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ANGLICKÝ GERUNDIÁLNÍ KNIŽNÍ TITUL V PŘEKLADU DO ČEŠTINY

Radek Blaheta (Praha)

TRANSLATING ENGLISH GERUND BOOK TITLES INTO CZECH

The present article is concerned with the translation of English gerund book titles into Czech, i.e. with translation possibilities displayed by a typologically different language lacking the grammatical category of gerund. The absence of the gerund in the Czech grammatical system triggers (among other solutions) the use of transpositions in the process of translation of the English gerund constructions. The following types of transpositions were found: 1. nonfinite clause transposition, 2. finite clause transposition, 3. phrase transposition. However, the largest group of translation solutions contains various types of structures involving a smaller or greater degree of reformulation-restructuralization. They exhibit various semantic and structural alterations, total reformulation with the major semantic components retained or even a complete departure from the source text. These solutions are justifiable if the resultant translation solution respects: 1. translation factors (content of the whole publication, basic semantic components of the source text, informative and marketing function of the title), 2. linguistic-stylistic factors (stylistic properties, clarity), 3. pragmatic-marketing factors (target addressees, conventions of the target discourse, marketing properties of the title structure).

SROVNÁNÍ (PŘÍPUSTKOVĚ) ODPOROVACÍCH KONEKTORŮ V ANGLIČTINĚ A ČEŠTINĚ NA MATERIÁLU PARALELNÍHO KORPUSU

Markéta Malá (Praha)

COMPARISON OF (CONCESSIVE-)ADVERSATIVE CONNECTORS IN ENGLISH AND CZECH DRAWING ON A PARALLEL CORPUS

The article focuses on conjuncts expressing inter-sentential (concessive-)adversative relations in English and in Czech. The material, two English and two Czech contemporary novels and their translations, was drawn from the English-Czech Parallel Corpus. The results suggest that a translation counterpart of a conjunct is selected on the basis of three types of criteria: 1. the meaning and function of the conjunct (conjuncts function on the one hand as discourse markers indicating the boundaries of related text segments, and as a means of specifying the type of link on the other); 2. position preferences and mobility of the conjunct; 3. the function of a potential indicator of the distribution of communicative dynamism in the communicative field.

When compared with English, Czech displays a marked tendency to indicate the adversative relations more explicitly. It employs connectors homonymous with conjunctions to a larger extent than English. Due to their higher mobility within the clause Czech connectors more readily function as functional sentence perspective markers.

LADINSKÁ NÁŘEČÍ A LADIN STANDARD

Jaroslav Štichauer (Praha)

LADIN DIALECTS AND STANDARD LADIN

The paper deals with the efforts of standardization of Ladin dialects in the Dolomitic region of Northern Italy. Based on the principles of a unitary literary language that Heinrich Schmid made use of to create Rumantsch Grischun designed for speakers of five Rhaeto-Romance languages in Switzerland's canton of Graubünden/Grischun, the standardization of Dolomitic dialects also aims at providing about 30 000 speakers of local Ladin varieties with a tool which should make it possible for them to reach, i.a., a certain degree of mutual perception of their parentage. The Standard Ladin should also be instrumental, to some extent, in stopping the erosion of these small languages which are also part and parcel of the language richness of Europe.