platí pro komisaře a zaměstnance nejen po dobu jejich působení u Evropské komise , nýbrž i po jeho ukončení .
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3.3. *EU translation databases and websites*

The above-mentioned texts are accessible online in one of the many EU databases which are presented in this chapter. Moreover, apart from these texts, which are used as reference documents, and apart from necessary language knowledge every translator, irrespective of his or her chosen methods, needs an appropriate terminology, translation memories and

electronic archiving systems which allow them to re-use previously translated EU texts. To perform their task, translators are assisted with various terminology tools, the most known probably being IATE (Inter Active Terminology for Europe), which is freely accessible to the wide public, and interfaces for translation management (Dossier Manager) or metasearch interfaces such as Quest, “which translators can use to query several databases simultaneously” (*Translation Tools and Workflow* 9).

Both translators and the public also have access to internet sources where all the EU language versions are stored. The present study makes use of Eur-lex, a database which covers texts published in the Official Journal of the European Union and thus provides free access to the EU law. It contains the whole legislation, treaties, preparatory acts, case-law, legislative proposals and national implementing measures. The majority of the texts are provided at least in a bilingual display; the legislation or documents having an impact on the whole EU are shown in all the official languages.

Press releases and green books can be reached at the official portal of the EU, Europa.eu⁷, which offers a number of possible options, e.g. searches for the latest press releases, memos, speeches, documents from the Anti-fraud office etc. It allows users to “get information on the EU and what it does, give [...] feedback on EU policies, activities and services and performs certain transactions – tender for contracts, apply for jobs, enroll for events [...]” (*About Europa*).

3.4. Translation theories on EU texts

To maintain the level of objectiveness, ideas, opinions, experience and comments of both translators for the EU institutions and theoreticians are presented here.

⁷ <http://europa.eu/rapid/setLanguage.do?language=en>

The EU translations are sometimes said to be incomprehensible and of poor quality. Cay Dollerup believes “such views are vented most often when outsiders [laymen] come across texts outside the domain for which the texts were meant. In such cases, the texts are assessed by criteria which do not really apply” (285). It might happen when laymen judge legislative texts by irrelevant criteria. Although it might be true that a new “Eurospeak”, as the EU texts are called, is barely comprehended and considered grey, bureaucratic, impersonal, technical, repetitive and lacking creative translation solutions⁸, this is mainly due to a complicated translation system presented in subchapter 3.2 and due to limitations restricting the texts in terms of vocabulary and syntax.

What we do find [...] is a textual uniformity, whatever the topic or readership, based on approximations that are immediately recognizable as impairing good communication. [...] lexical vagueness and weak logical connections spread a sense of mechanistic virtuality that makes the voice of Europe sound awkward, abstract and completely distant from any language spoken in everyday life. (Tosi 385)

Even translators themselves claim strait jackets restrict their creativity and freedom in choosing relevant translation solutions.

There is also no excuse for the other types of text we [*the translators for the EU institutions*] translate [...] to be divorced from national reality. But translators do sometimes allow the style of legislative texts to spill over into other translations, often because of time pressure or inadequate briefing. (“Translating in the EU machinery 268)

The situation within the EU institutions with regard to translation is further complicated by non-applicability of the basic terms from translation theory, namely the ST and TT.

⁸ For detailed information on the repetitive structure of the EU texts see e.g. “Translation for the European Union Institutions”.

Instead of a nicely defined, hierarchically set pair of texts, the researcher is confronted with a complex maze of interlinked “versions” and their collective and anonymous authors and translators both within one language and between languages. The end product of a lengthy rewriting process may sometimes be dramatically different from its initial source text both in form and content. (Koskinen 293)

Both kinds of text form a cultural blend as they might be written in one of the official languages by a non-native speaker not living in his or her home country. The same variety of backgrounds might apply to the target readership thus blurring the clear-cut boundaries between individual countries’ translation norms as well. To avoid complicating the situation in the present thesis by introducing new specific names, the SC, SR, TT, TC and TR are still applied. Only one new term has been brought in – the FLV, the first language version – since the expression “source text” is probably the most complicated and controversial regarding the EU translation theories. However, the above-mentioned terms are specified in individual chapters with respect to which kind of the EU texts is being discussed. The terms are also preserved here as it was impossible in the EU environment to find out who the originators, translators or editors of the analyzed texts are.

International communication and the concept of culture hold a specific and problematic position within translation for the EU institutions too. Although Kaisa Koskinen first maintains that the EU communication is devoid of a cultural context as it is hardly ever possible to distinguish the SC and TC, she presently makes a distinction between *intracultural* and *intercultural* communication (295). The former refers to communication among and within the EU institutions, whereas the latter entails communication between the EU institutions and representatives of individual Member States. The thesis however

uses the SC and TC only sporadically and mainly in connection with the SR and TR which are defined in subchapters on strictly legislative texts and related texts respectively. Moreover, Koskinen's *intracultural* communication could be applied only to green books and not the whole area of related texts – all the other studied texts fall within *intercultural* communication.

Legislative and related texts create a new supranational environment full of unfamiliar traits. Such texts have been labeled hybrid texts (Koskinen 295). The EU institutions have produced new types of international documents (directives, decisions etc.) which define a new supranational culture and “institutional translation”⁹ for which translators have to adopt a specific kind of approach since “[...] in institutional translation, the institution is typically the author of both the ST and its translation(s)” (“Translating for the European Union Institutions” 24). As these texts are new, they still undergo a process of standardization. Nevertheless, “given the increasing importance of European and international law, it can be anticipated that the law will gradually become more standardized” (Harvey 180) and more research on translation for the EU institutions will be carried out.

Still other problems concern visibility of translators. The notion of individualism is blurred here and what prevails is collectivity as Kaisa Koskinen argues:

In the institutional framework of the European Union [...] the requirement for visibility is only acceptable with modifications. The text types and the collective and multilingual drafting process do not support the idea of individual authors and translators. (298)

⁹ Institutional translation has been defined in works of Kaisa Koskinen and Emma Wagner.

Speaking about different language versions rather than individual translations does not give credit to individual translators either. “There [in the EU] language is not individual but quite heavily controlled, and translation is not a personal act but a collective process, where [...] an individual translator can assume a limited responsibility for what [he/she] says [...]” (“Translating for the European Union Institutions” 24). Texts in the EU environment are written, rewritten, extended, supplemented and sometimes even changed by various authors and translators and countless cross-references, formulas and quotations of other EU texts tie individual responsibility and transform it into a collective one.

Last but not least, there comes the question of money. The multilingual language policy of the EU might appear as ineffective and superfluously costly, nevertheless expenditure on translation by all the EU institutions came to only 1% of the annual budget with translations from and into English being the most numerous (*Translating for a Multilingual Community* 6). One could argue that one core language used for communication should bridge the language diversity in a multilingual society, nevertheless, Anthony Pym refers in this context to the so-called diversity paradox.

The diversity paradox may be expressed as an apparent contradiction between, on the one hand, the rise of an international lingua franca, which should lead to lesser linguistic diversity, and on the other, increased use of translation, which should produce greater linguistic diversity. (1)

Thus the amount of translation for cross-cultural purposes increases with every annexation, yet this translation path still remains the most optimal language regime in the EU environment (Pool 175).

4.LEGAL TEXTS

Translation for the EU institutions is greatly based on “translating legal texts which form a specific genre including legislation (laws), contracts, judgments, legal correspondence with authorities and citizens and generally every part of legal communication that aims to transmit legal information in legal discourse based on the choice of relevant language signs from legal subsystem [...]” (Tomášek 29). This communication is published in a legal language which Michal Tomášek defines as a unified system with a fixed grammatical structure and vocabulary (27).

The same author also distinguishes several kinds of legal styles based on lexical choice and its structure. Presumably the most important and most wide-spread legal style is the style of a legal norm which applies to communication carried out by an executive authority (31), including special EU legislative texts whose stylistic, syntactic and language norms are very strict; therefore, every text in this category should resemble another randomly chosen text within the same sphere of application and of the same category (e.g. contracts, judgments, summons, briefs etc.). The above-mentioned style is relevant for strictly legislative EU texts, which form approximately a half of the studied corpus. In order for strictly legislative texts to gain legal validity, linguistic elements in individual sentences must be fairly fixed in all language versions. Although such a legal style is common to a lot of different legal environments, these EU language versions should basically keep fidelity to the originally proposed text and should predominantly keep its formal structure and content. After fulfilling this condition translators may conform the original text to local TL norms.

The rest of the corpus consists of related texts occupying a position somewhere in between the legal normative style and “the style of popularization” (Tomášek 31). The latter should help the citizens understand legal texts and should keep them informed about legal practice. What is typical of this text type is a more journalistic style of dealing with topics concerned and looser structure caused by the lack of strict restrictions and formulas found in legislative texts.

As far as the target readerships of both types of texts are concerned, Michal Tomášek maintains that prospective recipients are all people mastering a given language as they consult the texts not because of language, aesthetic qualities or level of readability but the need to gain essential legal information (33). However, the present thesis distinguishes between the TR of strait jackets and the TR of related texts as the difference has an impact on the occurrence of particular translation universals. Their diversity is described in subchapters 7.1 and 7.2.

4.1. *Legal language*

Legal language occupies a specific position within standard English and its specificities are largely connected to the field of terminology and syntax. Terminology is clearly designated in terms of the below-mentioned terms and discourse, however, as for syntax, Milan Jelínek maintains it is not possible to define precisely what kind of functional style or stylistic area particular syntactic schemas belong to (42) as one syntactic schema might correspond to both academic and publicist style, but each time it is employed for different purposes.

What is presented in the following subchapters are particular common traits of legal English that might contribute to reducing comprehension of legal texts, a phenomenon described by Michal Tomášek and Peter Meijes Tiersma.

4.1.1. Terminology

Apart from common vocabulary (jury, judge) known to both lawyers and laymen, legal language also contains some technical terms vaguely familiar to non-legal experts (negligence or imprisonment). Moreover when going through the legal texts one can also encounter some highly specific and unknown vocabulary such as “testator” or “tortfeasor”. Michal Tomášek divides legal terminology into three subfields, namely *legal terms*, *legal collocations* and *language stereotypes*.

4.1.2. Legal terms

Legal terms are labels of legal reality whose meaning is possible to define precisely (e.g. law, real burden and criminal act) (Tomášek 49). Such expressions might consist of only one word or they might be compound terms which must conform to requirements of accuracy of expressions, explicitness, briefness, intelligibility, stability and non-expressivity (Tomášek 50).

4.1.3. Collocations

Michal Tomášek defines collocations as compound terms of non-vocabulary character which are not used to name legal reality but only to describe it (51). He further maintains that collocations consist of a verb and another expression which originates in implication, i.e. a relationship of the expression to a common vocabulary verb which then becomes a part of a legal subsystem (52). Implication is defined by Tomášek as a process when the expression, which is a specialized term, implies the usage of a particular common

vocabulary verb since this sequence of words often co-occurs in a given environment. One of the most obvious examples is the term *sentence* which immediately implies common vocabulary verbs *carry out* or *annul* but not *report* (51).

4.1.4. *Language stereotypes*

Language stereotypes consist of compound terms, semi-sentences or the whole sentences whose principal aim is not the communicative value but a stylistic frame of a used legal language (Tomášek 52). Among many others one can encounter formulas such as *The Commission of the European Communities, Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article [...] thereof, [...] or Law shall be effective on the publication date* whose basic characteristics are in Tomášek's words stability, comprehensibility and conventional usage (52-53). Language patterns are an inseparable part of legal texts as they contribute to their legal appropriateness. Such patterns make the texts economical and standardized.

These constructions in a form of formula are further divided by Michal Tomášek into six basic categories based on a functional and structural perspective (53). Lexical language stereotypes are groups of words characterized by their standardization (*under the punishment of monetary penalty*), whereas sentence language stereotypes take form of a finished or unfinished sentence (*The punishment of imprisonment shall be imposed on...*) and structural stereotypes create a frame where there is only one invariable quantity (*recital ... of Directive ... of the European Parliament*). Regarding their position in a sentence, the stereotypes are either introductory (*The Parliament of the Czech Republic has agreed on the following statute ...*), inner (*... pursuant to ...*) or closing (*... report on the need for further actions*).

4.1.5. *Syntax*

Although many aspects of legal language are justifiable and serve necessary functions, it is also true they reduce comprehensibility at the same time. Apart from highly specialized vocabulary and stable lexical patterns which laymen might find non-creative, grey and dull, legal syntax contributes to reducing originality of legal texts as well.

Language stereotypes in the form of a sentence have already been commented on in the previous subchapter, nevertheless, what makes legal language even more special and more remote to the ordinary people are frequent nominalizations, the usage of passive voice, archaic modal verbs, long complex sentences and multiple negations.

Nominalizations are defined by Peter Meijes Tiersma as “nouns that are derived from verbs and that often have the purpose or effect of deemphasizing (or even obscuring) the actor” (206). He further suggests that using long nominal constructions is a deliberate attempt at complicating legal language as “using verbs, instead of their nominalized equivalents, is almost always a more direct and effective way of making a point” (206). Causality of legal sentences is often conveyed by enumerable coordinated and subordinated clauses, prepositions and prepositional phrases which require a lot of attention and concentration on the part of the readership.

Passive structures might sometimes make sentences sound clumsy as well, nevertheless, as legal texts are to be objective, impersonal and generally valid, passive voice is an inevitable means of achieving this aim. Yet Peter Meijes Tiersma still maintains that for the text to be analyzable and understandable a usage of straightforward active verbs and a reduced amount of nominalizations are necessary. “The basic sentence type, containing a subject, active verb, and object, is easiest for people to process” (Tiersma 207).

Legal texts abound in an archaic modal verb *shall* implying a command or ban, an archaic use of *do* or long impersonal expressions such as *it is necessary for you to...* As well as these modal verbs, multiple negations are outside the scope of the ordinary language too and make sentences hard to process if not “semantically intolerable” (Tiersma 208).

All the above-mentioned features contribute to a clearer¹⁰ definition of legal functional style which can also be described by means of “competitive schemas” – a term characterized by Milan Jelínek as a set of possible syntactic options. Here syntax overlaps with the field of stylistics. Typological and individual style differentiation is based on syntactic and lexical “competition” (Jelínek 32) which is realized via “competitors”, expressive means which convey communicative intention and that can replace one another depending on which purpose a text serves (Jelínek 54). A divergence of these competitors is defined through minor or greater semantic differences such as differences in explicitness or implicitness¹¹, which serve as a means of characterization of the EU texts.

4.2. Translation of legal language

After an essential insight into characteristics of legal language which are found in the employed EU texts, translation of such texts needs to be described and put into a context. When it comes to legal translation, Jan Engberg defines it as “translation of texts for legal purposes and in legal settings, i.e. a functionally – and – situationally – defined translation type” (375). It is agreed by translators, theoreticians, lawyers and linguists that translators should respect the ST (the FLV in the EU context) and stay as close to its factual content and discourse and syntactic structures as possible (see Hjort-Pedersen and Faber, Tomášek,

¹⁰ However, these features can also form a basis of other academic or highly specific styles.

¹¹ Implication overlaps with simplification in the present study.

Engberg, and Harvey). The reason for this is a requirement that the TR should interpret the texts in the same way as the SR does. Moreover, as said above, with translation of legal texts there should not be any clear-cut and narrow notion of the target readership as with for example economic texts or literature for children. Although it is true legislative texts follow a given legal structure which is intelligible mainly to lawyers, it does not reduce their legal power. Both the source laymen and target laymen are bounded by the texts. “The text is valid, regardless of whether you understand it or not. And comprehensibility is a relative concept. Translation serves only to present the text in its validity across language borders” (Stolze 302).

There are basically two possible approaches to legal translation whose advocates alternatively change the grounds according to specific text types. As with any other translation, translators face the choice whether to opt for a source-oriented approach which emphasizes fidelity to the original content and meaning of the source text or a target-oriented approach that respects the function of the target text more.

General translation studies in the last several decades have moved from concepts taking the source text and its structures as the guiding light and the standard upon which every translation is to be measured, to concepts focusing more on the target text and the target text receiver when determining how to translate a text and leaving the source text more in the background (Engberg 382).

As described above, translation of the legislation should predominantly preserve the original meaning and stay as close to the original as possible while translation of related texts, which serve as a non-legally binding source of information, might be more open to the target-oriented approach. However, during the last decades, specialists in legal

translation redefined fidelity to the content as “achieving an equivalent impact on the target reader, which may justify substantial changes to the original text to respect the stylistic conventions of the target legal culture [...]” (Harvey 180). Thus some universal features of translation found in strictly legislative texts might be justifiable by that (e.g. omissions, reductions, optional explicitations etc.).

Although the distinctions between legislative and related texts and between the source-oriented and target-oriented approaches to translation are plain enough, the situation of the EU texts is further complicated by requirements for both formal correspondence between the ST [the FLV] and TT and for equivalent legal effects (Rhodes). One way out of the problem might be a redefinition of parallel drafting where the notion of individual translations gets blurred and what remains are rather equal language versions (for further reference see e.g. Wagner). Malcolm Harvey quotes Sarcevic who maintains that with these types of texts “the translator’s first consideration is no longer fidelity to the source text but rather fidelity to the *uniform intent* of the single instrument, i.e. what the legislator or negotiator intended to say” (181).

There is also another challenge waiting for translators dealing with the legal EU texts. As presented in the subchapters, legal terminology is a relatively stable vocabulary set which cannot be changed if a given legal text is to preserve its legally binding meaning. Nevertheless, in spite of retaining its fundamental characteristics, legal language as a whole is not a unified kind of language used worldwide but it has a plurality of styles depending on a cultural background and circumstances under which it is applied (for further reference see Tomášek, Harvey or Engberg). For example a contract is binding on the parties involved. Therefore, the structure and specific terminology must be preserved; however,

when used in a different communicative situation such as while reporting the content of the contract serving as a source of information for a third-party observer, the strict structure is not necessary (Harvey 179).

However, legal terms are still marked by a certain amount of instability¹² unlike other sciences such as medicine, since law and legal language in each culture is system-bound and more susceptible to a change. Different applications of law reflect differences between societies and cultures and translators when facing a task of transferring the content into the TL might have to alter the syntactic structure, opt for lexical simplification or might not be able to preserve the overall layout of the given text in general. Michal Tomášek claims there exist three translation principles, which might be summarized as follows: a translator should find an adequate solution on the level of the TL; in case of the lack of an equivalent, he or she should think up a new term and when translating collocations or multiword terms a translator should pay attention to lexical-semantic differences (55), which could altogether justify the appearance of several universal features of translation for the EU institutions.

5. TRANSLATION UNIVERSALS

Since the beginning of language investigations, researchers have put a lot of effort into a quest for two concepts dividing and unifying language studies at the same time. They have been constantly tracking either similarities among individual languages (universal features) or differences by means of which one group of languages can be distinguished from another.

¹² Especially in the course of the European integration there usually appeared a lot of new concepts which had to be introduced to and codified in a given culture or vice versa. With the annexation of every new country the EU has to accept new legal terms. Thus EU terminology develops constantly.

5.1. *Language universals*

Before the idea of translation universals avalanched translation studies in the mid-80's, some researchers had proposed searching for language universals which are found on the level of a structural analysis and could explain linguistic structures of allied languages. Noam Chomsky put forward his generative grammar and theory of deep structures, i.e. abstract language stratum by which sentence meaning is determined. About the same time Michael Halliday came up with the theory of a "language as a system of 'meaning making' [...] which has a universal meaning potential, which evolved around three motifs, which he called 'metafunctions' " (House 9). These three fundamental metafunctions, the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual, reoccur in all texts and each of them deals with a different aspect of the world. Michael Halliday maintains we use language metafunctions to act in a particular way, i.e. we create meaning of our utterances on this specific level no matter the language concerned.

The ideational function is linked with extralinguistic reality, i.e. ideas that are expressed, and Juliane House claims it "contains a general category of process: e.g. material, mental, relational, with processes happening to, or being enacted by, human agents in time and space [...]" (9). Interpersonal function is on the other hand "a mode of enacting personal relationships of different kinds, exchanges of speech roles, realizing discourse functions, questions, commands, offers etc. implying systems and resources of mood and modality" (House 9). Simply, this function relates to a speaker-hearer or writer-reader relation. Unlike the two previous functions the third one, the textual, "is intrinsic to language itself and refers to the resources any language must have for creating discourse and ensuring that

each instance of text makes contact with its environment” (House 10). It is therefore concerned with features such as cohesion, coherence, FSP and ordering texts in general.

All these functions are particularly relevant from the point of view of translation universals as they could be interlinked and serve as their further clarifications; their close connection with one of the well-described universals, explicitation, is demonstrated in subchapter 5.4. Juliane House also argues that “it is at this ‘deep’ metafunctional level of language that we can say universality exists” (10).

5.2. *Translation universals*

The aim of proposing and verifying the existence of universals has not been confined to the field of linguistics. Translation theorists have pursued such a mission as well and translation universals have become one of the crucial concepts in descriptive translation studies. Sara Laviosa confirms that and claims that “he [Toury] also recognizes that the notion of translation universal ‘is one of the most powerful tools we have had so far for going beyond the individual and the norm-governed’ (2004:29)” (120).

Translation universals, the main means of analyzing the present corpus, are universal features of translation, “universals tendencies of translation process, laws of translation and norms of translation” (House 10) which are divided by Andrew Chesterman into two basic types: *S-universals* and *T-universals*. *S-universals* are differences between translations and their STs, “characteristics of the way in which translators process the source text” (39) and they include among others lengthening or explicitation, normalization or reduction of repetition, whereas *T-universals* stand for differences between translated texts and comparable non-translated texts and they are “characteristics of the way translators use the

target language” (39). Examples of such universals might be simplification or conventionalization.

5.3. Overall state of translation universals

Sara Laviosa-Braithwaite proposes that translation universals are features “which typically occur in translated text[s] rather than original texts and which are independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the translation” (154). Although a lot of research has already been carried out in the field of translation universals¹³, there remains a question whether such features can really be universally valid with any language pair. Certainly not all language combinations have been tested and some might be likely to exhibit higher occurrences of particular universals than others. Sara Laviosa-Braithwaite contends universals are considered common due to contrastive analyses of small samples of the STs and TTs (154). To prove their general validity more extensive research needs to be undertaken and based on using computer-assisted analyses of unusual language pairs. Until then scholars might only put forward suggestions as to whether translation universals are attributable to the process of translation in general or, whether they occur only in certain environment and with certain language combinations.

Nevertheless, as English and Czech fit into the category of common languages, whose syntactic, semantic and grammatical systems do not differ considerably, findings of other studies carried out on similar languages can prove a fertile basis for the present investigation.

Translation universals researchers (e.g. Laviosa-Braithwaite, Tirkkonen-Condit or Kujamäki) have described and studied a considerable number of universal features,

¹³ For example Englund Dimitrova 2005, Halverson 2003, Hopkinson 2007, Klaudy 1997, Laviosa-Braithwaite 1997, Mauranen, Anna and Pekka Kujamäki 2004, Øverås 1998, Pym 2008 etc.

nevertheless, only those present in the corpus or universals necessary for a basic overview will be introduced here for the sake of spatial restrictions. In case of further interest, consult relevant literary sources¹⁴. Explicitation and simplification are described in the greatest detail as they proved to be the most often used universals and they were also defined with regard to the theory of implicit and explicit sentence competitors, which is introduced in detail in chapter 7.1.5.

5.4. *Explicitation*

Explicitation, probably the most thoroughly researched concept with regards to translation universals, appearing in the works of Vanderauwera, Øverås, Blum-Kulka or Klaudy, is defined by Kinga Klaudy as “the technique of making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text” (80). In 1986 Blum-Kulka formulated and proposed her explicitation hypothesis which became a basis for further studies of this phenomenon.

The process of interpretation performed by the translator on the source text might lead to a TL text which is more redundant than the SL text. This redundancy can be expressed by a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness in the TL text. This argument may be stated as “*the explicitation hypothesis*”, which postulates an observed cohesive explicitness from SL to TL texts regardless of the increase to differences between the two linguistic and textual systems involved. (19)

There follows an example illustrating strengthening cohesive links and making the TT more redundant.

¹⁴ Mauranen, Anna and Pekka Kujamäki, (eds.). *Translation universals: do they exist?*.

Furthermore, the Council Conclusions of 15- 16 November 2004 on the Workplan for Culture 2005-2006 stress the contribution of creativity and creative industries to economic growth in Europe, and the need for a coordinated digitisation effort.	Závěry Rady ze dnů 15.– 16. listopadu 2004 o pracovním plánu na podporu kultury pro období 2005–2006 navíc zdůrazňují příspěvek tvořivosti a tvůrčích odvětví k hospodářskému růstu v Evropě, jakož i potřebu koordinovaného úsilí v oblasti digitalizace.
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Blum-Kulka's definition might lead to an assumption stating the only characteristic of explicitation is the unnecessary length of the TTs. Nevertheless, depending on the kind of explicitation, this universal feature does not inevitably make the text more voluminous but it is sometimes used as a means of clarification in terms of more specific target words as well. The former is defined in terms of syntax, whereas the latter is titled semantic explicitation and is presented in the following example.

extensive policies in place to address the adverse health effects related to harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption	pro boj proti nežádoucím zdravotním účinkům škodlivé a nebezpečné konzumace alkoholu
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Translators introduce more precise semantic details into the TT since they want to or need to clarify a concept, specify a situation, give a particular source element a greater importance or formulate a presupposition explicitly. However, they should not add any information which is not present in the FLV; specific details must be known from the context, implied in the text or must be educible from the commonsense knowledge. Translators are not free to add any kind of information, which is illustrated by following quotation of Vinay and Darbelnet's definition of what explicitation stands for: Explicitation is "the method of introducing into the TL clarification/details which are implicit in the SL, but which become clear from the context or the situation" (Englund Dimitrova 34).

The Digital Competitiveness report, factsheets, and the public consultation can be found at :	Zprávu o digitální konkurenceschopnosti, informační přehledy s výkony jednotlivých členských států a výsledky veřejné konzultace najdete na této internetové stránce :
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As several definitions of explicitation have been proposed by various researchers, each aiming at a slightly different aspect of this phenomenon, there might be a number of detailed typologies out of which only three basic ones are presented here¹⁵. Linn Øverås claims grammatical and lexical explicitations take form of either *addition* of new elements or *specification* of known facts. While addition is realized via “insertions in TT of conjunctions not present in ST” (5) on the grammatical level, specification refers to either “shifts involving either *expansion* or *substitution*. It includes expansions in the specification of nouns by way of determiners, such as articles, demonstratives and possessives” (6) or it refers to the ST item replaced by a more specific TT item (10). What follows are examples of addition of an explicit conjunction in the TT which enables an easier orientation in the text and specification in the form of an indefinite pronoun in the TT.

the special responsibilities of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as auxiliaries to the public authorities to cooperate with and assist their Governments in the promotion [...].	Červeného kříže a Červeného půlměsíce jakožto subjektů, které jsou nápomocny veřejným orgánům v tom smyslu , že spolupracují se svými vládami a pomáhají jim, pokud jde o podporu [...].
The European Commission today adopted new measures aimed at simplifying management rules [...].	Evropská komise dnes představuje nová opatření, která jsou zaměřena na zjednodušení některých pravidel řízení politiky soudržnosti.

On the other hand, Charles Hopkinson proposes types of explicitation based on Halliday’s categorization of language functions which were introduced in chapter 5.1. *Ideational function* which is linked with extralinguistic reality and human agents in time can affect the system of communicating the events and can be realized, as Charles Hopkinson points out,

¹⁵ These three typologies are classic ones but only Kinga Klaudy’s typology has been used in the present study to maintain transparency and avoid further complications caused by several different perspectives from which explicitation can be looked at. Nonetheless, other kinds of explicitation lay ground for various future investigations.

by changing the role of participants, i.e. for example by “a shift from an agentless passive to agentive or active forms” (54).

“Interest representatives”: entities which are expected to register.	„Zástupci zájmových skupin“: subjekty, jejichž registrace se očekává.
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Textual function, connected to the logic of the text in general usually has the “effect of strengthening cohesive links in the text” (Hopkinson 54).

[...] and assumes that the exclusion of such indications will be permanent, and similarly in the rest of the sector, [...]	[...] a předpokládá, že vyloučení těchto označení bude trvalé, a to i pro zbytek odvětví [...]
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Finally, *interpersonal function* reflects personal relationships and mood and modality, i.e. “the degree of emotional involvement [...] which may be increased via intensifiers” (Hopkinson 54).

Previously, the Commission's approval was required for projects where the total cost exceeded €25 million [...].	Dříve Komise schvalovala veškeré projekty , které vyžadovaly náklady vyšší než 25 milionů EUR [...].
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In contrast to previously mentioned typologies Kinga Klaudy distinguishes the categories of *obligatory*, *optional*, *pragmatic* and *translation-inherent* explicitations (Klaudy 82-83) which were used as a basic criterion for distinguishing explicitation in the present corpus as this displays the greatest, most comprehensible and well-arranged system of classification.

Obligatory explicitation is caused by systemic differences of the SL and TL in syntax, semantics and grammar (Klaudy 82-83). In terms of grammar, English abounds in constructions which cannot be translated into Czech directly without the use of auxiliary words common to the TL.

and on the other hand, areas of socio-economic importance and Community relevance where further progress could be made.	a na druhé straně oblasti sociálně-ekonomického významu a mající význam pro Společenství, kde by mohlo dojít k dalšímu pokroku
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Kinga Klaudy offers in her article several examples of semantic obligatory explicitation mirroring concepts typical of a particular culture but unfamiliar to another one. As different languages and their vocabularies yield different patterns of thought¹⁶, thus influencing the reality and conditioning formulations and expressions of the FLV authors, translators are sometimes forced to explicitate unknown concepts in the TT by choosing a more specific word. Such linguistic differences concern mainly colors, body-parts or kinship terms as Kinga Klaudy maintains. “For example, the English terms ‘brother’ and ‘sister’ cannot be translated into Hungarian without explicitation, because Hungarian has different terms for ‘younger brother’ [...] and for ‘older brother’ [...]” (Klaudy 83).

Optional explicitation is not dictated by a requirement of grammatically correct sentences, but by differences in text-building strategies and stylistic preferences between languages (Klaudy 83). As Kinga Klaudy claims

examples of optional explicitations include sentence or clause initial addition of connective elements to strengthen cohesive links, the use relative clauses instead of long, left branching nominal constructions, and the addition of emphasizees for the clarification of sentence perspective [...]. (83)

This kind of explicitation can be demonstrated in the present corpus in Klaudy’s given order:

the Recommendation 2006/962/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on key competences for lifelong learning [9], one of which is communication in foreign languages	doporučení Evropského parlamentu a Rady 2006/962/ES ze dne 18. prosince 2006 o klíčových schopnostech pro celoživotní učení [9], z nichž jednou je právě komunikace v cizích jazycích
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¹⁶ This fact is known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis – for further details consult for example Kramsch, Claire. *Language and Culture*, p.11-14, or other books dealing with the relationship between language and culture.

Linguistic preparation was supported and even compulsory for the European Voluntary Service strand.	Evropská dobrovolná služba jazykovou přípravu podporovala, a dokonce ji učinila jedním z povinných požadavků.
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[...] quality teaching is essential for successful learning at any age [...].	[...] nezbytným předpokladem úspěšného učení v každém věku je kvalitní výuka, [...].
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Pragmatic explicitation is caused by aspects of a communicative event which may not be shared by both the SR and TR due to differences in cultures and world knowledge (Klaudy 83; Englund Dimitrova 37). Concepts not known to the TR can be clarified either by adding a classifier or, in case of names of organizations, by means of exact translation of abbreviations.

[...] (see <u>IP/08/318</u> and <u>MEMO/08/125</u>).	[...] (viz tiskové zprávy <u>IP/08/318</u> a <u>MEMO/08/125</u>).
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[...] agrees that OIV practices [...].	[...] souhlasí, že postupy Mezinárodního úřadu pro révu a víno (OIV) [...].
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Translation-inherent explicitation depends on a process of interpretation of the FLV and “could be explain by [...] the necessity to formulate ideas in the target language that were originally conceived in the source language” (Klaudy 83).

[...] achieve the objectives of Education & Training 2010, the educational strand of the Lisbon Strategy (IV.1.1).	[...] pomáhat Komisi při naplňování cílů programu Vzdělávání a odborná příprava 2010, jenž je složkou Lisabonské strategie zaměřenou na vzdělávání (IV.1.1).
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5.5. *Simplification*

Simplification has been divided into three main categories concerning *lexical, stylistic and syntactic* levels. Lexical simplification is characterized as “the process and/or result of making do with less words” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 288) which is Blum-Kulka’s and Levenston’s definition of simplifying the language or the content of the ST. Sara Laviosa-

Braithwaite also observes that these authors claim lexical simplification might be expressed by any of the following:

use of superordinate terms when there are no equivalent hyponyms in the target language, approximation of the concepts expressed in the source language text, use of ‘common-level’ or ‘familiar’ synonyms, transfer of all the functions of a source-language word to its target-language equivalent, [...] use of paraphrase where cultural gaps exist between the source and the target languages. (288)

Generally, lexical simplification can result in either reduction in terms of words or opting for a super-ordinate term as illustrated in the examples below.

During the last fifteen years, the institutions of the European Union have gradually become more open to the public.	V posledních patnácti letech se Evropská unie postupně otevírala veřejnosti.
---	---

The adoption of these core treaties 60 years ago still stands out as a significant accomplishment.	Přijetí těchto zásadních úmluv před 60 roky stále představuje velmi významný úspěch.
---	---

Apart from the above-mentioned researchers there were other experts investigating the field of simplification, most importantly Vanderauwera who identified syntactic simplification when complex syntax “is simplified by replacing non-finite clauses with finite ones and by suppressing suspended periods” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 288).

The EESC suggests that, by itself, the communication might fail to give the proposed measures the prominence required by the Member States to enable them to approve the programmes in question which are, furthermore, not binding.	Výbor se domnívá, že samotné sdělení by pro členské státy nemuselo být dostatečně silným argumentem pro schválení programů, jež pro ně jinak nejsou závazné
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Last but not least, stylistic simplification takes form of the “tendency to break up long sequences and sentences, replacing elaborate phraseology with shorter collocations,

reducing or omitting repetitions and redundant information, [...] leaving out modifying phrases [...]” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 289) as shown below.

[...] concluded that the rules on public access had worked in a very satisfactory way.	[...] dospělo 2004 k závěru, že pravidla pro přístup veřejnosti fungují uspokojivě .
---	---

5.6. Normalization

Since translators try to remain as close to the TR as possible, they often conventionalize the texts instead of preserving a certain degree of creativity or untypical words, groups of words or stylistic links. Thus the sentence structure, punctuation and the logic of the ST undergo certain shifts which should not change the actual meaning of the sentence but they rather serve to clarify the content. “[...] clumsy or idiosyncratic sentence structures are replaced by simpler syntax” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 290) or are reordered more logically.

This work did not distract from other competition enforcement: action against anti-competitive conduct, vetting mergers, and reviewing state aid continued as before .	Nebyly však opomenuty ani další činnosti v oblasti prosazování práva hospodářské soutěže, v jejichž provádění se pokračovalo obvyklým způsobem : opatření proti jednání narušujícímu hospodářskou soutěž, zamezování spojování podniků a přezkum poskytování státní podpory.
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The intended effect of these normalization changes is the creation of a text which is “more readable, more idiomatic, more familiar and more coherently organized than the original” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 290). Such a text sounds more natural to the TR.

[...] a generation of " digitally savvy " young Europeans [...].	Generace mladých Evropanů bez problémů ovládajících digitální technologie [...].
---	---

5.7. *Implication and omission*

Apart from the three most often quoted translation universals there still remain some other translation features, such as the degree of creativity¹⁷, which were not the aim of the present analysis and therefore will not be introduced in the theoretical part. However, as Renata Kamenická and Christopher Hopkinson claim, explicitation goes hand in hand with another concept, that of implication. “[...] the term “explicitation phenomena” will be used to refer to implication too, since it is a twin concept which cannot be separated from explicitation” (Kamenická 118). “It is important not to see explicitation as an isolated phenomenon. It is inseparable from its opposite process of implication [...]” (Hopkinson 53).

Implication refers to the tendency to make things which are rendered explicitly in the FLV implicit in the TT. As Christopher Hopkinson maintains implication tends to weaken the coherence of the text (55) and it increases the need for presenting a relevant and necessary context. In general, the TR must be able to infer the meaning of whatever was made implicit from the text, commonsense or cultural context. However, as implication is practically very close to simplification and it was hardly ever possible to distinguish whether the reader really needs the implicit or omitted information for better understanding of either kind of the EU texts, such borderline examples then fell within the scope of simplification and a new category composed of simplification and implication was created.

Mr Rehder requested that Air Baltic be ordered to pay him compensation in the amount of EUR 250 [...].	P. Rehder domáhal, aby byla společnosti Air Baltic uložena povinnost k náhradě škody ve výši 250 eur [...].
---	--

¹⁷ A detailed investigation on creativity was carried out by Dorothy Kenny and Dominic Stewart.

If the TT contains a zero element which corresponds to a non-zero element in the ST and one cannot infer the meaning from the context, the element was deleted from the sentence and thus it brought about another translation feature, omission, which cannot, however, be said to belong to translation universals. It should not certainly become an aim of any translation strategy in the field of legal translation as the provision of all information contained in such texts is required. The borderline between omission and implicitation is often blurred as the two concepts are very close to each other. What distinguishes them is the possibility of obtaining the deleted information from the previous sections of the text. Two basic categories of omission can be differentiated and based on the degree of necessity of the deleted information. Sometimes the information cannot be deduced from the context, but at the same time is not crucial for understanding the text.

[...] to enterprises and partner institutions abroad to receive training.	[...] do podniků a partnerských institucí 4 883 vysokoškolských zaměstnanců.
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However, if the information is essential and might bring forth a shift in the interpretation, there is a mistake on the translator's part. The occurrence of such omissions should nevertheless be rare in legal texts.

With a total of 182 697 students in 2007/08 Erasmus student mobility expanded by more than 5 % counting all types of student exchanges including placements.	Započteme-li všechny druhy studentských výměn včetně stáží, zúčastnilo se programu mobility studentů Erasmus v roce 2007/2008 celkem 182 697 studentů.
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6. CREATING RELEVANT CORPUS

The present study is based on a corpus consisting of two types of texts – *legislative texts* and *related texts*¹⁸. This corpus is not intended to represent all types of the EU texts (which would require another extensive corpus) however, it is rather a bilingual parallel corpus of Czech language versions of English texts developed for a contrastive analysis of the FLV and TT. Although the field of the EU corpora has already been moving slowly to the center of the researches' attention, there is still a small amount of broad corpora of the EU texts which could serve as a basis for future translation analyses, since the area of the EU texts is extremely voluminous¹⁹. Therefore the present corpus of approximately 40, 000 running words²⁰ was created manually using texts which represent four distinctive areas of the activities of the EU. As far as legislative texts are concerned, the analysis was aimed at the EU texts on multilingualism and rules on alcohol consumption, whereas the excerpts from the related texts were taken from the area of press releases and green papers.

Apart from the subject restrictions, other criteria were the texts' availability online and their length - they were divided into three parts (the beginning, the middle and the end) and with every text there was only one representative part analyzed. The studied texts were divided to increase the probability of more different translators being taken into account within the selected field and the possibility of a greater variety of different translation solutions which remains to be tested. All the texts were also required to be translated not only into Czech and the three working EU languages (English, French and German) but

¹⁸ The corpus consisting of the relevant parts containing the universals is a part of the appendix.

¹⁹ There are huge corpora serving somewhat different aims than those relevant to the present study, e.g. European Parliament Proceedings Parallel Corpus 1996-2006 (<<http://www.statmt.org/europarl/>>), or a research project investigating the use of English in the documents of the European Union.

²⁰ Exactly 40, 271 words.

also to other languages which would secure their significance for other Member States as well.

Legislative texts can be found at <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm>>, in the EUR-lex database under the heading Thematic files. To secure a relative representativeness of this part of the corpus, the included texts are working and official documents of the Commission, the Council, the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee. The total number of legislative texts chosen for the analysis was 10 with half of the texts dealing with multilingualism and the other half being concerned with rules on alcohol consumption. There follows a table stating which respective parts were taken from which texts and what the amount of given words was.

	Title of the text	Number of words	Part of the text
1	Commission Recommendation of 24 August 2006 on the digitization and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation	2012	beginning
2	Council conclusions of 22 May on multilingualism	2007	end
3	Commission working document – Report on the implementation of the Action Plan “Promoting language learning and linguistic diversity”	2473	end
4	Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on A New Framework Strategy for Multilingualism	1972	middle
5	Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on the		

	Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – A new framework strategy for multilingualism (COM(2005) 596 final)	1858	middle
6	Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament Towards a sustainable European wine sector	2512	middle
7	Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: An EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol related harm COM/2006/0625 final	2189	beginning
8	Opinion of the Committee of the Regions on an EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol related harm (2007/C 197/08)	2773	beginning
9	Joined Cases C-329/06 and C-343/06 Arthur Wiedemann v Land Baden-Württemberg and Peter Funk v Stadt Chemnitz (Directive 91/439/EEC – Mutual recognition of driving licences [...])	1747	middle
10	Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 26 June 2008 (reference for a preliminary ruling from the Verwaltungsgericht Chemnitz (Germany)) – Matthias Zerche (C-334/06) and Manfred Seuke (C-336/06) v Landkreis Mittweida and Steffen Schubert (C-335/06) v Landkreis Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis	810	the whole
Total number of words		20 353	

The access to press releases is obtained at <http://europa.eu/rapid/setLanguage.do?language=en>; yet another part of the corpus – green papers – is located at http://europa.eu/documents/comm/green_papers/index_en.htm. Since press releases are relatively short compared to the other EU documents, no part was left out as opposed to green papers from which only the beginnings were involved in the analysis for the same reason as in the case of legislative texts. To avoid a deliberate bias, parts of press releases stating information which is simply transferred from the SL into the TL (names of languages, parts similar to strait jackets) was also involved in the analysis²¹. Even though finding universals here might prove fruitless, translating this information is an indivisible part of the EU translator's work.

Excerpts from this field differ considerably from legislative texts for there was hardly any possibility to choose a representative amount of press releases and green books dealing with the same topic.

Another limitation was imposed by the time span – in order to increase the probability of more different translators being involved in the analysis, dates of publication of both press releases and green books were selected from the period from July 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009 which was different from publication dates of legislative texts.

There follows a table determining the amount of words taken from press releases and green books used for the analysis.

²¹ For example: Languages available: CS DE EL ES EN FR IT HU NL RO” or “For further information, please contact Mr. ...”.

	Title of the text	Number of words	Part of the text
1	Green paper – Public Access to Documents held by institutions of the European Community – A review	3228	beginning
2	Communication from the Commission – European Transparency Initiative – A framework for relations with interest representatives (Register and Code of Conduct)	2539	beginning
3	Council of the European Union – Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the elections in Afghanistan	620	the whole
4	Competition: Commission publishes 2008 Annual Report on Competition Policy	1467	the whole
5	Council of the European Union – Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Occasion of the 60 th Anniversary of the adoption of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949	962	the whole
6	Digital Economy can lift Europe out of crisis, says Commission report	1757	the whole
7	Erasmus reaches the 2 million students mark	1418	the whole
8	72% of Europeans have high expectations of the EU's role to ease unemployment	1432	the whole
9	The European Commission proposes simplifying the management of the European Funds to assist regions in tackling the crisis	1463	the whole
10	Environment: Many of Europe's most vulnerable species and habitats under threat	1689	the whole
11	Press release No 62/09: Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case C-204/08 Rehder v. Air Baltic	1960	the whole
12	Press release No 59/09: Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case C-369/07 Commission v. Greece	1683	the whole

Total number of words		19 918	
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As the representativeness of the corpus depends mainly on its size, the findings of the present study cannot certainly be said to apply to the whole areas chosen for the analysis, i.e. to all legislative texts, press releases and green books. Only a minuscule fraction of the EU translators' work can be studied at once; if the results of the present study (and other studies which have already been published) are to be verified, more extensive investigations of translation for the EU institutions should be released in the future. Moreover, further generalizations would require a deeper analysis of a considerable parallel corpus.

6.1. *Methods of analysis*

As far as sentence alignment is concerned, it was created manually – I did not opt for any particular lexical alignment but was, on the other hand, more concerned with general stylistic patterns of the respective texts. Therefore, there was no need to employ tools analyzing typical lexical and textual patterns such as Wordsmith. This tool might be used for an analysis of what changes are made by whom and why and could probably reveal different translation styles better than the analysis presented, nevertheless, for creating such a corpus, a researcher would need a close co-operation with the EU institutions to secure a division between in-house and external translators, which would require a lot of effort and co-operation of both the internal and the freelance translators and agencies. Unfortunately, due to a relatively short time span of writing the present thesis I was not able to gain access to such information.

In the process of manual alignment some inaccuracies might arise, especially concerning incidental omissions or overlooking of translation universals. Such inaccuracies could be eradicated only by proof reading the corpus by another researcher. Moreover, since the boundaries of individual universals features are not clear-cut, one could argue against placing some of them in respective categories. Some of the features are debatable and the placement might constitute some flaws of the present corpus study. With such examples it was essential to examine the context and consider them with regard to the text as a whole. What proved to be the most blending categories are simplification, implicitation and omission. Although some omitted elements might be elicited from the knowledge provided by the previous utterances, the example below was still classified as omission and not simplification since its shortened TT version lacking translation of one of the classifying adjectives appeared in the analyzed text only once. Thus it can be attributed to an accidental omission rather than deliberate simplification for which there was no apparent reason since the omitted adjective was a part of a collocation established in the EU environment and should be preserved as a whole.

While average alcohol consumption has been decreasing in the EU, the proportion of youth and young adults with harmful and hazardous consumption patterns [...].	Zatímco průměrná spotřeba alkoholu v EU klesá, podíl mládeže a mladých dospělých lidí s nebezpečnými konzumačními návyky [...].
---	--

7. ANALYSIS

The preceding chapters offered an essential overview of various approaches to translation for the EU institutions and a theoretical background of translation universals. What follows is the analytical part where both EU texts – strictly legislative and related ones – are commented on with regard to translation universals which occurred in the texts and both classic examples and anomalies are presented and commented on here.

7.1. STRICTLY LEGISLATIVE TEXTS

Translations of strictly legislative texts or strait jackets are observed to follow the structure of the original language version very closely, which is ensured by translation manuals available to both in-house and external translators. Legislative and administrative documents are highly formal in both the form and content and translators need to adhere strictly to particular stylistic rules and layout of the FLV. Besides, such texts also contain quite a number of references to other EU texts which have already been translated and the form of such references cannot be haphazardly changed. Their exact form is stated in translation manuals, the so-called style guides, where it is possible to find grammar issues such as when to make use of semicolons, hyphens or capital letters, how to deal with quotation marks, numbers or mathematical symbols as well as which tense is used under which circumstances. Apart from this the style guide also presents the structure of individual acts and offers an overview of employed formulas.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 211 thereof, Whereas:	KOMISE EVROPSKÝCH SPOLEČENSTVÍ, s ohledem na Smlouvu o založení Evropského společenství, a zejména na článek 211 této smlouvy, vzhledem k těmto důvodům:
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With such formulas there is virtually no possibility to find any translation universals described in chapter 5 – translators must stick to them completely as this strict adherence is a sign of good translation practice in the EU environment²². They occur in every legislative text no matter which part; however, they are more often found at the beginning or at the end of the texts. Generally, the presence of the formulas reduces the possibility of explicating, implicitating or simplifying the FLV concepts. Nevertheless, some culture-specific notions, such as referring to articles and paragraphs in particular treaties, might lead to compulsory translation universals whose usage is stated directly in the style guides. The example below illustrates how optional explication merges into obligatory explication not in terms of grammar but in terms of a mandatory character. This brings about a creation of a new category titled *obligatory optional explication* typical of strictly legislative texts.

Articles 5(2)c, 5(3)n, and 5(5), as well as recital 40	čl. 5 odst. 2 písm. c) , čl. 5 odst. 3 písm. n) , čl. 5 odst. 5 a 40
--	--

As a whole, strictly legislative texts' emotional tone is defined in terms of understatement; a cold and very factual character. As for the scale of formality, strait jackets can be placed under the category “official” with some parts being only formal and some parts merging into officialese.

7.1.1. **EXPLICITATION**

Apart from the above-introduced category of explication, the studied legislative texts contain examples of optional and pragmatic explication. Obligatory explication was not investigated at all as it was not possible to trace it on this level of research.

²² For more rules imposed on translation for the EU institutions see Europa portal where translation is presented in the multilingual context.

As far as **optional explicitation** is concerned, there are several different areas where it is usually employed by translators. In most cases it is connected to the need to clarify or explicitly state a sentence perspective (the first example below) or to strengthen cohesive links by means of adding classifiers (the second example).

With a view to sharing good practices and discussing language issues [...].	K zajištění výměny osvědčených postupů a usnadnění diskusí o jazykové problematice [...].
--	--

[...] work together to enhance European cooperation on multilingualism [...].	[...] spolupracovaly na posílení evropské spolupráce v oblasti mnohojazyčnosti [...].
--	--

The most common classifiers in the parallel texts were “v rámci”, “v oblasti”, “s názvem”, “na období”, “s ohledem na”, “zaměřených na”, which were predominantly used for connecting individual sentences or expressions. They are a matter of explicating grammatical structure and reinforcing stylistic links. Once this approach was adopted by a translator, it was maintained throughout the text.

[...] and the need for a coordinated digitisation effort .	[...] jakož i potřebu koordinovaného úsilí v oblasti digitalizace.
---	---

Private sector sponsoring of digitisation	Sponzorování digitalizace ze strany soukromého sektoru
--	---

Explicating links for stylistic purposes is done by strengthening cohesion as well.

[...] foreign language skills, as well as helping to foster mutual understanding between peoples, are a prerequisite for a mobile workforce	[...] znalost cizích jazyků nejen pomáhá podporovat vzájemné porozumění mezi národy, ale je i předpokladem mobilní pracovní síly
--	--

The corpus also contained examples of explicating information which was already known from a previous sentence or context. The plausible reason for translators to make use of

such explicitation in structurally complicated legal texts is providing the TR with an opportunity to understand the sentence better and quicker.

the conclusions of the Barcelona European Council of 15 and 16 March 2002, which called for further action [...].	závěry Evropské rady ze zasedání v Barceloně konaného ve dnech 15. a 16. března 2002, v nichž Evropská rada vyzvala k dalším opatřením [...].
--	--

Translators sometimes add clarifications which do not seem to be implied in the FLV at the first sight. However, such expressions usually correspond to the context, specify a situation and do not change the perspective of the utterance; they are employed to strengthen the logic of the text. Such examples are very common in texts with a complicated structure abounding in information condensed in a restricted space.

With a view to sharing good practices and discussing language issues [...].	K zajištění výměny osvědčených postupů a usnadnění diskusí o jazykové problematice [...].
--	--

Explicitation in strictly legislative texts also involves reformulating ideas. Nevertheless, it is not done in order to facilitate understanding of the text; on the contrary, this explicitation is completely deliberate on the translator's part. However, this kind of explicitation is not frequent in strait jackets.

Linguistic preparation was supported and even compulsory for the European Voluntary Service strand.	Evropská dobrovolná služba jazykovou přípravu podporovala, a dokonce ji učinila jedním z povinných požadavků.
--	--

Pragmatic explicitation appears due to differences in the SR's and TR's knowledge, which is mainly connected to cultural or technical background. Translators are then made to add classifying information and either delete the original expression or preserve it.

agrees that OIV practices	souhlasí, že postupy Mezinárodního úřadu pro révu a víno (OIV)
----------------------------------	---

Although the SR and TR should ideally be of the same kind, translators sometimes preferred explicitation in the TT aimed at explaining terminology from a specific field as they probably supposed the TR does not have enough professional and cultural knowledge. However, this example could also fall under optional explicitation, depending on whether it is possible to prove the above-mentioned intention or not.

[...] and particularly the reported increasing trends in under-age “ binge-drinking ” [...].	[...] a zejména rostoucí tendence nezletilých „ pít s vyloženým cílem se opít “.
---	---

Acronyms offer space for pragmatic explicitation as well. As they usually stand for English names, organizations or notions, they need to be further clarified for the TR.

[...] advocates CMO reform based on two pillars.	[...] přimlouvá se za reformu společné organizace trhu založenou na dvou pilířích.
---	---

Relatively high proportion of pragmatic explicitation in strictly legislative texts was brought about by a mandatory repetition of an explicitated expression in one of the analyzed texts (number 6). Once a translator opted for pragmatic explicitation, he/she preserved it through the text since it was impossible to create a similar acronym in the TL.

As for **translation-inherent explicitation**, there was only one example spotted since translators already made use of other kinds of explicitation and explicating what had previously been stated, as in the example below, was not necessary. Also the presence of strict formulas, i.e. separate sentences which hold the same or similar structure no matter where in the text they occur, reduces the occurrence of this explicitation.

[...] achieve the objectives of Education & Training 2010, the educational strand of the Lisbon Strategy (IV.1.1).	[...] pomáhat Komisi při naplňování cílů programu Vzdělávání a odborná příprava 2010, jenž je složkou Lisabonské strategie zaměřenou na vzdělávání (IV.1.1).
---	---

7.1.1.1. *CONCLUSION*

As presented in the table below, translators employed optional explicitation the most, whereas pragmatic explicitation was not required since the SR and TR share most concepts alluded to in the texts. With optional explicitation translators needed to clarify the sentence perspective in seemingly incomprehensible texts. Such expressions then not only serve to “stuff” the sentence or to strengthen cohesive links but they are mostly nouns, verbs or adjectives clarifying the main idea of the sentence or specifying the verb or subject of the sentence. Translators also added more specific information either implied in the most proximate surroundings or known from the context to make the texts sound more like the corresponding non-translated legal or official documents. Optional explicating for stylistic purposes is not so frequent here. The kinds of explicitation which were employed²³ do not generally change the sentence structure and do not affect the correspondence between the FLV and TT and thus their legal effects. Even when legally binding vocabulary was explicitated, it was due to differences in cultural or legal background in general. Moreover, as legal terms are unstable, since the legal systems are different in every country in the EU, any kind of explicitation is justifiable and understandable.

Explicitation in strictly legislative texts:

Optional explicitation	98
Pragmatic explicitation	15
Translation-inherent explicitation	1
Total	114

²³ Such as classifiers, clarifiers, lengthening of sentences or expressions.

7.1.2. SIMPLIFICATION

Simplification in strictly legislative texts was not expected to occur frequently due to the legal features mentioned in chapter 4. **Lexical simplification** brings about the question of specific legal vocabulary with fixed official translations whose accurate forms have to be preserved. Legal collocations reduce the possibility of lexical simplification since they originate in “implication”, which means once a particular legal expression is employed, it immediately requires an exact common term in its closest surrounding. Michal Tomášek defines implication as a usage of a specific expression which implies another particular common vocabulary verb. This implication is based on the expressions frequently occurring together in the legal environment (Tomášek 52)²⁴. If this common term without an official translation does not take its place in the utterance, either stylistic awkwardness of the TT might increase or clear understanding of the TT might be endangered. Hence simplification should be exercised only where no collocations, legal terms or language stereotypes occur.

The texts also included several instances of a more common or super-ordinate term being employed instead of a more specific SL expression. As neither of them disrupted the meaning of the utterance, they might be considered justifiable translation universals based on an individual translator’s choice.

[...] since the point of departure and the initial policy approach were different in each Member State .	[...] neboť země nezačínaly na stejné úrovni.
---	--

Familiar synonyms and approximated concepts usually took form of either adjectives which did not need to be as specific in the TT as they were in the FLV, or of elevated and

²⁴ One of his examples is the word *sentence* which immediately implies verbs *carry out* or *annul* but certainly not for example *report*.

more emotional verbs (e.g. look forward) which were substituted by less affective verbs. A possible reason might be the highly-conventional legal environment in the target country.

[...] to target these at the younger generation of European citizens at all stages of formal and informal education .	[...] zaměřit je na mladší generaci evropských občanů, a to na všech úrovních školního i jiného vzdělání.
--	--

[...] therefore, looks forward to recommendations from the Commission.	[...] proto očekává doporučení Komise.
---	---

Lexical simplification was also on occasion identified in texts where a particular expression occurred several times in a small space. Then lexical simplification, i.e. varying super-ordinate and more specific terms, proved to diversify the TT and was probably employed to make it more reader-friendly and natural sounding.

[...] since the point of departure and the initial policy approach were different in each Member State .	[...] neboť země nezačínaly na stejné úrovni.
---	--

Expressions explicitly stated in the FLV can be replaced by pronouns in case the same information is presented in a previous utterance and there is no need to repeat it.

This is exactly the line of reasoning which has led several generations of parents and governments to [...].	Právě to vedlo několik generací rodičů a vlád k [...].
---	---

Although there is a clear tendency in both literary and non-literary translation²⁵ towards simplifying obscure and overcomplicated sentences which could be misinterpreted by the TR, the assumption concerning **stylistic simplification** in strictly legislative texts shifts into the opposite direction due to restrictions imposed on them. Stylistic simplification should be an undesirable and forbidden feature wherever collocations, language stereotypes or coordinated or subordinated clauses which convey causality of the legal text occur.

²⁵ Tendencies in both fields were confirmed by Sara Laviosa.

However, several examples of such simplification appeared and they were restricted mainly to simplifying elaborate phraseology or leaving out modifying phrases (the first example below). Phrases specifying verbs or nouns, as in the second example, were often considered unnecessary and erased in text number 5, which, regarding the amount of translation universals, is closer to related texts than to the norm of strictly legislative ones.

[...] even though it is apparently the mother tongue of only 13 % of them.	[...] mateřštinou je však pouze pro 13 % dotazovaných.
---	---

In this context, the many references made to the former strategic framework [1] fall short of what is required to provide a clear appraisal of this strategy.	Z tohoto důvodu četné odkazy na dřívější strategický rámec [1] nepostačují k získání jasné představy.
--	--

The above-mentioned text is also distinctively shorter as whenever a situation was explicitly stated and explained in the FLV, the TT offered its simplified version preserving only the basic functions of the FLV word and what was not crucial for understanding the text was left out. Stylistic simplification thus contributed to better lucidity of the TT, often at the expense of correspondence of the TT to the FLV.

Will an impact assessment be made, along the lines defined in the inter-institutional agreement between the European Commission and the EESC [2] and as part of the drive to bring about legislative simplification and to simplify governance?	Bude vypracována studie dopadů tak, jak je definována v interinstitucionální dohodě mezi Komisí a EHSV [2], a v rámci zjednodušení právních předpisů a správy?
--	---

Elaborate phraseology was sometimes simplified to the ultimate possible level with all the ST paraphrases omitted.

[...] in view of the diversity of cultural habits related to alcohol consumption which the Commission itself acknowledges is very unlikely to provide much in the way of new information.	[...] jehož prospěšnost by vzhledem k rozdílným kulturním zvyklostem v členských státech spojeným s konzumací alkoholu, které Komise uznává, byla omezená.
--	---

When **syntactic simplification** is employed, the need to concentrate on the utterances is decreased. The more simplified the utterances are, the more they resemble ordinary or literary texts and the better the TR can orientate in them.

The EESC suggests that, by itself, the communication might fail to give the proposed measures the prominence required by the Member States to enable them to approve the programmes in question which are, furthermore, not binding.	Výbor se domnívá, že samotné sdělení by pro členské státy nemuselo být dostatečně silným argumentem pro schválení programů, jež pro ně jinak nejsou závazné.
---	---

The FLV syntax is changed in case a subordinated clause is altered into a single expression with the core functions of the FLV clause.

The Commission "reaffirms [its] commitment"; the EESC therefore notes that this commitment has already been expressed on an earlier occasion.	Komise "znovu potvrzuje svůj závazek": Výbor si všímá, že tudíž existuje nějaký závazek předchozí.
--	---

In case of implicitation the TR must not only be able to infer the meaning of whatever was made implicit from the text, commonsense or cultural context, but also the need for this inference must be brought about. The implied information must not be only a matter of grammar or stylistics. Strictly legislative texts, however, do not offer such a possibility. In the course of classifying individual translation universals an unforeseen complication arose - it was difficult to distinguish between simplification and implicitation. Any important information should not be implicated or omitted and translators are not free to break the sentence structure haphazardly; therefore, there did not remain any space for implicitation in highly specialized texts. Due to a frequent occurrence of language stereotypes, long nominal constructions and interlaced utterance structure consisting of subordinate and coordinate clauses, which need to be preserved, implicitation overlapped with lexical or

stylistic simplification. The information which was made implicit was usually substituted by a super-ordinate term or was omitted and classified as redundant.

Communicating in 20 official languages does not change the nature of institutional communication.	Komunikace ve 20 jazycích ještě neznamená změnu povahy institucionální komunikace.
--	---

7.1.2.1. *CONCLUSION*

As examples of lexical simplification were found in all texts (with differences in the number of occurrences), employing super-ordinate terms can be considered a universal feature of all translators of strictly legislative texts. Nevertheless, as already stated, text number 5 contained a significant number of all translation universals including lexical, stylistic and syntactic simplification – this text proves to be very liberal in terms of strictness of legal translation norms. Lexical simplification consisted exclusively of common-level or familiar synonyms or it was based on transferring the main sentence functions of the FLV expression into the TT and it concerned mostly opting for plainer TT verbs or adjectives. No cultural gap needed to be bridged and there apparently were enough equivalent hyponyms in the TL. The principal reason for this kind of simplification is related to stylistics and making the TT more natural.

Since there should not be virtually any redundant information in strictly legislative texts and preserving the exact sentence structures with all repetitions needed for clarification of ambiguous expressions is mandatory, the amount of stylistic simplification is relatively low in comparison with lexical simplification. On the whole, only texts number 5, 8 and 9 contained stylistic simplification with text 5 comprising the majority of this kind of translation universal, which confirms the above-mentioned assumption. The majority of this kind of simplification is related to simplifying elaborate phraseology or leaving out

modifying phrases. The register of the FLV was the same or very similar to the registers of other FLVs and this shift can thus be attributed to a different translation strategy.

Syntax in strictly legislative texts should not be altered much for it is quite important to preserve the exact successive wording and sequence of clauses. The only exception to this rule was text number 5 where the tangle of clauses was sometimes simplified to make the TT more familiar to the ordinary TR, which nevertheless, if applied in a larger extent, might disrupt the expected result with regard to translation norms of strictly legislative texts.

Simplification+implication in strictly legislative texts:

Lexical simplif.+impl.	37
Stylistic simplif.+impl.	20
Syntactic simplif.+impl.	9
Total	66

7.1.3. *NORMALIZATION*

The possibility of **normalizing** the TT is reduced in strictly legislative texts due to the requirement of preserving the sentence structure where the ideas are given a precise order which needs to be maintained to avoid changing the sentence logic. Not a single example of conventionalizing creative expressions in the FLV was found as such expressions do not appear in legislative texts. Besides, strait jackets do not offer space for conscious norm violations created to make the FLV more exotic, unfamiliar or unique. These violations are often conventionalized or normalized in the TT. Due to the above-mentioned reasons no example of normalization was spotted in strictly legislative texts.

Normalization in strictly legislative texts:

Normalization	0
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7.1.4. *OMISSION*

If an element which cannot be elicited from the context occurs in the TT, it will be classified as one of two basic kinds of **omission**. Either some significant information is left out in the TT or some relatively unimportant elements are deliberately erased for stylistic purposes in order to make the TT more conventional or more natural, which was not however the case in the present corpus.

With the following example it is virtually impossible to deduce the omitted element from the context as it is not mentioned anywhere else. Also it is the kind of information which might be relevant for the TR under certain conditions – it is not completely redundant in terms of content since it is not connected to syntactical or grammatical part of the text.

The same applies to the proposed system for flexible but standardised definitions for alcohol data [...].	To platí i pro systém flexibilních, leč standardizovaných definic pro údaje o alkoholu [...].
--	--

Omission can also operate in the realm of significant information which is not connected to stylistics of the text but rather to syntax. Such examples involve particular modal verbs, collocations, language stereotypes, passive structures or vocabulary specific of the text's topic which was deleted either deliberately or unintentionally. In the example below the SR is offered more information than the TR and given that both the SR and TR should be of the same kind, this might be an illustrious example of undesirable omission. Moreover, the TR does not consist only of lawyers or specialists familiar with the expression which was

deleted, rather the texts are intended for the whole public for whom the expression is necessary.

The communication might just appear to be an extension of Plan-D for Democracy, Dialogue and Debate.	Toto sdělení by mohlo působit jako prosté prodloužení Plánu D.
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7.1.4.1. *CONCLUSION*

Different kinds of omission spotted in the corpus can be placed on a scale according to their relevance and importance in the FLV; at the one end there are relatively harmless omissions concerning stylistic elements emphasizing or substituting another information in the FLV and at the other end there stand deliberate or accidental deletions which could possibly affect the syntactic structure of the TT or provide the TR with less information than in the original text. Nevertheless, no serious shift of meaning which changes interpretation of the TT occurred in the analyzed texts.

The main requirement for legal texts is that they should conform to the target legal norms to enable the TR to identify it on the basis of resemblance to other local legislative texts. However, the multilingual EU policy and newly defined kinds of texts demand that translators should keep faithfulness to the FLV first and only after then they conform the TT to local stylistic standards. Theoretically there should not remain much space for potential omissions. Such an assumption might seem disproved by a relatively high occurrence of deleted information in studied strictly legislative texts. Nevertheless, the majority of analyzed omissions (of either kind) emerged within one text²⁶, which, due to the presence of a great deal of various translation universals, might be classified as quite an outstanding exception when it comes to standard form of the target legislative texts in the

²⁶ Text number 5 in the table presenting strictly legislative texts in chapter 6.

corpus. The question remains to which extent the omitted information is essential for the text to retain its legal value and to stay legally binding.

Omission in strictly legislative texts:

Omission	10
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7.1.5. *EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT COMPETITION – STRICTLY LEGISLATIVE TEXTS*

All translation universals were also characterized and accounted for in terms of a theory connected to explicit and implicit syntactic competitors, i.e. sets of syntactic or lexical expressions characterized by semantic and sometimes stylistic differences. One of the basic kinds of lexical and syntactic competition is a competition between different levels of explicitness and implicitness (Jelínek 70). Milan Jelínek further maintains the axis “explicitation-implicitation” can be extended – competitors beyond implicitation are incomplete competitors or competitors communicatively defective [omission] and competitors which reach the highest possible level of explicitness are communicatively redundant [officialese] (70).

If the definition and characteristics of strictly legislative texts are taken into consideration, these highly specialized texts should include a certain amount of syntactic prepositional competitors (e.g. “v důsledku čehož”), syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “přesto však”) or adjectival post-modifiers, which is short for prepositional cases connected to adjectival post-modifiers or post-modifying prepositional phrases, which appeared in the corpus (e.g. “v rámci”). All these are proved to be more frequent in specialized and

administrative texts rather than literary ones (Jelínek 43). On the other hand, Jelínek's implicitation which is in the present study represented by simplification and implicitation together is typical of literary texts and should not ideally occur much in strictly legislative texts.

Strait jackets included a relatively high amount of communicatively defective competitors – omission. From the stylistic point of view it should not be so in highly specialized texts since they are symptomatic and if they do not have a special function (defamiliarizing texts or making it unique), they are classified as deficiencies.

The above-mentioned explicit and implicit competitors influence textual cohesion and sentence structure. Textual cohesion is used in this context as a tendency of various sentence parts to stick together via implicating or omitting syntactic sentence connectors or applying stylistic and syntactic simplification more – these translation universals break up long explicit sentences into shorter parts, replace elaborate phraseology by shorter collocations or simplify complex syntax full of redundant information. A sentence structure with a low level of textual cohesion is considered very loose and the higher the level of cohesion is, the tighter the structure becomes. However, with strictly legislative texts there appears one important factor – tight sentence structure is not determined only by the above-mentioned features but also by their intertextuality, interdiscursivity and the requirement for preserving the exact wording of legal terms, collocations or language stereotypes.

As regards distribution of the above-mentioned competitors in strictly legislative texts, optional explicitation was employed to specify substantives by means of adjectival pre-modifiers (the first example below), which occurred nearly as often as adjectival post-modifiers (the second example below). Adjectival post-modifiers such as “na podporu”, “v

oblasti”, “v rámci”, “na období”, “s ohledem na” are characterized by a higher level of explicitness than adjectival pre-modifiers, for example “vypracované portfolio, vzdělávací sektor”, “podporujících cizí jazyky” etc.

The Member States have made efforts towards a considerable number of goals set out in the Action Plan.	Členské státy vynaložily značné úsilí k naplnění velkého počtu cílů stanovených v akčním plánu.
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[...] the Commission communication of 24 July 2003 "Promoting Language Learning and Linguistic Diversity: an Action Plan 2004-2006".	[...] sdělení Komise ze dne 24. července 2003 s názvem "Podpora jazykového vzdělávání a jazykové rozmanitosti: akční plán na období let 2004–2006".
--	---

The more explicit a competitor (e.g. adjectival pre or post-modifier, syntactic prepositional competitor or syntactic sentence connector) is, the more it serves to loosen textual cohesion, which is an undesirable feature with strictly legislative texts, which are based on a very elaborate, complicated and complex structure. However, adjectival post-modifiers correspond in this case to Czech legal standards and express typical wordiness of the Czech legal system – thus they are justifiable.

The level of explicitness was also reduced, and textual cohesion thus strengthened, due to the presence of legal and non-legal collocations, which often take form of less explicit adjectival pre-modifiers.

[...] it is important for Europe also to maintain a sufficient knowledge base in non-European languages with a global reach .	[...] je důležité, aby si Evropa zachovala dostatečnou znalostní základnu, pokud jde o neevropské jazyky celosvětového významu .
--	---

The third biggest competitive group of expressions are syntactic prepositional competitors such as “pokud jde o”, “v důsledku čehož”, “stejně tak jako” (the first example below) or syntactic sentence connectors, for example “přesto však”, “i proto”, “právě” (the second example) or the so-called “explicit network of syntactic schemas” (Jelínek 75), where a

syntactic sentence connector in one sentence is a part of a larger network connecting several related sentences in one paragraph.

[...] while greater attention should be paid to linguistic considerations in the marketing and distribution of goods and services, in particular audiovisual media services.	[...] zvýšenou pozornost jazykovým aspektům je přitom třeba věnovat při uvádění zboží a služeb na trh a při jejich distribuci, zejména pokud jde o audiovizuální mediální služby.
--	--

[...] capital contribution to OA, and of part of the "spatosimo" tax [...].	[...] kapitálový vklad do společnosti OA, jakož i části poplatku zvaného „spatosimo“ [...].
--	--

On the other hand, another strategy that strengthens textual cohesion, implicitation and simplification, was employed nearly half as much as its counterpart, explicitation. What translators simplified in most cases were specific adjectival pre-modifiers.

Emphasis could now be put on adult language learning, widening the range of stakeholders to include the business sector .	Nyní by mohl být kladen důraz na jazykové vzdělávání pro dospělé, na rozšíření počtu zúčastněných stran také na podniky .
--	--

Adjectival post-modifiers which are typical of highly specific texts, such as strictly legislatives ones, were usually preserved; they were simplified only in minimum cases.

[...] a medical report as an inquiry preparatory to the decisions to be taken on the issue or extension of a driving licence [...].	[...] vypracování rozhodnutí o vydání nebo prodloužení řidičského průkazu [...].
--	---

However, some syntactically explicit expressions such as “is expected to” or syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “and”) were in the TT often omitted to balance the amount of added syntactic explicitations.

[...] this strategic framework is described as a new departure and the communication is defined as the first policy document [...].	[...] strategický rámec je kvalifikován jako "nový" a sdělení je "prvním politickým dokumentem"[...].
--	--

Syntactic simplification that overlapped with the field of stylistics was also quite often used to reduce the specific legal style where translators felt it was not needed or where it would make the TT incomprehensible. Long expressions such as “[...] grasp what the Community is proposing is very unlikely to provide much [...]“ were thus often shortened to the highest possible point.

[...] fall short of what is required to provide a clear appraisal of this strategy.	[...] [1] nepostačují k získání jasné představy.
--	---

However, translators did not simplify the explicit expressions or parts of sentences haphazardly; they frequently substituted them with terms that serve to explicitly state a relationship between the sentences or their respective parts.

[...] and as part of the drive to bring about legislative simplification and to simplify governance?	[...] a v rámci zjednodušení právních předpisů a správy?
---	---

A specific position within studied legal texts was occupied by text number 5, which abounded in all kinds of simplification and omission. Textual cohesion reached its peak in this text, which corresponds to an ideal requirement of legal texts as language stereotypes and specific legal terms remained untouched by this strategy and a translator or translators kept a relevant amount of the FLV’s explicit competitors – adjectival pre-modifiers, post-modifiers and syntactic sentence connectors.

On the whole, explicit syntactic competitors, i.e. syntactic sentence connectors, syntactic prepositional competitors and adjectival post-modifiers, prevailed in strictly legislative texts and illustrated a tendency of translators to make the TT correspond to Czech legal wordiness – the local legal standard thus remained a very important feature influencing translators’ choices even in a very specific EU environment. In summary, adjectival post-

modifiers, i.e. redundant explicit competitors, served to loosen textual cohesion, which was in these kinds of texts balanced by a high rate of occurrence of simplified syntactic, stylistic or lexical expressions.

Explicit competitors in strictly legislative texts:

Adjectival post-modifiers (e.g. “v oblasti”)	39
Adjectival pre-modifiers (e.g. “značné úsilí”)	41
Syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “proto”)	15
Syntactic prepositional competitors (e.g. “v důsledku čehož”)	19
Total	114

Implicit competitors in strictly legislative texts:

Adjectival post-modifiers (e.g. “the line of reasoning”)	8
Adjectival pre-modifiers (e.g. “education industry”)	40
Syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “and”)	8
Syntactic prepositional competitors (e.g. “as part of the drive to bring about”)	10
Communicatively defective competitors	10
Total	76

7.1.6. CONCLUSIONS – STRICTLY LEGISLATIVE TEXTS

Strictly legislative texts were chosen according to certain criteria, therefore, they have a very similar sentence structure and the TTs should manifest the same features, i.e. the same or similar occurrence of translation universals. However, this was not proved as some texts (primarily text number 5) contained more lexical simplification than other texts. Such a feature can be attributed to either individual translator’s style or the relay or three-way method of translation. This text can also be characterized in terms of extreme textual

cohesion; but although it is an exception, its final effect still corresponds to non-translated target legal texts.

Creativity, explicitation and simplification are restricted due to a strict stylistic frame of a legislative norm, stable language stereotypes and firm formulas – the TR needs to know what the exact formulation and the precise meaning are and has to be able to identify the intention of a legislator. Nearly a total correspondence of vocabulary, layout, syntactic and stylistic structures needs to be secured. Strictly legislative texts should correspond to the FLV first, then they should conform to supranational measures of the EU environment (defined by translation manuals) and only after they should respect local legal aspects.

Such a textual uniformity was however destroyed by a relatively high presence of optional explicitation in the majority of the analyzed texts. It was employed to facilitate understanding of complicated parts via clarification of verbs or subjects of the sentences or via a greater specification, or more often to make the texts correspond to typical target textual redundancy expressed mostly by syntactic sentence connectors or adjectival post-modifiers. These explicitations were only minor; they did not disrupt the strict correspondence between the FLV and the TT and were not connected to any great stylistic changes.

The second most often used translation universal was lexical simplification and implicitation. Strictly legislative texts employed predominantly super-ordinate terms, common-level or familiar synonyms which made the texts sound more natural and helped better understanding.

Textual cohesion which was disrupted by optional explicitation was balanced with relatively high amount of implicit adjectival post-modifiers, i.e. adjectival post-modifiers

that were present in the FLV and left out in the TT. However, some adjectival post-modifiers or syntactic sentence connectors were omitted to compensate for the added syntactic competitors that were not present in the FLV.

Language stereotypes, adherence to the source stylistic structures and the lack of the source creative expressions which could be conventionalized prevented translators from employing normalization and since it was nearly impossible to differentiate between implicitation and simplification, possible instances of the former were placed under the latter. As regards omission, its occurrence was relatively high contrary to the assumptions. However, since most of the deleted information falls within one text, whereas the majority of other texts do not contain it at all, omitting any kind of information in strictly legislative texts proved to be undesirable and abhorred.

As a whole, strictly legislative texts are hybrid texts whose translation has to balance between conforming to the local legal standards and more importantly specific EU translation requirements. This influences the distribution of translation universals together with individual translator's style or translation method employed.

7.2. RELATED TEXTS

As “related texts” belong to a new category defined for the use of the study, there do not exist any such manuals as in the case of strictly legislative texts. These texts are also much freer with regard to their syntactic, stylistic and lexical structure. Even though they contain a certain amount of specific legal terms and collocations since they are often used for public consultations, reports or communication with the public on specific legal topics concerning the EU policy, they lack the exact formulas and language stereotypes, which determine the stylistic and syntactic structure of strictly legislative texts. Moreover, they are not restrained by references to previously translated EU texts, whose structure, specific translation solutions and possible mistakes must be adhered to under all circumstances.

Translators dealing with related texts are given a more accurate and clearer idea of who the TR is. Unlike translators of strictly legislative texts, which should be universally valid no matter who reads them, the subcategories of studied related texts (press releases and green books) are aimed mainly at the general public. Hence as regards emotional tone they should be somewhere between factual and warm, which means related texts should convey facts to the public in a generally comprehensible and intelligible manner. As for the scale of formality, related texts can be placed within the area of neutrality, with some parts being more formal (e.g. limitations in green books) and some parts exhibiting a higher level of informality (e.g. direct speech in press releases). The main target of translation of strictly legislative texts is preserving legally binding language in general, whereas translation of related texts is more aimed at one particular function – communicating the EU ideas and issues to the wide public in a comprehensible manner.

Besides, translation of related texts could be described in terms of communicative translation, whereas with strictly legislative texts translators usually opt for semantic translation. With strait jackets “length of sentences, position and integrity of clauses, word position etc. [should be] preserved whenever possible” (Newmark, “About translation” 11). Peter Newmark also states that translators do not have any right to improve or correct the texts and the aim is translating an exact statement, in spite of the TT being more complex, detailed and sometimes stylistically awkward. On the other hand, translation of related texts is more targeted at the TR with “formal features or original sacrificed more readily” (Newmark, “About translation” 11). Communicative translation of such texts thus “adapts and makes the thought and cultural content of original more accessible to reader” (Newmark, “About translation” 11) and translators have the right to clarify ambiguities and normalize and conventionalize concepts which the TR might consider equivocal and entrenching.

This all opens space for optional explicitation, normalization, simplification and implicitation whose occurrences should generally be higher in related texts than in strictly legislative texts.

7.2.1. *EXPLICITATION*

Related texts proved to be a fruitful area where explicitation could generally be applied. Translators employed optional and pragmatic explicitation to various extents according to kinds and structures of texts. Translation-inherent explicitation was not present at all probably since translators already made use of other kinds of explicitation and explicating

what had previously been stated was not necessary. Obligatory explicitation could not be studied on this level of research.

Optional explicitation appeared in related texts extremely often compared to strictly legislative texts and to other kinds of explicitation. What was employed regularly and to nearly the same extent in all the studied related texts were explicitly stated cohesive links, used basically for stylistic purposes (the first example below). Among them the most common were “určené”, “a to”, “s cílem”, “ze strany”, “pokud jde o”, “nazvaný”, “týkající se” etc. Explicitating syntactic relationship between two clauses was not used as often as expected, nevertheless, some typical explicit connectors occurred there (the second example below).

[...] and the expansion of proactive information provision by the institutions .	[...] a rozšířením proaktivního poskytování informací ze strany orgánů .
---	---

[...] as concerns the application of the general right of access when applied simultaneously with balancing interests.	[...] pokud jde o uplatňování všeobecného práva na přístup v situaci, kdy je uplatňováno současně se zájmy.
---	--

As regards the level of specification, the target related texts abound in specifying whatever is left half-unsaid or vague in the FLV. It is done purely for clarification purposes; the legal terms and collocations are never influenced by such explicitation which is found in legally unimportant areas whose frequency is higher in comparison with strait jackets.

[...] the institutions make them directly available on the Internet. There is room for improvement as regards :	[...] orgány tak činí přímo prostřednictvím internetu. Prostor pro zlepšení je v těchto oblastech :
--	--

The only example where specification had a greater influence on shifting the meaning of a particular expression occurred in text 6 and it affected an unconventional and innovative collocation which is not expected to appear in a text concerning legal policy.

To release the economic potential of these 'digital natives ' [...].	Abychom využili hospodářský potenciál těchto „digitálních dětí “ [...].
---	--

As the structure of related texts is freer and should be reader-friendly, optional explicitation which serves to strengthen cohesive links within one utterance is sometimes desirable.

[...] the Commission considered that there was no need to amend the Regulation in the short term, but that improvements could be achieved without changing the legislation.	Proto Komise zvážila, že není třeba nařízení v dohledné době měnit, nicméně zlepšení lze dosáhnout i bez úpravy právního předpisu.
--	---

Expressions seemingly absent in the texts were often derived from the general context or common-sense and were implemented in the utterance to make it sound more natural to the TR. Some previously-mentioned types of optional explicitation contribute to lengthening the TT as they were achieved by means of adding implicit elements.

Globally, only 4% of all initial requests submitted to the three institutions lead to confirmatory requests.	Celkově pouze 4 % všech původních žádostí předložených těmto třem orgánům vedlo k podání potvrzující žádosti.
---	--

With related texts translators were also freer to explicitate information which was already stated previously but was not essential for ultimate understanding of the utterance.

[...] or by any other professionals involved therein ;	[...] či jinými odborníky zúčastněnými v uvedených řízeních ;
---	--

Sometimes it was necessary for translators to change a grammatical category or add a relative clause in pursuing the equivalent effect of the FLV via optional explicitation.

[...] and ensure accountability for violations [...].	[...] aby osoby porušující toto právo [...].
--	---

The high occurrence of optional explicitation in related texts can be partly attributed to frequent repetitions of the given universal in one of the studied text, a press release entitled

“Erasmus reaches the 2 million students mark” which is overwhelmed by optional explicitation of the word Erasmus. With all examples it contains a classifier “program” added for stylistic purposes since it is a world-wide known term which does not need pragmatic explicitation.

Among the new opportunities offered by Erasmus [...].	K novým příležitostem, které program Erasmus nabízí [...].
--	---

As for **pragmatic explicitation**, it appeared only in 3 texts as the majority of other texts did not contain any concepts which the target culture would lack. The only exceptions were acronyms which needed a clarification and which constituted the greatest part of this explicitation.

[...] efforts of the EOM [...].	[...] úsilí volební pozorovatelské mise [...].
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However, on the borderline between pragmatic and optional explicitation there stands a classifier in the TT which was not present in the FLV but it is arguable whether it was employed since the TR could not identify the concept at all or whether a translator added the classifier to secure the TR will recognize the expression better and quicker. The translator might suppose the text was written by a person who is used to dealing with these terms but thanks to different conventions concerning target press releases he/she had to explicitly classify it in the TT.

(see IP/08/1509).	(viz tisková zpráva IP/08/1509).
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7.2.1.1. **CONCLUSION**

Related texts offered a greater opportunity for explicitation, clarification and addition of specifying features. All these universal features were present with optional explicitation

occupying the highest position, clearly outnumbering all the other kinds. The most often used optional explication was connected to stylistics which gains more importance in related texts. However, strengthening cohesive links was not used as much as specification for clarification purposes, which was mainly done by adding elements that either classified other expressions or explained a situation. As the TR of related texts is predominantly the wide public which is more interested in reader-friendly and comprehensible texts, the space for optional explication grew bigger.

As opposed to optional explication, pragmatic explication served only to clarify acronyms.

Explication in related texts:

Optional explication	146
Pragmatic explication	15
Translation-inherent explication	0
Total	161

7.2.2. SIMPLIFICATION

As has already been stated, related texts exhibit certain characteristics of literary texts although their main task still remains communicating facts about the EU issues to the public. This enables various simplifying tendencies mainly in the field of vocabulary. As for **lexical simplification**, one of the most applied strategies was the use of a super-ordinate or less emotional term (the first example below) which sometimes reduced the number of expressions in the TT (the second example).

[...] which are at the heart of international humanitarian law.	[...] které jsou základem mezinárodního humanitárního práva.
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During the last fifteen years, the institutions of the European Union have gradually	V posledních patnácti letech se Evropská unie postupně otevírala veřejnosti.
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become more open to the public.	
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Sometimes for the sake of not repeating the same expressions (which is, compared to strictly legislative texts, not compulsory and essential here), the second occurrence of a certain term was simplified; it was substituted by a more general expression.

Where documents can be made accessible to the public, the institutions make them directly available on the Internet.	Pokud lze dokumenty zpřístupnit veřejnosti, orgány tak činí přímo prostřednictvím internetu.
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Some FLV expressions also underwent a change of grammatical category while being simplified.

[...] and subsequent updates and to the public at large, for the consultation of its content .	[...] a jejím následným aktualizacím; široká veřejnost bude moci do rejstříku nahlížet .
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Not only nominal constructions were simplified but verbs were affected as well, possibly as related texts do not contain so many long nominal constructions as strictly legislative texts and thus there is more space for expressing thoughts in a different way. Related texts do not employ complicated legal language, on the contrary, they benefit from effectiveness of making the point by means of verbal constructions.

As a safeguard, the Code specifies that complaints will have to be substantiated by material facts [...].	V zájmu ochrany před takovými stížnostmi kodex stanoví , že stížnosti budou muset být pro posouzení [...].
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Although there are no language stereotypes in related texts, it is still possible to find collocations connected to specific legal and non-legal areas; these should not certainly be changed or simplified. However, the amount of other general vocabulary items rises in these texts and as a consequence it increases the possibility of lexical simplification.

We commend Afghan National Security Forces, supported by international forces, for this effort .	V tomto ohledu vyjadřujeme uznání afghánským národním bezpečnostním silám, podporovaným mezinárodními silami.
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The same should be valid for **stylistic simplification**. Nevertheless, as long and complicated sentences are not a feature of related texts, the tendency to break up such long sequences is not dominant here – only two examples were spotted in all the analyzed texts. Surprisingly what was left out were modifying words, which should not be an obstacle in related texts due to their stylistic proximity to a warm style of literary texts.

[...] both to interest representatives for their online registration and subsequent updates and subsequent updates and to the public at large, for the consultation of its content.	[...] přístup zástupcům zájmových skupin k elektronické registraci a jejím následným aktualizacím; široká veřejnost bude moci do rejstříku nahlížet.
--	---

[...] concluded that the rules on public access had Works in a very satisfactory way.	[...] dospělo 2004 k závěru, že pravidla pro přístup veřejnosti fungují uspokojivě .
--	---

On the other hand, omitting redundant and factually unimportant information is justifiable with such kind of texts.

(Articles 255 and 286 respectively)	(články 255 a 286)
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Last but not least, **syntactic simplification** in related texts often took the form of transforming a sentence perspective which results in a reduction of words in the sentence and a possible change of grammatical categories.

The possibility of malicious complaints needs to be anticipated and should be dealt with.	Je třeba stanovit postup pro případ podávání zlovolných stížností.
---	---

Regulation (EC) No 1049/20011 gives effect to the right of citizens to obtain documents of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.	Podle nařízení (ES) č. 1049/20011 mají občané právo získat dokumenty Evropského parlamentu, Rady a Komise.
--	--

Once a non-finite subordinate clause containing a gerund which serves as an object was replaced with a finite clause and the syntax was thus changed.

[...] supports higher education institutions in working together through intensive programmes, networks, projects and other measures and in reaching out to both the world of business and society.	Prostřednictvím intenzivních programů, sítí, projektů a dalších opatření také podporuje spolupráci vysokých škol a otevírá se i podnikům a společnosti.
--	---

As it was impossible to distinguish between implicitation and simplification in related texts, as well as in strictly legislative ones, examples of some elements which were made implicit but they were still deductible from the context were counted under simplification. It was not proved that the TR would need the implicit information.

7.2.2.1. *CONCLUSION*

Related texts which dealt with specific topics such as the environment and endangered species, did not offer so much space for simplifying vocabulary. Such texts were however the minority in the analysis, thus the assumption was that lexical simplification will be present in all the texts to a high extent. Nevertheless, this was not proved as this kind of simplification appeared only in approximately half of the texts. Some texts, which abounded in optional explicitation or normalization, did not include a single example of lexical simplification. Only text 5 contained a relatively high number of this kind of simplification, which might be attributed to an individual translator's style²⁷.

²⁷ Although different language versions are usually taken rather as collective work, such a high amount of one particular translation universal helps identify the TT as a work of an individual translator with a specific translation style.

Strangely enough, the analyzed texts did not contain much stylistic simplification, contrary to a preliminary assumption. Moreover, it was located only in texts number 1, 2, 6 and 7, which might be caused by other translators and editors being more used to being in touch with strictly legislative texts where stylistic simplification should occur minimally. Neither syntactic simplification was frequent here, possibly due to a similar reason as mentioned above.

Simplification+implication in related texts:

Lexical simplif.+implic.	50
Stylistic simplif.+implic.	17
Syntactic simplif.+implic.	10
Total	77

7.2.3. *NORMALIZATION*

Although the sentence structure does not need to be followed as strictly as in legislative texts, related texts still did not employ much normalization as the authors of related texts did not violate virtually any target norms.

Probably the most interesting situation within this section came up with the example below. In technical terms it could be labeled optional explicitation as a translator explicitly stated what a given expression denotes. However, as the expression was highly innovative (which was strengthened by converted commas in the FLV), such an explanatory explicit translation was closer to normalizing the expression motivated by a requirement for higher understandability. Moreover, it is one of the regular translation principles described by Michal Tomášek – in case the TL lacks an equivalent, translators should come up with a new term or explanation based on the possibilities of the TL (54).

[...] a generation of " digitally savvy " young Europeans [...].	Generace mladých Evropanů bez problémů ovládajících digitální technologie [...].
---	---

7.2.3.1. *CONCLUSION*

Although preliminary assumption was that related texts would offer greater scope for norm violations which could be normalized, these texts are still highly administrative and even though translators tried to bring them closer to the TR and make them more natural, they did not have to do so via normalizing or conventionalizing. Only one example of conventionalization was spotted in the present corpus and hence normalization is not a universal feature of related texts.

Normalization in related texts:

Normalization	1
---------------	---

7.2.4. *OMISSION*

Although omission of specific information is not desirable, there occurred several examples of complete deletion when a non-zero element in the FLV corresponded to a zero element in the TT. The references which were omitted were not nevertheless significant for the respective text and they did not change the meaning of sentences. Therefore, as general parts of related texts (i.e. parts not containing specific legal terminology) are closer to literary texts where unimportant information can be omitted for the sake of easier comprehensibility or for stylistic purposes, this kind of omission is acceptable.

Memo with more detailed statistical information	Podrobnější statistické informace
--	--

One of the texts also contained an omission which might influence the interpretation of the utterance. Even though related texts are not legally binding, such a change might provide the TR with biased information. This kind of omission should not appear in either of the two analyzed kinds of the EU texts.

With a total of 182 697 students in 2007/08 Erasmus student mobility expanded by more than 5 % counting all types of student exchanges including placements.	Započteme-li všechny druhy studentských výměn včetně stáží, zúčastnilo se programu mobility studentů Erasmus v roce 2007/2008 celkem 182 697 studentů.
---	---

7.2.4.1. *CONCLUSION*

As there were not many occurrences of deletion and all the examples appeared in different texts, the total sum of omissions might correspond to an allowed amount of deletion within related texts. However, it is difficult to decide whether translators considered the information unimportant or whether it was only an incidental omission. Although related texts, unlike strictly legislative ones, comprise direct speech, loose stylistics, hardly any complicated and complex syntax, they still contain quite a lot of legal terminology which must not be left out under any circumstances.

Omission in related texts:

Omission	3
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7.2.5. *EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT COMPETITION - RELATED TEXTS*

The distribution of explicitation and simplification was also evaluated in terms of explicit and implicit syntactic competitors. Related texts should not certainly contain as many explicitly stated adjectival post-modifiers (such as “na podporu”, “v oblasti” etc.) as strictly

legislative texts since these are typical of the target legal style to which related texts should adhere only partially. Their structure is looser in comparison with strait jackets and translators tried to explicitate without loosening textual cohesion even more than in the FLV. Only some of the texts contained adjectival post-modifiers with a higher level of explicitation and the usage of these explicit competitors can be attributed to translators being influenced by translating strictly legislative texts in the first place. The examples involved “na základě”, “k podání”, “za pomoci”, “v oblasti” etc.

[...] in relation to legislative procedures and the expansion of proactive information provision by the institutions .	[...] v souvislosti s legislativními postupy a rozšířením proaktivního poskytování informací ze strany orgánů.
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For the above-mentioned reasons related texts rather included a great number of adjectival pre-modifiers such as “zájmových skupin”, “toto rozhodnutí”, “Zelená kniha” etc.

[...] which together deliver a delicate balance between the rights of the defence and the need to protect the effectiveness of procedures .	Které společně vedou k zabezpečení křehké rovnováhy mezi právem na obhajobu a potřebou zabezpečit účinnost daných postupů .
--	--

Translators did not add virtually any explicit syntactic sentence connectors or syntactic prepositional competitors which were not present in the FLV of related texts. The structure of these texts is not as complex and complicated as that of strictly legislative ones and thus the sentences in the former do not need to be connected so closely. The only examples of syntactic sentence connectors spotted in these texts were “i když”, “a to” etc.

[...] compensation awarded to the company by an arbitration award of 2006 on account of damage suffered by OA: premature expulsion from the former Elliniko airport [...]	[...] náhradám přiznaným této společnosti rozhodčím nálezem z roku 2006 v důsledku škod, které společnost OA utrpěla, a to v důsledku předčasného vypovězení z původního letiště Elliniko [...].
---	---

However, as translators were aware of the possibility to increase explicitness, which was determined by the nature of related texts, they retained syntactic sentence connectors nearly whenever they were employed in the FLV. Such explicit syntactic competition is, according to Milan Jelínek, found not only in highly specific texts such as legal texts but also in administrative texts whose style is still very close to the legal style (73). Related texts can be classified as administrative texts since they serve to provide communication between individual parties very often.

However, there is scope for greater clarity as concerns the application of the general right of access [...].	Nicméně stále existuje prostor pro lepší objasnění, pokud jde o uplatňování všeobecného práva na přístup [...].
--	--

More features and expressions in the TT are marked by a certain amount of redundancy and translators could thus simplify them more often than in strictly legislative texts. Although an “implicit chain of one-word nominal sentences” (Jelínek 74), used mainly in the literary style, never appeared in related texts, the high occurrence of both adjectival pre-modifiers and post-modifiers with different degrees of simplification may be explained by “stylistic dissimilation” (Jelínek 69), which is a tendency to diversify repetitive expressions. Concrete terms are substituted by more general or abstract ones.

[...] it attaches to the Geneva Conventions , which are at the heart of international humanitarian law.	[...] přikládá těmto úmluvám , které jsou základem mezinárodního humanitárního práva.
--	--

Since there is no need to preserve the exact wording and exact collocations in related texts (the first example), the majority of optional simplification was connected to concrete substantives with adjectival pre-modifiers that were either substituted by more general substantives and pre-modifiers or the adjectival pre-modifiers were omitted completely (the second example).

Neither the location of the head office of the company operating the flight nor the place where the air transport contract was entered into is conclusive with regard to the choice of the court having jurisdiction .	Pro volbu příslušného soudu není určující ani místo sídla společnosti, která zajišťuje let, ani místo uzavření smlouvy o letecké přepravě.
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Today the Commission published a report on the conservation status of over 1150 species and 200 habitat types protected under EU law.	Komise dnes zveřejnila zprávu o stavu více než 1 150 druhů a 200 typů stanovišť chráněných právními předpisy EU.
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As for syntactic sentence connectors, they were simplified or omitted totally only in texts number 6, 7 and 8 (the example below). Other texts either did not contain long complex sentences or if they did, translators, probably influenced by frequent translations of strictly legislative texts, preserved them.

The Commission has introduced a mechanism to settle cartel cases with the agreement of the parties involved, through a simplified procedure [...].	Komise v rámci boje proti kartelům zavedla mechanismus uzavírání případů kartelů dohodou zúčastněných stran . Jedná se o zjednodušený postup [...].
---	--

Although nominalizations are rather typical of strictly legislative texts, related texts embodied several examples of particular implicit competitors, which were involved under implicit adjectival post-modifiers, where verbal expressions were substituted by nominalizations. However, such instances were not frequent and could be attributed to increasing the level of naturalness in related texts rather than bringing them closer to the target legal norm.

Conveying strong results to the citizens	Výsledky přesvědčivé pro občany
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In sum, related texts abounded in explicit adjectival pre-modifiers, which loosened textual cohesion. On the other hand, translators tried to balance the explicitness by simplifying adjectival pre-modifiers and post-modifiers where they wanted to avoid repetitiveness or felt the FLV is unnecessarily explicit. Due to the loose sentence structure which already contained a lot of explicit syntactic sentence connectors desirable in these texts, translators did not need to opt for many explicit syntactic sentence connectors or simplify them either.

Explicit competitors in related texts:

Adjectival post-modifiers (e.g. “za pomoci”)	38
Adjectival pre-modifiers (e.g. “Zelená kniha”)	94
Syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “a to”)	14
Syntactic prepositional competitors (e.g. “pokud jde o”)	15
Total	161

Implicit competitors in related texts:

Adjectival post-modifiers (e.g. “Members of the Institution”)	19
Adjectival pre-modifiers (e.g. “the Banana cartel”)	33
Syntactic sentence connectors (e.g. “but”)	18
Syntactic prepositional competitors (e.g. “make them directly available”)	7
Communicatively defective competitors	3
Total	80

7.2.6. CONCLUSIONS – RELATED TEXTS

The situation of related texts with regard to the presence of translation universals is completely different in comparison with strictly legislative ones. Nearly half of the related texts (5 out of 12) contained a great number of universals (mainly optional explicitation

and lexical simplification). Nevertheless, the situation was balanced by a relative lack of universals in the second half of the texts²⁸. This corresponds to the preliminary assumption that the target language versions of related texts will be influenced by who their translators are. Some translators were probably strongly affected by translation manuals issued to present and secure an essential norm of strictly legislative texts, while others, who either do not often translate legislative texts or who have retained an ability to come up with creative translation solutions, varied the stylistic and syntactic structures and made the texts more reader-friendly without omitting necessary factual information. In general, related texts need to stay as close to the factual content as possible but their source syntactic and stylistic structures can be modified with regard to requirements of the TL. Therefore, these texts are more open to the target-oriented approach mentioned in the theoretical chapters.

What prevailed in related texts was definitely optional explicitation for stylistic purposes with situations and the FLV concepts being clarified, explained and specified and a great number of explicit adjectival pre-modifiers employed. All translators introduced a considerable number of such explicitations and they possibly respected a need for greater readability of related texts and their proximity to non-translated target texts of this kind. Lexical simplification, mainly simplification of adjectival pre-modifiers and post-modifiers, was also used to a high extent in the translated language versions since translators respected the TR more. For related texts' vocabulary is not legally binding, both verbal and nominal constructions can be simplified, unless they deal with highly specific topics²⁹.

²⁸ Translation universals were mainly found in the texts number 2, 4, 6, 7 and 9.

²⁹ Among such topics one can list digital economy and specific environmental issues, whereas vocabulary connected to the current situation of the unemployed or the ways how to tackle the world crisis is mainly general and familiar to all of us.

However, the assumption which was not proved is connected to syntactic and stylistic simplifications. The grammatical structure of related texts is generally very loose compared to strictly legislative texts, yet the proportion of syntactic and stylistic simplification, represented by syntactic sentence connectors and prepositional competitors here, does not certainly correspond to this fact. This phenomenon might be explained by translators being too influenced by translating strictly legislative texts whose syntax and stylistics are highly delimited³⁰ or by using CAT tools³¹. With regard to this machine translation and high intertextuality and interdiscursivity, both kinds of the TTs often contain whole segments which were translated previously and must be adhered to via machine translation. Although new segments might differ from the previous ones to a certain extent, the structure has to be preserved and it thus reduces the possibility of changing stylistics of syntax of the new language version.

The results also show that translators respected the factual content and preserved nearly all information since the amount of omission is relatively low in related texts.

On the whole, although the analyzed related texts have a certain structure corresponding to general requirements imposed on press releases and green books, the findings concerning these texts destroy the prevailing opinion that the character of all the EU texts is impersonal, uniform and repetitive. Related texts offer more scope for translation universals and omission; however, only 5 texts took full advantage of this fact. It proves that press releases and green books with a lower occurrence of universals were probably translated by internal translators whose ability to employ creative translation solutions is restricted considerably due to translating strictly legislative texts more frequently.

³⁰ See p. 20, 21 and Wagner, "Translation in the EU machinery" 268.

³¹ Computer-assisted tools

7.3. COMPARISON OF RESULTS

What is presented here are the tables showing the exact numbers of translation universals and omissions in both strictly legislative and related texts, followed by a final comparison and general tendencies found in the texts.

STRICTLY LEGISLATIVE TEXTS

Optional explication	98
Pragmatic explication	15
Translation-inherent explication	1
EXPLICITATION – TOTAL	114
Lexical simplification+implication	37
Syntactic simplification+implication	9
Stylistic simplification+implication	20
SIMPLIF.+IMPLIC. – TOTAL	66
NORMALIZATION	0
OMISSION	10
TOTAL	190

RELATED TEXTS

Optional explication	146
Pragmatic explication	15
Translation-inherent explication	0
EXPLICITATION – TOTAL	161
Lexical simplification+implication	50
Syntactic simplification+implication	10
Stylistic simplification+implication	17
SIMPLIF.+IMPLIC. – TOTAL	77
NORMALIZATION	1
OMISSION	3
TOTAL	242

The structure of both strictly legislative and related texts played an important role in application of basic translation universals in the TTs.

Since it was impossible to judge obligatory explicitation objectively, this universal feature was not included into the findings of either kind of the EU texts.

Although the readership of strictly legislative texts and related texts differed as legislative texts, even though published online, were intended to be dealt with mainly by lawyers and administrative authorities whereas related texts served to inform the wide public, pragmatic explicitation was employed in both kinds of texts to the same extent since the SR and TR in general shared the majority of cultural or specific concepts alluded to in both legal and related texts.

Translation-inherent explicitation hardly ever occurred in the corpus since all the texts undergo several phases of editing and proofreading. It sometimes happens that neither the SL nor the TL is a mother tongue of the translator and idiosyncrasies which might cause this kind of explicitation have to be reduced to minimum by frequent proofreading.

Related texts offered more scope for optional explicitation due to the looser sentence structure without the need for application of strict manuals. Their TR does not seek only “essential legal information” (Tomášek 33) as in legislative texts, but people simply need to be well-informed about novelties in a field they are concerned about. As such FLVs are already quit of strong textual cohesion, translators tried to make the texts sound more natural to the TR without loosening them even more. Hence they employed a great number of adjectival pre-modifiers, which are less explicit compared to adjectival post-modifiers. They also clearly opposed strengthening textual cohesion via explicit syntactic sentence

connectors. Optional explicitation in related texts served mainly to specify or classify different part of the sentences.

Strictly legislative texts, although including less optional explicitation than related texts, still retained quite a high number of this translation universal. This fact is justified by a high rate of adjectival post-modifiers, which are typical of highly specialized texts as well as explicit syntactic sentence connectors, even though they tend to loosen and not strengthen textual cohesion. Translators mostly added information known from the context or the texts themselves and specified the main idea of the sentence or the verb or subject.

Explicitation in strictly legislative texts is well-balanced with mostly lexical simplification. Lexical simplification consisted either of common-level or familiar synonyms or it was based on transferring the main sentence functions of the FLV expression into the TT. This strategy tended to strengthen textual cohesion and it simplified or omitted mainly adjectival pre-modifiers, however, adjectival post-modifiers were usually preserved to keep and possibly strengthen the level of formality, influenced by strictly legislative texts.

On the other hand, more general related texts without specific legal terms employed a significant number of lexical and stylistic simplifications. Simplification of syntactic sentence connectors was not spotted very often since the loose structure and textual cohesion of these texts should be preserved to a certain extent. Simplification in related texts served mainly to diversify repetitive features.

Neither creativity nor any distinct norm violations were desirable in strictly legislative and related texts; therefore, normalization could not be used in any of the texts.

Administrative texts thus proved to be still very close to highly specific texts in this respect.

Since it was finally impossible to define clear boundaries between implicitation and simplification in either kind of the EU texts, borderline examples were counted as instances of simplified vocabulary or syntax.

Finally, omission, a communicatively defective feature, occurred more in strictly legislative texts, contrary to assumptions. However, it generally did not shift the meaning of any crucial legal part and could thus be attributed to incidental deletion.

TENDENCIES OF TRANSLATION UNIVERSALS

Optional explicitation in RT	146
Optional explicitation in SLT	98
Lexical simpl.+implic. in RT	50
Lexical simpl.+implic. in SLT	37
Stylistic simpl.+implic. in SLT	20
Stylistic simpl.+implic. in RT	17
Pragmatic explicitation in RT	15
Pragmatic explicitation in SLT	15
Omission in SLT	10
Syntactic simpl.+implic. in RT	10
Syntactic simpl.+implic. in SLT	9
Omission in RT	3
Normalization in RT	1
Translation-inherent explic. in SLT	1
Translation-inherent explic. in RT	0
Normalization in SLT	0

8.CONCLUSION

The thesis maps out the situation of translation of the EU texts, namely strictly legislative texts, such as decisions, communications or directives, typical of the specific EU environment, and related texts, a new category defined for the needs of the thesis, which comprises for instance press releases, green books or booklets. The basic division between these texts is connected to the level of following translation manuals issued to secure the uniformity of mainly legislative texts. Legislative documents are highly formal in both the form and content and translators need to adhere strictly to particular stylistic rules and layout of the FLV. On the other hand, related texts are much freer with regard to the syntactic, stylistic and lexical structure as such texts do not contain language stereotypes, i.e. the exact formulas which need to be preserved and which largely determine the syntactic and stylistic structure of strictly legislative texts. Although accessible virtually to anyone, strictly legislative texts are intended to be read mainly by lawyers. Therefore, such texts employ a high number of specific legally binding terms and legal collocations. Related texts serve to communicate the EU issues to the wide public in a reader-friendly and comprehensible manner.

The aim of the thesis is presenting the above-mentioned types of the EU texts in connection with translation universals - an area which has recently received a lot of attention from translation theoreticians and which also served as a basic means of characterizing both strictly legislative and related texts and varieties of different translation styles. Although the EU is typical of collective translation work, the thesis proved that there are still differences between individual translators. They either, under the influence of translating strictly legislative texts more often, brought the administrative style of related

texts closer to the legal one, or on the other hand, restricted translation of related texts by features characteristic of strictly legislative texts. The styles run from the most explicit ones containing a great number of explicit syntactic sentence connectors and adjectival post-modifiers to the most implicit ones, which lacked these features and thus strengthened textual cohesion. A certain degree of moderation in creativity in related texts was hence proved.

As for the particular hypotheses concerning the occurrence of translation universals and omissions in the EU texts, the thesis confirmed most of them. Obligatory explicitation could not be studied due to the impossibility to state objectively what should be involved under this label. Translation-inherent explicitation has not been almost spotted in either category of the EU texts since the frequent revisions and proof readings reduce the amount of personal translation idiosyncrasies that bring about this type of explicitation. Pragmatic explicitation, bridging cultural or topic-specific gaps, occurred equally in both kinds of the texts since the legal and cultural knowledge of the ST and TT is not wide apart. Optional explicitation prevailed in related texts where translators clarified or described the FLV's concepts by means of adding adjectival pre-modifiers most of the time, which served to increase readability of these texts. On the other hand, optional explicitation in strictly legislative texts, also the most prominent translation universal, involved mainly explicit adjectival post-modifiers and syntactic sentence connectors strengthening cohesive links and making the texts more redundant and explicit, which corresponds to typical Czech legal wordiness.

The second most often employed translation universal in both texts is lexical simplification which was due to the blurred boundaries and relative closeness put together

with implicitation. This illustrates how translators wanted to reduce the general level of explicitness and strengthen textual cohesion where there were no strict translation rules or manuals to be followed. In related texts translators preferred achieving the balance by means of simplifying or omitting adjectival pre-modifiers, in which these texts abounded. Lexical simplification in strictly legislative texts was predominantly connected to simplifying adjectival post-modifiers, which formed the basis of legal style and which due to the high occurrence offered the greatest scope for being made implicit in the TT. The amount of this translation universal in both texts did not differ considerably. Also the number of stylistic and syntactic simplifications in strictly legislative texts nearly matched the amount of such simplifications in related texts, proving how translation strategies of one kind of the texts can influence tendencies employed in another.

It has also been confirmed that although the target readerships of both EU texts differ as well as the level of strict adherence to translation manuals, the administrative style of related texts is still very close to the highly specialized style of strictly legislative texts. Neither creativity nor distinct norm violations were desirable in either of the texts and thus normalization was hardly ever found there.

Surprisingly enough, omissions prevailed in strictly legislative texts, which can be attributed to individual translators and their styles which were influenced by translating lexically, syntactically and stylistically freer related texts besides the highly specialized legal ones. However, since deletion is a communicatively defective competitor, it should not certainly occur so often in either of the texts.

In sum, although it is true legislative texts do not offer much scope for creativity and are not usually reader-friendly, it was clarified that the main reason is their strict legal

structure. However, creativity should be and is preserved in related texts. The thesis also described how translators can achieve naturalness and creativity in these texts. The findings drawn from the analysis of a parallel English-Czech corpus should predominantly pose a basis for further research on universal features of translation in the specific EU environment.

9.RESUMÉ

Předložená diplomová práce se zabývá charakteristikou překladatelských strategií v EU a také dvěma základními druhy EU dokumentů – texty příbuznými Evropské legislativě, a texty legislativními, které se vyznačují především častým výskytem právních formulací. V textech jsou analyzovány překladové univerzálie, překladatelské tendence a odlišné přístupy k překladatelským stylům. Práce tak propojuje dvě rozdílné oblasti, jež se nedávno staly středem zájmu teoretiků překladu, a jejím cílem je vyvrátit všeobecně přijímaný názor, že byrokracií svázaný překlad v EU je často nesrozumitelný a postrádá jedinečná a kreativní řešení.

Z hlediska metodologie byl výzkum univerzálií prováděn na odpovídajícím paralelním česko-anglickém korpusu, který obsahoval přibližně 40 000 tzv. textových slov a byl tvořen jak legislativními, tak příbuznými texty. Zdrojové a cílové věty nebo jejich části byly spojeny a byla provedena analýza překladových univerzálií, jejíž výsledky jsou popsány a seřazeny v přehledných tabulkách na konci každé kapitoly analytické části.

Z výzkumu vyplývá, že nejčtenější univerzálii vyskytující se v obou textech představuje volitelná explicitace, kterou ovšem více využívají překladatelé příbuzných textů, jejichž struktura je volnější a není svázána překladatelskými manuály EU. Dalším důvodem častějšího využití této univerzálie je i požadavek na volnější textovou kohezi cílových textů. Zatímco příbuzné texty se díky volitelné explicitaci stávají čtivějšími, legislativní texty se s její pomocí přibližují k mnohomluvnosti typické pro cílový legislativní systém. V obou textech je také patrná snaha překladatelů o celkové snížení explicitnosti za použití opačné tendence, simplifikace, a to v místech, kde by explicitní výrazy text znejasnily.

Analýza paralelního česko-anglického korpusu tedy odhalila, jak překladatelé zajišťují, aby oba typy EU textů dosáhly požadovaného účinku na cílové čtenáře.

10. SUMMARY

The present thesis aims to characterize EU translation and two basic kinds of the EU texts, including a new category of related texts, which differ from strictly legislative ones that include mainly legal formulas and form the other part of the corpus. The analysis describes the texts in terms of universal features in translation process, reveals the tendencies of EU translation, helps to summarize different approaches to translation styles in the EU environment and brings together two separate fields of the recent translation theory. The thesis attempts at disconfirming the generally held opinion that the bureaucratic EU translation is incomprehensible, obscure and lacks uniqueness.

As for methodology, translation universals are investigated in a representative parallel English-Czech corpus of approximately 40,000 running words taken from both strictly legislative texts and related texts to keep objectivity. Individual sentences and parts are aligned manually and compared for translation universals. The findings are presented both verbally and in summarizing tables at the end of every analytical chapter.

The most prominent translation universal in both texts is optional explicitation with related texts employing it more often due to a much freer sentence structure not bounded by adhering to the EU translation manuals and due to the requirement for looser textual cohesion. Whereas related texts employ it to make the TT more reader-friendly, strictly legislative texts benefit from its closeness to the wordiness of the target legal system. However, translators of both texts are also well aware of the need to balance the explicit

links; therefore, they make use of the opposite tendency, simplification, where explicitation would make the texts ambiguous. The conclusions drawn from a parallel English-Czech corpus thus demonstrate how translators can achieve the required effects of both texts on two distinct target readerships.

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12. APPENDIX – CORPUS

STRICTLY LEGISLATIVE TEXTS

In its Communication "i2010: digital libraries" of 30 September 2005 [1], it set out its strategy for digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation of Europe's collective memory.	Ve svém sdělení "i2010: digitální knihovny" ze dne 30. září 2005 [1] stanovila svou strategii pro digitalizaci kolektivní paměti Evropy, její dostupnost on-line a její uchovávání v digitální podobě .
Measures applying that strategy with a view to optimising, by means of the Internet, the economic and cultural potential of Europe's cultural heritage should be recommended to the Member States.	Členským státům by měla být doporučena opatření pro používání této strategie, jejichž cílem je prostřednictvím internetu optimalizovat hospodářský a kulturní potenciál kulturního dědictví Evropy.
Moreover, the digitised material can be re-used in industries such as tourism and the education industry , as well as in new creative efforts.	Digitalizovaný materiál lze navíc opětovně použít v odvětvích, jako jsou cestovní ruch a vzdělávání , nebo při nových tvořivých činnostech.
Furthermore, the Council Conclusions of 15-16 November 2004 on the Workplan for Culture 2005-2006 stress the contribution of creativity and creative industries to economic growth in Europe, and the need for a coordinated digitisation effort .	Závěry Rady ze dnů 15.– 16. listopadu 2004 o pracovním plánu na podporu kultury pro období 2005–2006 navíc zdůrazňují příspěvek tvořivosti a tvůrčích odvětví k hospodářskému růstu v Evropě, jakož i potřebu koordinovaného úsilí v oblasti digitalizace.
Thus, many digitisation initiatives are currently being undertaken in the Member States, but efforts are fragmented.	V členských státech proto v současné době probíhá řada iniciativ v oblasti digitalizace, ale úsilí je roztrženo.
Concerted action by the Member States to digitise their cultural heritage would lend greater coherence to the selection of material and would avoid overlap in digitisation.	Vzájemně sladěná akce členských států, pokud jde o digitalizaci jejich kulturního dědictví, by vedla k větší soudržnosti při výběru materiálu a zabránila vícenásobné digitalizaci.
Overviews of current and planned digitisation activities and quantitative targets for digitisation would contribute to the achievement of those objectives.	Přehledy stávajících a plánovaných činností v oblasti digitalizace a kvantitativní cíle pro digitalizaci by pomohly k dosažení těchto záměrů.
Private sector sponsoring of digitisation or partnerships between the public and private sectors can involve private entities in digitisation efforts and should be further encouraged.	Sponzorování digitalizace ze strany soukromého sektoru nebo partnerství soukromého a veřejného sektoru může zapojit do digitalizace soukromé subjekty a mělo by se nadále podporovat.
The access point should build on existing initiatives such as The European Library (TEL), in which Europe's libraries already collaborate.	Přístupový bod by měl stavět na stávajících iniciativách, jako je Evropská knihovna (TEL), v rámci kterých evropské knihovny již spolupracují.
Particularly relevant in this context are Articles 5(2)c, 5(3)n, and 5(5), as well as recital 40 of Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society	Významné jsou v této souvislosti zejména čl. 5 odst. 2 písm. c), čl. 5 odst. 3 písm. n), čl. 5 odst. 5 a 40. bod odůvodnění směrnice Evropského parlamentu a Rady 2001/29/ES ze dne 22. května 2001 o harmonizaci určitých aspektů autorského práva a práv s ním souvisejících v informační společnosti
Licensing mechanisms in areas such as orphan works — that is to say, copyrighted works whose owners are difficult or even	Mechanismy udílení licencí v případech, jako jsou např. osiřelá díla – tj. díla chráněná autorským právem, jehož nositele je obtížné nebo dokonce

impossible to locate — and works that are out of print or distribution (audiovisual) can facilitate rights clearance and consequently digitisation efforts and subsequent online accessibility. Such mechanisms should therefore be encouraged in close cooperation with rightholders.	nemožné určit – a díla, která již nejsou vydávána tiskem nebo (audiovizuálně) šířena, mohou usnadnit udílení práv a následnou digitalizaci a dostupnost on-line. Takové mechanismy by tedy měly být podporovány v úzké spolupráci s nositeli práv.
The development of effective means of digital preservation has far-reaching implications, not only for the preservation of material in public institutions but also for any organisation which is obliged or which wishes to preserve digital material.	Rozvoj účinných prostředků pro uchovávání digitálních záznamů má dalekosáhlé důsledky, nejen pro uchovávání materiálu ve veřejných institucích, ale rovněž pro jakoukoli organizaci, která má povinnost nebo která hodlá uchovávat digitální materiál.
Effective collaboration between Member States is necessary to avoid a wide variety in the rules governing the deposit of digital material and should be encouraged.	Účinná spolupráce mezi členskými státy je nezbytná k zamezení značné rozdílnosti pravidel pro povinnou rozmnoženinu digitálního materiálu a měla by se podporovat.
[...] the conclusions of the Barcelona European Council of 15 and 16 March 2002, which called for further action to improve the mastery of basic skills, in particular by teaching two foreign languages to all from a very early age	[...] závěry Evropské rady ze zasedání v Barceloně konaného ve dnech 15. a 16. března 2002, v nichž Evropská rada vyzvala k dalším opatřením ke zlepšení získávání základních dovedností, zejména všeobecnou výukou dvou cizích jazyků od útlého věku
[...] the Commission communication of 24 July 2003 "Promoting Language Learning and Linguistic Diversity: an Action Plan 2004-2006" [4], and the subsequent Commission report of 25 September 2007 on the implementation of that Action Plan	[...] sdělení Komise ze dne 24. července 2003 s názvem "Podpora jazykového vzdělávání a jazykové rozmanitosti: akční plán na období let 2004–2006 " [4] a následnou zprávu Komise ze dne 25. září 2007 o provádění uvedeného akčního plánu
Decision No 2241/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on a single Community framework for the transparency of qualifications and competences (Europass)	rozhodnutí Evropského parlamentu a Rady č. 2241/2004/ES ze dne 15. prosince 2004 o jednotném rámci Společenství pro průhlednost v oblasti kvalifikací a schopností (Europass)
the Council conclusions of 19 May 2006 on the European Indicator of Language Competence [8], which reaffirmed that foreign language skills, as well as helping to foster mutual understanding between peoples, are a prerequisite for a mobile workforce and contribute to the competitiveness of the European Union economy	závěry Rady ze dne 19. května 2006 o Evropském ukazateli jazykových kompetencí [8], v nichž bylo znovu potvrzeno, že znalost cizích jazyků nejen pomáhá podporovat vzájemné porozumění mezi národy, ale je i předpokladem mobilní pracovní síly a přispívá ke konkurenceschopnosti hospodářství Evropské unie
the Recommendation 2006/962/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on key competences for lifelong learning [9], one of which is communication in foreign languages	doporučení Evropského parlamentu a Rady 2006/962/ES ze dne 18. prosince 2006 o klíčových schopnostech pro celoživotní učení [9], z nichž jednou je právě komunikace v cizích jazycích
the importance attached to multilingualism and other language policy issues in the context of common EU policies imposes the need to pay these matters the attention they deserve , as well as the need for the European institutions to re-emphasise their long-standing commitment to the promotion of language learning and linguistic diversity.	význam přikládáný mnohojazyčnosti a jiným otázkám jazykové politiky v souvislosti se společnými politikami EU vyvolává potřebu věnovat těmto záležitostem patřičnou pozornost, jakož i nutnost, aby evropské orgány znovu zdůraznily svůj dlouhodobý závazek podporovat jazykové vzdělávání a jazykovou rozmanitost.

as well as contributing to personal and cultural enrichment, a knowledge of languages is one of the basic skills European citizens need to acquire in order to play an active part in the European knowledge society, and one that both promotes mobility and facilitates social integration and cohesion	kromě toho, že znalost jazyků přispívá k osobnímu a kulturnímu obohacení, je také jednou ze základních dovedností, které si evropští občané musejí osvojit, aby se mohli aktivně podílet na evropské znalostní společnosti, a rovněž i dovedností, jež podporuje mobilitu a usnadňuje sociální začlenění a soudržnost
quality teaching is essential for successful learning at any age and efforts should therefore be made to ensure that language teachers have a solid command of the language they teach, have access to high quality initial and continuous training and possess the necessary intercultural skills.	nezbytným předpokladem úspěšného učení v každém věku je kvalitní výuka, a proto by se mělo usilovat o zajištění toho, aby učitelé jazyků měli potřebnou znalost jazyka, který vyučují, aby měli přístup k vysoce kvalitní počáteční a průběžné odborné přípravě a měli nezbytné mezikulturní dovednosti.
to help them integrate successfully, sufficient support should be provided to migrants to enable them to learn the language(s) of the host country, while members of the host communities should be encouraged to show an interest in the cultures of newcomers	migrantům by měla být poskytována dostatečná podpora, aby se mohli naučit jazyk či jazyky hostitelské země, což jim pomůže k úspěšnému začlenění do společnosti, a na druhé straně příslušníci hostitelských společenství by měli být vyzýváni k tomu, aby projevovali zájem o kulturu nově příchozích
work together to enhance European cooperation on multilingualism and — in consultation with the relevant stakeholders — pursue the above-mentioned policy orientations, making use as appropriate of the open method of coordination to facilitate the exchange of experience and good practice	spolupracovaly na posílení evropské spolupráce v oblasti mnohojazyčnosti, a aby v konzultaci s příslušnými zainteresovanými stranami prosazovaly výše uvedené politické směry, případně s využitím otevřené metody koordinace, s cílem usnadnit výměnu zkušeností a osvědčených postupů
use existing tools to confirm language knowledge, such as the Council of Europe's European Language Portfolio and the Europass Language Portfolio;	využívaly stávající nástroje k prokázání jazykových znalostí, například evropské jazykové portfolio vypracované Radou Evropy a jazykové portfolio Europass;
This section looks at actions to ensure the sharing of information and good practices between the Commission and Member States and to chart new policy areas.	Tento oddíl se zabývá opatřeními, která by měla zajistit výměnu informací a osvědčených postupů mezi Komisí a členskými státy a příspěť k vytvoření nových koncepčních oblastí.
With a view to sharing good practices and discussing language issues for joint actions, a Working Group on Languages has been created to follow up the Action Plan and to help the Commission achieve the objectives of Education & Training 2010, the educational strand of the Lisbon Strategy (IV.1.1).	K zajištění výměny osvědčených postupů a usnadnění diskusí o jazykové problematice s ohledem na společné akce byla zřízena pracovní skupina pro jazyky, která má sledovat provádění akčního plánu a pomáhat Komisi při naplňování cílů programu Vzdělávání a odborná příprava 2010, jenž je složkou Lisabonské strategie zaměřenou na vzdělávání (IV.1.1).
Another study into the costs of non-multilingualism (IV.1.3a) was abandoned as such, but was partially taken up again by a more extended study [...]to improve their management of language skills , through developing language skills available within their company, providing training for employees and work experience opportunities for foreign students or employees, and participating in international business-to-business exchanges. Business-education	Další studie, která se měla zabývat náklady vyplývajícími z nedostatečné mnohojazyčnosti (IV.1.3a), byla jako celek zastavena, avšak částečně byla realizována v rámci rozsáhlejší studie [...] aby se podnikům dostalo podpory při zlepšování řízení jejich jazykové politiky , a to rozvojem jazykových znalostí dostupných v rámci podniku, poskytováním školení pro zaměstnance, umožněním zahraničním studentům nebo zaměstnancům získávat pracovní zkušenosti a účastí na mezinárodních výměnách mezi podniky.

links should also be improved, [...].	Mělo by být rovněž zlepšeno propojení podnikatelského a vzdělávacího sektoru [...]by měly být lépe oceňovány [...].
Multilingualism issues in research were taken up by two projects funded by the Sixth Framework Research Programme (IV.1.4).	Otázkami mnohojazyčnosti v oblasti výzkumu se zabývaly dva projekty financované šestým rámcovým programem pro výzkum (IV.1.4).
alongside initiatives to motivate students and adults to take up languages	společně s iniciativami zaměřenými na posílení motivace studentů a dospělých ke studiu jazyků
Emphasis could now be put on adult language learning, widening the range of stakeholders to include the business sector ,	Nyní by mohl být kladen důraz na jazykové vzdělávání pro dospělé, na rozšíření počtu zúčastněných stran také na podniky ,
increasing the budget devoted to linguistic actions . [...] At the same time, the Commission will support the development of an Indicator of Linguistic Competence to provide Member States with a comparative basis for their policy choices.	byl zvýšen rozpočet pro činnosti v oblasti jazyků. [...] Zároveň bude Komise podporovat vývoj ukazatele jazykových znalostí, aby členské státy měly možnost porovnat dopady svých zvolených koncepcí.
The Commission is currently reviewing its approach to multilingualism in order to support Member States under the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs [...].	Komise v současné době přezkoumává svůj přístup k mnohojazyčnosti, aby mohla podporovat členské státy v rámci Lisabonské strategie pro růst a zaměstnanost [...].
and hopes that this study will take into consideration the many years of existing regional experience in this area;	a vyslovuje se pro to, aby v rámci této studie byly zohledněny dlouholeté zkušenosti získané v této oblasti na regionální úrovni;
special attention needs to be given to looking at further ways in which the future of these languages can be secured;	je třeba věnovat zvláštní pozornost tomu, jakým způsobem může být zajištěna budoucnost těchto jazyků.
welcomes the launch under i2010 of a flagship initiative on digital libraries and supports initiatives to coordinate work of European research teams [...].	vítá zahájení první iniciativy v oblasti digitálních knihoven v rámci i2010 a podporuje iniciativy na koordinaci práce evropských výzkumných týmů [...].
The Commission "reaffirms [its] commitment"; the EESC therefore notes that this commitment has already been expressed on an earlier occasion .	Komise "znovu potvrzuje svůj závazek": Výbor si všímá, že tudíž existuje nějaký závazek předchozí .
All the memos, studies and documents which are both useful and necessary for drawing up European legislation .	Všechny poznámky, studie a dokumenty užitečné a nutné pro vypracování samotných evropských právních předpisů .
The EESC stresses [...]. The EESC has taken its cue from this observation to set out, further below, specific comments on language status and use.	Výbor zdůrazňuje, [...] Výbor navazuje níže konkrétními připomínkami ke statusu a používání.
congratulates the Commission on its aim of creating a wine regime [...] contradict these good intentions, especially that of grubbing up vineyards located mainly in lower-yield areas;	blahopřeje Komisi k jejímu cíli vytvořit režim v oblasti vína [...] v rozporu s těmito ušlechtilými záměry; jedná se zejména o klučení révy plánované především pro regiony s nižšími výnosy;
advocates CMO reform based on two pillars:	přimlouvá se za reformu společné organizace trhu založenou na dvou pilířích:
Profound reform of the wine CMO	Zásadní reforma společné organizace trhu s vínem
takes a negative view of the idea of applying the sugar sector reform model to the wine CMO ,	hodnotí negativně myšlenku použít model reformy odvětví cukru na společnou organizaci trhu s vínem ,
because of the contribution this form of	a jehož činnost přispívá k ochraně životního

farming makes to conserving the environment ,	prostředí
opposes the transfer of funds from the first pillar to the second to finance the European wine sector, and advocates retaining the CMO's financial statement;	staví se proti přesunu prostředků z prvního do druhého pilíře s cílem financovat evropské odvětví vína a přimlouvá se za zachování finančního výkazu společné organizace trhu ;
and feels that these changes are unnecessary;	který nepovažuje za nutný;
agrees that OIV practices	souhlasí, že postupy Mezinárodního úřadu pro révu a víno (OIV)
vintage for wines without GIs	na vínech bez zeměpisného označení
by the financial statement for the wine CMO ;	vyčleněných finančním výkazem společné organizace trhu s vínem ;
It focuses on preventing and cutting back heavy and extreme drinking patterns, as well as under-age drinking, [...] such as alcohol-related road accidents and Foetal Alcohol Syndrome..	Soustřeďuje se na prevenci a snižování nadměrného pití i pití nezletilých [...] jako jsou silniční dopravní nehody způsobené řízením pod vlivem alkoholu a fetální alkoholový syndrom.
and on the other hand, areas of socio-economic importance and Community relevance where further progress could be made.	a na druhé straně oblasti sociálně-ekonomického významu a mající význam pro Společenství, kde by mohlo dojít k dalšímu pokroku
The Communication also explains how the Commission can further support and complement national public health policies [...].	Sdělení rovněž vysvětluje, jak může Komise dále podporovat a doplňovat vnitrostátní politiky v oblasti veřejného zdraví [...].
The European Union has competence and responsibility to address public health problems such as harmful and hazardous alcohol use [...].	Evropská unie má pravomoc a odpovědnost k tomu zabývat se řešením problémů v oblasti veřejného zdraví, jako je škodlivé a nebezpečné požívání alkoholu, [...].
an important and valid public health goal	důležitým aplatným cílem v oblasti veřejného zdraví
and the measures taken, and to report back on the need for further actions	a podávala zprávu o potřebě dalších opatření a jednání
Despite the implementation of health policies at both Community and national level	Navzdory provádění politik v oblasti veřejného zdraví jak na úrovni Společenství, tak na vnitrostátní úrovni
Examples include cross-border sales promotion of alcohol which could attract young drinkers	Mezi příklady patří podpora přeshraničního prodeje , která by mohla přilákat více mladých konzumentů
Health and Safety at work	ochrany zdraví a bezpečnosti na pracovišti
Harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption has a major impact on public health and also generates [...].	Škodlivá a nebezpečná konzumace alkoholu má nejen zásadní dopad na lidské zdraví, ale přináší [...].
Policies aimed at the prevention and treatment of harmful and hazardous consumption [...].	Politiky zaměřené na prevenci a léčbu škodlivé a nebezpečné konzumace alkoholu [...].
[...] in line with the Lisbon objectives, and with the objective of more Healthy Life Years for all .	[...] v duchu cílů lisabonské strategie i cíle delšího „ období života, kdy je člověk zdrav “ pro všechny.
[...] and therefore contribute to inequalities in health .	[...] a přispívají tedy k nerovnostem v oblasti zdraví
While average alcohol consumption has been decreasing in the EU, the proportion of youth and young adults with harmful and hazardous consumption patterns [...]. [...] and particularly the reported increasing trends	Zatímco průměrná spotřeba alkoholu v EU klesá, podíl mládeže a mladých dospělých lidí s nebezpečnými konzumačními návyky [...]. [...] a zejména rostoucí tendence nezletilých „ pít s vyloženým cílem se opít “.

in under-age "binge-drinking" [...].	
would point out that in executing its plan to map out actions	poukazuje na to, že záměr Komise porovnat opatření
complementing national policies	doplnění politik členských států
cutting back heavy and extreme drinking patterns	snižování nadměrného pití
with EU action confined to complementing national policies	oblasti působnosti Unie jsou obsahově omezeny na doplnění politik členských států
extensive policies in place to address the adverse health effects related to harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption	pro boj proti nežádoucím zdravotním účinkům škodlivé a nebezpečné konzumace alkoholu
In view of this, there is a real need for policies aimed at the prevention and treatment of harmful alcohol consumption.	Z tohoto hlediska jsou strategie zaměřené na prevenci a léčbu škodlivé konzumace alkoholu velmi účelné .
"binge-drinking" in many Member States	v mnoha členských státech EU
benefits of policy options	přínosů různých politických variant
in view of the Member States' full competence	vzhledem k pravomocem, které v této oblasti přísluší výlučně členským státům
strategies aimed at curbing under-age drinking	strategie zaměřené na omezení pití nezletilých
in Annex 4 or in Annex 5 which excludes fitness [to drive motor vehicles] or entails only limited fitness ...	v příloze 4 nebo 5, u nichž je vyloučena způsobilost [k řízení motorových vozidel] nebo podmíněná způsobilost [k tomuto řízení] . [...]
a medical report as an inquiry preparatory to the decisions to be taken on the issue or extension of a driving licence [...].	vypracování rozhodnutí o vydání nebo prodloužení řidičského průkazu [...].
Production of a report made by an officially approved centre [...].	Předložení lékařského posudku úředně uznaného posudkového orgánu [...].
for the purposes of inquiries preparatory to the decisions to be taken either to issue [...].	za účelem vypracování rozhodnutí o vydání nebo prodloužení řidičského průkazu [...].
[...]or when road traffic offences have on several occasions been committed under the influence of alcohol.	[...] pod vlivem alkoholu k porušení předpisů v oblasti provozu na pozemních komunikacích.
For the purposes of inquiries preparatory to the decisions to be taken to issue or extend a driving licence [...].	Za účelem vypracování rozhodnutí o vydání nebo prodloužení řidičského průkazu [...].
as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 September 2003, it is contrary to those provisions for a Member State, [...].	ve znění nařízení Evropského parlamentu a Rady (ES) č. 1882/2003 ze dne 29. září 2003, musejí být vykládány v tom smyslu , že brání tomu, [...].
as the licence-holder has not satisfied the necessary conditions in that first Member State	pokud držitel tohoto řidičského průkazu nesplnil podmínky vyžadované v tomto prvním členském státě

RELATED TEXTS

During the last fifteen years, the institutions of the European Union have gradually become more open to the public.	V posledních patnácti letech se Evropská unie postupně otevírala veřejnosti.
[...] the Commission considered that there was no need to amend the Regulation in the short term, but that improvements could be	Proto Komise zvážila, že není třeba nařízení v dohledné době měnit, nicméně zlepšení lze dosáhnout i bez úpravy právního předpisu.

achieved without changing the legislation.	
Furthermore, the European Parliament and the Council have adopted a new Regulation applying the Convention of Århus [...].	Kromě toho Evropský parlament a Rada přijaly nové nařízení, na základě kterého se Aarhuská úmluva [...].
[...] it included a review of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 as part of this drive to create more openness.	[...] zahrnula do této akce i přezkum nařízení 1049/2001 s cílem podpořit větší otevřenost.
The right of access to documents is one aspect of a policy on openness.	Právo na přístup k dokumentům je jen jedním aspektem politiky otevřenosti.
Parliament grants more than 80% of the requests it receives, largely on account of the public nature of its proceedings.	Parlament vyhoví více než 80 procentům obdržných žádostí, a to zejména díky veřejnému charakteru svých zasedání.
Beneficiaries and types of documents requested	Příjemci a druhy požadovaných dokumentů
most requests are submitted by specialists in EU affairs	většina žádostí je předkládána odborníky na záležitosti týkající se EU
(Articles 255 and 286 respectively)	(články 255 a 286)
which together deliver a delicate balance between the rights of the defence and the need to protect the effectiveness of procedures .	Které společně vedou k zabezpečení křehké rovnováhy mezi právem na obhajobu a potřebou zabezpečit účinnost daných postupů.
the institutions make them directly available on the Internet. There is room for improvement as regards :	orgány tak činí přímo prostřednictvím internetu. Prostor pro zlepšení je v těchto oblastech :
A framework for relations with interest representatives	Rámcová pravidla pro styk se zástupci zájmových skupin
draft a Code of Conduct . Respect for the Code will be a requirement for entry in the Register and will be monitored by the Commission.	navrhnout etický kodeks , jehož dodržování bude podmínkou pro zápis do rejstříku a bude sledováno Komisí.
establish a monitoring and enforcement mechanism for the Code and the Register .	zavést postup pro sledování a prosazování kodexu a pravidel používání rejstříku.
increase transparency through reinforced application of the Commission's consultation standards based, in particular, on a standard website for internet consultations .	zvýšit transparentnost intenzivnějším používáním konzultačních standardů Komise, zejména za pomoci standardní internetové stránky pro konzultace probíhající po internetu.
In implementing the Communication "Follow-up to the Green Paper 'European Transparency Initiative'"	Při provádění sdělení nazvaného Opatření vyvozená ze zelené knihy „Evropská iniciativa pro transparentnost“
and subsequent updates and to the public at large, for the consultation of its content .	a jejím následným aktualizacím ; široká veřejnost bude moci do rejstříku nahlížet .
including the right of defence in administrative proceedings, such as carried out by lawyers or by any other professionals involved therein ;	včetně práva na obhajobu ve správním řízení; jedná se např. o činnosti vykonávané právníky či jinými odborníky zúčastněnými v uvedených řízeních ;
Registrants should agree to comply with this Code [...].	Subjekty, jež se hodlají registrovat , musí při registraci deklarovat [...].
On the other hand, the Commission considers that issues such as conflicts of interest of Members of the institution [...] provide appropriate safeguards, such as the Treaties,	Na straně druhé je podle názoru Komise otázka střetu zájmů jejích členů [...] poskytují dostatečnou míru ochrany. Patří k nim např. Smlouvy.
These texts apply to Commissioners and staff not only during their time in office , but also once their occupation at the European	Tyto normy platí pro komisaře a zaměstnance nejen po dobu jejich působení u Evropské komise , nýbrž i po

Commission ends.	jeho ukončení.
It refines the definition of the activities and entities concerned. It deals with the monitoring and enforcement mechanism more comprehensively.	zpřesňuje například definici předmětných činností a subjektů a komplexněji upravuje postup ke sledování a prosazování kodexu a pravidel používání rejstříku.
THE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM	POSTUP KE SLEDOVÁNÍ A PROSAZOVÁNÍ KODEXU A PRAVIDEL POUŽÍVÁNÍ REJSTRÍKU
“Interest representatives“: entities which are expected to register.	„Zástupci zájmových skupin“: subjekty, jejichž registrace se očekává.
The European Union congratulates the people of Afghanistan on the holding of Presidential and Provincial elections under challenging circumstances, emphasizing the need for a continued credible and inclusive process.	Evropská unie blahopřeje afghánskému lidu k uskutečnění prezidentských a oblastních voleb v obtížných podmínkách a zdůrazňuje , že je třeba pokračovat ve věrohodném a všeobecném procesu.
The EU fully supports the work and efforts of the EOM , who will continue to be present until the proclamation of the final results, and welcomes its report, containing preliminary findings on the elections.	EU plně podporuje působení a úsilí volební pozorovatelské mise , která bude na místě nadále přítomna až do vyhlášení konečných výsledků, a vítá její zprávu obsahující předběžné závěry týkající se voleb.
the Electoral Complaints Commission and the Media Complaints Commission will address all irregularities in a conscientious, transparent, impartial and timely manner.	komise pro stížnosti související se sdělovacími prostředky se budou všemi nesrovnalostmi zabývat svědomitě, transparentně, nestranně a v řádné lhůtě.
Acknowledging that Afghanistan is now entering a new phase in the electoral process [...].	EU si je vědoma, že Afghánistán nyní vstupuje do nové fáze volebního procesu [...].
and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and the EFTA countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway [...].	a potenciální kandidátské země Albánie, Bosna a Hercegovina, Černá Hora a Srbsko a země ESVO Island, Lichtenštejnsko a Norsko [...].
This work did not distract from other competition enforcement: action against anti-competitive conduct, vetting mergers, and reviewing state aid continued as before.	Nebyly však opomenuty ani další činnosti v oblasti prosazování práva hospodářské soutěže, v jejichž provádění se pokračovalo obvyklým způsobem: opatření proti jednání narušujícímu hospodářskou soutěž, zamezování spojování podniků a přezkum poskytování státní podpory.
unprecedented economic challenges	nevidanými výzvami v oblasti hospodářství
But there has been no let up in other competition enforcement:	Nepolevili jsme však ani v dalších oblastech prosazování práva hospodářské soutěže:
Reforming the policy to deliver quicker and better decisions	Reforma politiky s cílem rychleji přijímat lepší rozhodnutí
The Commission also adopted a White Paper on damages actions for breach of the EU antitrust rules.	Komise také přijala bílou knihu o žalobách na náhradu škody způsobené porušením antimonopolních pravidel EU.
The White Paper represents a step forward to overcoming the obstacles currently encountered by victims of competition problems from receiving effective compensation.	Bílá kniha je krokem vpřed při odstraňování překážek, s nimiž se v současné době potýkají oběti problémů spojených s hospodářskou soutěží při získávání účinné náhrady.
Focusing on the benefits competition policy brings to consumers	Zaměření se na výhody, které politika hospodářské soutěže přináší spotřebitelům

includes a special chapter on a topic considered to be of particular importance [...].	obsahuje zvláštní kapitolu věnovanou tématice, která je v oblasti politiky hospodářské soutěže považována za zvlášť důležitou.
In 2008, the Commission fined 34 undertakings in seven cartel decisions . In cases such as the Banana cartel , consumers directly suffered from higher prices until the Commission broke up the price fixing cartel (see IP/08/1509).	V roce 2008 udělila Komise 34 podnikům pokutu na základě sedmi rozhodnutí ve věci kartelů. V případech jako banánový kartel byli spotřebitelé nuceni platit vysoké ceny, dokud Komise cenový kartel nerozbila (viz tisková zpráva IP/08/1509).
As a follow up to the Commission's energy sector competition inquiry and after sustained investigations by the Commission , the German energy company <i>E.ON</i> voluntarily offered [...].	V návaznosti na šetření Komise v odvětví energetiky v souvislosti s hospodářskou soutěží a na základě komplexních vyšetřování provedených Komisí německý energetický podnik E.ON dobrovolně nabídl [...].
and offer more choice to consumers in Germany.	a nabídne spotřebitelům v této zemi možnost většího výběru.
Conveying strong results to the citizens	Výsledky přesvědčivé pro občany
As the experience of 2008 shows, competition policy is neither static nor rigid but capable of taking account of changing economic realities, while ensuring a level playing field in the Single Market.	Jak ukazují zkušenosti z roku 2008, politika hospodářské soutěže není statická, ani neměnná. Přizpůsobuje se změnám hospodářské situace a v rámci jednotného trhu zaručuje rovné podmínky.
it attaches to the Geneva Conventions , which are at the heart of international humanitarian law.	přikládá těmto úmluvám , které jsou základem mezinárodního humanitárního práva.
The adoption of these core treaties 60 years ago still stands out as a significant accomplishment.	Přijetí těchto zásadních úmluv před 60 roky stále představuje velmi významný úspěch.
to bear the brunt of the consequences of armed conflicts. The need to ensure respect for the law is more important than ever.	nejvíce trpí civilní obyvatelstvo. Potřeba zajistit dodržování mezinárodního humanitárního práva je naléhavější než kdy jindy.
and ensure accountability for violations	aby osoby porušující toto právo
To this end, the EU adopted Guidelines on International Humanitarian law in December 2005 [...].	Za tímto účelem přijala EU v prosinci roku 2005 pokyny týkající se mezinárodního humanitárního práva [...].
the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the world's largest humanitarian organization.	Mezinárodního hnutí Červeného kříže a Červeného půlměsíce, dvou největších humanitárních organizací na světě.
(compared to only one third in 2004), making Europe the world leader in broadband internet.	(ve srovnání s pouhou třetinou občanů EU v roce 2004); pokud jde o širokopásmový přístup k internetu, je tedy Evropa na světové špičce.
Europe can advance even further as a generation of " digitally savvy " young Europeans becomes a strong market driver for growth and innovation.	Je však možno postoupit ještě dále. Generace mladých Evropanů bez problémů ovládajících digitální technologie se stává silným hráčem na trhu, který s sebou přináší růst a inovace .
Building on the potential of the digital economy is essential for Europe's sustainable recovery from the economic crisis.	Pro udržitelné zotavení Evropy z hospodářské krize má otázka rozvíjení potenciálu digitálního hospodářství zásadní význam.
To release the economic potential of these	Abychom využili hospodářský potenciál těchto

'digital natives ', we must make access to digital content an easy and fair game.	„digitálních děť “, musíme digitální obsah zpřístupnit jednoduchým a spravedlivým způsobem.
according to a Commission study on digital literacy, also released today.	Jak vyplývá ze studie Komise o digitální gramotnosti [...].
33% say that they are not willing to pay anything at all, which is twice the EU average	33 % tvrdí, že není ochotna zaplatit vůbec nic, což je dvojnásobek průměru všech občanů EU
while legislators should create the right conditions to facilitate access to new online content while also ensuring remuneration for the creators.	zatímco zákonodárci by měli vytvořit vhodné podmínky pro usnadnění přístupu k novému on-line obsahu a zajistit odměnu pro jeho tvůrce
Despite progress , a third of EU citizens have never used the internet.	Navzdory zaznamenanému pokroku třetina občanů EU ještě nikdy nepoužila internet.
Europe is still behind the US and Japan in R&D investments in information and communication technologies (ICT) .	Evropa stále zaostává za Spojenými státy a Japonskem, pokud jde o investice do výzkumu a vývoje v oblasti informačních a komunikačních technologií.
where people can easily use online services across borders	kde lidé budou moci snadno používat on-line služby bez ohledu na hranice států
This is the first step towards a new European ICT strategy.	Jedná se o první krok směrem k nové evropské strategii v oblasti informačních a komunikačních technologií .
and to stimulate ICT research and innovation	a o povzbuzení výzkumu a inovací v oblasti informačních a komunikačních technologií
Commissioner Reding called, on 9 July (SPEECH/09/336), for a new "Digital Europe" strategy [...] where ICT will be driving innovation, full connectivity, and a greener economy.	Komisařka Redingová vyzvala dne 9. července (SPEECH/09/336)) k vytvoření nové strategie pro „digitální Evropu“, [...] kde budou informační a komunikační technologie podporovat inovaci, plnou konektivitu a ekologičtější hospodářství.
The Digital Competitiveness report, factsheets , and the public consultation can be found at :	Zprávu o digitální konkurenceschopnosti, informační přehledy s výkony jednotlivých členských států a výsledky veřejné konzultace najdete na této internetové stránce :
Erasmus reaches the 2 million students mark	Více než 2 miliony studentů programu Erasmus
For the first time Erasmus has also supported	Program Erasmus také poprvé podpořil
Student exchanges with Erasmus	Počet studentských výměn v rámci programu Erasmus
[...] by mid 2009 Erasmus has exceeded the mark of 2 million students.	[...] do poloviny roku 2009 překročil počet studentů programu Erasmus hranici 2 milionů.
The data on Erasmus mobility of students [...], approximately 1 846 600 students benefited from a study period under the Erasmus programme.	Z údajů o mobilitě studentů a pracovníků v rámci programu Erasmus [...] studovalo v zahraničí v rámci programu Erasmus přibližně 1 846 600 studentů.
While this represents an annual increase of 2.1 % compared to the previous year, the growth rate is slowing down, with 10 countries recording negative growth .	Toto číslo je sice představuje meziroční růst o 2,1 %, avšak tempo růstu zpomaluje a v deseti zemích dokonce došlo k poklesu .
the number of outgoing Erasmus students	však počet studentů odjíždějících na studijní pobyt v rámci programu Erasmus

Among the new opportunities offered by Erasmus , student mobility for placements [...].	K novým příležitostem, které program Erasmus nabízí, patří mobilita studentů ve formě pracovních stáží [...].
[...]Erasmus now addresses everyone in higher education.	[...]program Erasmus nyní zaměřuje na všechny složky vysokoškolského vzdělávání.
to enterprises and partner institutions abroad to receive training.	do podniků a partnerských institucí 4 883 vysokoškolských zaměstnanců.
With a total of 182 697 students in 2007/08 Erasmus student mobility expanded by more than 5 % counting all types of student exchanges including placements.	Započteme-li všechny druhy studentských výměn včetně stáží, zúčastnilo se programu mobility studentů Erasmus v roce 2007/2008 celkem 182 697 studentů.
grant for Erasmus students	studenty v rámci programu Erasmus
increase in the Erasmus budget for mobility actions	zvýšení rozpočtu akcí mobility v rámci programu Erasmus
The countries sending most Erasmus students [...].	Země, které na studijní pobyty v rámci programu Erasmus [...].
Memo with more detailed statistical information	Podrobnější statistické informace
[...] and fighting unemployment, and a third are aware of the European Social Fund	[...]a boj proti nezaměstnanosti. Třetina respondentů ví o Evropském sociálním fondu
78% think the EU has a positive role in improving access to education and training	78 % respondentů kladně hodnotí úlohu EU ve zlepšování přístupu ke vzdělávání a odborné přípravě
The level of concern is strongly linked to the reported incidence of job losses; citizens of those countries [...].	Míra znepokojení silně závisí na informacích o tom, kolik lidí o práci přichází. Největší obavy z budoucího snižování počtu pracovních míst [...].
The European Commission today adopted new measures aimed at simplifying management rules [...].	Evropská komise dnes představuje nová opatření, která jsou zaměřena na zjednodušení některých pravidel řízení politiky soudržnosti.
As part of the measures to combat the crisis ,	V rámci „protikrizových“ opatření
These new measures are intended to lend a hand [...].	Cílem těchto nových opatření je pomoci [...].
Total reimbursement under the ESF [...].	Úhrady v plné výši plynoucí z ESF [...].
Cohesion Policy programmes planned for 2007-2013	programů politiky soudržnosti na období 2007–2013
Specifically	To v praxi znamená
Previously, the Commission's approval was required for projects where the total cost exceeded €25 million for the environment and €50 million for other sectors. The threshold for approval is now set at €50 million for all areas.	Dříve Komise schvalovala veškeré projekty, které vyžadovaly náklady vyšší než 25 milionů EUR pro oblast životního prostředí a 50 milionů EUR pro ostatní oblasti. Nyní je výše částky, od níž je možné projekt schválit , stanovena na 50 milionů EUR pro všechny oblasti.
Smaller-scale environmental projects	Méně rozsáhlé projekty v oblasti životního prostředí
The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	EFRR

Today the Commission published a report on the conservation status of over 1150 species and 200 habitat types protected under EU law.	Komise dnes zveřejnila zprávu o stavu více než 1 150 druhů a 200 typů stanovišť chráněných právními předpisy EU.
for measuring future trends	pro odhad budoucích trendů
EU nature legislation	Právní předpisy EU týkající se ochrany přírody
the post-2010 target	cíl vytyčený na období po roku 2010
Although the overall message is [...].	Ačkoli zpráva celkově dochází k závěru [...].
Species such as the brown bear, the wolf and the beaver are recovering.	Stav některých druhů, jako např. medvěd hnědý, vlk a bobr, se zlepšuje.
and the conservation status of all habitat types associated with agriculture [...].	a stav všech typů stanovišť z hlediska ochrany spojených se zemědělstvím [...].
This is due to shifts towards more intensive agriculture	Důvodem je posun k intenzivnějším formám zemědělství
Wetlands are being converted to other uses, and are also suffering the effects of climate change.	Mokřadů se začíná využívat k jiným účelům a projevují se na nich, jakož i na typech stanovišť spojených s horskými ledovci, důsledky změny klimatu.
Overall, some 13% of regional habitat assessments and 27% of regional species assessments were reported as ‘unknown’. The number of ‘unknown’ classifications was particularly high for species found in southern Europe.	Celkově bylo přibližně 13 % regionálních hodnocení stanovišť a 27 % regionálních hodnocení druhů uvedeno v kategorii „neznámý“. Počet druhů zařazených do kategorie „neznámý“ byl obzvlášť vysoký u druhů v jižní Evropě.
Background: The Article 17 report	Souvislosti: zpráva podle článku 17
The Habitats Directive	Směrnice o ochraně přírodních stanovišť
Together with sites from the Birds Directive, these sites then become part of Natura 2000 , the biggest ecological network in the world.	Tyto lokality se společně s lokalitami určenými ve směrnici o ptácích staly součástí soustavy Natura 2000, celosvětově největší ekologické sítě.
Neither the location of the head office of the company operating the flight nor the place where the air transport contract was entered into is conclusive with regard to the choice of the court having jurisdiction .	Pro volbu příslušného soudu není určující ani místo sídla společnosti, která zajišťuje let, ani místo uzavření smlouvy o letecké přepravě.
Peter Rehder, who resides in Munich, booked a flight from Munich to Vilnius with Air Baltic , the head office of which is in Riga (Latvia).	Peter Rehder, bytem v Mnichově, si u společnosti Air Baltic, jež má sídlo v Rize (Lotyšsko), rezervoval let z Mnichova do Vilnius.
After his booking had been changed by Air Baltic , Mr Rehder took a flight to Vilnius via Copenhagen.	Po provedení změny rezervace společností Air Baltic cestoval žalobce do Vilnius přes Kodan.
Mr Rehder requested that Air Baltic be ordered to pay him compensation in the amount of EUR 250 [...].	P. Rehder domáhal, aby byla společnosti Air Baltic uložena povinnost k náhradě škody ve výši 250 eur [...].
Following a successful appeal by Air Baltic to have that decision set aside [...].	Poté, co společnost Air Baltic dosáhla zrušení [...].

[...] for the purpose of performing the contract relating to air transport [...].	[...] totiž představují s ohledem na plnění smlouvy o letecké přepravě logistické a přípravné činnosti [...].
[...] are those of the departure and arrival of the aircraft, the ‘places of departure and arrival’ having to be understood as those agreed in the contract of carriage in question [...].	[...] jsou přitom místa odletu a přiletu letadla, příčemž pojmy „místo odletu a přiletu“ musejí být chápány jakožto místa sjednaná v příslušné smlouvě o přepravě [...].
In 2002, the Commission took the view that certain aid granted by Greece to Olympic Airways (OA) [...].	V roce 2002 dospěla Komise k názoru, že některé podpory poskytnuté Řeckem společnosti Olympic Airways (OA) [...].
A judgment holding that Greece had failed to fulfil its obligations was delivered in 2005.	V roce 2005 byl vyhlášen rozsudek, kterým bylo rozhodnuto , že Řecko nesplnilo své povinnosti.
Following difficulties encountered by Greece in implementing that judgment [...].	Vzhledem k tomu, že se Řecko při plnění povinností vyplývajících z uvedeného rozsudku potýkalo s obtížemi [...].
[...] capital contribution for restructuring aid , EUR 2.5 million of rentals due to certain airports, and EUR 61 million in respect of the tax to be paid by passengers on leaving all Greek airports (“the spatosimo tax”).	[...] v rámci podpory na restrukturalizaci, částku 2,5 milionu eur za nájemné dlužné některým letištím a částku 61 milionů eur za poplatek hrazený cestujícími při odletech ze všech řeckých letišť (zvaný „spatosimo“).
on account of damage suffered by OA : premature expulsion from the former Elliniko airport	které společnost OA utrpěla, a to v důsledku předčasného vypovězení z původního letiště Elliniko
In the absence of Community provisions on the procedure for recovering aid unduly paid [...].	Jelikož neexistují předpisy Společenství upravující postup pro navrácení neoprávněně vyplacených podpor [...].
[...] capital contribution to OA , and of part of the “spatosimo” tax (in the amount of EUR 38 million) [...] the rest of the aid concerning the “spatosimo” tax and the aid relating to airport rentals.	[...] kapitálový vklad do společnosti OA, jakož i části poplatku zvaného „spatosimo“ (ve výši 38 milionů eur) [...] provedení zápočtu u ostatních částek podpory týkající se poplatku zvaného „spatosimo“ a podpory týkající se nájemného za letiště.
in implementing the judgment of 2005	s plněním povinností vyplývajících z rozsudku z roku 2005
The amount of this sum must be determined by reference to the persistence of the failure to fulfil obligations [...].	Výše této částky se stanoví v závislosti na době, po kterou neplnění povinností přetrvává [...].