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ČESKÉ A ANGLICKÉ EKVIVALENTY Z INFORMAČNÍ TECHNOLOGIE

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Abstract

This bachelor thesis focuses on translated words that are used in information technology. It defines translation procedures, methods of translation and types of translation. Furthermore, this thesis explains how to prepare for translation, what must be done, and what should be avoided. The practical part focuses on the words that are frequently used by native Czech speakers.

Keywords

Translations, information technology, methods of translation, translation procedures, source language, target language, organizational procedures, technical procedures, dictionary

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zaměřuje na překlad slov používaných v informačních technologiích. Definiuje postupy překladů, včetně metod a jednotlivých druhů překladů. Dále tato práce popisuje, jak se připravit na překlad, co je potřeba udělat a čemu je potřeba se vyhnout. Praktická část se zaměřuje na slova, která často používají čeští rodilí mluvčí.

Klíčová slova

Překlady, informační technologie, metody překladu, překladatelské postupy, zdrojový jazyk, organizační postupy, technicky postupy, slovník

PROHLÁŠENÍ

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V Brně dne

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1. Introduction

“Without translation, I would be limited to the borders of my own country. The translator is my most important ally. He introduces me to the world.” - Italo Calvino (Italian journalist and writer)

It is well known that the need for translation was present even from ancient times. Translating important literary works from one language into others has significantly accelerated the development of world culture. People of one culture were able to share ideas with other cultures through the works of translators. According to Saravanan (2016) in the Axial Age, when trade routes were first established between India and the Mediterranean countries, the Western culture got influenced by ideas and concepts from the East (India, China, Iraq). The best example of this are the medical theories of Plato and Galen of Greece that had influence from those of India. Also, many of the philosophical and scientific works of ancient Greece were translated into Arabic. Many of these works from the East spread to Europe via Spain where the first school of translators was founded. The school of translators of Toledo was established by Alfonso VI of Castile. This school was responsible for translations from Arabic to Latin and from Latin to Spanish. Later, these translations led to the European Renaissance.

In the modern world, translation is also very important. With the more than 6,800 languages spoken around the world, of which a significant portion uses unique scripts, the need for translation has increased. This means that there are an incalculable number of translation requirements every minute around the world. That is also the reason why the translation is a dominant part of intercultural interaction.

The first chapter of this thesis will explain what translation actually is. Two definitions are given, one is defined by Newmark, and the other by Nida & Taber. The first chapter also contains the way translation is divided, as well as the differences between that division (i.e., the new focus and the old focus). The next subchapter describes the types of translation that are defined by Jakobson. Three of them are distinguished, but only for one can it be said that it is a real translation. Further, this thesis explains the translation procedures. Nida divided them into two ways: organizational and technical procedures. Continuing to the next chapter in which translation methods are explained. Translation methods that are used in order to make translation more similar to the original. The two most popular classifications of the translation methods are made by Newmark and Vinay

and Darbelnet. While Newmarks classification is more related to the translating the whole sentence, Vinay and Darbelnet are more focused on translating words. The next chapter of this thesis will contain a dictionary. The dictionary consists of three parts (i.e., three tables). The first table will contain words that are translated from English into Czech, the second table will contain words that are also translated, but in this case, meaning of the English version is familiar to Czech native speakers. The last part of the dictionary will contain words that have the same meaning, as well as the same pronunciation. The last part of this thesis will be the practical part. The practical part will be the survey that will be delivered to random people. The survey will consist of eight questions. Almost all questions will be multiple choices. The aim of the survey is to find how familiar are Czech native speakers with the English terms.

2. Translation

2.1 What is translation?

The word translation is derived from a Latin term *translatio* meaning “to bring or carry across”. The Ancient Greek term is *metaphrasis* meaning “to speak across” and this gave the term *metaphrase* (word-for-word translation).

Newmark (1988) claims that translation is nothing more than rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. At first, this looks simple, the only task is to change word from one language into other. On the other hand, it is not only about changing the word, but also keeping the meaning of the sentence from the original text.

Nida and Taber’s (1969) definition of translation is “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest nature equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” Nida and Taber’s idea of translation is recreating into a language that is well known to the translator, all the while trying to find the most similar words to the ones from the original text. (p.83)

2.2 The old focus and the new focus

According to Nida and Taber (1969) translation is divided into two parts: the old focus and the new focus. In the old focus everything was about the form of the message, and translators were able to create stylistic specialties as rhythms, rhymes, plays on words, chiasmus, parallelism, and unusual grammatical structures. In the new focus, the form of the message was changed with the response of the receptor. The one that must determine here is the response of the receptor to the translated message. The response must be compared with the way in which the receptors reacted to the message when it was given in the original form.

In other words, the old focus was more about the imagination of the translators, and the new focus was more about the understanding of the receptors.

2.3 Types of Translation

According to Jakobson (1959) humans are able to recognize three ways of understanding a verbal sign: the one of them can be translated into other signs of the same language (rewarding), the second one into other language (translation) and the last one into nonverbal system of symbols (transmutation). These three kinds of translation are labeled as:

- Intralingual translation – an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- Interlingual translation – an interpretation of verbal signs by means of another language.
- Intersemiotic translation – an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems.

The intralingual translation is not specifically translation, but it relies on the use of synonyms or circumlocution to make the original text easier for understanding. Examples in practice: news reporting, easy-readers for children, subtitling for the deaf, simplifying a technical text for a non-specialist readership. Examples: procrastination – delay, concentrate – focus, abnormal – strange, monitoring – watching.

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (2014) the interlingual translation is the only one that corresponds to what is normally understood by the word translation. Because of the insufficient amount of full equivalent words when translating into a different language, the message is usually replaced by a different one. From the perspective of Jakobson (1959) interlingual translation is a kind of reported speech in which the translator “recodes and transmits a message received from another source.” (p.233)

Example: English uses the word *hello* for greeting people in person, as well as on the phone. In contrast, Japanese has separate phrases for greeting people in person and over the phone: *konichiwa* and *moshi moshi*, respectively.

According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (2014) the intersemiotic translation is not translation in the standard sense, but transmutation of verbal message into another medium of expression, or in other words translation in a figurative sense, since the target code is a language only in metaphorical way of speaking. Intersemiotic translation is a one-way process, while the other two types are at least potentially

reversible. According to Jakobson (1959) examples of intersemiotic translation are reinterpretation of verbal arts by music, dance, cinema or painting.

2.4 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures are used to deal with different types of texts in translation.

According to Nida (1964) translation procedures can be divided into two categories: technical and organizational. Technical procedures concern the processes followed by the translator in converting a source-language text into a receptor-language text; organizational procedures involve the general organization of such work, whether in terms of a single translator or, as is true in many instances of a committee (p. 241).

According to Nida (1964) technical procedures consist of three phases:

- 1) analysis of the respective language, source and receptor;
- 2) careful study of the source-language text;
- 3) determination of the appropriate equivalents.

To translate some text, the translator must comprehend linguistic structures of two languages, not only in the way of transferring words from one language to another, but also in terms of the types of transforms which appear within a specific language. In other words, the translator must know how to create sentences and how these structures are related to one another. With knowing this, translator will be able to manipulate the structures readily and effectively. Also, the translator must completely understand the meaning of lexical elements. This not implies only an appreciation of the contemporary cultural relevance of expression, but also on historical background and traditional usage. Moreover, the translator must be sensitive and capable of producing an appropriate style, either in spoken or written form.

According to Nida (1964) the technical procedures can be applied to all types of translating, but there are various kinds of procedural problems, due to many different methods in which a translation process may be organized. Here are some of the organizational procedures that can be used by translator:

- 1) *Reading over the entire document.* Before starting the translation, the translator must read the entire text.

- 2) *Obtaining background information.* The translator must collect all available information about the document; including its relationship to other documents of a similar type, the circumstances of its writing, publication and distribution.
- 3) *Comparing existing translation of the text.* The translator must be familiar with the existing translations in order to avoid errors that are made by others.
- 4) *Making a first draft of sufficiently comprehensive units.* There is no need for translating word by word or even phrase by phrase. The translator should use full freedom of expression.
- 5) *Revising the first draft after a short lapse of time.* In order to achieve a greater objectivity and detachment, the translator must make the pause at least for a day. During the revision, the translator can correct mistakes in meaning and style, rearrange the component parts and delete unnecessary words.
- 6) *Reading aloud for style and rhythm.* The form of a translation should be read aloud in order to test style and rhythm.
- 7) *Studying the reactions of receptors by the reading of the text by another person.* It is very important for the translator to see the reaction of receptors. Also, the translator can ask hearers about content that may have not been clear to them and later to make some improvements.
- 8) *Submitting a translation to the scrutiny of another competent translator.* This person should be stylists in the receptor language or expert in the meaning of the source-language document.
- 9) *Revising the text for publication.* In the last step, the translator should check for spelling mistakes in order to avoid additional printing.

2.5 Translation Methods

Newmark (1988) best explained the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He said that: “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. ” (p.81)

And what are the smaller units of language? Bolinger and Sears (1968) have answered on this question. They said that: “Defined loosely, the word is the smallest unit of language that can be used by itself.” (p.63)

Newmark (1988) divided translation methods into two groups: source language emphasis and target language emphasis. Source language is a language which is to be translated into another one. Target language is a language into which another language is to be translated.

Newmark (1988) source language emphasis:

- 1) *Word-for-word translation*: this method is frequently demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language instantly below the source language words. The word order in target language is the same as in source language. Also, words are translated by their most common meanings, out of context. This method is used for pre-translation process of some difficult text. Example: I have a book. Word-for word translation in Czech would be: ja mám knihu.
- 2) *Literal translation*: the grammatical construction of source language is converted to nearest target language equivalent, but word is translated singly, out of context. Used for pre-translation process to identify problems. Example: She has a sweet tooth. Literal translation in Czech would be: Má sladký zub.
- 3) *Faithful translation*: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. This method is transferring cultural words. It is used for literary translation authoritative texts. Example: it's raining cats and dogs! Faithful translation in Czech would be: silně prší!
- 4) *Semantic translation*: this method is very similar to faithful translation. The only difference is that semantic translation is more flexible, there is more space for creativity and faithful is dogmatic and uncompromising. Semantic translation is used for expressive texts. Example: A flower may be yellow; but, the hair color would be blonde.

Newmark (1988) target language emphasis:

- 1) *Communicative translation*: this method is trying to take the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Gives priority to the

effectiveness of the message to be communicated. It is used for informative texts.
Examples: Beware of the dog.

- 2) *Idiomatic translation*: it is using idioms and colloquialisms that are not present in the source language. Example: how can you be such a couch potato? Idiomatic translation in Czech would be: jak můžeš být tak líný?
- 3) *Free translation*: a so-called “intralingual translation”, produce the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original. It is used in informative translation. Example: it is not difficult to show.
- 4) *Adaptation*: this method is the “freest” form of a translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters. Example: the thorn bird.

According to Newmark (1988) only semantic and communicative translation are fulfilling the two main aims for translation, the first one is accuracy and the second one is economy. The both of the translations have many common features: technical terms, normal collocations, slang, ordinary language, colloquialism.

Peter Newmark was not the only one who worked on the translation methods. Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet were also very close to this topic. They, as well as Peter Newmark, divided translation methods into two groups: direct translation and oblique translation.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) defined translation as: “In the process of translating, translators establish relationship between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems, one which has already been expressed and is therefore given, and the other which is still potential and adaptable. Translators are thus faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read the message, they form in their minds an impression of the target they want to reach.” (p.30)

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) it is often possible to overcome gaps between the source language and the target language by changing the source language word by word into the target language. In cases when is a gap noticed, the translator can use only the word with the similar meaning to transfer the meaning of the source text and this can be done only by using one of the following direct translation procedures:

- 1) *Borrowing*: this is the simplest of all translation methods. It is actually about the words that are “borrowed” from one language and fully adopted to the other.

Nowadays, this is caused by accelerated technological development. For example, "computer" is translated into Czech as: "počítač", but word "tablet" that appeared recently, kept the same form as in English.

- 2) *Calque*: is word-for-word translation of a phrase borrowed from another language. The result can be a lexical calque or a structural calque. A lexical calque borrowed word translate literally. Examples: cosmeceuticals, dermocosmetics. A structural calque borrowed expression translate into target language with each of its elements. Examples: pigments correcteurs optiques - optical corrector pigments.
- 3) *Literal translation*: or word-for-word translation is a method that follows closely the form of the source language. Literal translation is most common when translating between two languages of the same family, such as Serbian and Croatian, and works most efficiently when they also share the same culture.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) said: "if, after trying the first three procedures, translators regard a literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to the methods of oblique translation."

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) Oblique translation is used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without changing meaning the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. This procedure includes:

- 1) *Transposition*: this method includes replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the text. Example: I wrote to you early this year. I wrote to you at the beginning of the year. In this example adverb "early this year" is changed with noun "the beginning". Word class is changed, the meaning is same.
- 2) *Modulation*: is slightly more abstract than transposition, it contains a phrase that is different in the source and target languages, but to transfer the same idea. Example: (source language) it is not difficult to show. (target language) It is easy to show.
- 3) *Equivalence*: also known as reformulation, used to render expression using different stylistic and structural methods. Classical examples of equivalence include translation of exclamations and expletives. For instance, English "Ouch!" corresponds to Czech "Au!" Another case of equivalence is the onomatopoeia of animal sound: cocorico – cock-a-doodle-do

4) *Adaptation*: is used when the limit to translation is been reached, when a simple translation would not work, or it would produce a result that is shocking in the target language and culture. Adaption can also be described as a special kind of equivalence.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) discuss:

Let us take the example of an English father who would think nothing of kissing his daughter on the mouth, something which is normal in that culture, but which would not be acceptable in a literal rendering into French. Translating “He kissed his daughter on the mouth” would introduce into the target language an element which is not present in this source language, where the situation may be that of a loving father returning home and greeting his daughter after a long journey. The French rendering would be a special kind of overtranslation (p.39)

3. Dictionary

This chapter is focused on the words that are related to information technology. It will be divided into three subchapters. The first subchapter will contain the table with the terms that are translated from English into Czech language. In most cases, Czech native speaker is not familiar with the English original terms. This table will consist of three columns. The first column will contain original words, in the second Czech translation and definitions of terms in the last.

The second subchapter will contain the table with the terms that are also translated from English into Czech language, but in this case, the Czech native speaker will be able to understand the English original form. There are many examples where the Czech native speaker will rather use original form than the translated one (see Chapter 4.3.). This table has the same structure as the previous one, original words are in the first, translation are in the second and definitions in the last.

The third subchapter will contain the table with the terms that are borrowed from English language. Both, the Czech and English forms have the same pronunciation, and both of them are written in the same way. The technology has developed so fast that people were not able to find appropriate words for items that it has brought to us. The last table has the same structure as the previous two, the original words are in the first column, translation are in the second and definitions in the last.

3.1 Words translated from English to Czech

As it was previously said, this table will contain words used in information technology that are translated from English into Czech. This is the largest group with words of this type. This table will be further used in practical part.

English	Czech	Definition
computer	počítač	An electronic device for storing and processing data, typically in binary form, according to instructions given to it in a variable program.

motherboard	základní deska	A printed circuit board containing the principal components of a computer or other device, with connectors into which other circuit boards can be slotted.
backup	záloha	An extra copy of data from a computer.
keyboard	klávesnice	A panel of keys that operate a computer or typewriter.
kernel	jádro	The most basic level or core of an operating system of a computer, responsible for resource allocation, file management, and security.
input	vstup	A place where, or a device through which, energy or information enters a system.
router	směrovač	A device which forwards data packets to the appropriate parts of a computer network.
switch	přepínač	A program variable which activates or deactivates a certain function of a program.
bus	sběrnice	A distinct set of conductors carrying data and control signals within a computer system, to which pieces of equipment may be connected in parallel.
encryption	šifrování	The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.
hyperlink	hypertextový odkaz	A link from a hypertext document to another location, activated by clicking on a highlighted word or image.
printer	tiskarna	A machine for printing text or pictures, especially one linked to a computer.
hard disk	pevný disk	A rigid non-removable magnetic disk with a large data storage capacity.
convertor	převaděč	A program that converts data from one format to another.

mouse	myš	A small handheld device which is moved across a mat or flat surface to move the cursor on a computer screen.
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Table 1: Words translated from English to Czech

3.2 English words that can be used in Czech

As it was previously said, this table will contain both version of the words used in information technology. The Czech native speaker is using both versions in everyday communication. This table will be further used in practical part.

English	Czech	Definition
update	aktualizovat	Make (something) more modern or up to date
download	stáhnout	Copy (data) from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet.
email	elektronická pošta	Messages distributed by electronic means from one computer user to one or more recipients via a network
mainframe	sálový počítač	A large high-speed computer, especially one supporting numerous workstations or peripherals.
gateway	brána	A device used to connect two different networks, especially a connection to the Internet.
spyware	špehovací software	Software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities by transmitting data covertly from their hard drive.
database	datová základna	A structured set of data held in a computer, especially one that is accessible in various ways.
digital	číslicový	Relating to, using, or storing data or information in the form of digital signals.

malware	škodlivý software	Software that is intended to damage or disable computers and computer systems.
portable	přenosný	(of software) able to be transferred from one machine or system to another.
password	heslo	A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service.
generate	vytvářet	Produce or create.
review	recenze	Survey or evaluate
infraport	infračervený port	(of equipment or techniques) using or concerned with infrared radiation
folder	složka	A directory containing related files or documents.

Table 2: English words that can be used in Czech

3.3 Words that are taken from the original English

This is the table that contains words that are borrowed from English. These words are written and pronounced in the same way as English version. This table will be further used in practical part.

English	Czech	Definition
internet	internet	A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.
software	software	The programs and other operating information used by a computer.
program	program	Provide (a computer or other machine) with coded instructions for the automatic performance of a task.

terminal	terminál	A device at which a user enters data or commands for a computer system and which displays the received output.
server	server	A computer or computer program which manages access to a centralized resource or service in a network
tutorial	tutoriál	An account or explanation of a subject, printed or on a computer screen, intended for private study
virus	virus	A piece of code which is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data
firewall	firewall	A part of a computer system or network which is designed to block unauthorized access while permitting outward communication.
bluetooth	bluetooth	A standard for the short-range wireless interconnection of mobile phones, computers, and other electronic devices.
cracker	cracker	A person who breaks into a computer system, typically for an illegal purpose.
clickbait	clickbait	(on the Internet) content whose main purpose is to attract attention and encourage visitors to click on a link to a particular web page.
desktop	desktop	The working area of a computer screen regarded as a representation of a notional desktop and containing icons representing items such as files.
font	font	A set of type of one particular face and size.
jumper	jumper	A short wire used to shorten an electric circuit or close it temporarily.
bitcoin	bitcoin	A type of digital currency in which encryption techniques are used to regulate the generation of units of currency and verify the transfer of funds, operating independently of a central bank.

Table 3: Words that are taken from the original English

4. Practical part

The aim of the practical part of this bachelor thesis was to collect information from the native Czech speakers about their usage of information technology terminology in daily communication. This information will be further processed in a diagram, and that diagram will be analyzed. In order to accomplish that, creation of a survey was necessary. The survey was created in a digital form, by using the following website: www.surveio.com. For sharing, social networks such as Facebook and Instagram were used. Target demographic of this survey were mostly students and everyday computer users.

The survey was anonymous, that means that all participants of this survey are unknown, and the information that were submitted by them will be used only for this bachelor thesis.

4.1. The survey

As it was previously clarified, this survey focuses on the words that are used by the native speakers of Czech and that are related to the information technology. This survey uses words that are translated from English to Czech (see Table 1.), as well as Czech words that can use both forms, original and translated (see Table 2.).

The survey (see Attachment) consists of eight compulsory questions. The first three of them are general. These questions are used in order to collect some basic information about the participants, information that will be further used for the research. The next three are close-ended questions. Questions with multiple choices. These questions are about the way the participants use computers. The last two questions contain information technology terminology. Both of them have additional space for answers if the participants are using some words other than the ones that are given.

All the questions that are given in the survey are clear and understandable. Especially if we consider that the participants are native speakers of Czech, who are also avid computer users. The survey is quite short, and it takes approximately 12 minutes to answer all of the questions.

4.2. The results of the survey

The survey was delivered to 40 people. At the end of the surveying process there were 31 respondents, which is 77.5% of all asked respondents. The most of the respondents are coming from the South Moravian Region, with the almost 81% of total number of respondents. If it is considered that the most of the respondents are busy working or studying, then it could be said that this survey was highly successful.

The survey will not be used commercially. The only purpose of it is to find the most frequently used words in information technology, to find if that words are translated or used in original form, and also, if there are some alternative words to be written by the respondents. The survey was written in Czech.

4.3. Questions

4.3.1. Are you male or female?

Possibilities	Frequency of answers
Male	22
Female	7

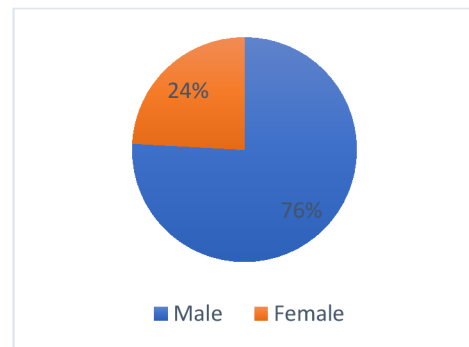
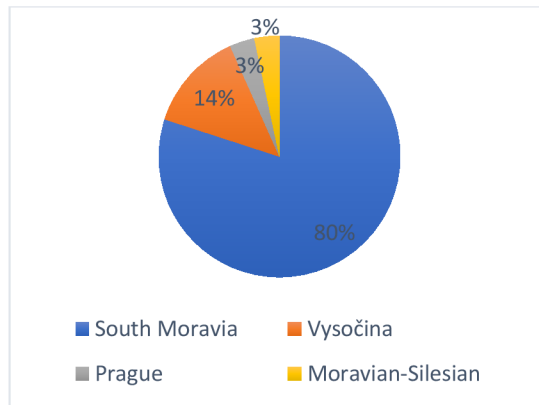


Table 4: Male or female

Graph 1: Male or female

The survey starts with the general question in which the participants should chose if they are male or female. As it was previously said the total number of the respondents was thirty-one. Of the thirty-one participants, twenty-two was male, which is 76% of total participants. Female population has numbered seven respondents, which is 24% of the total number. Two of the respondents didn't specified gender. This information will be used in further research.

4.3.2. What is your location?



Graph 2: Distribution of participants according to region

The most of the participants are coming from South Moravia, which is 80% of the total number. After South Moravia, the second region with the most participants was Vysočina with the 14% of the total number. Prague and Moravian-Silesian Region numbered one participant. Further on in the thesis the result gained from South Moravia and Vysočina will be compared.

4.3.3. What is the language of your operating system on the computer?

Possibilities	Frequency of answers
English language	14
Czech language	14
Russian language	2
German language	0
Other languages	0

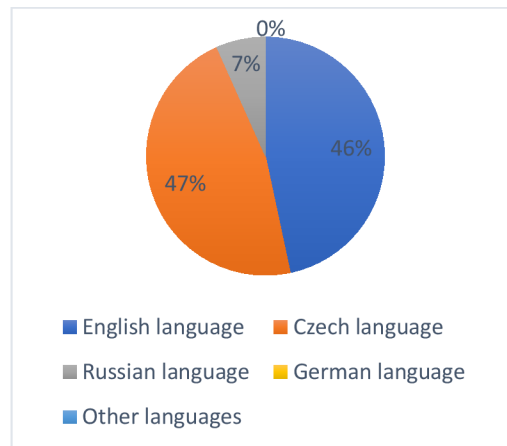


Table 5: Languages of operating system

Graph 3: Languages of operating system

This is the first question in the survey that is related to the computers. The aim of this question was to find out what is the language that people use for their operating system. If the participants used English, that means that they are more familiar with this terminology than the ones that are using Czech.

The results were not surprising. The most popular languages are Czech and English. Both of them have the same number of votes. If it is taken into account that the survey used English and Czech phrases, information gained from it could be considered accurate. The least used language The Russian language has been chosen by two participants, which is 7% of the total number. The least chosen language was German with zero votes. There was also an option for the participants to add other languages, however none elected to do so.

4.3.4. For what are you using the computer?

Possibilities	Frequency of answers
Work	19
Entertainment	26
Studies	21
Other	5

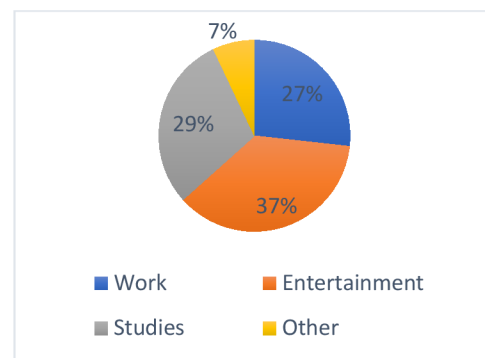
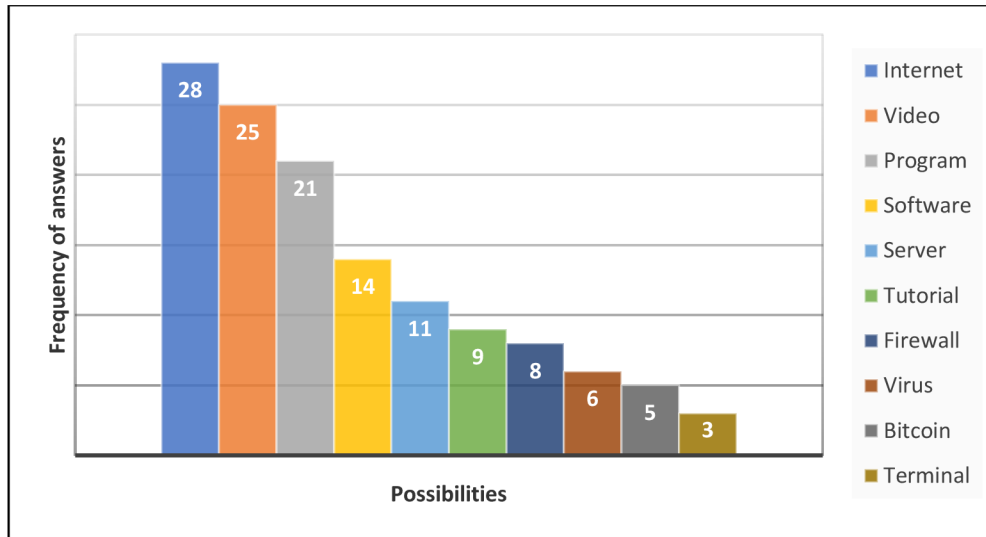


Table 6: The purpose of using the computer Graph 4: The purpose of using the computer

The second basic technical question in the survey is related to the purpose of using the computers. Answering this question, the participants make it known how often they are using these machines as well as the level of IT knowledge that they possess. Logically, if the respondents chose more than one answer, that means that the time spent on the computer is longer. Also, if using the computer for entertainment means watching movies, listening songs or playing games, then it could be said that work and studies require higher level of IT knowledge. The participants had an opportunity to chose some of these answers: work, entertainment, studies and there was also an option for other activities (e.g., to store information). According to this survey, the computer is mostly used for entertainment. For this option has voted twenty-six participants. The second most popular activity on the computer were studies with twenty-one votes, which are followed by work with nineteen votes. The most frequently used combination of answers were entertainment, studies and work. This combination has been voted for by thirteen participants.

4.3.5. Choose the version of the word from information technology that you are using in everyday communication?



Graph 5: Frequently used words from information technology in everyday communication

This question contains ten terms that are frequently used in everyday communication, and all of them are related to information technology. All these terms are borrowed from English language, and they have found widespread usage in Czech language. Task that the participants had was to choose only the ones that they are using on a daily basis. A possibility to choose more than one answer was given.

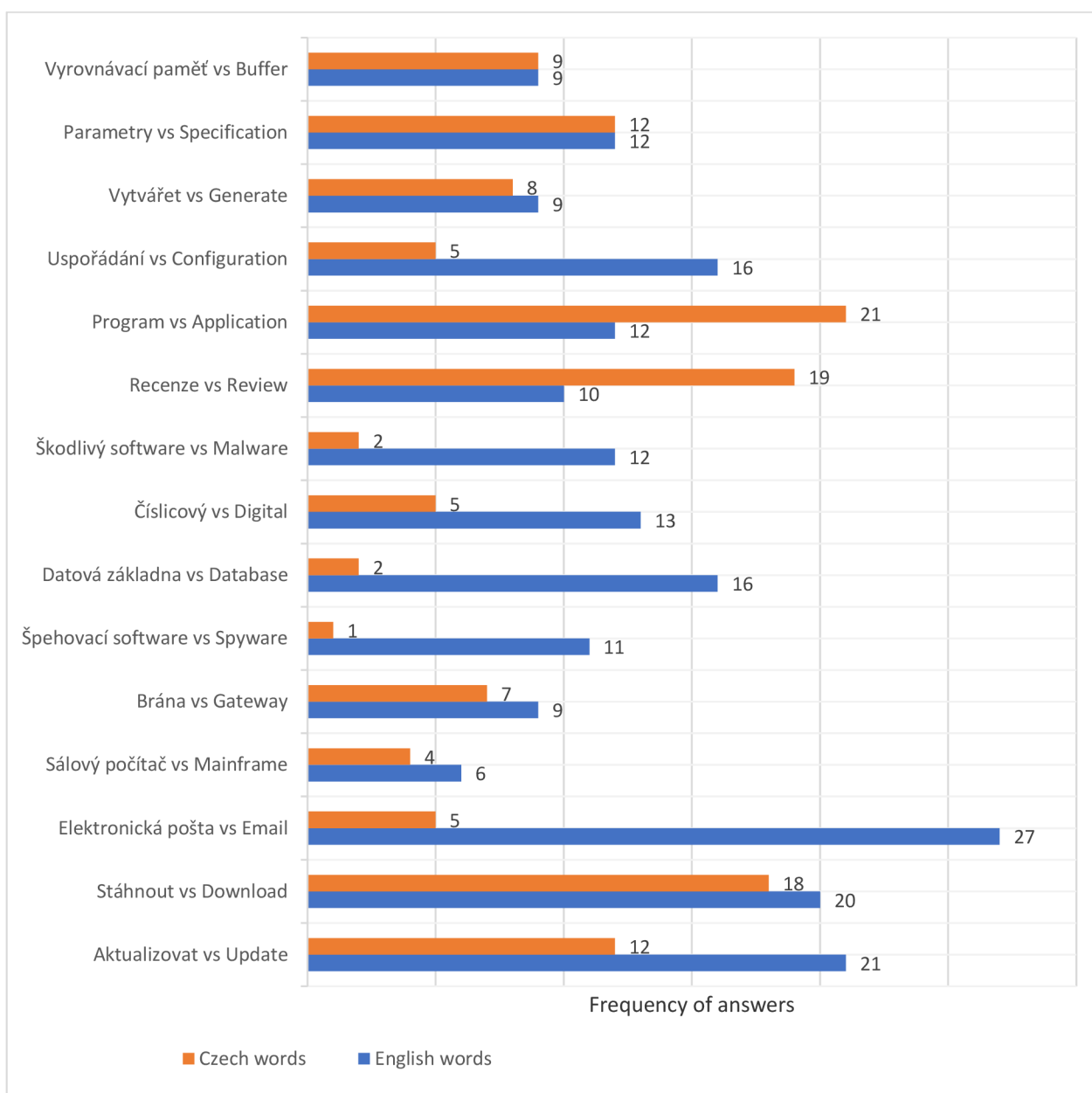
According to the survey, the most popular words that are used in Czech language and related to information technology are: internet, video and program. All of these words have more than twenty votes. At the end, internet collected 93% of total votes, video 83% and program 70%. The least used words are: terminal with 10% and bitcoin with 16%. Terminal is used only by people that have Linux for an operative system. Bitcoin is popular with investors.

The interesting fact is that all female participants have chosen internet and video as their most used terms on daily basis. On the other hand, words like terminal, virus, bitcoin and firewall are used only by male population. There is also one more interesting fact, everyone who has chosen tutorial, has also chosen video, that means that these respondents are using videos for learning how to use new products. The term software

was used by 46% of respondents, everyone who has chosen this word, has also chosen program.

4.3.6. Choose the version of the word that you are using (left side represents Czech, right side represents English)?

Note: If you are using other version, write it in the next question. If you are not using any of these version, do not choose it.



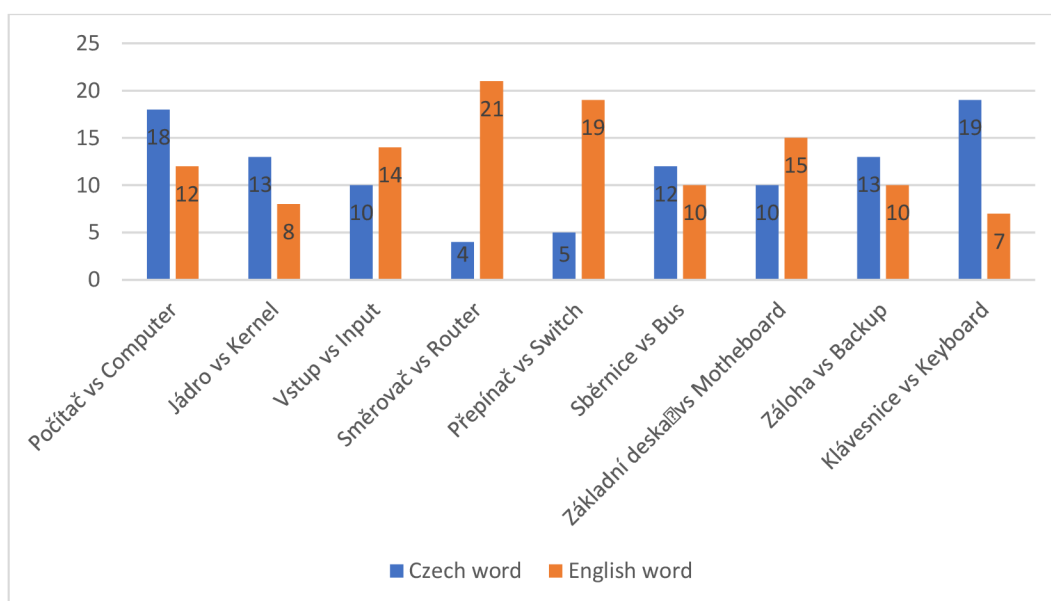
Graph 6: Used terms (left side represents Czech, right side represents English)

Task of the participants in this question was to chose between English and Czech version of given words. Czech translations are located on the left side, English originals are on the right side. This question should prove that both versions are usable. The participants were able to choose both versions, there was also a possibility for them to write down their own version.

According to this graph, all these words can be used. Some are used less, and some are used more than others. The best example of this is word email, the English version is used by twenty-six of thirty-one participants, while the Czech version is used only by for people, and there is also one person that uses both versions. On the other hand, there are words like application and review whose Czech versions are more popular. Words buffer and specification has the same number of votes as the Czech version. That means that these words are equally used. Words like download, mainframe, gateway and generate slightly more used than their translations. Difference between them is one to two votes.

The most frequently used words by the respondents from Vysočina are English original of words email and download. These two words are chosen by all of them. English originals are also more used than Czech translation in the South Moravian Region, but in this region, those words are update, configuration and database. The terms configuration and update had 53% of the total number of votes. Update was more popular, and finished with 17% more than the previous two, which is 70%.

4.3.7. Choose the version of word that you would like to use (left side represents Czech, right side represents English)?



Graph 7: Preferred terms (left side represents Czech, right side represents English)

This is the last question in the survey. It was about the words that the participants would rather use in daily communication. On the one side were English words, on the other side Czech. The biggest difference was noticed between router and switch and their Czech versions. Router had 72% of the total votes, Switch 65%, while the translations had only 13% and 17%. It could be also said that Czech version of word computer is more popular. According to the final results the participants from South Moravia Region used more English words, while Vysočina was more for the Czech terms. There is also one more fact, words like kernel, bus and backup were used only by male participants. On the other hand, all females have chosen Czech version of Keyboard.

5. Conclusion

First chapter wrote about the history of translation, for what was translation used in the past, and how much of it was important for humanity. Information about the content of this bachelor thesis could be also found there.

Next chapter talked about the definitions that are given by Newmark, and Nida & Taber. According to their statements, every change of word from one language to other can be defined as a translation. There was a division made by Nida on the new focus and the old focus. In the old focus, translator had more freedom to express themselves, on the other hand, in the new focus, translators are more related to the translation itself (i.e., they are attempting to make translation as similar as possible to the original).

The next subchapter describes the classification made by Jakobson. According to him, three types of translation can be distinguished, but only one can be defined as a real translation. The next subchapter is related to the Nida's classification of the translation procedures on technical and organizational. Both of these procedures should be followed in order to make translation as good as possible, in other words, to be easier for understanding, easier for reading without mistakes that previous translators had made.

Two translation methods that have found widespread use are defined by Newmark and Vinay and Darbelnet. Newmark's method is more about the translation of the sentence, while Vinay and Darbelnet are focusing more on the translation of the word itself. Both of them have a wide selection of methods.

The next chapter of this bachelor thesis contains dictionary. Dictionary that consist of three parts. The first table contains words that are translated from English into Czech, the second table contains words that are also translated, but in this case, meaning of the English version is familiar to Czech native speakers. The last part of the dictionary contains words from English and Czech language that are written in the same way, and that have the same pronunciation. Each of these tables consists of three columns. The English original is located in the first column, whereas the second column contains the Czech translation, and in the last one contains their definition.

This thesis end with the practical part in which a survey is made in order to collect information about the language use by the participants. The survey consisted of eight questions. Three of them were about some basic information, the next two were about the usage of computers and the last three were about the terminology that is used in

information technology. In the end, the survey has found that the English language terminology is used more than their Czech equivalent.

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9. Attachment

Dotazník - České a anglické ekvivalenty z informační technologie

Dobrý den,

jmenuji se Daniel Trailovic a jsem student 3. ročníku fakulty Elektrotechniky a komunikačních technologií Vysokého učení technického v Brně.

Tímto bych vás chtěl poprosit o vyplnění dotazníku, který se vztahuje k mé bakalářské práci. Cílem tohoto dotazníku je najít slova z informačních technologií, která se používají při běžné komunikaci.

Dotazník je zcela anonymní a výsledky budou použity pouze k vypracování mé závěrečné práce.

Doba pro vyplnění tohoto dotazníku je přibližně 5 minut.

Vyberte vaše pohlaví:

- Muž
 Žena

Vyberte váš věk:

- Méně než 15 let
 15-20 let
 21-25 let
 26 let a více

Vyberte váš kraj:

- Hlavní město Praha
- Středočeský kraj
- Jihočeský kraj
- Plzeňský kraj
- Karlovarský kraj
- Ústecký kraj
- Liberecký kraj
- Královéhradecký kraj
- Pardubický kraj
- Kraj Vysočina
- Jihomoravský kraj
- Olomoucký kraj
- Zlínský kraj
- Moravskoslezský kraj

Vyberte jazyk vašeho operačního systému v počítači:

- Český jazyk
- Anglický jazyk
- Německý jazyk
- Ruský jazyk
- Jiný jazyk

Vyberte na co používáte počítač:

- Práce
- Zábava
- Učení
- Jiné

Vyberte slova z informační technologie, která používáte v každodenní komunikaci:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Video | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Software | <input type="checkbox"/> Server | <input type="checkbox"/> Firewall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Virus | <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tutorial | <input type="checkbox"/> Bitcoin | |

Vyberte verzislova, kterou používáte (vlevo česká, vpravo anglická):

Nápověda k otázce: Pokud používáte jinou verzi, napište ji v následující otázce. Pokud slovo nepoužíváte, nevybírejte ho.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aktualizovat | <input type="checkbox"/> Update | <input type="checkbox"/> Stáhnout | <input type="checkbox"/> Download |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recenze | <input type="checkbox"/> Review | <input type="checkbox"/> Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Application |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uspořádání | <input type="checkbox"/> Configuration | <input type="checkbox"/> Brána | <input type="checkbox"/> Gateway |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Špehovací
pošta | <input type="checkbox"/> software | <input type="checkbox"/> Spyware | <input type="checkbox"/> Elektronická |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Datová základna | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable | <input type="checkbox"/> Sállový počítač | <input type="checkbox"/> Mainframe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Škodlivý software | <input type="checkbox"/> Database | <input type="checkbox"/> Číslicový | <input type="checkbox"/> Digital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Malware | <input type="checkbox"/> Vytvářet | <input type="checkbox"/> Generate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Application | | | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parametry | <input type="checkbox"/> Specification |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vyrovnávací paměť | <input type="checkbox"/> Buffer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hračka | <input type="checkbox"/> Gadget |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heslo | <input type="checkbox"/> Password |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Těžba | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Přenosný | <input type="checkbox"/> Portable |

Jiná verze:

Vyberte verzislova, kterou byste používali raději (vlevo česká, vpravo anglická):

Nápověda k otázce: Pokud byste používali raději jinou verzi, napište ji v následující otázce

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Počítač | <input type="checkbox"/> Computer | <input type="checkbox"/> Jádro | <input type="checkbox"/> Kernel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keyboard | <input type="checkbox"/> Klávesnice | <input type="checkbox"/> Sběrnice | <input type="checkbox"/> Bus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Přepínač | <input type="checkbox"/> Switch | <input type="checkbox"/> Vstup | <input type="checkbox"/> Input |

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Směrovač | <input type="checkbox"/> Router |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Záloha | <input type="checkbox"/> Backup |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Základní deska | <input type="checkbox"/> Motherboard |

Jiná verze:

Děkuji za váš čas

Daniel Trailovic