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**Tlumočení německých větných konstrukcí se
slovesem na konci do češtiny a angličtiny**

**Interpreting German SOV Constructions into
Czech and English**

(diplomová práce)

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**Interpreting German SOV Constructions into Czech and English
Master's Thesis**

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Abstract

This thesis deals with the topic of interpreting German SOV constructions into Czech and English. These constructions may be very difficult for interpreters to interpret them because the verb comes at the end of the clause. Therefore, interpreters employ various interpreting strategies to overcome this hurdle. This thesis investigates these interpreting strategies. The theoretical part of this thesis provides a brief overview of the syntactic differences between Czech and German, followed by introduction of the interpreting strategies and of related research. The practical part investigates the usage of these strategies by professional interpreters in the European Parliament. The first focal point is whether some strategies are used more frequently than the others, the second focal point are differences in usage of these strategies between interpreters working into Czech and interpreters working into English.

Keywords

Simultaneous interpreting, interpreting strategies, SOV constructions, word order, corpus analysis, interpretation corpus, interpreting studies, European Parliament.

Anotace

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá tlumočením německých větných konstrukcí se slovesem na konci do češtiny a angličtiny. Tyto věty mohou pro tlumočení představovat značný oříšek. Tlumočníci proto k jejich přetlumočení často využívají různých tlumočnických strategií, a právě tyto strategie stojí v centru zájmu této práce. Teoretická část této práce stručně shrnuje syntaktické rozdíly mezi němčinou a češtinou, představuje jednotlivé tlumočnické strategie a jejich popis a poskytuje přehled předchozích výzkumů, které byly provedeny na obdobné téma. Praktická část se zabývá využíváním jednotlivých tlumočnických strategií profesionálními tlumočníky v Evropském parlamentu. Tato práce má dvě hlavní oblasti zájmu. První oblastí zájmu je otázka, zda tlumočníci využívají všechny strategie ve stejné míře. Druhou oblastí je zkoumání, zda v tomto ohledu panují rozdíly mezi tlumočníky, kteří tlumočí do češtiny, a tlumočníky, kteří tlumočí do angličtiny.

Klíčová slova

Simultánní tlumočení, tlumočnické strategie, věty se slovesem na konci, slovosled, korpusová analýza, tlumočnický korpus, tlumočnická studia, Evropský parlament.

List of Abbreviations

EU – the European Union

EP – the European Parliament

DG SCIC – Directorate-General for Interpretation

DG LINC – Directorate-General for Logistics and Interpretation for Conferences

ACI – Conference Interpreting Agents

SI – Simultaneous interpreting

SOV – Subject-object-verb

GE – German

EN – English

CZ – Czech

EVS – Ear-voice span

CD – Communicative dynamism

FSP – Functional sentence perspective

wpm – words per minute

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1 Introduction

In his book *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, Mark Twain wrote:

Whenever the literary German dives into a sentence, that is the last you are going to see of him till he emerges on the other side of his Atlantic with his verb in his mouth. (1889)

He referred to the fact that in some cases, German sentence follows such a word order that the verb comes last. This makes already the comprehension difficult, let alone simultaneous interpreting.

Simultaneous interpreting is an interpreting involving the interpreter producing the interpretation shortly after the speaker starts speaking, and both end almost at the same time. The interpreter is speaking simultaneously to the speaker, hence the name simultaneous interpreting. It is done using the appropriate equipment involving microphones for speakers, sound-proofed booths for interpreters, and headphones for the delegates who wish to listen to the interpretation. (Jones 1998, 5) According to Nolan, '*the sustained alertness and concentration required to perform [simultaneous interpreting] well have been compared with those required to be an air-traffic controller.*' (2005, 7)

Given the inherent difficulty of simultaneous interpreting and the complexity of German syntax, it is clear that simultaneous interpreting from German is a very challenging activity, especially interpreting clauses with the verb in the final position. Interpreters must employ certain interpreting strategies to be able to cope with this challenge. These strategies are the main focus of this thesis. It is a corpus-based research that examines interpreting strategies used in simultaneous interpreting from German into Czech and English. The corpus consists of recordings from the European Parliament and includes original speeches delivered in German and their Czech and English interpretations.

The Second Chapter provides a brief overview of Czech and German syntax. It compares the Czech and German word order to highlight their main dissimilarities and distil the cases when the German verb comes at the end of a sentence.

The Third Chapter presents the relevant interpreting strategies to cope with the verb-final clauses. There are six of these strategies, namely ear-voice span, waiting, stalling,

chunking, anticipation and omission. Each of these strategies is described in detail and their advantages and disadvantages are discussed.

To better contextualize the topic of this research, the Forth Chapter gives an overview of related studies. This chapter introduces studies carried out on interpreting verb-final constructions in language pairs German – English, German – French, German – Italian and German – Greek.

The Fifth Chapter defines the research questions of this thesis and presents its methodology. It includes the description of the corpus, quantitative data about the corpus and describes peculiarities of interpreting for the European Union to better illustrate the setting in which the interpreting takes place.

The Sixth Chapter presents the results of the study. It is divided into sub-chapters, each dedicated to one specific strategy. Each strategy is commented on and the comments are illustrated on different examples from the corpus. This chapter also gives an overview of the quantitative data collected during the research.

The results of this study are summarized in Conclusion, which also gives suggestions for their application in practice and discusses possibilities for further research.

2 Review of Word Order Differences

2.1 Word Order

Definition

In neither of the three languages in question is the word order random. Unlike English or German, the Czech word order follows the principle of functional sentence perspective (FSP). (Povejšil 1992, 258) The starting point of this theory is the assumption that *'sentence elements follow each other according to the amount (degree) of communication dynamism (CD) they convey, starting with the lowest and gradually passing on to the highest'*. (Firbas 1966, 282) Communicative dynamism of an element of a sentence means the extent to which the element contributes to the development of the communication. Elements carrying the lowest degree of CD constitute the theme, i.e. convey something that is known, or may be inferred, from the verbal or from the situational context. Elements carrying the highest degree constitute the rheme, i.e. they convey the new piece of information. (ibid, 282-283; Firbas 1959, 1) There are some deviations to this rule, and in some cases, the Czech word order may follow the grammatical principle, especially in case of modifiers and appositions. Nonetheless, these deviations are rather rare, and the FSP principle prevails. This leads to an often repeated, yet misleading statement that Czech has free word order. According to Štícha (2003, 122), the freedom of Czech word order means that any word fulfilling any syntactic function (e.g. subject, object or predicate) may be placed anywhere within the sentence, as long as it conforms to the communicative function of the sentence given by the particular communicative situation. For example, at the beginning of a Czech declarative sentence, there may be, and often is, a finite verb functioning as the predicate, and the subject then follows or comes later in the sentence. This would not be possible in English or German.

Example 2.1

CZ: **Svíí** slunce.
GE: Die Sonne **scheint**.
EN: The sun **shines**.

In English and German, word order follows chiefly the grammatical principle, which means that there is a fixed order of the sentence elements that enables their identification.

Word order is bound by grammatical rules, and verb phrases can occupy only predefined positions within the sentence. German sentence is further characterized by the so-called *Satzklammer* (sentence brackets¹). (Štícha 2003, 123)

2.2 German Sentence

The grammatical word order principle is one of the most salient and crucial grammatical features of German. Traditional grammar books often employ the term order of words in a sentence. That is not accurate, though, because it is not words what we can restructure and alternate. It is parts of speech. Therefore, when it comes to word order, it is necessary to always speak about parts of speech, the only exception being a situation when a part of speech consists of one word only:

Example 2.2

DE	CZ	EN
Anna liebt Bücher.	Anna má ráda knihy.	Anna likes books.
Bücher liebt Anna.	Knihy má Anna ráda.	It is books what Anna likes.
Liebt Anna Bücher?	Má Anna ráda knihy?	Does Anna like books?

It is possible for both German and Czech to swap the subject and object of a sentence. This is not possible in English, which needs to employ a stylistically marked construction to achieve the same effect (in this case a cleft sentence).

The German grammatical word order includes, among others, two main specifics:

- position of a finite verb,
- the sentence brackets and position of its constituents within the sentence.

On the other hand, what Czech and German word orders have in common is functional repositioning of parts of speech in accordance with the communicative intention of the sentence. (Štícha 2003, 133)

¹ Different authors translate this term differently. ‘Sentence brackets’ is a translation used by the Dartmouth German Studies Department. I decided to use their translation since it is an American university belonging to the Ivy League and as such can be considered an authority in the matter. Betz (2008) translates the term as ‘sentence braces’, and Liontou (2012) does not translate it at all.

2.2.1 Factors Affecting the Order of Parts of Speech in German Sentences

The aforementioned text infers that parts of speech are not organized randomly; they have to follow certain rules. These rules can be found on different levels, namely morphological, syntactic, intonational, intentional and situational. (Götze & Hess-Lüttich 1989, 401)

The **morphological** level can be illustrated by the rules regarding placement of dative and accusative objects:

- When a dative (indirect) noun object and an accusative (direct) object are next to or near each other, the dative noun comes first:

Example 2.3

GE: Er schickt seiner Mutter eine Email.
CZ: Posílá své matce email.
EN: He sends his mother an e-mail.

- If the accusative and dative are both pronouns, the accusative precedes:

Example 2.4

GE: Ich zeige es dir.
CZ: Ukážu ti to.
EN: I'll show it to you.

- If one object is a pronoun and the other a noun, the pronoun always precedes:

Example 2.5

GE: Sie verspricht es ihrem Vater.
CZ: Slibuje to svému otci.
EN: She promises it to her father.
(Duncan, 2018)

Rules on the **syntactic** level concern mainly position of a predicate within a sentence. In a declarative sentence, a finite verb always comes in the second position, and the rest of the parts of speech rotate around it with one condition, namely that there is always only one part of speech in the first position.

Example 2.6

1	2	the rest of parts of speech
Anna	geht	heute nach Hause um 5 Uhr.
Heute	geht	Anna nach Hause um 5 Uhr.
Um 5 Uhr	geht	Anna heute nach Hause.

The same word order applies in case of open interrogatives:

Example 2.7

Wann geht Anna heute nach Hause?

Polar questions have subject-verb inversion:

Example 2.8

Geht Anna heute nach Hause um 5 Uhr?

Clausal sentences with the verb in the present perfect tense (Perfekt) and sentences with a modal auxiliary employ the so-called sentence brackets. This means that the second part of the predicate, in this case Particip II (past participle) or infinitive, is in the last position in the sentence. I will describe particular cases of the sentence brackets later.

Example 2.9

Anna	ist	heute nach Hause um 5 Uhr <u>gegangen</u> .	(past participle)
Heute	ist	Anna um 5 Uhr nach Hause <u>gegangen</u> .	(past participle)
Anna	will	heute um 5 Uhr nach Hause <u>gehen</u> .	(infinitive)
Heute	will	Anna nach Hause um 5 Uhr <u>gehen</u> .	(infinitive)

Intonation can influence word order. We can, for example, use stress and change the position of an infinitive verb phrase in a sentence with a modal auxiliary. In such a case, the stressed phrase is in the first position:

Example 2.10

Nach Hause gehen will Anna heute um 5 Uhr.

Intentional factors deal with the theory of theme and rheme. Theme usually comes early in the sentence and rheme, the part of speech with the highest communicative dynamism, comes at its end. As has already been implied, functional sentence perspective is situation-dependent, and it influences word order primarily in Czech, but sometimes also in German, as can be illustrated on the following examples:

Example 2.11

Wann geht Anna *nach Hause?*
Rheme
Nach Hause geht Anna *um 5 Uhr.*
Theme Rheme

Was macht Anna *um 5 Uhr?*
Rheme
Um 5 Uhr geht Anna *nach Hause.*
Theme Rheme

Situational factors allow for restructuring of parts of a sentence or their complete emission depending on the situation. This results in the so-called elliptic sentences:

Example 2.12

Was will Anna? – Nach Hause gehen.

2.3 Position of a Finite Verb in German and its Comparison to Czech

In German, a finite verb can only occupy these positions:

- 1) the second position, right after the first part of speech,
- 2) the first position,
- 3) the last position.

In the following review, I will compare German examples with their Czech counterparts and I will also provide English translations.

2.3.1 German Verb in the Second Position versus Czech Verb

2.3.1.1 Similar Position of Verbs

➤ Declarative sentences

Example 2.13

GE:	Anna	kommt	morgen um 5.
CZ:	Anna	přijde	zítra v 5.
EN:	Anna	will come	tomorrow at 5 pm.

German, Czech (and English) have the same word order with the finite verb in the second position.

➤ Comparative clauses

Example 2.14

GE:	Sie schreibt so schnell,	als	wäre	sie Sekretärin.
CZ:	Píše tak rychle,	jako	by byla	sekretářkou.
EN:	She writes so fast	as if	she	was a secretary.

We can again observe the same word order in German and Czech, English differs in this case as it follows the Subject-Verb rule and therefore verb is in the third position.

➤ Wish clauses

Example 2.15

GE:	Es	lebe	unsere Freundschaft.
CZ:	Ať	žije	naše přátelství.
EN:	Long	live	our friendship.

The position of the finite verb is the same in all three languages.

➤ Concessive clauses

Example 2.16

GE:	Sie mag machen, was sie will, mich	überzeugt	sie nicht.
CZ:	Může dělat, co chce,	mě	nepřesvědčí.
EN:	Whatever she does,	she	will not persuade me.

Again, the finite verb is in the second position in all three languages.

➤ Declarative questions

Example 2.17

GE:	Du	bist	schon fertig?
CZ:	Ty	jsi	už hotov?
EN:	You	are	ready already?

The same case as the examples above.

2.3.1.2 Different Position of Verbs

➤ Open interrogatives

Example 2.18

GE:	Wieviel Zeit	haben	sie dafür?
CZ:	Kolik	na to	máte času?
EN:	How much time	do	you have for that?

In German, the finite verb occupies the second position right after the interrogative phrase, which may, but does not have to be the same in Czech. In English we can observe subject–auxiliary inversion with the finite auxiliary verb in the same position as the German finite verb.

➤ Subordinate clauses with no conjunction and containing an auxiliary

Example 2.19

GE:	Er sagte,	er	wolle	zu Besuch kommen.
CZ:	Řekl,	že	chce	přijít na návštěvu.
EN:	He said	he	wanted	to come visit me.

German subordinate clause which does not begin with a conjunction, e.g. indirect speech, has the finite auxiliary in the second position and the infinite phrase in the last position.

2.3.2 German Verb in the First Position versus Czech Verb

2.3.2.1 Similar Position of Verbs

➤ Polar questions:

Example 2.20

GE:	<i>Will</i>	Anna	zu Hause bleiben?
CZ:	<i>Chce</i>	Anna	zůstat doma?
EN:	<i>Does</i>	Anna	want to stay at home?

In all three languages, polar questions begin with a verb, in Czech and German it is a finite verb, and in English it is an auxiliary verb.

➤ Verb–initial wish clauses:

Example 2.21

GE:	<i>Hätte</i>	er	das nur gelesen!
CZ:	<i>Kdyby</i>	si	to tak jen přečetl!
EN:	If only	he	<i>had</i> read it!

In German and Czech, it is possible to form a wish clause with a finite verb in the first position.

2.3.2.2 Different Position of Verbs

➤ Imperatives:

Example 2.22

- GE: *Warte* kurz auf mich.
CZ: Chvíli na mě *počkej*.
Počkej na mě chvíli.
EN: *Wait* a second.

In case of imperatives, German word order is fixed and must begin with a finite verb. In Czech, more word orders are possible.

➤ Exclamatives:

Example 2.23

- GE: *Wird* sie Augen machen!
CZ: Ta *bude* ale koukat!
Jak ta *bude* koukat!
EN: How surprised she *will* be!

German exclamatives, unlike Czech or English ones, may start with a verb.

➤ Conditional and concessive clauses with no conjunction

Example 2.24

- GE: *Hätte* ich mehr Geld, könnte ich reisen.
CZ: Kdybych měl víc peněz, mohl bych cestovat.
EN: If I had more money, I could travel.

Conditional and concessive clauses are the only German clauses in which it is possible for a finite verb to occupy the first position.

2.3.3 German Verb in the Final Position versus Czech Verb

In case of German constructions with a verb in the final position, there are no word order equivalents in either Czech or English – word order is always different.

2.3.3.1 Different Position of Verbs

- Subordinate clauses with a subordinating conjunction in the first position:

Example 2.25

GE: Es ist schön, dass er sein Kind zur Schule *fährt*.
CZ: Je hezké, že *vozí* své dítě do školy.
EN: It's nice that he *drives* his child to school

In German, ‘*the primary feature of a dependent clause is that the finite verb is no longer in the second position, but moves to the end, following even the verb complement (if there is one).*’ (Duncan, 2018) This is the most salient grammatical principle of German word order.

- Conjunction–initial wish clauses:

Example 2.26

GE: Wenn sie doch endlich hier wäre! (Götze & Hess-Lüttich 1989, 322)
CZ: Kéž by tady už konečně byla!
EN: If only she was already here.

German word order again differs from both Czech and English one.

2.3.4 Further Differences

2.3.4.1 Infinitive Clauses

Infinitive clause is a kind of dependent clause in which there is no grammatical subject, only an implied one, and therefore the verb is not inflected. The infinitive takes “zu”. (Duncan, 2018)

Example 2.27

GE: Er hat vergessen, seiner Freundin etwas zum Geburtstag zu *kaufen*.
CZ: Zapomněl své přítelkyni *koupit* něco k narozeninám.
EN: He forgot to *buy* his girlfriend something for her birthday.

2.3.4.2 Double-infinitives

Example 2.28

GE: Ich **will** heute *schwimmen gehen*.
CZ: **Chci** jít dnes *plavat*.
EN: I **want** to go *swimming* today.

In German, double infinitives, when combined with a modal auxiliary or in the present perfect tense, go to the final position of the clause. The difference when compared to Czech is that in German, the leading infinitive comes second within the double-infinitive, while in Czech it comes first, and the *dependent infinitive* comes afterwards.

2.4 Sentence Brackets (*Satzklammer*)

Štícha explains sentence brackets followingly:

Větný rámec ve větách samostatných je důsledkem toho, že německý přísudek je principiálně dvojčlenný (i když z ryze formálního hlediska tomu tak není vždy): Jednu jeho část tvoří verbum finitum, druhou je slovesná forma infinitivní, předložka nebo výraz nominální či adverbialní. Ve větě jsou obě složky přísudku od sebe odděleny a mezi nimi jsou umístěny ostatní větné členy. (2003, 146)

Sentence brackets are a result of the fact that German predicate usually consists of two parts. One part is a finite verb, the other part may be an infinitive, a preposition or a noun or adverbial phrase. These two constituents stand in a sentence apart, with other parts of speech between them. The space between predicative constituents is called *Mittelfeld* (mid-field). Then there is also *Vorfeld*, which stands for everything that comes before the first constituent of the sentence brackets, and *Nachfeld*, which denotes parts of speech after the second constituent of the sentence brackets.

The sentence brackets follow a rule about topological distance between predicative constituents (*Gesetz der topologischen Verbferne*), which says that the more syntactically and semantically related a part of speech to the finite verb is, the further right it goes in the sentence field. (Götze & Hess-Lüttich 1989, 408)

Older written texts, especially from the period of the Czech National Revival in the 18th and 19th century, often do not follow the objective word order with the theme at the beginning and the rheme later in the sentence. The principle of functional sentence perspective was combined to a great extent with the grammatical principle resulting in finite verbs often occupying the last position in a sentence. It was due to Latin influence in case of clausal sentences and German influence in case of subordinate clauses. (Grepel & Karlík 1986, 323)

Z počátku to arci ztuha šlo. (ibid, 323)

It became almost a rule for a finite verb to occupy the last position in a subordinate clause, especially in a relative clause, during the Czech National Revival period. This tendency, rooted in German, could have been observed until the second half of the 19th century:

...viděť jsem pln úžasu, že se mi s člověkem neprostého rozumu, aneb alespoň podivných zásad jednati událo. (ibid, 323)

The sentence brackets follow different rules in clausal sentences and in subordinate clauses.

2.4.1 Sentence Brackets in Clausal Sentences

Here are examples of sentence brackets in a clausal sentence. The sentence brackets consist of a **finite verb** and an *infinitive phrase*.

- Sentence with a modal auxiliary:

Example 2.29

GE: Anna **möchte** heute nach Hause *fahren*.
CZ: Anna by chtěla dnes jet domů.
EN: Anna would like to go home today.

- Sentence in present perfect tense:

Example 2.30

GE: Anna **ist** heute nach Hause *gefahren*.
CZ: Anna dnes jela domů.
EN: Anna went home today.

The infinitive phrase is an infinitive in the first sentence and a past participle in the second sentence.

The infinitive phrase may further include:

- A separable prefix:

Example 2.31

GE: Er kam vor zehn Minuten an.
CZ: Přišel před deseti minutami.
EN: He came ten minutes ago.

- Part of the verb:

Example 2.32

GE: Wir fahren mit Begeisterung Auto.

CZ: Jezdíme nadšeně autem.

EN: We love to drive a car.

(Götze & Hess-Lüttich 1989, 404)

A polar question featuring a modal verb also employs the sentence brackets:

Example 2.33

GE: Will er morgen früh kommen?

CZ: Chce přijít zítra ráno?

EN: Does he want to come tomorrow morning?

Schematic representation of sentence brackets:

Declarative Sentences:

Vorfeld – **finite verb** – *Mittelfeld* – **infinitive phrase** – (*Nachfeld*)

Polar Questions:

Finite verb – *Mittelfeld* – **infinitive phrase** – (*Nachfeld*)

The finite verb occupies the second and the first position, respectively. It constitutes the left bracket of *Satzklammer*. The second constituent of *Satzklammer*, the infinitive phrase, usually ends the sentence and represents the right bracket. *Nachfeld* is in parenthesis because it is often not realized in a sentence. If it does occur, it represents *Ausklammerung*, a violation of *Satzklammer*. This means that some parts of the sentence stand outside the sentence brackets. It often happens for stylistic reasons or to stress particular part of speech:

- GE: Ich **will** sie nicht mehr in diesem Jahr **sehen**.

- GE: Ich **will** sie nicht mehr **sehen** in diesem Jahr.

Both sentences mean *I don't want to see her again this year*, but the second sentence stresses *this year*, which implies that the situation is likely to change next year.

Furthermore, constructions that occupy *Nachfeld* include:

- Comparisons using *wie* or *als*:

Example 2.34

GE: Sie **hat geweint** wie ein kleines Kind.

CZ: Brečela jako malé dítě.

EN: She cried like a little baby.

- Infinitive phrases with *zu*:

Example 2.35

GE: Anna **hat mir versprochen**, bald nach Hause zu kommen.

CZ: Anna mi slíbila, že přijde brzy domů.

EN: Anna promised me to come home early.

- Subordinate clauses:

Example 2.36

GE: Das **hängt** davon **ab**, wie reich sie ist.

(not: Das **hängt** davon, wie reich sie ist, **ab**.)

CZ: Záleží na tom, jak je bohatá.

EN: It depends on how rich she is.

- Sentences with too much information:

Example 2.37

GE: Die Bedeutung des Wissenschaftlers **ist enorm** angesichts seiner weltweit verbreiteten Publikationen sowie seiner bahnbrechenden Forschungen.

(not: Die Bedeutung des Wissenschaftlers **ist** angesichts seiner weltweit verbreiteten Publikationen sowie seiner bahnbrechenden Forschungen **enorm**.)

CZ: Vědcův význam je enormní vzhledem k jeho publikacím známým po celém světě, jakož i objevným výzkumům.

EN: The scientist is extremely important, given his world-renown publications and his groundbreaking research.

(Götze & Hess-Lüttich 1989, 404)

2.4.2 Sentence Brackets in Subordinate Clauses

Schematic representation of sentence brackets:

conjunction – *Mittelfeld* – infinitive phrase – **finite verb** – (*Nachfeld*)

The sentence brackets of a subordinate clause consist of a conjunction beginning the clause and a finite verb.

..., **dass** sie ihm noch nicht geantwortet **hat**.

Rules of the sentence brackets must be followed, there is no room for variability. Each part of speech has its position in a sentence, which is especially true for verbs, wherefore it is possible to precisely describe the sentence brackets.

Větný rámec v němčině mnohdy způsobuje, že určitý výpovědní obsah lze formulovat pouze jediným slovosledem, popř. dvěma různými slovosledy, zatímco v češtině lze v principu tentýž výpovědní obsah formulovat ve více slovosledných variantách. (Štícha 2003, 150)

As Štícha puts it, a German utterance must often follow a given word order or may choose between two possible word orders, while the same utterance in Czech can be formulated in more ways. For example:

- Ich muss jetzt nach Heidelberg fahren.
- Jetzt muss ich nach Heidelberg fahren.
- EN: I have to go to Heidelberg now.

The same utterance can be expressed in more ways in Czech.

- Unmarked word order without contrastive intonation:

Example 2.38

(Já) teď musím jet do Heidelbergu.
(Já) musím teď jet do Heidelbergu.
(Já) musím jet teď do Heidelbergu.

- Marked word order and contrastive intonation:

Example 2.39

Do Heidelbergu teď jet musím.
Jet teď do Heidelbergu musím.
Do Heidelbergu jet teď musím.
(ibid, 150)

2.5 Different Verb Positioning: Consequences for the SI

The aim of this chapter was to briefly summarise the differences (and similarities) between the Czech and German word order, specifically regarding verb positioning. There were identified cases when a verb occupies the same position both in a Czech and in a

German sentence. These cases should not pose a problem for interpreters. Then there are cases when the German verb comes earlier in a sentence than the Czech verb. Again, these cases are not expected to turn out problematic for the interpreters. And then there is a third option when the German verb comes later than the Czech does, specifically in the last position. This word order has no equivalent in Czech. This group of constructions includes instances of subordinate clauses with a subordinating conjunction in the first position, infinitive clauses, double infinitives and all cases of sentence brackets. All these constructions follow the Subject – Object – Verb word order and in this thesis, they will be referred to as ‘SOV constructions’. These SOV constructions are expected to prove problematic for the interpreters. The first and most obvious problem is that interpreters interpreting these constructions from German into Czech cannot just follow German syntax. They have to restructure the original sentences. Furthermore, SOV constructions are often long, which means that the German verb comes much later than it is needed in Czech, and a mere increase of the interpreter’s ear-voice span may not be enough to deal with this problem. Interpreters are therefore expected to employ different interpreting strategies to overcome this hurdle. This thesis is interested exactly in these strategies that interpreters resort to in order to deal with the challenges posed by SOV constructions.

3 Interpreting Strategies

‘The subject-object-verb word order (SOV) is often perceived as the most problematic feature in simultaneous interpreting (SI) from German’. (Bevilacqua 2009, 1) To be able to cope with difficulties posed by the interpreting process, interpreters employ a wide range of strategies. Kalina defines a strategy as *‘goal-oriented process under intentional control’* (Kalina 1998, 99) This is a rather wide strategy, and Pöchhacker narrows it down to *‘strategies specific to interpreting and their role in the broader context of the interpreter’s goal-oriented behavior’.* (Pöchhacker 2004, 132) He then suggests a further distinction of interpreting strategies between *‘process-oriented strategies for coping with high-load-inducing input [...] and product-oriented strategies for communicating effectively with the target-language audience’* (ibid, 132) Pöchhacker also draws another distinction between **on-line** strategies, meaning strategies employed during the translational cognitive processing, and **off-line** strategies preceding or following this processing.

In my thesis, I am going to focus on process-oriented, on-line strategies to cope with German SOV constructions. The original idea was to apply strategies identified by Seeber (2011), namely waiting, stalling, chunking and anticipation. Each of these strategies has its strong and weak points, and in this chapter, I will examine them more closely. However, based on the pilot study and on research of the relevant literature I came to the conclusion that this list of strategies has to be expanded by two more strategies, ear-voice span (EVS) and omission. The four strategies identified by Seeber are tools for the interpreters to deal with a problem posed by an SOV constructions. But there are cases when an SOV construction is not problematic, and that is when the EVS comes into focus. On the other hand, there are cases when an SOV construction poses too much of a challenge, and then it is time for an omission.

3.1 Ear-voice Span

The ear-voice span, or time-lag, means the distance of the interpreter from the speaker. There is no single rule for the time-lag. As Roderick Jones puts it, *‘[EVS] cannot be given in terms of time: “Stay x seconds behind the speaker”’* (1998, 73) Different interpreters prefer different EVS; there are some who like to follow the speaker more

closely, while others prefer to keep their distance. The longer the EVS, the higher the chance that the interpreter will have heard the final verb of an SOV construction before starting to produce the interpretation, in which case the SOV construction does not pose a problem for interpreting. Such a case can be considered a successful application of the EVS strategy for interpreting an SOV construction. The EVS strategy can be also seen as the default strategy, that is, if there is no other interpreting strategy employed during the rendition, it is a successful application of the EVS strategy. Of course, a longer EVS also has its dark side as interpreters run the risk of overloading their mental capacity, which could have a detrimental effect on the quality of their interpretation.

3.2 Waiting

This strategy consists in interpreters halting their production in the target language and waiting for more input. Consequently, they have to store more information in their working memory until they are able to encode it in the target language and they accumulate a significant EVS. This on one hand temporarily decreases their cognitive load as the process of simultaneous interpreting breaks down into a comprehension and memorization task, however, it may cause a spillover effect and may lead to a considerable increase in cognitive load later on, i.e. when the unit the interpreter was waiting for is finally encoded. (Seeber 2011, 193) Waiting may take the form of waiting in silence or producing hesitation sounds, the former being the preferred option. Setton points out that pauses may be a few seconds long but should not make the user feel uncomfortable. He therefore recommends that interpreters make pauses at '*ideal (e.g. sentence) breaks*' in their discourse. (Setton 1999, 50)

3.3 Stalling

Stalling as a strategy is very similar to waiting. It also includes waiting for the relevant information to come, but unlike in case of waiting where there is a period of silence on the side of the interpreters, when stalling, interpreters fill this gap with 'neutral padding', which Gile defines as '*a string which contributes no new information but fills a silence*'. (Gile 1995, 130) This strategy is sometimes also called 'delaying response' (Gile 1995, 201; Li 2013, 110) Li describes stalling followingly, '*[t]he interpreter produces generic utterances, absent in the source speech. They provide no new information, but enable the*

interpreter to delay production while avoiding long pauses when faced with [...] difficulties'. (2013, 110) Its implications are similar to waiting except for the fact that stalling does not result in such a decrease in the cognitive load since it adds to the comprehension and memorization also encoding and production of the padding. (Seeber 2011, 193)

3.4 Chunking

This strategy is sometimes described as a cornerstone of the SI technique. Ilg calls it *saucissonnage*, Beijing School calls it 'preserving linearity'. (Setton 1999, 50) It refers to the process when interpreters break the input into smaller segments that can be encoded while the original sentence still unfolds. Since the main verb is absent, these segments often later need to be strung together to establish or recover the original meaning, '*causing a temporally deferred increase in cognitive load.*' (Seeber 2011, 194) Daniel Gile (1995) gives a neat description of situations when interpreters put this strategy to use and what it entails:

When faced with potential overload of memory, as with a source language and a target language that are syntactically very different, with embedded structures in the source language, or with unclear sentence structures, interpreters may choose to reformulate speech segments earlier than they would normally do, sometimes before they have a full picture of what the speaker wants to say. In such cases, they may resort to neutral sentence beginnings or segments in the target language that do not commit them one way or another. (Gile 1995, 195)

A disadvantage of this strategy is that the resulting constructions are sometimes convoluted. (Seeber 2001, 194)

3.5 Anticipation

Anticipation has often been the centre of attention of researchers in the field of simultaneous interpreting. Its importance was underlined, among others, in studies by Ilg (1978), Lederer (1978), Jörg (1995), Setton (1999), Van Besien (1999), Chernov (2004) or Bevilacqua (2009). Results of similar studies to this one, but aimed at different language pairs, showed that anticipation is one of the most commonly used strategies for

interpreting SOV constructions (see Van Besien 1999, Bevilacqua 2009 or Götz 2014), which is why I will go into greater detail when describing it.

According to Van Besien, anticipation refers to the situation when the simultaneous interpreter produces a constituent (a word or a group of words) in the target language before the speaker has uttered the corresponding constituent in the source language. (1999, 250)

Seeber draws a parallel between anticipation and a weather forecast, '*except that instead of predicting what the weather will be like, the interpreter finds herself predicting how the discourse of a given speaker will evolve.*' (Seeber 2001, 61) As the speech unfolds, interpreters make use of their knowledge and draw up a probabilistic prognosis regarding what the speaker might say next. The more information interpreters have, the more accurate prognosis they are able to draw. And just like in case of the weather forecast, if the probability of a successful prediction is too low, it is better to take appropriate measures, for example take along an umbrella – or employ other interpreting strategies. (ibid, 61)

Importance of anticipation for simultaneous interpreting has been acknowledged by most interpreting researchers. However, the two main schools of the interpreting research community disagree when it comes to the question whether anticipation plays a more important role when interpreting between structurally different languages (e.g. German and Spanish) than when interpreting between structurally similar languages (e.g. Italian and Spanish). (ibid, 61) Thoughts of one school, which Setton (1999) calls 'the universalists', are based on *theorie du sens* or the so-called interpretive theory and their main representatives are Seleskovitch and Lederer. According to this school, '*SI is equally difficult for any language pair, as the predictive nature of understanding will cancel structural asymmetries*' (Seeber 2001, 62) They also claim that anticipation applies to all sentence constituents and verbs do not constitute any special case. The other school, 'the bilateralists' (Setton 1999), is represented chiefly by Moser-Mercer, Gerver and Gile, and they operate within the so-called information-processing paradigm. They say that when interpreting between syntactically different languages (e.g. German and English), the fact that the interpret is lacking a certain sentence constituent (e.g. a verb coming at the end of the clause) will force them to employ anticipation or other interpreting strategies as they

can hardly ever wait for the whole sentence to end before starting with their interpretation. (Seeber 2001, 62)

Anticipation can be further divided by cues that trigger it. Wilss differentiates between ‘co-textual intralingual’ cues, ‘extralinguistic situational’ cues and ‘standardized communication’ cues. (Wilss 1978 as cited in Seeber 2001, 63)

Different distinction of anticipation can be found in Lederer (1981). She maintains that anticipation is not a language specific phenomenon, quite the opposite – she postulates that anticipation is ubiquitous in simultaneous interpreting. Nevertheless, she differentiates between anticipation proper (which she then further divides into cognitive and linguistic anticipation) and so-called ‘free-wheeling’ interpretation. Van Besien describes the freewheeling interpretation followingly: ‘*at the moment that the interpreter has decided on the meaning of the speaker’s utterance, s/he listens to the speaker merely as a control, and the translation occurs within a very short delay.*’ (Van Besien 1999, 251) This implies that even instances when interpreter produces a constituent shortly after the speaker does should sometimes be considered as instances of anticipation. However, Seeber points out that this correlation does not apply automatically because sometimes it may just be the case of an interpreter employing a grammatical structure which allows them to use a variety of verbs, once they are produced in the original. Seeber sums it up by saying, ‘*[i]n some instances of freewheeling interpretation we may, therefore, suspect anticipation where in fact there is none – only a very clever interpretation strategy at work.*’ (Seeber 2001, 63)

Seeber notes two significant advantages of anticipation over the other three strategies. Firstly, it evinces similar baseline values of cognitive resource demand, except for the actual inference processing. (Seeber 2001, 194) In other words, it does not take up additional mental capacity of the interpreter, except for the moment when they think about what the speaker is going to say. Secondly, it does not force the interpreter to increase the EVS, which eliminates the risk of the spillover effect. (Seeber 2001, 194) On the other hand, Ilg warns against this strategy, saying that it is an extremely dangerous one because in the target text, there often appear surprising and not-anticipated verbs. Such verbs have a huge stylistic and psychologic impact because they carry the meaning of the utterance, therefore their meaning has to be preserved. (Ilg 1959, 9)

3.6 Omission

Omission is a legitimate interpreting strategy. To quote Jones's take on the issue:

Sometimes an interpreter will be under duress because of the technicality of a subject, because of the mode of expression of a speaker, because the speaker is too fast, or a mixture of these factors. The interpreter finds that neither simplification nor generalization help. The only way to keep afloat is to omit things. (1998, 102)

Omission is not a perfect strategy, nor is it desirable for the interpreter to employ it too often, but sometimes the circumstances are such that the interpreter is left with no other choice. Nevertheless, it is imperative that the interpreter carries on with their analysis of the speech. The omission must always be thought through. According to Jones, *'the interpreter must [...] keep in the essential elements and miss out only what is illustrative or in some other way accessory (such as asides, digressions, etc.)'* (1998, 102)

4 Related Studies

The claim that German SOV constructions pose a serious hurdle for interpreters when interpreting simultaneously from German can be substantiated by several studies that were carried out on this topic for different language pairs. In this chapter, I am going to briefly review them and summarize their findings. These studies include interpreting into English, French, Italian and Greek.

4.1 Udo Jörg (German – English)

Jörg (1995) wrote a master's thesis on verb anticipation. He was interested in differences in verb anticipation and in overall interpretation accuracy between student and professional interpreters as well as between interpreters working into their A and B language. He stresses the problem of syntactic divergence and claims that verb anticipation '*represents a very real problem for all interpreters working simultaneously from German into English*'. (Jörg 1995, 7 as cited in Seeber 2001, 64)

Jörg studied the phenomenon in an experimental setup. There were 12 subjects participating in the study, six of which were student interpreters and six were professional interpreters. Three students had English as their mother tongue, and three had German as their mother tongue. The source text was a well-prepared, well-structured and read out speech. It was a speech delivered by the then German president Roman Herzog on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Second World War with a few instances of altered syntax to '*make the task really testing*'. (Jörg 1995, 219-220)

With 12 subjects and 26 anticipation-likely sentences, Jörg analysed a total of 312 anticipation possibilities. He distinguished between three categories: successful, no and incorrect anticipation. He concluded that exactly half of the anticipation possibilities (156) were anticipated successfully. 40% of the successful anticipations were general anticipations and 60% were exact anticipations. In 45% of cases (149) there was no attempt to anticipate, and only in 7 cases the verb anticipation misfired. He pointed out that it was important to bear in mind that the source text was a well-prepared, read out speech, and in more spontaneous speeches, anticipation would probably be more frequent. The results of the study also revealed that professional interpreters were able to anticipate more accurately than student interpreters and that interpreters working from their mother

tongue into a foreign language had better developed anticipation skills than interpreters working into their mother tongue. (ibid, 220-228)

4.2 Fred Van Besien (German – French)

Van Besien published an article called *Anticipation in Simultaneous Interpretation* (1999). Similar to Jörg, Van Besien was also interested in anticipation and wrote that ‘[a]nticipation in simultaneous interpretation is generally considered as a language-specific phenomenon, i.e. it is particularly useful when source language and target language differ in the surface structure.’ (Van Besien 1999, 252) In the article, he distinguishes between pure anticipation, freewheeling interpretation and structural anticipation. Pure anticipation and freewheeling interpretation were already explained in the chapter on interpreting strategies, but structural anticipation is a new term in this thesis. Van Besien describes structural anticipation as a special type of anticipation, which consists in ‘the interpreter’s production of an open-ended [...], simple [...], neutral [...] sentence, an open gambit [...] which enables him/her to postpone the moment when the verb must be produced.’ (ibid, 252) This corresponds with the previously presented *stalling* strategy, especially given the description of a subcategory of structural anticipation, which ‘consists in inserting a phrase such as *s’il s’avère que* (*if it turns out that*), *on devra constater que* (*we will have to establish that*), *de faire en sorte que* (*to act in such a way that*), *de prévoir* (*to foresee*).’ (ibid, 256) This perfectly matches the description of a ‘neutral padding’.

For the purposes of his study, Van Besien used material which was collected by Lederer (1980, 1981) for her qualitative analysis of anticipation. He decided to employ this data for a quantitative analysis. The material consists of part of a meeting of an international finance group for the acquisition of railway equipment. Most of the meeting (approximately 55 minutes) was a spontaneous discussion held in German and simultaneously interpreted into French by two interpreters. After the event, each interpreter was asked to interpret the taped version of the parts they hadn’t interpreted during the meeting, so the corpus for the study consisted of two full interpretations. (Van Besien 1999, 253)

The total number of anticipations in the material was 78, which was ‘*much larger* [number] *than expected*’. (ibid, 253) The difference between the number of anticipations

per interpreter was ‘*not significant*’, which ‘*strongly suggests that anticipation should be considered as a general strategy [...], and not as a characteristic of individual interpreting style.*’ (ibid, 253) 60 out of those 78 anticipations were verb anticipations – ‘*evidence for the viewpoint that anticipation is language-specific*’. (ibid, 253)

In 72 cases, the anticipation was non-structural. 61 of these cases were considered pure, with the anticipated constituents preceding the source language constituents. Van Besien also identified 8 cases of freewheeling interpretation, when the source and the target constituent (always a verb) were produced at the same time. (ibid, 254-255) When we add up the cases of the pure anticipation and freewheeling interpretation, we get 69, which means that there are three cases missing in the analysis, but Van Besien does not mention them anywhere else. We can only guess what happened, there could have been a typo or a mistake in the analysis.

Van Besien also found 6 cases of structural anticipation. The number of occurrences per interpreter differs significantly (five as opposed to one), suggesting that ‘*structural anticipation is not a general strategy but reflects individual differences in interpreting style.*’ (ibid, 256) He encountered two types of structural anticipation: changing the word order and *stalling* proper. This is important for the purposes of this thesis as it suggests that stalling is an individual interpreting strategy, and its usage among interpreters differs significantly.

This study also focused on the success rate of the anticipations and concluded that 49 of the 78 anticipations (almost 63%) were ‘*correct translations*’, and the remaining 29 cases were ‘*approximations*’, with four of them being repaired after hearing the source constituent. (ibid, 255)

4.3 Lorenzo Bevilacqua (German and Dutch – Italian)

Bevilacqua carried out an experimental study, in which he studied the impact of SOV constructions on simultaneous interpreting from German and Dutch into Italian. The aim of the study was to analyse the language-specific strategies applied by professional interpreters to deal with the difficulties posed by SOV. (Bevilacqua 2009, 1-2)

Subjects tested were 15 professional interpreters divided into three groups of five with either German, Dutch or both German and Dutch as their C language. Two original speeches were used together with their translations into the other experimental language.

The speeches were delivered by the EU commissioner for enlargement Günter Verheugen and the MEP Jan Marinus Wiersma during a plenary session of the European Parliament. (ibid, 4-5) Bevilacqua identified certain target sentences with SOV constructions and analysed the way interpreters coped with them.

Bevilacqua in his study identified four interpreting strategies '*deemed essential to bridge the typological gap between D/NL and Italian: anticipation, ear-voice span management, reformulation and compression.*' (ibid, 6) He also took into account omissions '*as a consequence of retention problems caused by SOV and time constraints in SI.*' (ibid, 6)

Anticipation

Bevilacqua distinguished between three kinds of anticipation: exact, generic and false anticipation, with generic meaning generalization of the message on the basis of interpreter's extra-linguistic knowledge.

The results showed that interpreters anticipated in 45% of the target sentences. Given the significantly poorer results by student interpreters in Sella's study (8.03%) in 1997, he confirmed Moser-Mercer's expert-novice paradigm, according to which interpreter's linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge becomes over time better structured, which results in its faster retrievability. '*The result is a more frequent and precise use of the anticipation strategy than in students' performances.*' (ibid, 10-11)

Regarding the success rate of the anticipations, 63.5% of the cases were exact inferences, followed by 33.7% of generic ones, and only 2.8% of the cases were false anticipations. '*[T]he inferring ability was defined as a prerequisite for an effective management of the cognitive resources and for a quality delivery.*' (ibid, 11)

Ear-voice span management

Bevilacqua divides the ear-voice span management into two subcategories: waiting in silence and stalling. He defines stalling the same way as it has already been defined in this thesis. '*The "waiting in silence" EVS was measured in seconds from the moment the speaker pronounced the very first word of the target sentence until the starting of the interpreter's delivery.*' (ibid, 7) I, personally, see a problem with this definition of waiting as it does not account for cases when the interpreter starts rendering a sentence with a short EVS but then pauses the production and waits for more input.

Bevilacqua does not specify the exact frequency of waiting in silence and stalling. We could assume that it means that ear-voice span was managed by interpreters in every single target sentence; on the other hand, Bevilacqua writes that '*[t]he SOV word order of D and NL often obliged the subjects to wait for the verb coming in final position.*' (ibid, 15) What he does specify is the relative occurrence of waiting in silence as opposed to stalling. Waiting in silence (65.75%) prevailed over stalling (34.25%). The gap between the speaker and the interpreter was on average 2-5 seconds. (ibid, 16)

Reformulation

Anticipation and EVS were bound to the comprehension process. Reformulation, on the other hand, is connected to the production of the target text. It consists in reformulation of the sentence according to the typological structure of the target language. According to Bevilacqua, it is applied to '*reduce the complexity of the source text on the one hand and to avoid interferences with the linguistic surface of the source language on the other.*' (ibid, 8) Reformulation, as defined by Bevilacqua, is largely similar to the chunking strategy, as defined by Seeber and Gile.

Bevilacqua identifies several strategies that fall under the reformulation strategy. They include, for example, *replacement of constituents*, which refers to the possibility '*to start a sentence from a different point to the speaker.*' (ibid, 8) Also modifications of the semantic roles of the basic constituents fall under this strategy. Another reformulation strategy is paratactical reformulation, which consists in the transformation of subordinate clauses into main clauses to avoid one-way solutions and monitor the development of the text. Another reformulation strategy is segmentation used to break down complex sentences into shorter clauses. The last reformulation strategy identified by Bevilacqua is left dislocation. (ibid, 8-22)

The reformulation strategy was the most frequently applied strategy in three texts out of four. The only exception was the second Dutch text (translated from German), where it followed anticipation. In case of interpretations of German speeches, interpreters used this strategy on average in 21% of target sentences. Regarding the sub-strategies, what stood out was the replacement of constituents (representing 48%). The replacement was followed by paratactical reformulation (29%), segmentation (15%) and left dislocation (8%) coming last. (ibid, 19-22)

Compression

To be able to cope with the time constraints of SI, interpreters tend to simplify the structure and the contents of the source text. The aim is to reduce the number of syllables while preserving the main message. In case of German, *'the frequency of embedded and participial clauses make [sic] the ability to compress the sentence essential to succeed in SI'*. (ibid, 9)

Bevilacqua distinguishes between two kinds of compression: linguistic, which was observed mainly in case of relative clauses, and extra-linguistic, when interpreters exploit the 'common ground' shared by the interpreter and their listeners. (ibid, 10)

Bevilacqua again does not specify concrete numbers regarding the occurrence of this strategy, he just gives us relative numbers regarding the frequency of linguistic compression compared to the extra-linguistic. As it turns out, the extra-linguistic compression prevailed, representing 62.25% of the cases of compression as opposed to 37.75% of the linguistic compression. (ibid, 23-25)

Omission

There is a fine line between compression and omission. When the interpreter deletes an element of the source text, it may either mean that they are lagging and try to catch up with the speaker, in which case we speak about omission, or it may be a *'deliberate choice to pursue the need for simplicity and greater clarity'*, which rather refers to compression. (ibid, 10) However, this is a very rough and subjective distinction, therefore Bevilacqua decided to divide these categories from the listener's point of view: if the missing information was redundant and could be easily recovered from the context, the deletion was classified as a compression, otherwise it was considered an omission. (ibid, 10)

Bevilacqua in his study recognizes two categories of omissions, *skipping omission* of a single noun or adjective and *delay omission* of highly informative rhetoric elements or even phrases or whole clauses, which is likely to badly distort the speaker's message. (ibid, 10)

In case of omissions, we are again presented only with relative numbers regarding the distribution of skipping as opposed to delay omissions. Their distribution was almost equal with 53.75% of cases involving skipping omission and the rest being delay omissions. (ibid, 25)

4.4 Konstantina Liontou (German – Greek)

Under Pöchhacker's supervision, Liontou (2012) authored a dissertation named *Anticipation in German to Greek Simultaneous Interpreting: A corpus-based Approach*. She recognized that there had been written several studies on anticipation already, but none on German – Greek language pair. Her dissertation is a corpus-based study, and she worked with recordings from the European Parliament. Liontou aimed at answering a set of research questions concerning the existence of anticipation in the DE-EL language pair, its frequency, grammatical category of anticipated items, accuracy of anticipation and its stimuli. (Liontou 2012, 96-98)

Liontou found 304 points in the corpus of source texts where the interpreters were expected to apply an interpreting strategy. Most of these points featured a verb appearing late in the source text compared with the point at which they would be needed in the Greek target text. Interpreters employed anticipation in 187 out of the 304 identified points of difficulty. This means that anticipation was used as a resource for 62% of the challenging points. The remaining 38% of challenging instances were dealt with through a variety of different strategies, or even no strategy at all, but these instances were not focus of the study. (ibid, 122-124)

Regarding the research question concerning grammatical category of anticipated items, Liontou created three anticipation categories: the *verb anticipation* category, the *nominal anticipation* category and the *negation anticipation* category. Verb was by a wide margin the most frequently anticipated grammatical category, it accounted for 94% of the overall anticipation score. Nominal anticipation accounted for 4% of the overall anticipation and negation was anticipated only in 2% of the cases. (ibid, 130-133) The fact that the overwhelming majority of anticipation cases were detected at points at which the syntax of the two languages varies the most led Liontou to the conclusion that anticipation is dictated by the syntactic asymmetries of the language pair, in other words, that it is a language-specific strategy. This, according to Liontou, puts in doubt the universalist strategy, which advocates deverbilization and denies the role of syntax in SI. (ibid, 230-231)

Liontou also studied accuracy of anticipation. She drew on previous studies and distinguished between three categories: *exact anticipation*, *more general anticipation* and

erroneous anticipation. The first two categories represent *successful* anticipations; the erroneous anticipation, on the other hand, is a *false* anticipation. Lontou defines exact anticipations as anticipations of a corresponding term. More general anticipations are characterised by providing a hypernym or by a more general rendition, which manages to transmit a similar meaning to the original. Erroneous anticipations are renditions that fail to transmit the original message, either because the meaning is diametrically different or because they are too general. However, Lontou pointed out that it was sometimes very difficult to differentiate between the more general and erroneous anticipation, and she admitted that there were some doubtful cases that would have to remain open for further discussion. Lontou concluded that 56% of all anticipation cases were exact anticipations, 37% were more general anticipations and only 7% of cases were erroneous anticipations. This means that 93% of all cases of anticipation were successful anticipations (175 instances) and only 7% (13 instances) of cases were false anticipations. (ibid, 160-162)

The last category Lontou examined was the cue type. Lontou recognized four anticipation categories based on the cue type criterion. The first category is that of *procedural clichés*, which are '*phrases or behaviours that are customarily encountered in particular communicative contexts and environments.*' (ibid, 204) The second category is that of *collocations*, defined as '*sequence[s] of words that co-occur in speech or writing more often than would be expected by chance.*' (ibid, 204) The third category is that of *syntactic cues*. This category is similar to the previous one, except that it accounts for co-occurrence of grammatical units. For example, a cue for anticipation of a particular verb may be the existence of a dative case in the phrase as only specific verbs can govern the dative. The last category is that of *knowledge*. It includes both linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge. These categories are not mutually exclusive, quite the opposite, the cues often coincide. Lontou therefore represented them as concentric circles with procedural clichés being the smallest circle and knowledge being the largest circle surrounding all other categories. (ibid, 204-207)

5 Research Questions and Methodology

5.1 Research Questions

The studies presented in the Fourth Chapter show that there are two main tendencies that can be observed among the researchers interested in the topic of interpreting German SOV constructions. One group of studies is interested solely in anticipation during interpreting, while the other group investigates the whole variety of interpreting strategies that can be used to overcome the difficulties posed by this syntactical phenomenon. This thesis follows the lead of the second group of researchers and addresses the topic from a largely similar point of view, that is from the point of view of the wider variety of interpreting strategies, with the main difference that it concentrates on a language pair that is new to the interpreting studies: German – Czech. Furthermore, this thesis aims at investigating whether there are differences between interpreting strategies adopted by interpreters interpreting German SOV constructions into Czech and into English. This is the first study of the usage of interpreting strategies when dealing with German SOV constructions that compares interpretations of a single German source text into two different target texts, Czech and English. Götz (2014) had a similar intention, she wanted to use source speeches used by Liontou (2012) and compare Liontou's results (German – Greek) with her own (German – Spanish), but eventually it turned out it was not possible as the source speeches were no longer available. (Götz 2014, 58)

The core hypothesis of this thesis is that German SOV constructions pose problems when interpreting and force interpreters to employ some of the interpreting strategies to overcome these difficulties.

This thesis aims at answering the following research questions:

- Do all German SOV constructions pose a problem for interpreting?
- Which interpreting strategies do interpreters use to deal with German SOV constructions?
- Are there quantitative differences in the usage of those strategies?
- Do interpreters working into Czech and interpreters working into English employ the same strategies and to the same extent?

5.2 Methodology

This thesis is a corpus-based study. It uses the type of corpus which Baker (1995) calls *parallel*, which consists of texts originally produced in language A (in this case German) alongside their translations, or interpretations, in language B (in this case Czech and English).

5.2.1 Corpus-based Studies

Corpus-based studies represent an alternative to observational studies and controlled experiments.

Controlled experiments have the advantage that the researcher can control most of the variables of the interpreting event and has access to all the information about the interpreters, about their background and preparation for the event. The researcher can manipulate the text to be interpreted and influence factors such as fluency, speed or intonation of text delivery. (Liontou 2012, 101) However, controlled experiments also have very significant disadvantages. The fact that interpreters participating in the experiment do not work under real work conditions, let alone if they are aware of the focus of the study, may have an impact on their renditions and on the reliability of the results. Furthermore, according to Liontou, *‘the respective literature review shows that large-scale experiments with the participation of a large number of professional interpreters who will interpret a variety of texts for a considerable amount of time are difficult to organise and definitely not the rule.’* (2012, 101) Observational studies, when compared to the controlled experiments, have the advantage that the researcher can collect data on a real interpreting event. On the other hand, the researcher is often not allowed to record these data to study them in detail and share them with the research community. (ibid, 100)

Corpus-based studies seem to have exactly the opposite advantages and disadvantages. They usually consist of real interpreting data, thereby guaranteeing the naturalness of interpretation and, if the corpus is large-scale, also representativity. Moreover, once the data are at the researcher’s disposal, they can be studied or shared with the research community. On the other hand, the researcher cannot manipulate the variables or control the setting of the interpreting event. Furthermore, the researcher has limited or no information on the interpreters who participated in the study, on their

background, preparation or subjective conditions like their mental state or the level of fatigue. (ibid, 101-102)

Taking into account all the aforementioned advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of studies and bearing in mind the vast pool of original and interpreted speeches offered by the European Parliament, I have arrived at the conclusion that a corpus-based study with speeches from the European Parliament fits best the purpose of this thesis.

5.2.2 The Corpus

The corpus of this study is a trilingual, parallel spoken corpus consisting of authentic EP recordings. It comprises of three sub-corpora – the German source texts and the Czech and English interpretations. All speeches were downloaded from the European Parliament's website (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/ep-live>).

The idea behind this corpus was to identify 100 SOV constructions in the source text. This number was chosen as it already can be considered a representative sample, and, at the same time, it corresponds with the scope of a master's thesis. These constructions were identified in seven source speeches, delivered by seven different speakers. These speakers were chosen randomly, there were only two criteria regarding the speaker's election. The first rule was one speech per speaker to increase the diversity of speakers and prevent distortion of the results by a speaker's peculiarity. The second criterion was for the speakers not only to have German as their mother tongue but also to be Germans (and not, for example, Austrians) to try to minimize the probability of a speaker with a peculiar accent or intonation.

5.2.2.1 Quantitative Data

The seven contributions by German Members of the European Parliament have a total duration of 11.56 minutes. The average duration of a speech is 1.42 minute. The shortest recording is 1.05-minute-long and the longest lasts 2.31 minutes. The speed of the speeches ranges from 120 to 154 words per minute (wpm), and the average speed is 138 wpm.

Regarding the number of SOV constructions, there were identified 106 SOV constructions in the corpus. This means over 15 constructions per speech, and one SOV construction every 7 seconds.

The following table sums up relevant quantitative data regarding particular speeches:

Speech	Speaker	SOVs	Length (min.)	Date
Transparency, accountability and integrity in the EU institutions	Jan Philipp Albrecht	12	1:06	11.09.2017
Russia - the influence of propaganda on EU countries	Elmar Brok	10	1:31	17.01.2018
Situation in Iran	Cornelia Ernst	18	2:07	16.01.2018
Arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP	Michael Gahler	19	1:54	12.09.2017
Package travel and linked travel arrangements	Evelyne Gebhardt	9	1:05	26.09.2015
Labour market reforms and labour relations in Greece	Sven Giegold	20	1:42	14.12.2016
Saving lives: boosting car safety in the EU	Dieter-Lebrecht Koch	18	2:31	13.11.2017

Table 1: Quantitative data on speeches

5.2.2.2 Temporal alignment and transcription

After the speeches were downloaded from the EP's website, it was necessary to temporally align them because some of them started sooner than others, which made them transcription-unfriendly. In most cases, at the beginning of the recording, either the voice of the person presiding the session, or the original voice of the speaker can be heard. This was used as a reference point for the correct synchronization of the original speeches with their interpretations.

According to O'Connell and Kowal (2009), a transcription can be performed using four components: the verbal, the prosodic, the paralinguistic and the extralinguistic. The verbal component refers to the transcription of words that appear in the discourse; the prosodic means prosodic features such as intonation or stress; the paralinguistic component captures any non-lexical sounds (for example, laughter); and the extralinguistic component entails any other factor that might be important for the interpretation but does not fall into any of the three preceding categories (for example, gestures).

In this thesis, only the verbal component of the corpus was transcribed. This transcription is a verbatim record of what was said, no corrections were made. When the interpreter pronounced a considerably longer sound than that of a regular phoneme appearing as part of a word, such a letter was repeated in the transcription. Also pauses

were marked, a short pause (less than 1 second) was marked with [-] symbol, and a long pause (over 1 second) was marked with [+] symbol.

The transcription was done using the EXMARaLDA (Extensible Markup Language for Discourse Annotation) transcription editor. This is a computer tool developed at the University of Hamburg, which makes the process of transcription and subsequent processing fairly easy. The procedure is as follows: first, you have to select an audio file and import it into the programme. The programme automatically creates a timeline of the speech. Then you choose how many speakers appear in the speech and name them (in this case it was always only one speaker – GE for the original speaker, CZ for the interpretation into Czech and EN for the interpretation into English). Then you can start transcribing. The programme automatically segments the speech into two-second-long segments. The length of segments can be manually adjusted, but two seconds were deemed suitable for this thesis. This way you create three transcriptions – of the German original speech and of the two interpretations. Once this is done, you can merge these three transcriptions into one. The result can be illustrated by the following screenshot:

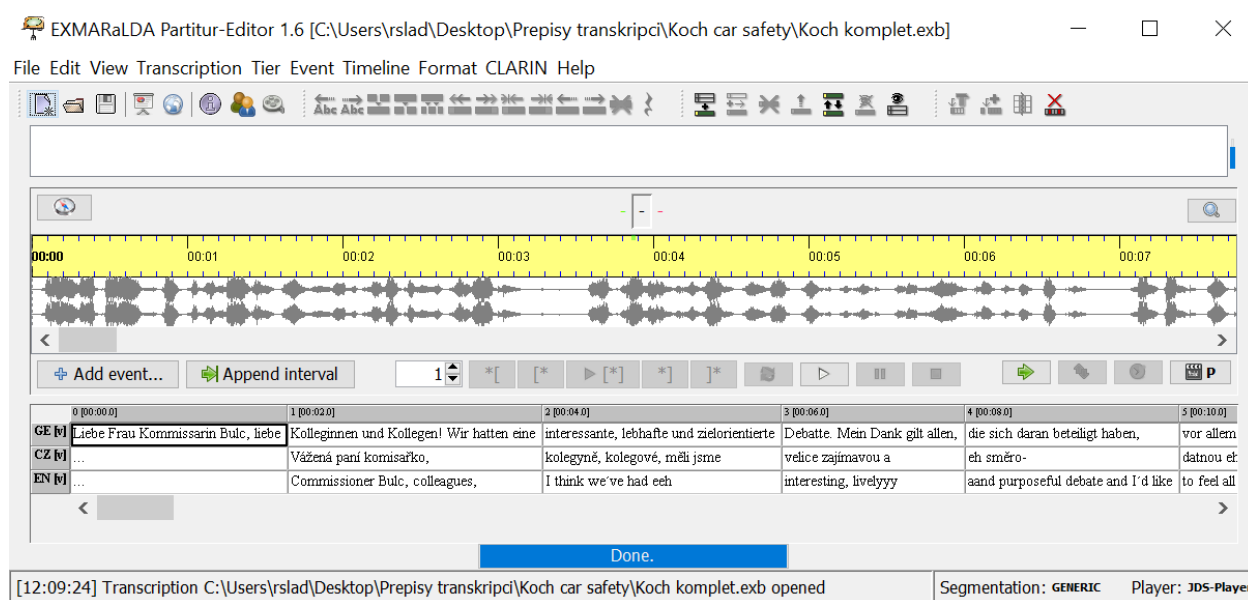


Figure 1: EXMARaLDA screenshot.

A major advantage of the EXMARaLDA programme is that the final transcription can be exported into a format that is compatible with the MS Word. The final product then is the following numbered (in square brackets with number one denoting the beginning of

the transcription), annotated table with time-segmentation (provided in the first line) and speaker-identification (provided in the first column):

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]
GE	Liebe Frau Kommissarin Bulc, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir hatten eine	
CZ	[...]	Vážená paní komisařko,
EN	[...]	Commissioner Bulc, colleagues,

Figure 2: An exported transcription.

5.2.3 What Was Analysed and How

As has already been mentioned, there were 106 SOV constructions identified in the source speeches. Their renditions came under scrutiny. The aim of this study is to analyse the usage of interpreting strategies employed by Czech and English interpreters² to overcome the difficulties posed by the SOV constructions. It is not the ambition of this thesis to evaluate the accuracy of the renditions³.

It is important to mention that unlike other studies (see Bevilacqua 2009), this thesis is interested not only in SOV constructions that might pose a problem, but also in those that are not likely to do so, for example SOV constructions with only one constituent in the middle field (for example, *denjenigen, die hier waren*). One of the aims of this thesis is to investigate the ratio between problematic and non-problematic SOV constructions. For the purposes of this thesis, a non-problematic SOV construction is such a construction that does not require the interpreters to employ any other interpreting strategy than the EVS, because thanks to their EVS, they have heard the final verb before starting to produce the rendition. In case of the problematic SOV constructions, this thesis is interested in the strategy chosen by the interpreters to cope with them.

As interpreting strategies are part and parcel of professional interpreters' skills, they are applied unconsciously and are so closely interlinked that it is often difficult to isolate them. (Riccardi, as cited in Bevilacqua 2009, 6) Therefore, when analysing which strategy interpreters employed, it was sometimes necessary to distil the most influential strategy at that particular case.

² For the purposes of this thesis, terms 'Czech interpreters' and 'interpreters into Czech' will be used interchangeably, as well as 'English interpreters' and 'interpreters into English'.

³ This would be a very interesting field of research, but its scope surpasses that of a master's thesis.

The results are divided and presented according to the used interpreting strategy.

5.2.4 Interpreting for the European Union

This subchapter is important for better understanding of the setting, in which interpreting takes place. It tries to answer questions like who the interpreters whose interpretations are studied are, and under which circumstances the interpreting is done. It is based, among others, on my visit to the European institutions in February 2018. It draws on my personal experience as well as on discussions with Heads of Czech Interpretation Units, namely Hana Jungová (DG SCIC) and Ivana Hlaváčová (DG LINC), and staff interpreters Martina Wilson from DG SCIC and Jakub Renner from DG LINC.

5.2.4.1 Becoming an EU Interpreter

There are two types of interpreters working for the EU, staff interpreters and freelance interpreters (also called ACI = Conference Interpreting Agents). Staff interpreters are permanent employees of the EU, while freelance interpreters are freelancers who passed a so-called inter-institutional accreditation test and can make themselves available to different European institutions.

Both staff and freelance interpreters must pass very rigorous exams before being admitted to interpreting in the EU. This section tries to describe, in broad terms, the freelancers' exams, as they are the easier ones⁴, so as to paint a better picture of the quality of the interpreters in question.

First of all, applicants for the position of a freelance interpreter must meet given criteria regarding their qualification. To be eligible, the applicants must either have completed a recognised four-year full-time undergraduate course in conference interpreting and obtained the relevant diploma, or hold a recognised Master's degree in conference interpreting, or hold a recognised university degree in any subject plus either prove at least one year's professional experience as a conference interpreter or have successfully completed a postgraduate conference interpreting training programme of at least one academic year of full time study. (Interpreting for Europe, 2018)

⁴ Easier not in the sense that they would be less demanding, but the open competitions for recruitment of staff interpreters include, in addition to interpreting exams, also other tests.

After passing the initial screening, applicants are invited to a pre-selection test. This test is taken online and consists of a simultaneous interpreting of a pre-recorded speech into applicant's A language from any of his or her B or C languages. The speech is usually 10 to 12 minutes long. Applicants who pass the pre-selection test may be invited to sit the accreditation test, although this right is not granted. (ibid)

The inter-institutional accreditation test represents a joint test for the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice of the European Union. Each passive and return language of the applicant is tested in a consecutive interpretation, which is about 6 minutes long, and a simultaneous interpretation, which is 10 to 12 minutes long. It is a knock out system, meaning that the interpretations are assessed immediately, and applicants go on to the next interpretation only if they have passed the previous one.

Applicants who have successfully passed the accreditation test are added to the list of ACI interpreters accredited to the European Institutions and are offered contracts according to the needs of each Institution.

To illustrate the difficulty of these tests and the quality of the accredited interpreters, it is worth mentioning that during the past four years, not a single person has managed to pass these exams with Czech as their A language. (Martina Wilson, personal communication, February 21, 2018)

5.2.4.2 Interpreting for the European Parliament

Given that the samples analysed in this thesis are from meetings of the European Parliament, this section will try to shed some light on the working routine of an interpreter working for the European Parliament.

Interpreting for the European Parliament is distinctive, among other peculiarities, by the range of topics it encompasses. It is not possible for the interpreters to choose, for example, meeting of which committee they would like to interpret, so one day, an interpreter may be interpreting meeting of the Committee on Fisheries, and the next day, he or she may be interpreting a meeting of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. Furthermore, it also happens every now and then that an interpreter is assigned to one meeting, but half an hour before the beginning of the meeting he or she is reassigned to another meeting to substitute for a colleague on a sick leave. This situation

has two repercussions. Firstly, it is of utmost importance for the interpreters to have a superb general knowledge and to keep up with latest news. And secondly, it makes the preparation for a particular interpreting almost impossible. In fact, discussions with staff interpreters of the EP revealed that seasoned interpreters do not prepare for particular meetings almost at all, as it is time-wise almost impossible and quite often pointless due to reassignments.

As has already been mentioned, the samples that are analysed in this thesis are interpretations of speeches of Members of the European Parliament. These speeches are often prepared beforehand and read out loud from a paper. However, what is important for this thesis, interpreters do not have the scripts of these speeches available, neither in advance, nor during the speech, therefore when we talk about anticipation, it really is pure anticipation and not simultaneous interpreting with text.

6 Corpus Analysis

As has already been mentioned, for the sake of greater clarity, the findings are divided by the interpreting strategy employed by the interpreters. These interpreting strategies are: ear-voice-span, waiting, stalling, chunking, anticipation and omission.

6.1 Quantitative Analysis

The following tables show the usage of particular interpreting strategies by Czech and English interpreters. Table 2 is dedicated to the Czech interpreters, and Table 3 concerns the English interpreters. Speeches are identified by the speakers who delivered them. The order of strategies is as follows: ear-voice span, waiting, stalling, chunking, anticipation and omission.

CZ	EVS	wait	stall	chunk	anticip	omit	Total
Jan Philipp Albrecht	9	2	1	-	-	-	12
Elmar Brok	3	5	-	-	2	-	10
Cornelia Ernst	8	4	2	-	1	3	18
Michael Gahler	9	6	-	-	2	2	19
Evelyne Gebhardt	2	5	-	1	1	-	9
Sven Giegold	11	4	1	-	2	2	20
Dieter-Lebrecht Koch	7	2	-	-	6	3	18
Total	49	28	4	1	14	10	106

Table 2: Interpreting strategies employed by the Czech interpreters.

As the table reveals, the most often used strategy by the Czech interpreters was, by a wide margin, ear-voice span. They employed this strategy 49 times out of 106 cases, which represents 46.2% of cases. The second most often used strategy was waiting, which with 28 instances accounted for 26.4% of cases. Then there was another significant drop in the frequency of usage and the third and fourth most often employed strategies are anticipation and omission, respectively. Anticipation was applied in 14 cases (13.2%), omission was employed 10 times (9.4%). The fifth, and penultimate, strategy was stalling, which the interpreters resorted to in four cases (3.8%). The least often used strategy was chunking, the interpreters used it only once (0.9%).

EN	EVS	wait	stall	chunk	anticip	omit	Total
Jan Philipp Albrecht	7	-	1	1	1	2	12
Elmar Brok	1	5	-	-	2	2	10
Cornelia Ernst	9	6	-	1	1	1	18
Michael Gahler	8	4	-	3	2	2	19
Evelyne Gebhardt	4	-	1	3	1	-	9
Sven Giegold	9	6	-	-	1	4	20
Dieter-Lebrecht Koch	6	7	1	1	2	1	18
Total	44	28	3	9	10	12	106

Table 3: Interpreting strategies employed by the English interpreters.

The data regarding the usage of interpreting strategies by the English interpreters are very similar to those identified in case of the Czech interpreters. EVS was again the most often used strategy. The English interpreters used it 44 times accounting for 41.5% of the total number of cases. The second most often used strategy was waiting and the English interpreters used it exactly the same number of times as the Czech ones, that is 28 times (26.4%). Again, we can observe a significant drop in frequency between the second and the third most often used strategy, which was omission (12 times, accounting for 11.3% of cases), followed by anticipation (10 times, representing 9.4% of cases). The penultimate strategy was chunking (9 cases representing 8.5% of the total number of cases), and the least often used strategy was stalling, which the English interpreters employed only three times (2.8%).

6.2 Ear-voice Span

The EVS was the most often used strategy by both groups of interpreters, into Czech and into English. Of the total of 106 SOV constructions identified in the source texts, interpreters into Czech dealt with 49 of them using the EVS. This means that 46.2% of the SOV constructions did not pose a problem for the Czech interpreters. English yields almost the same results, interpreters into English used the EVS strategy 44 times, which amount to 41.5% of the cases. However, it is important to mention that not always is interpreter's EVS a matter of choice, sometimes it is a matter of necessity. It may happen that the interpreter encounters a problem in a segment that precedes the one with an SOV construction, increases their time lag trying to solve the problem and then manages to

interpret the segment with the SOV construction without any problems. What also happens is that when there are more segments with an SOV construction one after another, the interpreter may, for example, first employ the waiting strategy and then interpret all the other segments using the EVS they gained thanks to the initial waiting.

As has already been said, the application of the EVS strategy means that the SOV construction did not pose a problem for the interpreter (at least not due to the verb coming in the last position). I will try to illustrate a case of an SOV construction that really was not a problem, an example of an SOV construction that was not problematic in that particular case due to a problem encountered by the interpreter in the previous segment (which resulted in an increased time lag), and an example of a series of SOV constructions.

The following excerpt contains examples of both an SOV construction that did not pose a problem (**bolded** verb) and of a series of SOV constructions that was dealt with via initial waiting (**bolded and italicised** verb), after which the interpreter accumulated a sufficient EVS to be able to interpret the next SOV construction (***bolded, italicised and underlined*** verb) without having to employ any other strategy. In this case, both interpreters chose in both cases the very same strategy.

Example 6.1

Giegold, 147.7 wpm

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]	5 [00:10.0]
GE	[...]	[...]	[...]	Frau Präsidentin,	vielen Dank Herr Kommissar,	liebe
CZ	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	Paní předsedkyně, děkuji	mnohokrát. Pane
EN	[...]	[...]	[...]	[Frau Presidentin vielen Dank]	Madam President.	Thank you,

[2]

	..	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	Kolleginnen	und Kollegen! Ich möchte nochmals deutlich sagen ,	dass man sich
CZ	komisaři,	milé kolegyně, milé	kolegové, chtěl bych
EN	commissioner + Ladies and Gentleman –		I would like to say

[3]

	..	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	Grundrechte	nicht so aussuchen kann ,	wie es opportun erscheint .	Da möchte ich auch
CZ	naprosto jasně říci ,	– že	základní práva není možné si vybírat ,	jak se nám
EN	–that–fundamental rights + – can't			be just selected in on

[4]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]
GE	den Kollegen Balz nochmal ausdrücklich ansprechen. Dieser Austausch	hier zum Thema
CZ	to <i>hodi</i> + eh zarea-	guji na kolegu
EN	the basis of <i>cherry picking</i> . – Eem	+ I'm going

The first clause with an SOV construction (*Ich möchte nochmals deutlich sagen*) lasts 1.5s, which is less than the EVS of both interpreters, therefore before they start producing the interpretation, they have both already heard the final verb *sagen* and have no problems with the utterance.

The example regarding a series of SOV constructions starts right after the verb *sagen*. The initial clause, '*dass man sich Grundrechte nicht so aussuchen kann*,' lasts 4s, which is more than the EVS of both interpreters. Both interpreters opted for waiting and inserted pauses into their interpretations. The Czech interpreter started producing the interpretation immediately after she heard *aussuchen kann*, the English interpreter decided to wait longer. Either way, they have both accumulated sufficient EVS to be able to cope with '*wie es opportun erscheint*' without having to resort to any other interpreting strategy. It is true that the English interpreter also reformulated the original (*on the basis of cherry picking*), but I think it is safe to say that the primary motivation for this move was to add a fine touch to the interpretation, as she had already heard *erscheint* before she started producing the interpretation. EVS was therefore classified as the main strategy employed when dealing with this SOV construction.

The following case is an example of a situation when the interpreter encountered problems already before a segment with an SOV construction (in this case, the Czech interpreter found problematic the segment '*Vor allem nicht Autos autonom fahren lassen*'), accumulated a large time lag and then was able to interpret the segment with the SOV construction without any other interpreting strategy. It is noteworthy that the following segment was completely omitted by the interpreter, but this is worth a much larger research into the accuracy of particular interpreting strategies.

Example 6.2

Koch, 122 wpm

[8]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	Vor allem nicht Autos	autonom <i>fahren lassen</i> .	Deshalb sollten
CZ	pomoci mnohému, ale nejsou – schopny – zařídit –		vše. Není možné
EN	much but they can't do everything, inn	particulaar emm	emm having cars

[9]

	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	Verkehrsteilnehmer deren Grenzen kennen .	Fahrern von Fahrzeugen mit
CZ	samořiditelné vozy zcela bezpečně	tedy – jaksi –
EN	without drivers emm	I think eem road users need

[10]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenz- systemen empfehle ich,	dass sie sich mit den Möglichkeiten, aber
CZ	používat v rámci	těchto systémů, je třeba
EN	to know their limiits , I would	suggest that – when it comes

[11]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	auch den Grenzen dieser Systeme	vertraut machen. Physikalische	Gesetze
CZ	uvědomit si meeze	těchto systémů,	fyzikální
EN	to driver-assistance systems I think we need	too make ourselves familiar	with the

For the Czech interpreter, the first sentence of this excerpt (*‘Vor allem nicht Autos autonom fahren lassen’*) resulted very problematic. The German sentence lasted 4s. The interpreter waited for it to end and started with the interpretation almost immediately afterwards, so the initial EVS was slightly over 4s. However, the interpretation took 7.3s, so the final EVS was over 11s. During that time the speaker had finished uttering the next sentence, which was also verb-final, so the interpreter had heard the final verb before starting with the interpretation. Nevertheless, the extreme EVS resulted in the omission of the whole next segment, and the interpreter then cut her EVS from 11s to 0.5s.

The English interpreter did not have the same problem, she managed to keep the interpretation short and concise, so she actually had to employ the waiting strategy, both for *fahren lassen* and *Grenzen kennen*.

The last example regarding the EVS features a Czech interpreter effectively using the EVS strategy followed by the reformulation strategy. Even though reformulation is not a part of this study, it may be interesting to see an application of this strategy in practice.

Example 6.3

Gahler, 120.5 wpm

[15]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	sprechen	über die Lage in bestimmten	Konfliktzonen. Und es wäre gut, wenn es dann
CZ	skupin Rady	eh toto pravidelně disku-	tujeme o situacích v určitých zónách
EN	party, –	these matter are discussed	regularly, – the situation in various

[16]

	45 [01:30.0]	46 [01:32.0]	
GE	das Er-	gebnis solcher Debatten wäre ,	dass man zu gemeinsamen Standpunk-
CZ	kon-	fliktu. Bylo by dobré, aby	výsledky – těchto debat
EN	conflict zo-	nes and I think it would be healthy	if the outcome of such

[17]

	47 [01:34.0]	48 [01:36.0]	49 [01:38.0]
GE	ten in Bezug auf eine kon-	krete Konfliktregion käme. Das würde der	
CZ	vedly – ke	společným stanoviskům –	ve směru ke
EN	discussions would be	that we could have com-	mon + positions on a specific

In this example, we can observe a good use of the EVS by the Czech interpreter, coupled with an effective reformulation. The SOV construction in question ends with *wäre*. The Czech interpreter's EVS was such that when the speaker uttered the verb, she was just starting to render her interpretation of that clause, so it is a great example of the EVS strategy in action. Furthermore, she managed to reformulate and significantly shorten the clause, the original *wenn es dann das Ergebnis [...] wäre* was rendered as *aby výsledky [...]*.

The English interpreter in this case also successfully used the EVS strategy and had no problems with the rendition of the clause in question. She did not reformulate it and preserved the same syntactical structure of the original, which resulted in a longer target text.

6.3 Waiting

Waiting was the second most often used interpreting strategy, again by both groups of interpreters. Interestingly, both groups of interpreters resorted to this strategy 28 times, which represent 26.4% of the total number of cases. The length of waiting varied from less than 0.5s to over 2s of complete silence.

Different interpreters employed different kinds of waiting. There were some who were waiting in silence, others, who were producing hesitation sounds, some slowed down their production and some employed the technique of prolonging the pronunciation of certain sounds. Quite often it was a combination of more of these techniques. Very specific was the case of the English interpreter who interpreted the speech delivered by Dieter-Lebrecht Koch. In her case, the technique of prolonging the pronunciation was most prevalent. She prolonged not only the pronunciation of vowels, but also of nasals. Also, she employed this technique not only when waiting for a verb in an SOV construction, but throughout her whole interpretation. The only exceptions were some cases when she was catching up with the speaker, then the speed of her delivery considerably increased.

In the presented examples, I would like to illustrate different forms of waiting that I have encountered in the corpus.

This is an example of interpreters waiting for a relatively long period of time.

Example 6.4

Gahler, 120.5 wpm

[13]

	36 [01:12.0]	37 [01:14.0]
GE	auch mit zur	Wahrheit. Gleichwohl glaub ich ist es durchaus angezeigt ,
CZ	je.	To také patří k realismu. Zároveň –
EN	determine whether or not – they – qualify –	+ +

[14]

	38 [01:16.0]	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]	41 [01:22.0]
GE	dass wir im Rahmen	der zuständigen	Ratsarbeitsgruppen darüber	regelmäßig
CZ	+ eh –	– platí, že – v rámci	+ – přísluš-	ných pracovních
EN	that I think is +	part of reality but +	nevertheless within the	Council working

[15]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	<i>sprechen</i>	über die Lage in bestimmten Konfliktzonen. Und es wäre gut, wenn es dann	
CZ	skupin Rady eh toto pravidelně disku-	tujeme o situacích	v určitých zónách
EN	party, – these matter are discussed	regularly, – the situ-	ation in various

This example includes two SOV constructions and waiting of both the Czech and English interpreter for over 2s. The first SOV clause lasted 3.3s, the second one lasted 7.1s. The English interpreter waited in complete silence, the Czech interpreter broke the silence with a short hesitation sound. The English interpreter waited already in case of the first SOV construction (ending with *angezeigt*) and her silence lasted for 2.4s. The Czech interpreter was at that time still finishing her rendition of the previous segment, so she did not need to wait for so long and theoretically could have immediately started to interpret the first clause with the SOV construction, but experienced as she must be, she knew that there would be another SOV construction coming, so she decided to wait and then slowly render the initial SOV clause while waiting for the verb of the second SOV clause. Her waiting included a hesitation sound and lasted 2.5s.

The next example illustrates a case of both interpreters slowing down their production in order to wait for the verb coming in the last position.

Example 6.5

Ernst, 154.5 wpm

[6]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	werden. Wir teilen die Ansicht von Präsident Rouhani	nachhaltig, dass Demonstranten
CZ	vyšetřena a zločinci musí být přivedeni před	spravedlnost. Pan Rouhani
EN	do justice to their relatives. –	We agree with –

[7]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	ein Recht haben zu demonstrieren . Das ist richtig, und wir		halten es auch
CZ	tady hovoří o tom,	že demonstr eh	že protestante -
EN	president Rouhani that	demonstrators have a right to demonstrate , that is	

[8]

	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	für falsch, das Khamenei und die gei-	stlichen Führer beispielsweise mit der
CZ	nebo lidé kteří protestují mají právo	na to
EN	right – an-	nnd + but does that also

[9]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	Todesstrafe drohen. Aber die Konsequenz muss doch heißen,	die inhaftierten
CZ	protestovat ale –	podívejte se tedy na ty dopady.
EN	apply to the	religious leaders? They have been threa- tening – death

The clause in question here is ‘*dass Demonstranten ein Recht haben zu demonstrieren.*’ Both interpreters decided to opt for the waiting strategy which entailed slowing down their production. It took the Czech interpreter 4.5s to say, ‘*Pan Rouhani tady hovoří o tom, že*’. The English interpreter slowed down her rendition at the same moment, her production of ‘*we agree with president Rouhani that*’ lasted 4.8s. The speed of the production was in both cases significantly lower than the average; hence we can classify both cases as applications of the waiting strategy.

The following excerpt is an example of a short waiting in silence coupled with a prolonged pronunciation of a sound.

Example 6.6

Albrecht, 153.6 wpm

[5]

	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	Regierungen der Mitgliedstaaten daran arbeiten müssen, dass die Argumente und die	
CZ	Rada ministrů a vlády členských států	pracovali na tom,
EN	called on so that the Council and	the member states need to work

[6]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]
GE	Abstimmungsergebnisse und	die Unterlagen zu den Abstimmungen auch in den
CZ	aby ty argumenty a ty	výsledky hlasování a podklady
EN	in this direction to ensure that the	arguments and the agreements

[7]

	16 [00:32.0]	17 [00:34.0]
GE	Arbeitsgruppen des Rates	auf den Tisch gelegt werden müssen in der
CZ	k hlasování na pracovních skupinách	Rrrady – byly zveřejněny ,
EN	and that the documents from	the working groups of the Council

[8]

	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	Öffentlich-keit, dass Journalistinnen und Journa-	listen in der Lage sind, darüber
CZ	zpřístupněny veřej-	Nosti, a aby novináři
EN	have got to be made public ,	this got to be put on the table so the

In this example, the interpreter into Czech almost got by only with her EVS, but eventually she had to wait for the final verb (verbs, in this case). She decided to prolong the pronunciation of the letter R in ‘Rady’ and then make a short pause. It took her 0.8s to utter the word ‘Rady’, out of which 0.4s lasted only the utterance of the letter R. The following short pause lasted also 0.4s. This proved sufficient for her to hear the verbs, and she was able to continue with her interpretation. The English interpreter in this case opted for the chunking strategy – she produced a non-committing verb (*ensure*), which enabled her to render the middle field of the German sentence without the necessity to wait for the final verbs.

The following example illustrates the technique consisting in prolonging the pronunciation of certain sounds.

Example 6.7

Koch, 122 wpm

[4]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]
GE	eintretend	gesprochen hat. Ich danke aber auch all denen, die mich im Ausschuss mit
CZ	kteří	přispěli svou troškou do mlýna. – Eeh
EN	spontaneously stepped in at the last minute.	– But I’d also like to

[5]

	10 [00:20.0]	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]
GE	Hin-weisen und Änderungsanträgen bestärkt ,	unterstützt sowie auf die richtige Spur	
CZ	děkuji také kolegovi	eh kolegům za pozměňovací návrhy,	
EN	thank those, whoo in the commit-	tee have pinpointed my waay	or tabled

The SOV construction in question ends with *bestärkt*. The interpreter into English was using throughout the whole speech the technique of prolonging the pronunciation of certain sounds. In this example, we can see that she prolonged the pronunciation of *those*, *who* and *committee*. Specifically, her production of *those* lasted 0.6s, *who* lasted 0.4s and the production of *committee* took her 1.1s. And it worked very well, it enabled her to hear the final verb of the clause and continue with her interpretation. The Czech interpreter also resorted to waiting, but she was waiting partially in silence and partially while producing hesitation sounds.

6.4 Stalling

Stalling belongs among the least used strategies by the interpreters when faced with an SOV construction. In fact, it was the least often employed strategy by the interpreters working into English, who resorted to it only three times, which represent 2.8% of the overall incidence of SOV constructions. Interpreters into Czech used stalling four times, but in their case, it still was not the least often used strategy. Four times represent 3.8% of the overall number of SOV constructions.

In the next example we can observe the Czech interpreter making use of the stalling strategy.

Example 6.8

Ernst, 154.5 wpm

[17]

	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]
GE	Deal hält, und weil wir doch ein Mindestmaß an Interesse haben sollten, dass atomare	
CZ	jaderné dohody + tak eh	mm Írán se jí musí držet
EN	extremely important because	Iran is abiding by the deal

[18]

	41 [01:22.0]	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]
GE	Aufrüsten im Nahen und Mittleren Osten	aufhört . Und wir wollen auch	kein
CZ	také. <i>To je jasné.</i>	<i>To znamená</i> , musíme udělat všechno pro to, aby	
EN	and – it is in our inte-	rest <i>to ensure</i> that there is –	no

[19]

	44 [01:28.0]	45 [01:30.0]
GE	Nachverhandeln des Abkommens. Der Iran braucht nicht mehr Sank-	tionen, sondern
CZ	jaderné zbrojení na Blíz- kém Středním Východě	– eh se zastavilo . Írán
EN	nuclear armament	in the Middle East + +

This was the fastest-speaking speaker in the corpus and the interpreters struggled to keep up with her. Therefore, when the Czech interpreter uttered ‘*To je jasné. To znamená*’, it is a clear sign of stalling, because in such a fast and dense speech, there is no room for meaningless phrases unless they are intended to buy the interpreter time to hear the verb at the end of a sentence. The English interpreter opted for chunking. Her strategy is similar to the one described in example 6.6. It again features usage of the non-committing verb ‘*ensure*’, which enabled the interpreter to go on with her interpretation and provide the meaning of the German verb later on.

What comes next is an example of a rather unfortunate stalling in form of one word.

Example 6.9

Giegold, 147.7 wpm

[5]

	13 [00:26.0]	14 [00:28.0]
GE	Griechenland hat jetzt ja schon Tradi- tion. Grundrechte gelten	
CZ	Baltze, – eh	tyto výměny ná- zorů ohledně
EN	back to this	exchange, going back to mister Balz with with

[6]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	grundsätzlich, man kann sie nicht einfach dann beiseite lassen , wenn es einem für die	
CZ	Řecká mají svou tradici. <i>Jistě</i> ,	základní práva
EN	tradition on this exchange about Greece. Principlees	can’t just be ignored . –

[7]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]
GE	eigene Reformagenda passt.	Die Reform der
CZ	nemůžeme odsouvat stranou , +	když se nám to hodí pro vlastní
EN	+ +	If it just happens just take your own

Here we can see the Czech interpreter not managing to hear the end of the German SOV construction (*beiseite lassen*) only using her EVS. She therefore uttered the word ‘*jistě*’ (meaning of course), which could be considered a neutral padding, except for the fact that it is not that neutral as it seems. Coupled with the interpreter’s intonation, it gives the impression that the speaker is agreeing to something that has already been said before, but that he is going to present his reservations towards the notion. That is, however, not the case, the speaker is simply saying that fundamental rights cannot just be ignored when it suits one’s own reform agenda. Nevertheless, it is still a case of stalling, although a little bit unfortunate.

The English interpreter decided to employ the waiting strategy, which she carried out by prolonging the pronunciation of the word *principles*. This gave her enough time to hear the verb in the last position and continue with the interpretation.

The last example is an illustration of the stalling strategy when the interpreter into English uttered a non-committing verb to buy herself time to be able to continue.

Example 6.10

Koch, 122 wpm

[17]

	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]
GE	empfehle ich allen Mitglied-	staaten, noch sorgfältiger an einer EU-weiten
CZ	doporučuji	všem členským státům, aby ještě pečlivěji pracovali
EN	+	And in particular I’d like to recommennd all member staates

[18]

	41 [01:22.0]	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]
GE	Unfalldaten- statistik mitzuarbeiten ,	die auch eine Auflistung der Verletzungen und der	
CZ	na eh statistických	údajích na evrop- ské	
EN	that they <i>can consider</i> eh	working together on Europe-	-wiide

[19]

	44 [01:28.0]	45 [01:30.0]
GE	Unfallbeteiligten be-	inhaltet. Nur so können wir gezielte Maßnahmen identifizieren,
CZ	úrovni, kde by byly zahrnuty také příčiny	nehod a jejich účastníci, jedině tak
EN	statistiics	that will enable us to better know – eh acci-

The English interpreter was trying to make up time by prolonging the pronunciation of some words (*recommend, states*), but it was not enough. Consequently, she incorporated into her interpretation *can consider*, which did not commit her to anything. Her strategy proved successful, the utterance of *consider* coincided with *mitzuarbeiten* and she was able to continue.

The Czech interpreter in this case successfully anticipated the verb and said *pracovali* 2s before the speaker did.

6.5 Chunking

Chunking is a strategy that shows the biggest difference in usage between interpreters into Czech and English; English interpreters used this strategy nine times more often than the Czech ones. In specific numbers, English interpreters resorted to this strategy nine times, which represent 8.5% of the total number of cases, while interpreters into Czech used it just once, which represents slightly less than 1% of the cases, and it is the least often used interpreting strategy to deal with SOV constructions among the Czech interpreters.

The first example captures the use of chunking by both the Czech and the English interpreter.

Example 6.11

Gebhardt, 130.2 wpm

[2]

	5 [00:10.0]	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	linie haben wir einen ganz wichtigen	Schritt nach vorn gemacht, <i>indem</i>	wir die Art
CZ	Novelizací této směrní-	ce – jsme učinili důle-	žitý krok
EN	members, with this new direc-	tive, – I think we're really taking a right	step

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	und Weise,	wie heute Bürger und Bürgerinnen	ihre Reisen gestalten,
CZ	kupředu –	s tím, že – vlastně	eh + – to, jak dnes –
EN	forwards, – because	the way in which +	citizens in Europe are organizing

[4]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	online gestalten, auch wirklich	mitberücksichtigen und das ist	eine wichtige
CZ	občané + orga-	nizují své cestování –	online, jsme
EN	their eh– travels online, – I think we’ve really	taken	this into account

[5]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]
GE	Frage. Und	ich begrüße sehr die Fortschritte, die in diesem Bereich gemacht
CZ	skutečně vzali v úva-	hu a to je důležitá otázka. Já vítám pokrok,
EN	tonight, I believe that’s a very important point and I really	welcome the progress

The source speech is a very complex sentence, which consists of five clauses and lasts almost 20s. The part in question is governed by the verb *mitberücksichtigen*. It starts with *indem* and lasts over 11s. Both the Czech and the English interpreter employed more than one interpreting strategy. They both used waiting and stalling. The Czech interpreter inserted into her interpretation the word *vlastně*, the English interpreter said ‘(the way) in which’ and ‘I think’, which are both superfluous and can be considered instances of stalling. But the most important strategy here was chunking because both interpreters were trying to follow the German syntactic structure and had to adjust their interpretations accordingly. A good Czech translation of the original would be, ‘*Novelizací této směrnice jsme učinili důležitý krok kupředu a skutečně jsme vzali v potaz to, jak občané organizují své cestování online.*’ But as the verb was not available until the very end, the Czech interpreter had to reorganize the chunks and she did so via ‘*s tím, že (vlastně) to, jak*’. The same situation happened in English, and the interpreter solved it in a similar way. A good English translation would be, ‘*We have taken a right step forwards and have really taken into account the way in which citizens are organizing their travels online.*’ Again, as the verb was not available, the interpreter had to restructure the chunks, dislocate ‘*the way in*

which citizens in Europe are organizing their travels online’ and then connect it to the main verb via the demonstrative *this* in ‘we have taken **this** into account’.

In the next example we can see an exemplary case of the chunking strategy used by the English interpreter.

Example 6.12

Koch, 122 wpm

[21]

	49 [01:38.0]	50 [01:40.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenzsysteme.	Die EU-Kommission hat im Rahmen der
CZ	bezpečnost na systéme na silnicích	stejně tak jako tyto asistenční systéme.
EN	we can actually –	enhance infrastructure and adapt our driver assistant

[22]

	51 [01:42.0]	52 [01:44.0]
GE	Aktualisierung der Verordnung über die allgemeine Fahrzeug-	sicherheit 19 Maßnahmen
CZ	Komise v rámci aktualizace naří-	zení o obecné bezpečnosti
EN	systems accordingly. <i>When it comes to</i>	<i>updating regulation on</i>

[23]

	53 [01:46.0]	54 [01:48.0]
GE	vorgeschlagen. Im Rahmen einer	Konsultation, die am 22.
CZ	na silnicích předložila	19 návrhů
EN	<i>general vehicles safe-tyy, 19 proposals have</i>	been put forward, 19 measures in

In this case we can see a source sentence consisting of a single clause with the main verb coming at the end. It lasts around 9s and the interpreters have to deal with it. The English interpreter decided to use chunking. We can presuppose that the trigger collocation was ‘*im Rahmen [xyz]*’ (within the framework), and the interpreter decided to start her interpretation with ‘*When it comes to [xyz]*’. This is a neat way of getting around the matter at hand. The Czech interpreter had the advantage that Czech knows the same collocation as German, with similar word order. She was able to literally follow the original and only had to swap the final two constituents of the source speech – the original says, literally, ‘*19 proposals put forward*’, while the Czech interpretation says, ‘*put*

forward 19 proposals'. In other words, the Czech interpreter was able to interpret this sentence using only the EVS.

The third example is again an example of left dislocation by the English interpreter.

Example 6.13

Gahler, 120.5 wpm

[13]

	36 [01:12.0]	37 [01:14.0]
GE	auch mit zur	Wahrheit. Gleichwohl glaub ich ist es durchaus angezeigt,
CZ	je.	To také patří k realismu. Zároveň –
EN	determine whether or not – they – qualify –	+ +

[14]

	38 [01:16.0]	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]	41 [01:22.0]
GE	dass wir im Rahmen	der zuständigen	Ratsarbeitsgruppen darüber	regelmäßig
CZ	+ eh –	– platí, že – v rámci	+ –přísluš-	ných pracovních
EN	that I think is +	part of reality but +	nevertheless within the	Council working

[15]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	sprechen, über die Lage in bestimmten	Konfliktzonen. Und es wäre	gut, wenn es dann
CZ	skupin Rady eh toto pravidelně disku-	tujeme, o situacích	v určitých zónách
EN	party, – these matter are discussed	regularly, – the situ-	ation in various

In this example, the English interpreter was initially trying to deal with the SOV construction via waiting. She also postponed the production of the last clause of the previous segment, which she then uttered between [1:16] and [1:19]. However, the source sentence proved to be too long, so the interpreter opted for left dislocation and started her interpreting with '*but + nevertheless, within the Council working party*'. The Czech interpreter employed the waiting strategy to interpret this segment.

6.6 Anticipation

Given the results of the previous studies carried out on anticipation, I was expecting a very high ratio of the SOV constructions being solved by this very strategy. But it was quite the opposite. Bevilacqua in his study found that interpreters into Italian anticipated in 45% of target sentences. In Liontou's study, this number was even higher; interpreters

into Greek used anticipation as a strategy for 62% of the challenging points. However, it is important to notice that the methodology of both authors regarding the selection of ‘target sentences’ or ‘challenging points’ remains unknown to me. Bevilacqua refers in this respect to his unpublished thesis written in Italian; Lontou talks about ‘*late-appearing verb[s]*’ in *Satzklammer* (Lontou 2012, 95), but does not specify it any further. Those criteria must be quite strict, because in my corpus of 11.56 minutes, I have found 106 SOV constructions, which means one SOV construction every 7 seconds, while Lontou found in her corpus of 329 minutes 304 challenging points, which means one challenging point every 65 seconds. Lontou also found that frequency of usage of anticipation is 1.36 anticipation per speech, which correlates with the findings of this thesis.

Results of this thesis show that anticipation was used 10 times by interpreters into English and 14 times by interpreters into Czech, which represent 9.4% and 13.2% of the overall number of cases, respectively. All cases of anticipation are instances of pure anticipation, there is no case of freewheeling interpretation. It is noteworthy that anticipation was a strategy with the greatest difference in incidence among interpreters. One interpreter did not use it at all, most of the interpreters, regardless whether into Czech or English, used it once or twice, and then there was one Czech interpreter (who interpreted Koch’s speech) who used it six times. These six times represent 33.3% of the overall number of SOV constructions in that speech. The English interpreter of the same speech anticipated twice.

The following examples are from the interpretation of the Czech interpreter with the major number of anticipations.

Example 6.14

Koch, 122 wpm

[24]

	55 [01:50.0]	56 [01:52.0]
GE	Oktober endete, hat sie	die Ansichten der Interessenträger, insbe
CZ	a – 22.	října zohlednila
EN	the context of consultation that ended on the	21nd of October

[25]

	57 [01:54.0]	58 [01:56.0]	59 [01:58.0]
GE	sondere auch von Privatpersonen und Ko-	mmunen, dazu eingeholt .	Ich bin gespannt auf
CZ	také náázo-	ry zúčastněných stran i	jednotlivců a já se
EN	and has taken	on board thee intere-	sts of a number of

[26]

	60 [02:00.0]	61 [02:02.0]	62 [02:04.0]
GE	das Resultat, welches sie im kommenden Jahr	im Rahmen der Überarbeitung der	General
CZ	velice těším na výsledek,	který Komise – zveřej-	ní v
EN	sectors, including private individuals	and I´mm –	keen to

[27]

	63 [02:06.0]	64 [02:08.0]
GE	Safety Regulation veröffentlichen will .	Liebe Kollegen, wir sollte
CZ	rámci přepracová- ní příslušného nařízení příští	rok. – Vážení kolego-
EN	see what will come forward in terms of the general	safety regulation and

[28]

	65 [02:10.0]	66 [02:12.0]
GE	den der EU Kommission morgen mit einer großen Mehrheit	wichtige Hinweise zur
CZ	vé, měli bychom s velkou	většinou dát Komisi
EN	proposals that we put forward in that conteext.	Em I think we need

[29]

	67 [02:14.0]	68 [02:16.0]	69 [02:18.0]
GE	Fahrer eh zur Fahrerzeug- sicherheit mit auf den Weg geben ,	um so schnell wie	
CZ	důležitá doporučení	pro zvýšení bezpečnosti na silnicích, aby co možná nejry-	
EN	to +	eh in the – eh	vote eh put forward a

This 30-second-long excerpt contains three cases of anticipation by the Czech interpreter. Furthermore, the English interpreter used anticipation in two out of those three cases as well.

The first anticipated verb is ‘*eingeholt*’. The Czech interpreter anticipated it with ‘*zohlední*’, which she uttered 3.5s before the speaker did. The English interpreter anticipated in this case as well, saying ‘*taken on board*’ 1.6s before the speaker did. It is likely that both interpreters anticipated here due to the presence of ‘*die Ansichten*’ (opinions; accusative) earlier in the sentence, which triggered the anticipation.

The second anticipated verb was ‘*veröffentlichen will*’. The Czech interpreter anticipated it by saying ‘*zveřejni*’ 2.5s before the speaker did. The English interpreter said ‘*will come forward*’ exactly at the same time as the original speaker.

The third anticipated verb was ‘*geben*’. This time it was only the Czech interpreter anticipating, the English interpreter decided to wait for the verb to come. The Czech interpreter uttered ‘*dát*’ 4.2s sooner than the original speaker said the verb in the source language.

The next example is the closest to a freewheeling interpretation in the corpus.

Example 6.15

Gahler, 120.5 wpm

[11]

	30 [01:00.0]	31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	gliedstaaten wäre für ihre	eigenen Exporte diese	Kriterien
CZ	bychom asi neměli, kdyby	nebylo tedy přáním	členských
EN	wouldn't have come about if it weren't	a matter for the member sta-	tes + –

[12]

	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]	35 [01:10.0]
GE	anzulegen und dann auch zu entscheiden, ob sie denen entsprechen oder nicht. Das gehört		
CZ	států zavá-dět – tato kritéria	pro své vývozy zbraní	a hodnotit
EN	+ to apply	such criteria to their own exports	and

The German verb at hand is ‘*anzulegen*’, which the Czech interpreter rendered as ‘*zavádět*’. The production of the original verb starts at 1:05.4, while its Czech counterpart starts at 1:05.6. This means that there is 0.2s delay between the beginnings of the utterances, but I believe it is safe to say that also this is a case of pure anticipation and not of freewheeling interpretation.

6.7 Omission

The incidence of omission among the interpreters into Czech and English is almost the same, Czech interpreters used it 10 times, and English interpreters used it 12 times. This means that Czech interpreters used omissions in 9.4% of the overall number of cases, English interpreters used it in 11.3% of cases. There were four interpreters who did not

omit anything, the rest of the interpreters resorted to omission between one and four times. When the interpreters decided (or were forced) to omit something, they almost always omitted the whole clause which included the SOV construction, with one exception, which I will look into later in this section.

The first example regarding omission shows an English interpreter who fell far behind the speaker.

Example 6.16

Brok, 141.1 wpm

[16]

	40 [01:20.0]	41 [01:22.0]
GE	das Entscheidende. Es kann nicht sein, dass Wahrheit und	Lüge gleichwertig nebenein-
CZ	lži	jako lži to je zcela rozhodující, není možné, aby
EN	to be very clear when this is mis-	information or lies,

[17]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	ander stehen und dies dann von Herrn Pretzell als demokratischer	Diskurs dargestellt	
CZ	+ stála pravda a lež	rovnoprávně vedle	sebe a aby
EN	we can't have – lies	and the truth evaluated	as the – eh +

[18]

	45 [01:30.0]
GE	wird. Es ist das Gegenteil davon.
CZ	byly + panem Pretzellem popisovány [01:32] jako rovnocenný demokratický [01:34]
EN	– same.

Here we can see the English interpreter with the initial EVS amounting to 4s (when she utters ‘*we can't have*’). However, as the speaker continued, she kept falling further behind and the almost two-second-long pause before her last word (‘*same*’) indicates that her mental capacity was most likely overloaded, and she just finished with the speaker instead of trying to render his last thought, as did the Czech interpreter.

The next example contains the aforementioned exception when the interpreter into English did not omit the whole clause.

Example 6.17

Giegold, 147.7 wpm

[5]

	13 [00:26.0]	14 [00:28.0]
GE	Griechenland hat jetzt ja schon Tradition. Grundrechte gelten	
CZ	Baltze, – eh	tyto výměny ná- zorů ohledně
EN	back to this	exchange, going back to mister Balz with with

[6]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	grundsätzlich, man kann sie nicht einfach dann beiseite lassen, wenn es einem für die	
CZ	Řecka mají	svou tradici. Jistě, základní práva
EN	tradition on this exchange about Greece. Principlees	can't just be ignored. –

[7]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]
GE	<i>eigene Reformagenda</i> passt . Die Reform der	
CZ	nemůžeme odsouvat stranou, +	když se nám to hodí pro vlastní
EN	+ +	If it just happens just take your <i>own</i>

[8]

	19 [00:38.0]	20 [00:40.0]
GE	Tarifverträge und des Tarifver- tragssystems in Griechenland ist	
CZ	– reformní agendu.	Reforma tarifních
EN	<i>reform agenda</i> . –Theee	refoorm of the whole collective bargaining

In this case the English interpreter was not far behind the speaker, quite the opposite. She was prolonging the pronunciation of ‘*principles*’, so she was right with the speaker. She possibly misheard the speaker saying ‘*es einem für*’, and tried to reconstruct the meaning, but unfortunately, she failed. The original says that fundamental rights cannot just be ignored when it suits one’s own reform agenda. The rendition ‘*If it just happens just take your own reform agenda*’ did not manage to convey this message.

The last example shows an omission caused by the interpreter falling too far behind the speaker and trying to catch up with him.

Example 6.18

Koch, 122 wpm

[8]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	Vor allem nicht Autos	autonom fahren lassen.	Deshalb sollten
CZ	pomoci mnohému, ale nejsou – schopny – zařídit –		vše. Není možné
EN	much but they can't do everything, inn	particulaar emm	emm having cars

[9]

	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	Verkehrsteilnehmer deren Grenzen kennen.	Fahrern von Fahrzeugen mit
CZ	samořiditelné vozy zcela bezpečně	tedy – jaksi –
EN	without drivers emm	I think eem road users need

[10]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenz- systemen empfehle ich ,	dass sie sich mit den Möglichkeiten, aber
CZ	používat v rámci	těchto systémů, je třeba
EN	to know their limiits, I would	suggest that – when it comes

[11]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	auch den Grenzen dieser Systeme	vertraut machen. Physikalische	Gesetze
CZ	uvědomit si meeze	těchto systémů,	fyzikální
EN	to driver-assistance systems I think we need	tooo make ourselves familiar	with the

In this example, the Czech interpreter got in troubles when interpreting the first sentence. She could not find the right words and her interpretation of a four-second-long sentence took almost 9 seconds. Luckily for her, the speaker decided to underline his point by repeating it and elaborating on it. The interpreter only interpreted the main point and omitted the elaboration, which included two clauses with SOV constructions (governed by verbs ‘*empfehle*’ and ‘*vertraut machen*’). She omitted 9 seconds of the original speech, but it did not distort the message.

7 Conclusion

This thesis investigates the interpreting strategies employed by interpreters when interpreting German SOV constructions, that is, verb-final clauses, into Czech and English. The topic of interpreting SOV constructions has already been studied by several authors, who studied it in context of different language pairs. Jörg (1995) studied anticipation when interpreting German SOV constructions into English, Van Besien (1999) investigated anticipation in the language pair German – French. Bevilacqua (2009) was interested in interpreting strategies employed when interpreting German SOV constructions into Italian, and Lontou’s dissertation researched anticipation when interpreting German SOV constructions into Greek.

There are six interpreting strategies at the centre of attention of this thesis. Four of them were identified by Seeber (2011), namely waiting, stalling, chunking and anticipation. The initial idea was to investigate only their usage by interpreters. However, further research of relevant literature and my own pilot study revealed that there were two more strategies that had to be taken into account, specifically ear-voice span and omission.

The presented thesis differs from all the aforementioned ones in the fact that it studies all SOV constructions, not only those that are identified as potentially troublesome. This enables it to answer the first research question whether all German SOV constructions pose a problem for interpreting. They do not. As was specified in Section 3.1, if the interpreter is able to interpret an SOV construction using only the EVS strategy, this SOV construction in that particular case is not considered problematic for interpretation. As the results reveal, this holds true for over 40% of the SOV constructions, specifically it is 46.2% in case of interpretations into Czech, and 41.5% in case of interpretations into English.

This finding has one even more important implication. Given that over 40% of the SOV constructions turned out non-problematic, this means that almost 60% of the SOV constructions presented a problem for the interpreters. This validates the core hypothesis of this thesis, which states that German SOV constructions pose a problem when interpreting, even though it was showed that not always.

The second research question, which this thesis tried to answer, was which interpreting strategies interpreters use to deal with German SOV constructions. The results

indicate that the predefined six strategies are exactly those that the interpreters employed; each strategy was used at least once.

The remaining two research questions, namely whether there are quantitative differences between usage of particular strategies, and whether there are differences between usage of interpreting strategies when interpreting German SOV constructions into Czech and English, are interconnected and can be answered at the same time. Short answers would be 'Yes' and 'No', but let me elaborate on this. Czech and English yield very similar results, both in absolute and relative numbers. The EVS strategy was the most often used strategy, both when interpreting into Czech and English, with more than 40% of SOV constructions interpreted with this strategy. The second most often used strategy, again for both languages, was waiting. Czech and English interpreters resorted to this strategy exactly the same number of times, namely 28 times (representing 26.4% of the overall number of cases). Then there is a quite significant drop in frequency, and waiting is followed by anticipation and omission. Here we can observe some minor differences between Czech and English. The Czech interpreters used anticipation 14 times, as opposed to 10 times by the English interpreters. On the other hand, the English interpreters employed omission 12 times, as opposed to 10 times by the Czech interpreters (10, 12 and 14 times represent 9.4%, 11.3% and 13.2% of the total number of cases, respectively). The least used strategies were stalling and chunking, and again, we can observe some minor differences between the Czech and English interpreters. The Czech interpreters applied stalling four times and chunking only once (representing 3.7% and 0.9% of the total number of cases, respectively). The English interpreters employed stalling three times and chunking nine times (representing 2.8% and 8.5% of the whole, respectively).

In general, it can be said that there are significant differences in usage of particular interpreting strategies and non-significant differences between the Czech and English interpreters. This has important implications, for example, for training, because it means that strategy-specific exercises designed to train interpreting German SOV constructions into one language can be freely used also for training interpreting into the other language.

7.1 Suggestions for Further Research

This thesis manages to answer the postulated research questions, but there are others that remain unaddressed and would deserve further research, although their extent sometimes calls for a research of the scope of a dissertation.

The first topic that could be further studied is the ratio of the truly non-problematic SOV constructions versus those that did not present a problem in that particular case. For this purpose, a controlled experiment would be better suited than a corpus-based research, as the researcher could better control the variables and input in order to provide for a situation when the interpreter does not encounter problems in a segment previous to the SOV construction.

Another very interesting field for further research is the question of accuracy of various interpreting strategies. Different interpreting strategies impose a different cognitive load on the interpreter, or take up different amount of interpreter's mental capacity, and their usage may result in a loss or distortion of information. It would be interesting to examine whether some interpreting strategies yield significantly better results than the others.

8 Resumé

Na simultánním tlumočení z němčiny je podle některých autorů nejnáročnější přetlumočit věty se slovesem na konci. Ty mohou být často velmi dlouhé a pokud se tlumočí do jazyka, ve kterém je slovesa třeba dříve ve větě, tedy například do češtiny nebo do angličtiny, stává se z této věty tlumočnický oříšek. Tlumočník je v takovém případě nucen využít některou z tlumočnických strategií. Cílem této práce je zkoumání těchto strategií při tlumočení z němčiny do češtiny a angličtiny.

Otázka tlumočení německých větných konstrukcí se slovesem na konci byla zkoumána již několikrát. Různí badatelé ji zkoumali v kontextu různých jazykových kombinací. Jörg zkoumal otázku anticipace při tlumočení německých vět se slovesem na konci do angličtiny, stejným tématem se zabývali také Van Besien na příkladu tlumočení do francouzštiny a Liontou v případě tlumočení do řečtiny. Bevilacqua zkoumal tlumočnické strategie, které tlumočníci využívají při převodu německých konstrukcí se slovesem na konci do italštiny. Předkládaná diplomová práce navazuje na tradici těchto autorů a zkoumá tlumočnické strategie, kterých tlumočníci využívají při tlumočení německých vět se slovesem na konci do češtiny a angličtiny.

Tato diplomová práce pracuje s nahrávkami z Evropského parlamentu, konkrétně s projevy europoslanců z plenárních zasedání a jejich tlumočeními. Jedná se o korpusovou analýzu, která zkoumá a porovnává tlumočení zdrojového textu do dvou různých cílových jazyků.

Druhá kapitola se zabývá českým a německým slovosledem. Jedná se o stručné shrnutí německé syntaxe, jehož cílem je identifikovat větné konstrukce, které se v obou jazycích liší a které by mohly pro tlumočníky představovat potenciální problém.

Třetí kapitola se zabývá jednotlivými tlumočnickými strategiemi, které mají tlumočníci při tlumočení vět se slovesem na konci k dispozici. Původním záměrem bylo použít strategie, které ve svém článku z roku 2011 identifikoval Seeber. Těmito strategiemi je čekání (*waiting*), zdržování (*stalling*), kouskování (*chunking*) a anticipace (*anticipation*). Nicméně podrobnější studium související literatury a můj vlastní pilotní projekt ukázaly, že Seeberův seznam strategií není kompletní a je třeba jej rozšířit o dvě další, konkrétně o odstup od řečníka (*ear-voice span*) a vynechání (*omission*). Třetí kapitola všechny strategie podrobně popisuje a zmiňuje také jejich klady a zápory.

Čtvrtá kapitola se týká relevantní literatury a studií, které se zabývaly obdobným tématem jako tato diplomová práce. Výzkumy všech výše zmíněných autorů jsou v této kapitole podrobně popsány a dány do souvislostí s předkládanou prací.

Pátá kapitola se zabývá stanovením hypotézy a výzkumných otázek a rozebírá použitou metodologii. Podle hlavní hypotézy této práce představují německé větné konstrukce se slovesem na konci pro tlumočnický problém, který musí řešit pomocí tlumočnických strategií. Výzkumné otázky se zabývají četností použití těchto strategií, tedy zda se všechny využívají ve stejné míře, a také tím, zda panují rozdíly mezi tlumočníky pracujícími do češtiny a do angličtiny. Další zkoumanou oblastí je otázka, zda jsou opravdu všechny tyto větné konstrukce pro tlumočnický problematické. Ve zkoumaném korpusu, který sestává ze sedmi projevů o celkové délce necelých 12 minut, bylo identifikováno 106 větných konstrukcí se slovesem na konci. Všechny projevy a jejich tlumočení byly přepsány a synchronizovány pomocí programu EXMARaLDA, což je volně dostupný nástroj vyvinutý na univerzitě v Hamburku, který je určen právě k těmto účelům. Tato kapitola také přibližuje to, jak probíhá tlumočení v Evropské unii a v jakých podmínkách tlumočníci pracují.

Šestá kapitola obsahuje samotnou analýzu korpusu. V úvodu této kapitoly je shrnutí zjištěných poznatků, poté následují detailnější komentáře k jednotlivým tlumočnickým strategiím, které jsou doprovázeny příklady z korpusu. Příklady jsou reprezentativní a byly vybírány tak, aby ilustrovaly vše podstatné, např. různé způsoby provedení konkrétní tlumočnické strategie. Rozsah diplomové práce neumožňuje okomentovat všechny zkoumané případy. Synchronizované přepisy jednotlivých projevů a jejich tlumočení jsou obsahem příloh této práce.

V závěru jsou znovu přehledně zrekapitulována zjištění této diplomové práce a jsou zde zodpovězeny výzkumné otázky. Ukázalo se, že míra využití jednotlivých tlumočnických strategií se značně liší. Nejpoužívanější strategií byl odstup od řečníka následovaný čekáním, nejméně využívanými strategiemi bylo naopak kouskování a zdržování. Zajímavé je, že mezi tlumočníky do češtiny a do angličtiny byly v otázce využívání jednotlivých tlumočnických strategií zjištěny jen minimální rozdíly. Závěr také obsahuje návrhy pro další výzkum.

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Annexes

Jan Philipp Albrecht

Transparency, accountability and integrity in the EU institutions

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]	5 [00:10.0]
GE	Ja, vielen Dank	Frau Presidentin, und vielen Dank vor allem an Sven	
CZ Děkuji	mnohokrát paní předsedkyně	a děkuji
EN	Yes ...	thank

[2]

	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	Giegold für diesen Bericht, der absolut wichtig ist für mehr	Transparenz in den
CZ	zejména Svenu Giegoldovi	za jeho zprávu která je nezbytně důležitá pro to, abychom
EN	you chair and thank you	Sven [für mehr Transparenz in den

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]
GE	europäischen Institutionen. Und ich möchte denjenigen beipflichten die hier extra	
CZ	měli více transparentnosti v evropských institucích a	
EN	europäischen Institutionen] essential this new report	for more

[4]

	10 [00:20.0]	11 [00:22.0]
GE	nochmal dazu aufgerufen haben, dass insbesondere der	Ministerrat und die
CZ	souhlasím s těmi	který zde extra ještě vyzvali k tomu, aby zejména
EN	transparency and	especially in terms of the new obligations that you've

[5]

	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	Regierungen der Mitgliedstaaten daran arbeiten müssen, dass die Argumente und die	
CZ	Rada ministrů a vlády členských států	pracovali na tom,
EN	called on so that the Council and	the member states need to work

[6]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]
GE	Abstimmungsergebnisse und	die Unterlagen zu den Abstimmungen auch in den
CZ	aby ty argumenty a ty	výsledky hlasování eh podklady
EN	in this direction to ensure that the	arguments and the agreements

[7]

	16 [00:32.0]	17 [00:34.0]
GE	Arbeitsgruppen des Rates	auf den Tisch gelegt werden müssen in der
CZ	k hlasování na pracovních skupinách Rady, byly zveřejně-	
EN	and that the documents from	the working groups of the Council

[8]

	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	Öffentlich-keit, dass Journalistinnen und Journa-	listen in der Lage sind, darüber
CZ	ny, zpřístupněny veřej-	nosti a aby novináři
EN	have got to be made public,	this got to be put on the table so the

[9]

	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	Bericht zu erstatten. Wir sind in einer politischen	Union. Wir sind keine
CZ	o nich mohli eh	podávat zprávy. Jsme
EN	journalists will finally be in the position to	to be able to follow what's ha-

[10]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]	24 [00:48.0]
GE	diplomatische Verhandlungsrunde mehr,	in der man erstmal Argumente	intern
CZ	v politické unii, nejsme	žádné diplomatické vyjednávací kolo, ve	
EN	opening eh in the	EU. We're no longer inside	diplomatic

[11]

	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	austauscht und	irgendwann im Nachhinein auch die Öffent- lichkeit davon
CZ	kterém se	nejdříve interně vymění argumenty a pak teprve až někdy
EN	negotiations where	first of all all of the discussions take place behind close

[12]

	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]
GE	mitbekommt. Es muss	Einflussmöglichkeiten geben, und das geht nur, wenn der Rat
CZ	poté se o tom	dozví veřejnost. Je důležité, aby tady byla
EN	doors then they	finally go into the public. There has to be an

[13]

..		29 [00:58.0]	30 [01:00.0]
GE	seine Dokumente	offenlegt, seine Verhandlungen öffentlich	macht. Ansonsten hat
CZ	možnosti i ovlivňovat	věci, a to jde v případě, kdy	Rada zveřejní své
EN	opportunity	for the public to affect this and	this is only going to

[14]

..		31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	der Rat	in der Gesetzgebung der Europäischen Union auch	in Zukunft
CZ	dokumenty,	zveřejní svá vyjednávání,	v opačném
EN	happen if the Council	makes their negotiating documents	available and I

[15]

..		33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]
GE	nichts mehr zu ver	eh nichts mehr zu verlieren, sondern dann ist es nur das Europäische	
CZ	případě	Rada Evropské unie	skutečně nebude
EN	think that	eh I think there's no reason	there's nothing to lose

[16]

..		35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	Parlament, das über diese Fragen abstimmen sollte. Vielen Dank. ...		
CZ		eeh orgán který	by měl hlasovat o
EN	in the future if that	were to be the case and that is why	the europarl should be

[17]

..			
GE			
CZ	takovýchto otázkách a byl to [01:14] pouze Evropský parlament. Děkuji.		
EN	voting on this. Thank you very much.		

Elmar Brok

Russia - the influence of propaganda on EU countries

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]
GE	Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Russland ist ein autoritäres Regime, in dem			wirklich freie
CZ	Vážení kolegové,	...	...	Rusko je velice
EN	... Colleagues,	...	... Rushland	is a

[2]

	4 [00:08.0]	5 [00:10.0]
GE	Wahlen unter den Chancen der Gleichberechtigung nicht stattfinden. Ich sehe,	
CZ	hlasitý režim, kde svobodné	volby a šance
EN	totalitarian regime,	there aren't the

[3]

	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	dass hier Kollegen von	Meuthens und Pretzells und Coburns und
CZ	na rovnoprávnost neexistují. Já vidím, že	
EN	possibility of free elections,	... I ... see

[4]

	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	Couso Permuy und all alle diese Leute dieses Russland in diesem System verteidigen,	
CZ	kolega jako Coburn a další ..	všichni tito lidé
EN	eh Couso Permuy, eh	the Coburns, all of these are the

[5]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	weil dieses auch ihrer eigenen Ideologie, die nicht freier, liberaler Demo-		kratie
CZ	vlastně hájí Rusko a jeho	system, protože to odpovídá jejich ideologii,	
EN	people who are defending	Russia in this type of system	because this

[6]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]
GE	entspricht, entspricht. Und das mach dekouvriert sie als wirkliche Gegner von Freiheit.	
CZ	která nemá nic společného se svobod-	ným liberalismem a demokracií.
EN	is the same ideology, not a free democra-	cy ...

[7]

	..16 [00:32.0]	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]
GE	Zweitens müssen wir deutlich	machen, dass wir	nicht mit derselben
CZ	Eh A za dru-	hé je potřeba jasně říci, že ...	
EN	and what you're showing yourselves to be	is against freedom	...

[8]

	..	19 [00:38.0]	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	Methode zurück-	schlagen können, wie Russland	das tut und deren Freunde in Europa,	
CZ		eh nemůžeme s nimi	bojovat stejnou metodou jako používá	
EN		we need to be careful	. not . .	eh fight

[9]

	..	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	sondern dass wir eine	freie Gesellschaft mit freien Medien	sind und nicht mit staatlichen
CZ	Rusko a jejich jeho	přátelé v Evropě. My	jsme svobodná společnost se
EN	back with	the same weapons, we need	to defend a free soci-

[10]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	Instrumenten so sehr darauf antworten	können. Aus diesem Grund ist es	der beste Weg,
CZ	svobodnými médii	a nemáme státní média, která	by nás
EN	ety with free .	media ...	and for this

[11]

	..	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]
GE	in dem wir den	freien Medien mehr Möglichkeiten geben,	aber auch den neuer Medien
CZ	poslouchala.	Z toho důvodu bude nejlepší,	když dáme svobodným
EN		reason the best .	way is to give free media

[12]

	..	29 [00:58.0]	30 [01:00.0]	31 [01:02.0]
GE		dort, der zur Kenntnis zu	kommen in diesen Ländern von denen so etwas	kommt
CZ	médiím	více možností	a i	novým
EN		more possibilities	. and . new	media

[13]

	..	32 [01:04.0]	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]
GE	wie hier aus Russland, dass wir	bei unseren Eigenen	deutlich machen ??? eigene	
CZ	médiím	...	tak aby i v Rusku slyšeli,	že u
EN	in these countries	... as well	...	we

[14]

	..	35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	Bevölkerung, dass Menschen merken, mit welchen Lügen gemacht werden, und es muss		
CZ	nás ...	... si lidé vši-	mají, jakým
EN	have to make it very	.. clear eh	to eh people

[15]

	..	37 [01:14.0]	38 [01:16.0]	39 [01:18.0]
GE	klar sein, dass wir	Wege finden müssen zu erklä-	ren, wenn Lügen Lügen sind. Das ist	
CZ	lžím	jsou vystavováni a je jasné,	že musíme najít způsob, jak vysvětlit	
EN	what	are lies and we need	to find ways	eh ...

[16]

	..	40 [01:20.0]	41 [01:22.0]
GE	das Entscheidende. Es kann nicht sein, dass Wahrheit und	Lüge gleichwertig nebenein-	
CZ	lži	jako lži to je zcela rozhodující,	není možné, aby
EN		to be very clear when this is mis-	information or lies,

[17]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	ander stehen und dies dann von Herrn Pretzell als demokratischer	Diskurs dargestellt	
CZ	stála pravda a lež	rovnoprávně vedle	sebe a aby
EN	we can't have lies	and the truth evaluated	as the eh

[18]

	..	45 [01:30.0]
GE	wird. Es ist das Gegenteil davon.	
CZ		byly panem Pretzellem popisovány [01:32] jako rovnocenný demokratický [01:34]
EN		same.

[19]

	..
GE	
CZ	diskurz.
EN	

Cornelia Ernst

Situation in Iran

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]	5 [00:10.0]
GE	[...]	[...]	[...]	Wir	trauern um die Demonstranten und	Demonstrantinnen, die ihr
CZ	[...]	[...]	[...]	+	++	Mmmmy samozřejmě
EN	[...]	[...]	[...]	+	++	We grieve for

[2]

	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	Leben verloren, nur weil sie ihre berechtigten	Forderungen für bessere
CZ	vzpomínáme na všechny obě-	ti – protestantů, kteří
EN	the demonstrators who have lost their	lives simply – because

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]
GE	Lebensbedingungen, für Arbeit, gegen die	drastischen Preiserhöhungen und für eine
CZ	se jenom snažili	udělat všechno pro to, aby se zlepšily
EN	they were justifiably calling for better –	

[4]

	10 [00:20.0]	11 [00:22.0]
GE	Umwelt, in der es sich leben lässt, öffentlich geäußert haben.	Der Tod dieser
CZ	jejich životní podní podmínky,	aby se vyjádřili proti tomu
EN	working and living conditions against	price increases,

[5]

	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]	14 [00:28.0]
GE	Demonstranten muss untersucht werden, um ihren Angehörigen auch	gerecht zu	
CZ	neu-věřitelnému zdraš zdražování. – Smrt těchto demonstrantů	musí být	
EN	– the death of these	demonstrators needs to be investi-	gated in to

[6]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	werden. Wir teilen die Ansicht von Präsident Rouhani	nachhaltig, dass Demonstranten
CZ	vyšetřena a zločinci musí být přivedeni před	spravedlnost. Pan Rouhani
EN	do justice to their relatives. –	We agree with –

[7]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	ein Recht haben zu demonstrieren.	Das ist richtig, und wir	halten es auch
CZ	tady hovoří – o tom, –	že demonstr eh	že protestante -
EN	president Rouhani that	demonstrators have a right to demons-	trate, that is

[8]

	..	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	für falsch, das Khamenei und die gei-	stlichen Führer beispielsweise mit der	
CZ		nebo lidé kteří protestují mají právo na to	
EN	right – an-	nnnd + but	does that also

[9]

	..	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	Todesstrafe drohen. Aber die	Konsequenz muss doch heißen,	die inhaftierten
CZ	protestovat ale –	podívejte se	tedy na ty dopady.
EN	apply to the	religious leaders? They have been threa-	tening – death

[10]

	..	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]
GE	Demonstranten unverzüglich freizulassen, und das ist eine zentrale Forderung, die wir		
CZ		Dopady – musí	být hlavním dopadem musí být to,
EN	senten-	ces + but	I + –

[11]

	..	26 [00:52.0]	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]
GE	haben. Der Machtkampf um die Zukunft	des Iran hat längst begonnen. Und die		
CZ		že všichni zatčení musí být	okamžitě propuštění. –	Boj o
EN		one of our central demands must be that	the prisoners are immediately released.	

[12]

	..	29 [00:58.0]	30 [01:00.0]
GE	Lage kann sich dort nur verbessern, wenn sich das Land öffnet, und dafür gibt es		
CZ	budoucnost Íránu	už dávno začal. Pokud chceme, aby se ta situace	
EN	The fight for the future	of Iran began a long	time ago and we

[13]

	31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	jetzt ein Zeitfenster, und das darf von außen nicht zugeschlagen werden – auch nicht von	
CZ	zlepšila,	no, tak musí dojít k otevření Íránu a to v tuto chvíli,
EN		need to see the country opening up. There is a window of

[14]

	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]
GE	einem unzurechnungs-fähigen US—Präsidenten.	Deshalb ist es richtig, wenn die
CZ	okamžitě, hned,	a to o to se musí
EN	opportunity now for	that to happen – and it's important that there be no external

[15]

	35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	EU,	wenn Länder wie Frankreich, Deutschland, Großbritannien am
CZ	vynasnažit samozřejmě taky	íránský
EN	interference, particularly from an incompetent US	president +

[16]

	37 [01:14.0]	38 [01:16.0]
GE	Nuklearabkommen mit dem Iran festhalten. Weil	sich der Iran an den
CZ	prezentet. +	Eh samozřejmě ve chvíli, kdy se chceme držet té
EN		+ If we stick to the nuclear deal that's

[17]

	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]
GE	Deal hält, und weil wir doch ein Mindestmaß an Interesse haben sollten, dass atomare	
CZ	jaderné dohody + tak eh	mm Írán se jí musí držet
EN		extremely important because Iran is abiding by the deal

[18]

	41 [01:22.0]	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]
GE	Aufrüsten im Nahen und Mittleren Osten aufhört. Und wir wollen auch		kein
CZ	také. To je jasné.	To znamená, musíme udělat všechno pro to, aby	
EN	and – it is in our inte-	rest to ensure that there is –	no

[19]

..		44 [01:28.0]	45 [01:30.0]
GE	Nachverhandeln des Abkommens.	Der Iran braucht nicht mehr Sank-	tionen, sondern
CZ	jaderné zbrojení na Blíz-	kém Středním Východě	– eh se zastavilo. Írán
EN	nuclear armament	in the Middle East	+ +

[20]

..		46 [01:32.0]	47 [01:34.0]
GE	deren Abbau, und dazu gehört auch ein Zugang zu internationalen Banken. Zugleich		
CZ	nepotřebuje více sankcí, potřebuje		odstranit ty existující
EN	What we should have no further sanctions,		this is not what – Iran

[21]

..		48 [01:36.0]	49 [01:38.0]
GE	muss unbedingt ein Schritt voran – und zwar ein deutlicher Schritt	voran – gemacht	
CZ	sankce. Musíme udělat		všechno pro to, aby
EN	– needs, rather the opposite		so we have to take a

[22]

..		50 [01:40.0]	51 [01:42.0]
GE	werden im Menschenrechts-	dialog, insbesondere mit Blick auf	die religiösen
CZ	byl učiněn	zásadní krok kupředu	směrem k ochraně
EN	clear step –	forward – in the human rights	dialogue, particularly

[23]

..		52 [01:44.0]	53 [01:46.0]
GE	Minderheiten, politische und	Frauenrechte. Und es geht	um ganz wichtige
CZ		základních lidských práv, –	k ochraně práv žen,
EN	with	relation to the religious minorities,	political and women's

[24]

..		54 [01:48.0]	55 [01:50.0]
GE	Fragen, wie um	Beschäftigung, um die Zukunft der iranischen	Jugend, um
CZ		práv menšin,	samozřejmě jde o to také
EN	rights –	and also extremely important issue such as	– employment, the

[25]

..		56 [01:52.0]	57 [01:54.0]
GE	Drogenprävention, den	Rückzug aus dem Jemen und anderen	Ländern. Meine Damen
CZ	zajistit	zaměstnanost, pracovní místa	pro mladé Íránce.
EN		future of young people in Iran,	dealing with drugs and –

[26]

..		58 [01:56.0]	59 [01:58.0]
GE	und Herren, das sind	praktische Fragen, von deren Lösung	abhängt, wie die
CZ		+ Tady hovoříme	také o praktických
EN		em withdrawal from Yemen and other countries.	These are

[27]

..		60 [02:00.0]	61 [02:02.0]
GE	Zukunft des Iran aus-	sieht. Es geht daher nicht um	Chaos, was hier angezündet
CZ	otázkách,	+ které souvisejí	s budoucností Íránu. Samozřejmě
EN	practical issues,	and that will – decide	the future of Iran. We are not talking

[28]

62 [02:04.0]		63 [02:06.0]	64 [02:08.0]
GE	werden sollte, sondern um tiefgrei-	fende Reformen. Und wir sind	als EU verpflichtet zu
CZ	nikdo nechce podně-	covat chaos, všichni chce-	me – do hloubky
EN	about + creating	chaos here but about	+ far reaching reforms

[29]

..		65 [02:10.0]	66 [02:12.0]
GE	einer verantwort-	lichen Politik, die die Menschen im	Iran im Auge hat. Vielen Dank
CZ		jdoucí reformy a proto	se musíme držet opravdu
EN		and it is our obligation in the EU to	adopt a responsible policy to

[30]

..		67 [02:14.0]	68 [02:16.0]
GE			
CZ	zodpovědné politiky na straně	obou. Děkuji.	
EN	help the people in Iran.		

Michael Gahler

Arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]
GE	[...]	[...]	+ Ja	Vielen Dank Frau Präsidentin,	lugupeetud härra
CZ	[...]	[...]	++	Děkuji, paní předsedající,	++
EN	[...]	[...]	++	Thank you very much indeed madam President	++

[2]

	5 [00:10.0]	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	Maasikas. Vielen Dank für Ihre Ausführungen. Und ich		bin froh, dass wir
CZ	++	děkuji – za –	vaše komentáře. Jsem
EN	[Vielen Dank für Ihre]	Thank you very much indeed	for – your – state-

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	jährlich diese Debatte haben, denn das Thema ist ein wichtiges		für unsere Außenpolitik
CZ	rád, že každoročně	vedeme tuto debatu, +	protože to téma je – pro
EN	ment and I'd like to thank	+ eh – cole	– mister Mathias as well.

[4]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	und – man	sollte durchaus zunächst mal	anerkennen, dass wir
CZ	naší zahraniční politiku důležité	a +	+ a je potřeba uznat,
EN	+ And we	+ looking here	at our foreign policy

[5]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]	
GE	als Europäische	Union die einzige	Region in dieser
CZ		– že my jako Ev-	ropská – Unión
EN	and I think we must reco-	gnize first and foremost that we as the Euro-	pean Union – are the

[6]

	16 [00:32.0]	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	
GE	Welt sind, die so einen anspruchsvollen Katalog an Krite-		rien hat, wann man eben	
CZ	jsme jedinou re	jsme jediným	regiónem – na svě-	tě, který má tak
EN	only	region – in the world –	that has such an am-	bitious catalogue of cri-

[7]

	19 [00:38.0]	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	nicht etwas liefern sollte	und dieser Katalog, der ist	eigentlich auch eine Empfehlung an
CZ	celistvý katalog kritérií	– eh co se týče	zabránění vývozu –
EN	teria +	as to what should not be	supplied or delivered –

[8]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	andere Teile der Welt, sich daran	zu orientieren.
CZ	a tento katalog je také dolo-	ručením pro zbytek světa,
EN	and this catalogue is in fact a reco-	mmentation to other parts of the world

[9]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	. Gleichzeitig	gehört zum Realismus, dass wir diesen gemein-	
CZ	aby se podle něj mohl orientovat.	– Zároveň –	k realismu patří –
EN	+ eh to use that	as guidance – and	yet we must also be realistic.

[10]

	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]	29 [00:58.0]
GE	samen Standpunkt des Rates	wahrscheinlich nicht hätten, wenn es nicht Sache der Mit-	
CZ	– to, že –	toto společné	tu společnou pozici Rady
EN	+ – This common	position of Council –	+ – probably

[11]

	30 [01:00.0]	31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	gliedstaaten wäre für ihre	eigenen Exporte diese	Kriterien
CZ	bychom asi neměli, kdyby	nebylo tedy přáním	členských
EN	wouldn't have come about if it weren't	a matter for the member sta-	tes + –

[12]

	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]	35 [01:10.0]
GE	anzulegen und dann auch zu entscheiden, ob sie denen entsprechen oder nicht. Das gehört		
CZ	států zavá- dět – tato kritéria	pro své vývozy zbraní	a hodnotit
EN	+ to apply	such criteria to their own exports	and

[13]

	36 [01:12.0]	37 [01:14.0]
GE	auch mit zur	Wahrheit. Gleichwohl glaub ich ist es durchaus angezeigt,
CZ	je.	To také patří k realismu. Zároveň
EN	determine whether or not – they – qualify –	+ +

[14]

	38 [01:16.0]	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]	41 [01:22.0]
GE	dass wir im Rahmen	der zuständigen	Ratsarbeitsgruppen darüber	regelmäßig
CZ	+ eh	– platí, že – v rámci	+ –přísluš-	ných pracovních
EN	that I think is +	part of reality but +	nevertheless within the	Council working

[15]

	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	sprechen	über die Lage in bestimmten	Konfliktzonen. Und es wäre gut, wenn es dann
CZ	skupin Rady	eh toto pravidelně disku-	tujeme o situacích v určitých zónách
EN	party, –	these matter are discussed	regularly, – the situation in various

[16]

	45 [01:30.0]	46 [01:32.0]
GE	das Er-	gebnis solcher Debatten wäre, dass man zu gemeinsamen Standpunk-
CZ	kon-	fliktu. Bylo by dobré, aby výsledky – těchto debat
EN	conflict zo-	nes and I think it would be healthy if the outcome of such

[17]

	47 [01:34.0]	48 [01:36.0]	49 [01:38.0]
GE	ten in Bezug auf eine kon-	krete Konfliktregion käme. Das würde der	
CZ	vedly – ke	společným stanoviskům – ve směru ke	
EN	discussions would be that we could have com-	mon + positions	on a specific

[18]

	50 [01:40.0]	51 [01:42.0]	52 [01:44.0]
GE	Sicherheit der	Welt insgesamt dienen und der Kon-	fliktregion auch. Da muss
CZ	konkré-	tním – regionům kon-	fliktu, to by posloužilo dobře celému
EN	conflict re-	gion, for example, that I think	would serve – both

[19]

..		53 [01:46.0]	54 [01:48.0]
GE	glaub ich die Debatte	auch weiter im Rat geführt werden.	Und ich finde, wenn,
CZ	světu a i těmto regi-	onům, které jsou utopeny v konflik-	tu. Tato debata musí v
EN	the conflict region and	the interests of the international communi-	ty and I believe that

[20]

..		55 [01:50.0]	56 [01:52.0]
GE	dann sollten die nati-	onalen Parlamente die Debatte	darüber führen, ob ihre
CZ		Radě – pokračovat a	potom + povedou
EN	such	discussions ought to take place in Council	and – if national

[21]

..		57 [01:54.0]	58 [01:56.0]
GE	jeweilige Regierung	diese Kriterien einhält,	aber nicht andere, die dort nicht
CZ		takovou debatu národní parlamenty	– a +
EN		parliaments are to have	debates as to whether their

[22]

..		59 [01:58.0]	
GE		zu berufen sind. Danke	
CZ		+ + [02:00] a i jejich příslušné vlády. Děkuji	
EN	parliaments observe those criteria, it's all	[02:00] very well, but others have to be	

[23]

..			
GE			
CZ			
EN	involved too. Thank you		

Evelyne Gebhardt

Package travel and linked travel arrangements

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]
GE	[...]	[...]	[...]	Danke schön Herr Präsident!	Mit der Novellierung dieser Richt-
CZ	[...]	[...]	[...]	++	+ – Eh
EN	[...]	[...]	[...]	Thank you so much President,	+ honourable

[2]

	5 [00:10.0]	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	linie haben wir einen ganz wichtigen	Schritt nach vorn gemacht, indem	wir die Art
CZ	Novelizací této směrnici –	jsme učinili důle-	žitý krok
EN	members, with this new direc-	tive, – I think we’re really taking a right	step

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	und Weise,	wie heute Bürger und Bürgerinnen	ihre Reisen gestalten,
CZ	kupředu –	s tím, že – vlastně	eh + – to, jak dnes –
EN	forwards, – because	the way in which +	citizens in Europe are organizing

[4]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]	13 [00:26.0]
GE	online gestalten, auch wirklich mitberücksichtigen	und das ist	eine wichtige
CZ	občané + orga-	nizují své cestování –	online jsme
EN	their eh– travels online, – I think we’ve really taken		this into account

[5]

	14 [00:28.0]	15 [00:30.0]
GE	Frage. Und	ich begrüße sehr die Fortschritte, die in diesem Bereich gemacht
CZ	skutečně vzali v úva-	hu a to je důležitá otázka. Já vítám pokrok,
EN	tonight, I believe that’s a very important point and I really	welcome the progress

[6]

	16 [00:32.0]	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]
GE	wurden. Allerdings gibt	es ein Problem immer noch: Die	Definition
CZ	+ eh – jehož	tímto – dosáhneme. Ale přesto	přetrvává
EN	that has been made in this direction. But there is one problem		that

[7]

	19 [00:38.0]	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	der Reisen, die hier	vorgesehen sind,	ist sehr wal sehr offen gefasst,
CZ	určitý problém.	– Eh + De-	finice, + které se zde – nabízejí,
EN	remains – the defi-	nition of the travel that is	included here – is very broad, it’s been

[8]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]	24 [00:48.0]
GE	sodass es sehr viele Schlupflöcher	für diejenigen da	sinds, die
CZ	jsou často příliš –	obecné, takže +	z nich
EN	kept very open, so it seems to	me that there are lot of loopholes here,	– especially

[9]

	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]	
GE	eben unser Recht nicht	so ernst nehmen wollen. Und des-	wegen ist es richtig und gut,
CZ	vyplývá mnoho me-	zer + eh pro	ty, kteří nechtějí
EN	to those	who may not take	our – laws

[10]

	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]	29 [00:58.0]
GE	dass wir gesagt haben, dass spätestens	2018 noch	mal überprüft werden
CZ	brát právo příliš vážně	a proto je velice dobré, že	nejpozději roku
EN	so seriously, so it is a good	thing to say that by	2018 we will need to

[11]

	30 [01:00.0]	31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	muss, ob wir auch wirklich auf der Höhe der	Zeit sind oder nicht doch	eine
CZ	2018 bude tato směrnice	znovu revidována,	– tak aby bylo
EN	check this again, we will need to determine	whether we are very much –	up to date – on

[12]

	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]	
GE	Anpassung des Rechts gerade	für diese click-through	Bestellungen auch tatsächlich
CZ	možné	zkontrolovat, jestli ta směr-	nice odpovídá realitě a nebo
EN	this	or whether we – need	to change matter parti-

[13]

	35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	auch ge- stalten. Danke schön.	
CZ	jestli bude dobře něco	změnit, zvláště co se týče prokliků.
EN	cularly for the click-through processes. Thank you	

Sven Giegold

Labour market reforms and labour relations in Greece

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]	5 [00:10.0]
GE	[...]	[...]	[...]	Frau Präsidentin, vielen Dank Herr Kommissar,	liebe	
CZ	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	Paní předsedkyně, děkuji	mnohokrát. Pane
EN	[...]	[...]	[...]	[Frau Presidentin vielen Dank]	Madam President. Thank you,	

[2]

	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Ich möchte nochmals deutlich sagen,	dass man sich
CZ	komisaři, milé kolegyně, milé	kolegové, chtěl bych
EN	commissioner + Ladies and Gentleman –	I would like to say

[3]

	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]	10 [00:20.0]
GE	Grundrechte	nicht so aussuchen kann, wie es opportun erscheint.	Da möchte ich auch
CZ	naprosto jasně říci, – že	základní práva není možné si vybírat, jak se nám	
EN	–that–fundamental rights + – can't		be just selected in on

[4]

	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]	
GE	den Kollegen Balz	nochmal ausdrücklich ansprechen. Dieser Austausch	hier zum Thema
CZ	to	hodí + eh zarea-	guji na kolegu
EN	the basis	of cherry picking. – Eem	+ I'm going

[5]

	13 [00:26.0]	14 [00:28.0]
GE	Griechenland hat jetzt ja schon Tradi- tion. Grundrechte gelten	
CZ	Baltze, – eh	tyto výměny ná- zoru ohledně
EN	back to this	exchange, going back to mister Balz with with

[6]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	grundsätzlich, man kann	sie nicht einfach dann beiseite lassen, wenn es einem für die
CZ	Řecka mají	svou tradici. Jistě, základní práva
EN	tradition on this exchange	about Greece. Principlees can't just be ignored. –

[7]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]
GE	eigene Reformagenda passt.	Die Reform der
CZ	nemůžeme odsouvat stranou, +	když se nám to hodí pro vlastní
EN	+ +	If it just happens just take your own

[8]

	19 [00:38.0]	20 [00:40.0]
GE	Tarifverträge und des Tarifver-	tragssystems in Griechenland ist
CZ	– reformní agendu.	Reforma tarifních
EN	reform agenda. –Theee	refoorm of the whole collective bargaining

[9]

	21 [00:42.0]	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	grundrechtswidrig. Die Kollegin	der sozialdemokratischen Fraktion hat	das sehr klar
CZ	smluv – eh v	Řecku je protiprávní. –	Kolegové ze
EN	system in Greece – is con-	trary to – eh funda-	mental rights

[10]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	
GE	dargelegt, und	das muss auch in Griechenland gelten. Und Griechenland hat flexible	
CZ	sociálně-	demokratické frakce to řekli	naprosto jasně, musí to platit i
EN	aaand we've heard	this from other people – eh this	evening this afternoon. –

[11]

	26 [00:52.0]	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]
GE	Arbeitsmärkte, und dort, wo	es Probleme gibt, müssen diese Probleme	in einer
CZ	pro Řecko. – Řecko	má flexibilní trhy práce a tam	kde jsou
EN	Greece – haaas a flexible	labour market and where there are pro-	blemms, –

[12]

	29 [00:58.0]	30 [01:00.0]	
GE	Weise gelöst werden, dass wir nicht	gegen die Rechte auf kollektive Tarifverträge, die	
CZ	problémy je třeba	řešit tyto problémy tak,	aby to – se to nedo-
EN	they have to be	resolved in such a way that is not	counter to the

[13]

	31 [01:02.0]	32 [01:04.0]
GE	Teil europäi-	ßen. Und da muss man der
CZ	tklo – práv	na – kolektivní
EN	rules of collective bargaining	agreements, which are

[14]

	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]
GE	Kommission sa-	dürfen sich nicht
CZ	gen: Liebe Kommission, Sie	ci Komisi, milá
EN	enshrined in – European law and we have to say to the Commission: Commission, you	

[15]

	35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	an Grundrechtsbrüchen in Europa beteiligen, Sie haben sich	an das europäische Recht zu
CZ	Komise,	stnit porušování základních
EN	–	of violations –

[16]

	37 [01:14.0]	38 [01:16.0]
GE	halten, und Sie haben darauf hinzuwirken, dass auch	Ihre Partner wie der Internationale
CZ	práv, musíte dbát na jejich	dodržování. Je třeba
EN	of fundamental rights	in Europe. Your job is to ensure

[17]

	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]
GE	Währungs-	hat übrigens Recht, wenn es um die
CZ	fonds sich daran halten. Der IWF	dodržoval i váš partner, mezinárodní
EN	that your international partners as well, such as the IMF, also eeh	

[18]

	41 [01:22.0]	42 [01:24.0]
GE	Primärüberschusszahlen geht. Und daher	kann ich die griechische Regierung nicht ver-
CZ	měnový fond. Jistě, má	pravdu, když jde o –
EN	beholden to those eh principles	and laws. – And –

[19]

	43 [01:26.0]	44 [01:28.0]
GE	stehen. Mit der Forderung, den IWF	aus dem Programm herauszunehmen,
CZ	– přebytky, ale	– s eh požadavkem
EN	here I can't understand the Greek government	in asking eh for the

[20]

	45 [01:30.0]	46 [01:32.0]	47 [01:34.0]
GE	katapultieren sie gleichzeitig	die - den Bundestag	in die Gegnerschaft zur
CZ	MMF – vyčlenit	ty přebytky z programu, tím	k a t a p u l t u j e t e
EN	IMF to be taken out of the pro-	gramme and also catapulting	– the Bundestag

[21]

	48 [01:36.0]	49 [01:38.0]
GE	Fortset- zung der griechischen Programme. Und das	kann doch wirklich nicht unser Ziel
CZ	– sněm okamžitě	do situace, kdy bude trvat na po-
EN	in order – eh with regard	to carrying on with the Greek

[22]

	50 [01:40.0]	51 [01:42.0]
GE	sein. Von daher: Die Kritik am IWF	ist berechtigt bei den Reform
CZ	kračování těch programů. A to ne-	může být náš – cíl.
EN	bail-out programmes, which can't be our ulti-	mate goal, so you're right in criti-

[23]

	52 [01:44.0]	53 [01:46.0]	54 [01:48.0]
GE	programmen, aber dieses Aus des	IWF hilft uns überhaupt nicht weiter, sondern	macht
CZ	– Kritika MMF je	oprávněná, co se	týče
EN	cizing the IMF – with the reform	programme but – throwing	out the

[24]

	55 [01:50.0]	56 [01:52.0]	
GE	alles noch schlimmer.	...	...
CZ	reformních programů, ale jak	postupuje MMF, to nám	vůbec nepomůže,
EN	IMF from the whole procedure is simply	going to worsen the situation.	

[25]

	..
GE	
CZ	dokonce to situaci jenom [01:54] zhoršuje.

Dieter-Lebrecht Koch

Saving lives: boosting car safety in the EU

[1]

	0 [00:00.0]	1 [00:02.0]	2 [00:04.0]
GE	Liebe Frau Kommissarin Bulc, liebe Kolleginnen und Kollegen! Wir hatten eine		
CZ	++	Vážená paní komisařko,	
EN	++	Commissioner Bulc, colleagues,	I think

[2]

	..	3 [00:06.0]	4 [00:08.0]
GE	interessante, lebhaft und zielorientierte Debatte. Mein Dank gilt allen, die sich daran		
CZ	kolegyně, kolegové, měli jsme	velice zajímavou a	+ eh směro-
EN	we've had eeh	interesting, livelyyy	aand purposeful

[3]

	..	5 [00:10.0]	6 [00:12.0]	7 [00:14.0]
GE	beteiligt haben, vor allem aber Herrn Ferber, der spontan kurzfristig für mich			
CZ		datnou – eh rozpravu	a chci poděkovat všem kolegům,	
EN	debate and I'd like to feel all those who participated in iit, Mister Ferber, who quite			

[4]

	..	8 [00:16.0]	9 [00:18.0]
GE	eintretend gesprochen hat. Ich danke aber auch all denen, die mich im Ausschuss mit		
CZ	kterí	přispěli svou troškou	do mlýna. – Eeh
EN	spontaneously stepped in at the last minute. – But I'd also like to		

[5]

	..	10 [00:20.0]	11 [00:22.0]	12 [00:24.0]
GE	Hin-weisen und Änderungsanträgen bestärkt, unterstützt sowie auf die richtige Spur			
CZ		děkuji také kolegovi	eh kolegům za pozměňovací návrhy,	
EN		thank those, whoo in the committeee	have pinpointed my waay	or tabled

[6]

	..	13 [00:26.0]	14 [00:28.0]
GE	geführt haben. Mein besonderer Dank gilt meiner Assistentin Cezara Petruc.		
CZ	které vylepšily zprávu, zejména chci poděkovat		paní Jezare Petruk, mé
EN	amendments	– or kept me on the right track. My parti-	cular thank goes too

[7]

	15 [00:30.0]	16 [00:32.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenzsysteme leisten sehr viel.	Doch sie können nicht alles.
CZ	asistentce. +	Bezpečnostní systémy mohou
EN	Jezara Petruc, my assistant. Driver	assistance systems I think can achieve

[8]

	17 [00:34.0]	18 [00:36.0]	19 [00:38.0]
GE	Vor allem nicht Autos	autonom fahren lassen.	Deshalb sollten
CZ	pomoci mnohému, ale nejsou – schopny – zařídit –		vše. Není možné
EN	much but they can't do everything, inn	particulaar emm	emm having cars

[9]

	20 [00:40.0]	21 [00:42.0]
GE	Verkehrsteilnehmer deren Grenzen kennen.	Fahrern von Fahrzeugen mit
CZ	samořiditelné vozy zcela bezpečně	tedy – jaksi –
EN	without drivers emm	I think eem road users need

[10]

	22 [00:44.0]	23 [00:46.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenz- systemen empfehle ich,	dass sie sich mit den Möglichkeiten, aber
CZ	používat v rámci	těchto systémů, je třeba
EN	to know their limiits, I would	suggest that – when it comes

[11]

	24 [00:48.0]	25 [00:50.0]	26 [00:52.0]
GE	auch den Grenzen dieser Systeme	vertraut machen. Physikalische	Gesetze
CZ	uvědomit si meeze	těchto systémů,	fyzikální
EN	to driver-assistance systems I think we need	tooo make ourselves familiar with the	

[12]

	27 [00:54.0]	28 [00:56.0]
GE	können auch diese	Systeme nicht außer Kraft setzen. Und ich empfehle
CZ	zákony	nemohou být v y ř a- z e n y díky těmto
EN	possibilities but the limits of	such systemms eeh they cannot sort of overriide physical

[13]

	29 [00:58.0]	30 [01:00.0]	31 [01:02.0]
GE	allen Kraftfahrern: Bitte bleiben Sie	unbedingt aufmerksam, lassen Sie die Hände am	
CZ	technickým vymoženostem. –	A prosím řidiče, buďte pozorní, nechte ruce na	
EN	eeeh laws and I´d	recommennd all dri-	veers pleeease eeh

[14]

	..	32 [01:04.0]	33 [01:06.0]	34 [01:08.0]
GE	Steuer und testen Sie zum	Beispiel nicht das Notbremssystem	unnötig. Denn	
CZ		volantu a netestujte	zbytečně nouzový brzdný	
EN		remain attentiive	annnd don´t use the	

[15]

	..	35 [01:10.0]	36 [01:12.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenzsysteme sind keine Spiel-	zeuge, sondern helfende Bei-	fahrer in
CZ	systém. –	Všechny tyto automatizované systémy	nejsou
EN	emergent breaking system emm	if that´s not necessary. We´re not	talking

[16]

	..	37 [01:14.0]	38 [01:16.0]
GE	Notsituationen.	+ +	Zudem
CZ	žádné hračky ale pomá-	hají v nouzových situacích.	Zároveň
EN	about toyyys but we´re talking	about devices that help drivers at an emergency	situation.

[17]

	..	39 [01:18.0]	40 [01:20.0]
GE	empfehle ich allen Mitglied-	staaten, noch sorgfältiger an einer	EU-weiten
CZ	doporučuji	všem členským státům, aby ještě	pečlivěji pracovali
EN	+	And in particular I´d like to recommennd	all member staates

[18]

	..	41 [01:22.0]	42 [01:24.0]	43 [01:26.0]
GE	Unfalldaten-	statistik mitzuarbeiten,	die auch eine Auflistung der Verletzungen	und der
CZ		na eh statistických	údajích na evrop-	ské
EN	that they	can consider eh	working together on Europe-	-wiide

[19]

	44 [01:28.0]	45 [01:30.0]
GE	Unfallbeteiligten be-	inhaltet. Nur so können wir gezielte Maßnahmen identifizieren,
CZ	úrovni, kde by byly zahrnuty také příčiny	nehod a jejich účastníci, jedině tak
EN	statiitiics	that will enable us to better know – eh acci-

[20]

	46 [01:32.0]	47 [01:34.0]	48 [01:36.0]
GE	die die Straßenverkehrssicherheit auch tat-	sächlich verbessern, wie die	wie die
CZ	bude možno identifikovat	opatření, která nám pomohou zlepšit	
EN	dents, numbers of accidents, those who are	injured and so in that	way that

[21]

	49 [01:38.0]	50 [01:40.0]
GE	Fahrerassistenzsysteme.	Die EU-Kommission hat im Rahmen der
CZ	bezpečnost na system e na silnicích	stejně tak jako tyto asistenční systémy [sic].
EN	we can actualy –	enhance infrastructure and adapt our driver assistant

[22]

	51 [01:42.0]	52 [01:44.0]
GE	Aktualisierung der Verordnung über die allgemeine Fahrzeug-	sicherheit 19 Maßnahmen
CZ	Komise v rámci aktualizace naří-	zení o obecné bezpečnosti
EN	systems accor-dingly. When it comes to	updating regulation on

[23]

	53 [01:46.0]	54 [01:48.0]
GE	vorgeschlagen. Im Rahmen einer Konsultation, die am 22.	
CZ	na silnicích předložila	19 návrhů
EN	general vehicles safe-ty, 19 proposals have	been put forward, 19 measures in

[24]

	55 [01:50.0]	56 [01:52.0]
GE	Oktober endete, hat sie	die Ansichten der Interessenträger, insbe
CZ	a – 22.	řjna zohlednila
EN	the context of consultation that ended on the	21nd of October

[25]

	57 [01:54.0]	58 [01:56.0]	59 [01:58.0]
GE	sondere auch von Privatpersonen und Kommunen, dazu eingeholt. Ich bin gespannt auf		
CZ	také nááz-	ry zúčastněných stran i	jednotlivců a já se
EN	and has taken	on board the intere-	sts of a number of

[26]

	60 [02:00.0]	61 [02:02.0]	62 [02:04.0]
GE	das Resultat, welches sie im kommenden Jahr im Rahmen der Überarbeitung der General		
CZ	velice těším na výsledek,	který Komise – zveřej-	ní v
EN	sectors, including private individuals	and I'mm –	keen to

[27]

	63 [02:06.0]	64 [02:08.0]
GE	Safety Regulation veröffentlichen will.	Liebe Kollegen, wir sollte
CZ	rámci přepracová- ní příslušného nařízení příští	rok. – Vážení kolego-
EN	see what will come forward in terms of the general	safety regulation and

[28]

	65 [02:10.0]	66 [02:12.0]
GE	den der EU Kommission morgen mit einer großen Mehrheit wichtige Hinweise zur	
CZ	vé, měli bychom s velkou	většinou dát Komisi
EN	proposals that we put forward in that conteext.	Em I think we need

[29]

	67 [02:14.0]	68 [02:16.0]	69 [02:18.0]
GE	Fahrer eh zur Fahrerzeug-sicherheit mit auf den Weg geben, um so schnell wie		
CZ	důležitá doporučení	pro zvýšení bezpečnosti na silnicích, aby co možná nejry-	
EN	to +	eh in the – eh	vote eh put forward a

[30]

	70 [02:20.0]	71 [02:22.0]	
GE	möglich	noch mehr Unfälle zu vermeiden	bzw.
CZ		chleji bylo zabráněno ještě	více
EN	certain number of propo-	sals for the Commission so that it can take on board	so as

[31]

..		72 [02:24.0]	73 [02:26.0]
GE	Menschenleben retten zu	können. Denn jeder Mensch, der auf den	den
CZ	dopravním nehodám aby se nám poda-	řilo zachránit více životů.	Každý
EN	quickly as possible we can avoid	future accidents and	save the

[32]

..		74 [02:28.0]	75 [02:30.0]
GE	europäischen Straßen ums Leben kommt,	ist einer zu viel.	Vielen
CZ	člověk, který přijde o život	na silnicích, je ei	navíc.
EN	human lives because every person	that loses their life on Europe's roads	is one

[33]

..	
GE	Dank.
CZ	Děkuji vám mnohokrát.
EN	too many. Thank you very much.