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Překladové univerzálie v textech EU: Právně závazné texty a oficiální dokumenty

Translation Universals in EU Texts: legal and official documents
(diplomová práce)

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Abbreviations

EU – European Union

EC – European Commission

EP – European Parliament

EESC – European Economic and Social Committee

TLT – Translation of legal texts

TOD – Translation of official documents

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1. Introduction

Translation universals and the research on universal tendencies in the translation process based on large corpus have become an important endeavour in translation studies. Great many hypothesis about translation universals emerged during the long development of translation studies. The hypotheses have been continuously testified by means of research based on empirical data and the subsequent findings resulted in numerous modifications of the initial theories and hypotheses related to translation universals.

The aim of the presented thesis is to carry out the contrastive analysis of the source texts presented by legal and official documents of the European Union written in English and the corresponding target texts in Czech language. The texts will be searched for the occurrences of translation universals.

Before approaching the analysis, however, it is necessary to provide an overview of certain fundamental characteristics related to the language of English legal and official documents in general as well as the typical features linked with their translation. As far as the texts produced by the European Union are concerned, it is essential to outline the role of the relevant EU institutions participating in the creation of both legal and official documents. Special concern will be devoted to the introduction of the particular types of legal documents which are the focus of this thesis and the thesis will present as well the official documents which are to be dealt with further on. Subsequent chapter will approach the specific issue of the EU multilingual policy according to which all official languages of the EU are bound to enjoy the same status and equality since all language versions are expected to be considered as authentic. The thesis will then follow on to focus on the specification of some general principles related to translation of the EU legal and official documents.

The theoretical background will inevitably include the presentation of several most important concepts dealing with translation universals. The thesis will provide an overview of the most relevant authors preoccupied with this subject and it will provide substantial space for the description of individual translation universals that are included in the subsequent analysis. It will therefore present the concepts of explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission and normalization.

The following practical part will first of all provide general introduction to the question of corpus creation and the significance of empirical research in translation studies. The texts that will be incorporated in the corpus will be chosen according to several criteria. A bilingual and one directional corpus from English to Czech will be eventually created comprising two types of documents, i.e. samples of the European Union legal and official texts related to several distinctive areas of the EU activities. As for the length of the analysed texts, they will be presented either in their total length or some relevant part only will become the subject of the subsequent analysis. Another important criterion that will be taken into account when creating the corpus will specify the time span that will be regarded as appropriate for the purpose of the analysis.

The analysis will then focus on the classification of the revealed instances of translation universals. Each chapter dealing with particular translation universal and its occurrence in both types of texts will present a concise summary for each respective category, i.e. explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission and normalization, and the given type of document.

The final overall assessment is expected to draw conclusions arising from the comparison of translations of legal and official documents in terms of the occurrence of translation universals.

2. Language of legal texts and official documents

Before I approach the question of translation universals in legal texts and official documents of the European Union, it is necessary to make a brief outline regarding some general facts concerning the specificities of legal English and the language of official documents as well as their translation into Czech language.

Both the language of legal texts and official documents share some major characteristics related to vocabulary and morphosyntactic structure. Moreover, as Galperin (1971, 329) states, the form of both legal and official documents is also highly informative.

2.1 Legal English and its specificities

Legal language in general represents “[...] the language related to law and legal process. This includes language of the law, language about law, and language used in other legal communicative situations” (Cao 2007, 9).

The language of law has **a specific pragmatic function**. It is connected with the “performativity of legal texts” reflecting the fact that they not only describe, report and point out some information but also have the property of performing legal actions and imposing obligations since the text is supposed to be legally binding and have legal consequences (Garzonne 2007, 3).

Legal English is defined as **a special purpose-built language**. A legal text is described as a “communicative occurrence” produced at a given time and place and intended to serve a specific function (Šarčević 1997, 8-9). According to Vachek (1991, 192), legal English is “the least communicative but it constitutes a special kind of argumentative style”. It has a definite communicative aim and accordingly has its own system of interrelated language and stylistic means (Galperin 1971, 325). Apart from characteristic features related to legal English vocabulary and syntactic structure, the visual representation of legal texts is also specific and equally important as they have a definite compositional pattern. Capitalization of the names of specific people, places or institutions is also a common feature of legal English.

Legal English is often **labelled by a slightly pejorative term “officialese”** which refers to the typically traditional, conservative or obsolete, rigid and petrified

formulas which has acquired the character of specific terms applied in English legal language (Knittlová 2000, 129).

Legal language as a whole does not stand for a unified kind of language used worldwide. On the contrary, it has a **plurality of styles** depending on particular cultural background and social factors (Tomášek 2003, 14). Due to differences in historical and cultural development, the elements of the source legal system cannot therefore be simply transposed into the target legal system (Šarčević 1997, 13).

The **primary characteristics** of legal English and the language of legal documents in general, as Tomášek (2003, 28) suggests, are the requirements related to the accuracy of expression, explicitness, conciseness, comprehensibility, stability, non-expressivity and coherence.

2.1.1 Features related to the vocabulary of legal English

Legal English vocabulary is characteristic for using words which tend to be employed in their **primary logical dictionary meaning** so that the possibility of ambiguity and vagueness would be avoided. Words with contextual meaning are eliminated (Galperin 1971, 319).

As Janata suggests, the language of English legal texts can be recognized by a certain conventionality of expression (Ilek 1977, 25) and by using a special system of **clichés, stereotypical terms and set expressions** such as *adopt a decision, arrive at an agreement, in view of what follows* etc. (Janata 1999, 115-127). Characteristic is also the use of **pair synonyms** such as *terms and conditions, obtained if and when* (Knittlová 2000, 130). The language of English law typically contains **stock phrases, rigid collocations and special cohesive devices** for anaphoric or cataphoric intertextual reference (Garzonne 2007, 3).

As Tomášek (2003, 52) puts it, legal English vocabulary includes another specific language means; the so-called **linguistic or language patterns**. They represent unchanging multi-word phrases or whole sentences. Once they have been translated, all the subsequent translations are bound to respect the original translation. Language patterns are an inseparable part of legal texts and they contribute to language economy and standardization characteristic for legal style. From the functional and structural point of view, Man distinguishes several basic

categories of language patterns (1969, 107).¹ According to Man (1969, 104), the most important feature of these complex structures referred to as language patterns is their stability and conventional use.

Words tend to be abstract rather than concrete in English legal documents (Hiltunen 1990, 84) such as with *request, proposal, conditions, authority, provisions, benefit* etc. (Knittlová 2000, 131) and there is a tendency to prefer **neutral words** stripped of any expressive value (Ilek 1977, 24) in order to strengthen the matter-of-factness and to support the effort of objectivity (Čechová et al. 1997, 48). As far as parts of speech are concerned, verbs used in legal English are often limited in number – *accept, require, state, constitute, or perform* and adjectives tend to be used in postposition in legal English (Bázlik, Ambrus 2009, 47).

Legal texts in English are characterized by **frequent occurrence of modal verbs**. There is a low incidence of *can/could* while the most frequently employed modal verbs are *shall/may*. The distribution and the meaning of the modals in legal texts is not the same as in non-legal use. The modal *shall* is used in the most typical contexts of legal English, i.e. those denoting the binding nature and the future tense meaning. In the positive form, *shall* often expresses obligation while in the negative form, it corresponds roughly to the meaning of prohibition. The roughly corresponding modal verb *must* is not very common in legal English. The modal verb *may* has the meaning of permission in legal texts. In its negative form, it denotes the lack of possibility in non-legal texts while the meaning of prohibition is dominant in legal English (Bázlik, Ambrus 2009, 62-68). Moreover, modal verbs are often divided from its full verb as in *they may by law be granted* (Knittlová 2000, 130).

The language of English legal documents is typically formulaic, inherently intricate and obscure and it is characterized by the presence of **archaic expressions and forms** such as *hereinbefore, aforesaid* (Vachek 1991, 191) that have become obsolete and uncommon in ordinary texts but are still used in legal English while they are not so common in Czech legal language (Kučerová 1992, 276).

A prominent part of legal English vocabulary is its **terminology** that represents a relatively stable and invariant set of terms. Nevertheless, Alcaraz and

¹ From the structural point of view, Man distinguishes lexical, sentence and construction language patterns in legal texts. Within the perspective of functional language patterns, Man lists introductory, inner or closing language patterns based on their position in a sentence and enumerative, definition and declarative language patterns based on their content (see Man 1969: 107-109).

Hughes emphasize that “in legal texts [...] terms are continually being redefined, as social developments overtake past practice and thus force legislation to change, simply in order to keep abreast of new standards of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour” (Alcaraz and Hughes 2002, 25).

Important feature of English legal language is **the use of compound terms** which are more frequent than single-word terms. Tomášek argues that single-word terms that are associated with the oldest elements of English legal language are often developed by attributes such as in *civil law*, *penal code* or they are changed by other word-formation processes as in *lawyer*, *codify* (Tomášek 2003, 47).

Within **the context of the EU legislation**, the emergence of new terminology is linked with the continuous process aiming to deepen the integration. What is more, the existing meanings of some terms may get extended or narrowed. Words such as *sustainable growth*, *subsidiarity*, *structural funds*, *internal market* and *single currency* are examples of terms that acquired specific meanings in the course of the European integration. Legal English terminology thus develops constantly. Nowadays, it is possible to see the emergence of what is known as *legalese* that is often called *eurojargon* or *euroslang* reflecting the efforts to find a common ground for the “European” terminology (Alcaraz and Hughes 2002, 14).

2.1.2 Morphosyntactic features of legal English

The information load in each sentence is extremely heavy, which gives rise to **a remarkable sentence length** and very complex syntax with a high incidence of embedded clauses and a high level of hypotaxis (Garzonne 2007, 3). The sentences in legal English thus tend to be very complex and they often contain a larger number of coordinated and subordinated clauses. The meaning may not be therefore transparent enough at first reading (Bázlik and Ambrus 2009, 100). According to Vachek, the most striking syntactical feature of English legal documents are complex but clearly built up sentences (Vachek 1991, 187-188).

The most noticeable feature of legal style is **the logical sequence of utterances** including clear and unambiguous indication of interrelations and interdependence and the effort to avoid ellipsis. For this purpose, legal style makes **a considerable use of a varied system of connectives** (Galperin 1971, 319).

Typical feature of legal English syntax is **frequent use of coordinated elements**. The most frequent type of coordination is with the conjunction *and* linking two terms with similar or identical meaning. In comparison with Czech legal language, coordinated structures do exist there but are far less common than in English (Bázlik, Ambrus 2009, 109-110).

For the sake of clarity, legal texts tend to employ **stereotypical sentence structures** (Ilek 1977, 15). Hiltunen also argues that “the syntax of legal English is really quite simple and stereotypical” (Hiltunen 1990, 69).

The style of legal English tolerates not only the **repetition** of the same word but also the accumulation of similar words formed from the same root within small pieces of text (Bázlik and Ambrus 2009, 40).

Legal English is also characterized by the tendency of compactness which is reflected in complex **condensation** caused by frequent employment of infinitives, gerunds, present and past participles (Urbanová and Oakland 2002, 31). The semi-clauses and sentence condensers contribute to greater accuracy of expression (Ilek 1977, 26).

Legal texts in English are typical for “the heavy nominal constituents” (Hiltunen 1990, 69). Tiersma suggests that legal English deliberately uses long **nominal constructions**, often with postmodification by means of a preposition that is more explicit and the risk misunderstanding is thus reduced (Knittlová 2000, 130), that are more complicated than using verbal forms that are almost always more direct and comprehensible and thus do not require a lot of attention and concentration on the part of the addressee (Tiersma 1999, 206).

In English legal documents, there is significant occurrence of prepositions, demonstrative pronouns (Ilek 1977, 27) and **the inventory of mainly anaphoric² determiners** is enriched with some markers specific for legal English. For example, in some cases the form *said* is no longer felt as a verb form. It is used either preceded by *the* and thus functioning as a post-determiner or at the beginning of the noun phrase and thus functioning as a determiner pronoun (Bázlik and Ambrus 2009, 34).

Passive voice and the impersonality can also be considered a typical feature of legal English which makes frequent use of passive constructions that are most commonly used with the verbs *suppose, assume, presume, conclude, infer, point out,*

² Legal English does not favour cataphoric reference (see Bázlik and Ambrus 2009: 41).

etc. The use of passive voice is preferred in order to be objective, impersonal and to imply general validity. It makes it possible to convey information without mentioning the agent and thus enables the impersonality (Galperin 1971, 321).

On the other hand, **progressive aspect forms** are not very common in legal English. The low occurrence of the progressive is related with the fact that legal texts provide for relatively permanent rather than short-term events (Bázlik and Ambrus 2009, 57).

2.2 Official documents and their translation

Official texts are in general considerably **much freer in their stylistic and syntactic structure as well as in lexical choice** than strictly legislative documents.

With regard to the translation of the official documents in general, there is much more freedom in terms of the use of particular **translation strategy** and there are no specific requirements that are usually associated with legal translation. Translation of official documents thus does not involve such rigid requirements as with the translation of legal texts though the basic preconditions of preserving the original meaning and staying as close to the original as possible are necessary. Official documents represent non-legally binding texts and they function as the sources of information. They are generally considered to be more open and their translation has a tendency to employ the target-oriented approach (Šarčević 1997, 5).

3. Translation of legal documents

Legal style has **practically no aesthetic value** and the most essential precondition for an adequate translation therefore lies in the ability to reproduce the relevant and matter-of-fact information and leave no space for misinterpretation. However, there are **problems related to pragmatic aspects** as far as the translation of legal documents is concerned which are caused by the differences in legal systems of different countries (Knittlová 2000, 121).

As Knittlová (2000, 122) suggests, **the primary concern** with legal translation is the content though form is not irrelevant, either.

Tomášek distinguishes two fundamental types of legal translation – intralingual and interlingual translation. **The intralingual translation** of legal texts refers to the interpretation of law whereas **the interlingual³ translation** stands for the conversion between two different national languages. It is important to note that the two types of legal translation cannot be viewed separately (Tomášek 2003, 39).

It is necessary to employ such language means which **have the same function** in the target language as in the source language. It is therefore indispensable for the particular legal text to have the same meaning both in the source and target languages and to translate with regard to different legal systems of the given countries (Knittlová 2000, 122).

It is thus possible to prefer a **source-oriented approach** to legal translation which put emphasis on **fidelity** to the original content and meaning of the source text or to opt for a **target-oriented approach** which aims to respect above all the **function** of the target text. Nowadays, legal translations appear to have as the primary aim to achieve an equivalent impact on the target addressee which may imply that some substantial changes to the original text may occur so that the conventions of the target legal culture would be met (Šarčević 1997, 34).

³ Tomášek mentions several translation strategies in case there exist (substitution) or not (translate the meaning, look up a similar term and use it within the appropriate context) an equivalent term in target language. He further mentions translation strategies such as transposition, modulation, calque or borrowing which may help with translation of the EU legislation (see Tomášek 2003: 97-99).

4. Legal texts and official documents of the European Union

4.1 The role of the EU institutions

The EU institutions have produced **new types of international documents** which define new supranational culture and institutional translation for which a specific kind of approach must be adopted since “[...] in **institutional translation**, the institution is typically the author of both the source text and its translation(s)” (Koskinen 2001, 298).

First of all, it is necessary **to introduce the context of the European Union** and the role of its individual institutions with special emphasis on the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee since they are to be dealt with in this thesis.

The institution that is responsible for drafting laws in the legislation process is **the European Commission** (EC). Once adopted, the EU legislation is applicable and binding on all member countries (Cao 2007, 150). The EC is the key institution representing the common interests of the Union and it is therefore independent of the national governments with its own power to initiate legislation. Together with the Council, another supreme legislative body, the EC shares the power to adopt European legislation – regulations, directives and decisions (Vystrčilová 2003, 15-21).

The members of **the European Parliament** (EP) vote on the proposals drawn up by the EC, they demand and amend the legislation. It has much greater influence since the Maastricht Treaty which granted the EP the procedure of co-operation and since the Treaty on EU extending the co-decision procedure where the EP disposes of the crucial final veto on certain legislative acts (Pitrová 2002: 41).

The European Economic Social Committee represents a consultative body of the EU. It enables civil society organizations from the Member States to express their opinions and views at the level of the EU and it is thus expected to contribute to the reinforcement of the EU democratic legitimacy as well as effectiveness.⁴

⁴ The official website of the EESC, available at: <http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.about-the-committee>. 31. 7. 2011.

4.2 Primary and secondary legislation

Economic and the subsequent political integration involved gradual integration between legal systems of individual member states (Garzone 2007, 2). The legislation of the EU is divided into **primary legislation** comprising the founding Treaties and **secondary legislation**⁵ which consists of regulations, directives, decisions, and it comprises also legally non-binding recommendations and opinions. Secondary legislation is derived from the Treaties and it is binding to all the member states though each type has different distinguishing characteristics as regards the manner in which it must be implemented by the member states (Vystrčilová 2001, 36).

Regulations have general application and they are binding in their entirety. Once adopted, they become automatically part of the national legal systems of member states and do not require legislative or administrative implementation since they are directly applicable. There is therefore no need for formal enactment at national levels (Outlá 2006: 34).

Directives are made in the name of the European Community and are binding on Member States as to the result to be achieved. It is left to the national authorities to choose the form and method of application. A directive usually contains a date by which it must be implemented by appropriate national legislation (Vystrčilová 2003: 29).

Decisions of the Council and the Commission are binding in entirety upon those to whom they are addressed. A decision may be addressed to all member states, one state, or even to individuals (Vystrčilová 2003: 29).

4.3 Official documents of the EU

Non-legal documents represent a wide range of texts reflecting mainly intercultural communication. Within **the context of the EU**, press releases made by the different EU institutions, Green Papers as the documents containing proposals related to the EU actions and the European Parliament resolutions can be included under the title of official documents and they also make part of this thesis.

⁵ It is the Article 189 of the Treaty of Rome which provides for three forms of legislation – regulations, directives and decisions (see Vystrčilová 2003, 29).

Green Papers are documents that are published by the European Commission and they are intended to stimulate discussion on the given topic. Their aim is to invite different relevant institutions or individuals to participate in a consultation process and debate on the basis of proposals which they put forward. Green Papers may give rise to the emergence of new legislation which is then outlined in White Papers and they thus serve as a preparatory stage in drafting a new legislative document.

Green Papers occupy a specific position within the frame of the EU official documents since they are required to be translated to all official languages. In most cases, other types of official texts are translated only in two or three working languages, especially English, French and German. Moreover, Green Papers are often translated externally since they are not as legally binding as strictly legislative texts (Pacholík 2008).

Press releases represent public announcements that are intended for the media and used for communicating important and more recent issues related to the European integration. As Pacholík (2008) states, they are translated internally though they lack the binding force. The reason for preferring internal translation may be due to time restrictions since translation of these texts may require express translations when they are intended for the Official Journal of the European Union.

The Opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee represent legally non-binding documents that are formulated and delivered by the EESC or institutions such as the European Commission or the Committee of the Regions. These documents pay attention on matters related to the proper functioning and development of the integration process and they are issued whenever it is regarded as necessary. Both recommendations and opinions have no binding force, they are regarded as declaratory instruments of the EU (Vystrčilová 2001, 37).

5. Some basic concepts related to the EU language policy

In linguistic terms, the EU is a unique and dynamic entity (Dollerup 2001, 272). Since the EU represents a democratic international organization that guarantees equal status to all its member states, it aims to ensure the production of **equally authentic texts** as individual languages of member states are considered to stand for national identities.⁶ There is no single authentic language version of the particular legislation and all 23 versions are regarded as equally authentic and of the same validity and liability (Koskinen 2001, 296). **The multilingual policy of the EU** is also based on the idea of **transparency** since legislation is supposed to be accessible to every individual and transparency must be therefore preserved (Glézl 2007, 4).

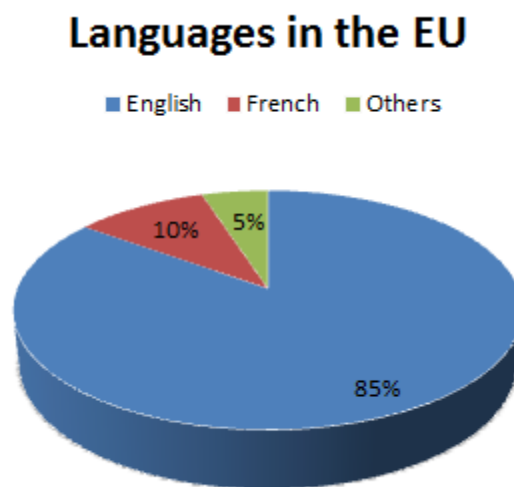
The roots of this language policy go back to the origins of the European integration project and it is **anchored in the primary law**. It is already in the EC Treaty from 1957 which mentions that all four language versions of the treaties are regarded as authentic and equal and this principle is followed up also during the subsequent development of the EU integration (Berteloot 2000, 5).

However, **the official languages do not have the same status** and it is above all English, French and German which have enjoyed the status of major languages. The first six founding nations comprised four languages – French, German, Italian and Dutch with French and German as the main languages. With each subsequent enlargement, the number of official languages increased. Until Britain joined the EU, the “core languages” would be German and French. After Britain joined, they were, at first, French, German and English, then French, English and German. Subsequently **English and French** became the “core languages” (Dollerup 2001, 276) or they are also labelled as “working languages” (Berteloot 2000, 7) or “procedural languages” (Wagner 2002, 10). In the mid-1990s **English has become the dominant language** (Gibová 2008, 148).

Though the EU represents a multilingual organization, not all 23 official languages are thus used under all circumstances, which is often referred to as “**controlled multilingualism**”. In fact, there are working languages for internal

⁶ Since January 1 2007 there are 23 official languages: Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish (see Europa portal, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/translating/index_en.htm, 28. 6. 2011).

communication that are mostly English, French or German and no translation into other official languages is required. The 23 languages are not therefore represented in equal measure on all occasions – there are variations in the use of the different languages at the various institutions. The members of the European Parliament, for example, often resort to their national language since they are supposed to represent national voters. On the other hand, great majority of work at the European Commission is conducted in English and French. Not everything is translated into every official language and not all language versions are equivalent (Wagner 2002, 46).



Graph no. 1: The volume of translation in the EU official languages.

There are therefore some authors who seem to be **in favour of restricting the EU multilingual policy**. Andrej Glézl argues that:

[A]s of today, the EU has [23] official languages and, thus, [23] equally authentic language versions of legal instruments through which community law is expressed. This fact causes a problem and creates an environment of legal uncertainty of those, who should benefit from Community law – i.e. individuals. The problem is systematic and twofold. The first aspect of the problem is caused by the mandatory process of translating the original texts of new legal instrument into all of the Community's official languages, which is happening during the lawmaking process. The translation process necessarily creates mistakes and the final official language versions of the Community instruments are many times not identical in their meaning. The second aspect of the problem results from the process of

translation of existing legal instruments into the official language of any new Member State joining the Community. Naturally, as with any translation, translations are statistically bound to contain mistakes and the translation of a document into another language may cause the fact that a different meaning will be given to the translation (or its part) than to the original document (Glézl 2007, 6).

Glézl thus assumes that translations should not be given the force of an authentic version and that there should be **a reference language** which would not undermine the idea of transparency and democracy and which would at the same time allow for legal certainty (Glézl 2007, 8).

It is also Juliane House who opposes the idea of multilingual language policy pursued by the EU institutions. House considers the idea of linguistic equality to be both cost and time ineffective and also hypocritical serving only political purposes. **The supposed linguistic equality is far from being valid** since “some languages are more equal than others, and minority languages inside the member states do not count at all” (House 2001). She argues that instead of having a “workable” number of working languages, all the official languages of the member states were given equal status which, however, **prevents the EU from smooth functioning** (House 2001).

The idea of using a single widely known official language for the sake of efficiency is also supported by Pool who nevertheless admits that this practice would be unfair with respect to other official languages (Pool 1996, 160). House, on the other hand, assumes that English should be employed as a lingua franca since it is particularly suitable because of its “functional flexibility” (House 2001) and worldwide spread. What is more, English is spoken by a huge number of non-native speakers and it is therefore no longer confined to one nationality but there is a great number of its non-native varieties. **English** would thus serve as a **“language of communication” and not as a “language for identification”**. According to House, using English “unites more than divides, simply because it may be owned by all Europeans – not as a cultural symbol but as a means of enabling understanding” (House 2001).

The amount of cross-cultural translation is expected to increase continually and gradual standardization of European law may be anticipated (Pool 1996, 175). However, **terminological standardization** is an extremely difficult task. Within the context of the EU, the specificity of legal terms represents one of the most

demanding obstacle for translation. Legal terms of the EU are derived from **national legal languages** and they are completed by terms directly related to the functioning of the EU institutions (Tomášek 2003, 12)

Terminology in EU legislative texts refers to the set of terms used in the European Union legislative texts which are drafted in some official language and then translated into the remaining official languages. **The multilingual character of terminology** therefore makes translation rather intricate and complex since the terminology of the EU legislation thus comes from several different legal and socio-cultural systems (Teubert 2002, 214).

The greatest amount of terminology comes from English, followed by French. These languages serve as the most common point of reference and **legal English represents the most frequently employed target language and source language** in the European Commission where the legislation is drafted and there is a tendency to prefer English over other official languages despite the effort to encourage the multilingual policy. Vast majority of terminology, though inherently of multilingual origin, is created and presented in English as the official version of the EU legislation. The international community thus accords an important place to the English-speaking countries and their systems of law (Alcaraz and Hughes 2002, 31).

6. General principles of the EU translation

Specific language policy of the EU leads to problems as for the application of traditional translation strategies related to translation of the EU legislative texts. **The concepts such as “original” and “translation” are becoming irrelevant** since the creative process goes simultaneously with translation process and it is not possible to consider any of the resulting 23 equal language versions as original (Hanzl 2006, 26). As Teubert claims “in the case of the EU documents [...] it is often impossible to say which is the original text and which is the translation [...]” (Teubert 2002, 205).

Gibová mentions that “what sets the EU texts apart from other types of translation, is that they are equivalent not only with the source text but with all the other language versions as well. Within the EU context, **equivalence is an inherent a priori quality of all translations** (Gibová 2008, 147).

In the environment of the EU, it is necessary to ensure the most favorable conditions and **facilities for both in-house and freelance translators** in order to ensure easier and adequate translation. These facilities that are available include terminological data banks and legislation databases such as EUR-lex, Eurovoc or IATE⁷, and other translation memory tools. Individual institutions (European Commission, Council, Parliament, Court of Justice, Economic and Social Committee etc.) have their own translation departments.

Within the framework of the EU institutions, the texts that are translated **span from press releases to strictly legislative documents**. Given the differences in vocabulary, syntax and extra-linguistic features embedded in every official language, generalisations concerning translation cannot always be applied to all languages (Dollerup 2001, 274).

Unlike legal texts, official documents of the EU represent **primarily the informative and not legally binding texts** and though the translator is in this case also preoccupied with the necessity to reproduce the text so that it would correspond to the particular purpose of the given official document, the translator is not bound

⁷ EUR-lex database that is disseminated in all official languages provides direct free access to the EU law. The system makes it possible to consult the Official Journal of the European Union and includes among other the Treaties, legislation or case laws. Eurovoc is a multilingual thesaurus covering the fields in which the EU is active. The InterActive Terminology for Europe has been used since 2005 and contains validated EU-related terms by combining terminology databases of the individual EU institutions and bodies. Its aim is to provide a highly accessible inter-institutional database.

by the specific objective of tailoring a translated document to the needs of the target-language recipient (Mellinkof 1963, 72).

6.1 Translation manuals of the EU

The guide for translators of the EU legislation is designed for translators working for the Directorate general for Translation (DGT) of the European Commission. It aims to provide translators with practical information which would **facilitate translation work** as it lays down a set of accepted linguistic conventions and certain rules for standardization (Škrlantová 2010, 229).

It concentrates above all on some major concepts which must be uniformly translated in the Czech language since, among other things, the translation have become a basis for new Czech laws or amendments to existing legislation (Chromá 2007, 76).

The fundamental **quality requirements**⁸ on translation include the necessity of the delivered target text to be complete since no omissions nor additions are permitted. The target text is expected to be faithful, accurate and consistent translation of the source text. In case of references to documents already published, they have to be checked and quoted correctly. Sufficient attention is to be paid to clarity and register of the target text. Moreover, translator is responsible for ensuring that no syntactical, spelling, punctuation or other grammatical errors will not appear in the target text. Translator of any legal document should keep the formal arrangement of the source text and its typographical features (layout, text disposition, italics or spacing, the division into paragraphs, chapters or articles). Translation of legal texts necessitates the ability to preserve the given terminology which has developed in the course of translation of both primary and secondary law. (Základní pravidla pro překlad dokumentů EU do češtiny).

The primary purpose is to create such texts which would conform to the stylistics⁹ and language norm of Czech legal documents and which would at the same

⁸ Since 16 June 2008 a new mark has been added in the system of translation evaluation. The quality values are nowadays as follows: Very Good, Good, Acceptable (new), Below Standard, Unacceptable. The mark “Acceptable” is understood as “just sufficient”. It refers to translations that are not ready to be sent as such to the requesting service and will possibly require significant revision or upgrading by DGT services or translator.

⁹ This requirement includes for example the use of present or future tenses as in *the Commission shall be assisted – Komisi je nápomocen*.

time meet the requirements on the accuracy of target text in relation to source document (Tomášek 2003, 96).

Translation must comply with the basic principles of translation such as clarity and the avoidance of ambiguity. From the syntactic point of view, it is important to mention that long complex sentences characteristic for legal English which are often unintelligible cannot be translated by means of separating them into several sentences though in Czech legal language the tendency to separate such long sentences into smaller units prevails for the sake of clarity. However, in the translation of the EU legislation, sentences of particular paragraphs often serve as points of reference and it is therefore not possible to separate or combine sentences as it would be more suitable for Czech legal language. Such changes in paragraph structure could lead to misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

All language versions of the EU legal translation thus should correspond perhaps even sentence for sentence so that **the secondary law could be modified and updated easily**, just by locating the appropriate text within the given section though this approach may have negative effects on the level of readability or accessibility since different languages comply with different language norms (Pym 1999, 3).

The language patterns used in translation of the EU legislation relate to the **content** and **structure** (standardized formulations¹⁰ usually at the beginning and the end of documents) of different legal texts of the EU as well as to their **form** (style, formatting, font etc.).

Some authors such as Weisflog claim that the main goal of legal translation is to reproduce the content of the source text as accurately as possible and thus that the main guideline for legal translation is fidelity to the original text which should be the first consideration. This formal equivalence relating to the greatest possible degree of **formal correspondence** or literal translation in which the grammatical and stylistic patterns of the source language are reproduced as closely as possible thus makes contrasts with Nida's concept of dynamic equivalence which stresses the essential precondition of legal translation to have the same impact in the target language as the source text despite the fact that some concepts might exist in two different languages

¹⁰ These formulations include for example *směrnice o.../ , kterou... - instead of směrnice týkající se... Or the translation of *opatření stanovená tímto nařízením/touto směrnicí – instead of opatření tohoto nařízení/této směrnice* (Guidelines).*

and refer to completely different realities. The phenomenon of **dynamic correspondence** therefore means that the message is conveyed in the spirit of the target language and it thus opposes literal translation (Nida 1964).

Functional approach to the translation of legal texts within the frame of the EU is also supported by Garzone or Vermeer (1986, 34) who claim that “the translator is no longer considered a passive mediator but rather **an intercultural operator**, whose choices are increasingly recipient-oriented, being based not only on strictly linguistic criteria but also on extralinguistic considerations, first and foremost the function of the translated text in the target culture (Garzone 2007, 2).

7. Translation universals

The thesis will in the following part introduce **the theoretical background** which will deal with some theoretical approaches relevant to the question of translation universals. The thesis will provide a reflection on several concepts related to universals in translation which have a long tradition in linguistics and translation studies.

7.1 General description of translation universals

The aim of this thesis is to introduce the concept of translation universals with a particular focus on those **universal features of translation** which are to be dealt further on in the present thesis. The thesis does not therefore intend to provide an exhausting overview of all approaches to all potential translation universals but rather to pay attention to the concepts relevant for the thesis.

Universals in translation also called laws or norms of translation **are most commonly defined as** “linguistic features which typically occur in translated rather than original texts and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation” (Baker 1993, 243). It was already Nida who pointed out that not all that is in a source text can be transferred and that “translation therefore always implies losses and gains, i.e. choices” (Nida 1959, 61).

The search for translation universals is motivated by the question of whether there are general regularities in translation that are independent of the particularities of individual translations (Gerzymisch-Arbogast 2007, 2). Translation universals have become the object of attention especially during **the general shift toward descriptive approach to translation studies** which concentrated primarily on the description of the actual features related to translation processes rather than on the specification of what qualities a translation should ideally meet.

Universal tendencies in translation are thus generally considered to represent “the regularities and recurring patterns that are common to all translations regardless of which languages are involved”. They **occur irrespectively of the particularities** of individual translations (Hopkinson 2008, 10).

However, there are also authors who seem **to deny the existence of universal features in translations**. As Malmkjaer suggests, the concept of universal tendencies in translation are unacceptably vague and ill-defined (Malmkjaer 2005, 16). House also claims that “the quest for translation universals is in essence futile, i.e. that there are no, and there can be no, translation universals (House 2008, 10). Nevertheless, it is not the aim of the present thesis to go in detail in this area and the thesis will thus proceed to deal with particular types of translation universals.

Potential **translation universals most frequently include** linguistic features such as explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission, and normalization or conventionalization, which will also be of particular focus in this thesis. Individual authors often slightly differ in their enumeration of features supposedly common to all kinds of translated texts. Thus Laviosa lists among such features simplification, avoidance of repetitions present in the source text, explicitation, normalization, discourse transfer, and distinctive distribution of lexical items (Laviosa 1998, 288) whereas Hopkinson primarily stresses conventionalization, simplification, avoidance of repetitions, explicitation and implicitation (Hopkinson 2008, 7).

The present thesis focuses mainly on translation universals including **explicitation** and its counterpart, **implicitation** that is closely related with the concept of **omission**. It will also deal with **simplification** and the process of **normalization** that is also called conventionalization. For the sake of ensuring complexity, it is necessary to provide a description and to delimit the concepts of the universals that are to be dealt with in the presented thesis.

7.1.1 Explicitation

The discourse related to the concept of explicitation is considerably complex and varied since a wide range of authors have contributed to this area, which implies the difficulties as for clear definition and delimitation of the concept since individual authors tend to interpret the concept differently.

The phenomenon of explicitation was introduced by **Vinay and Darbelnet** who defined explicitation as “[a] translation technique which consists of making explicit in the target language what remains implicit in the source language because it is apparent from either the context or the situation.” They also pointed out that excessive use of explicitation may lead to over-translation which should be avoided (Vinay and Darbelnet: 1995, 8). Moreover, they provided another explanation of

explicitation and the related text lengthening when they claimed that translators tend to “lengthen their texts out of prudence but also out of ignorance”. Whereas prudence is considered by both authors to be a virtue of translators, ignorance is thought to be a negative reason for the use of explicitation (Vinay and Darbelnet 1995, 193).

In her widely accepted conception of explicitation¹¹, **Blum-Kulka** claims that in translation, shifts in different types of cohesion markers occur in the target text since translators have a tendency to expand the target text by inserting additional words. She suggests that this feature of translation may be the result of particular interpretation of the source text rather than being “language-pair specific” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 289).

According to Blum-Kulka’s “explicitation hypothesis” the concept of explicitation is thus linked with shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation. In her “explicitation hypothesis” Blum-Kulka holds that these particular shifts represent a universal strategy that is inherent in every translation process and she identifies the phenomenon primarily as cohesive explicitation. (Blum-Kulka 1986, 20).

The process of interpretation of the source text that is done by a translator may thus result to a more redundant target language text. Blum-Kulka explains this essential feature of translation as the rise in the level of cohesive explicitness that necessarily occurs in the target text (Klaudy 1998, 82). Majority of authors seem to agree that target texts tend to be more explicit and consequently longer than their source texts regardless of the language.

Many authors have further developed the original concept of explicitation. In order to illustrate the situation, the thesis mentions some of the most prominent authors.

Klaudy, whose conception of explicitation is the focus and basis for the subsequent analysis of this phenomenon in the presented thesis, determines explicitation as “the technique of making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text” (Klaudy 1998, 80). She approached the question of explicitation from a rather broad point of view and she stated that

¹¹ The examples where explicitation is employed are numerous and they for instance include (apart from shifts in types of cohesion markers); expansion of condensed passages, addition of modifiers, qualifiers and conjunctions to achieve greater transparency, insertion of explanations, repetition of previously mentioned details for the sake of clarity, more precise rendering of vague data, provision of more accurate description, disambiguation of pronouns for the purpose of clear identification or addition of background information due to cultural gap (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1988, 289).

Explicitation takes place, for example, when a SL [source language] unit of a more general meaning is replaced by a TL [target language] unit of a more special meaning; the complex meaning of a SL word is distributed over several words in the TL; new meaningful elements appear in the TL text; one sentence in the SL is divided into two or several sentences in the TL; or, when SL phrases are extended or “elevated” into clauses in the TL, etc (Klaudy 1998, 82).

According to Klaudy, it is possible to distinguish several types of the explicitation process. **Obligatory explicitation** is in her opinion given by the structural, i.e. syntactic and semantic, differences existing between languages. These concern especially the additions of missing categories and shifts in translation which happen due to the differences as for the typology between two languages in question. The shifts are bound to be made in order to ensure the grammaticality of the target text. **Optional explicitation** refers to shifts that are not necessarily required by language but which are indispensable for the correct and natural sounding structure of a text. It thus relates to modifications as for text building strategies and stylistic preferences¹² of the given target language. **Pragmatic explicitation** can be explained by the differences between cultures. Klaudy argues that these additions are used when a translator feels that the target culture readers would face difficulties when trying to understand some issues specific to the source culture references and an explanation is therefore provided in the particular translation to avoid misunderstanding (Klaudy 1993, 374-376). Klaudy also offers another type of explicitation that is referred to as **translation-inherent explicitation**. The necessity to reformulate ideas in the target language so that it would be comprehensible is often described in line with Klaudy’s view as a language-independent feature that is associated with every translation process itself (Klaudy 1998, 81-83).

Séguinot has come to the conclusion that Blum-Kulka’s definition is too narrow since in her view, explicitness should not be linked exclusively with redundancy and she does not consider addition to be the only device of explicitation (Séguinot 1988, 106). Moreover, she also offered a categorization of explicitation. Séguinot assumes that this concept can take three forms in translation. In her view, explicitation thus may refer not only to something which is expressed in translation

¹² The modifications in terms of optional explicitation may involve sentence or clause initial addition of connective elements to strengthen cohesive links, the use of relative clauses instead of long nominal constructions or the addition of emphasizees for the sake of the clarification of functional sentence perspective (Klaudy 1998, 83).

but which was not in the original, but also to something which was implied or understood through presupposition in the source text and which may be overtly expressed in translation or it may involve the case when an element in the source text may be given greater importance and emphasis in translation (Séguinot 1988, 108).

Another definition of explicitation is offered by **Dimitrova** who also became involved in the discussion concerning translation universals and who claims that

[explicitation] could be loosely defined as a technique or strategy by which the translator makes such information explicit in the target text, which is only implicit in the source text, or to denote the resulting structure in the target text of using such a technique or strategy (Dimitrova 2005, 5).

In her conception, Dimitrova agrees with those authors who consider explicitation process as a universal tendency of translation (Hopkinson 2008, 21).

Pym also concluded that the “explicitation hypothesis” presented by Blum-Kulka is too restricted to cohesion and its devices and that the phenomenon of explicitation in general has been surrounded by much conceptual vagueness. He claims that explicitation should not be observed only in cohesive markers referring to anything in the text but also in those referring to anything that is beyond the text. Moreover, he does not seem to agree that explicitation should be reduced to mere redundancy and the unnecessary repetition of something that is already present in the text. On the contrary, he suggests that the scope of explicitation should be extended to more than pointers and the above mentioned repetition as it can also be seen with the conception provided by Klaudy who identified explicitation as a considerably broad process (Pym 2005, 31).

Kamenická as well opposes Blum-Kulka’s definition since she considers it to be too restricted to cohesion representing one of the devices binding the text together (Kamenická 2007, 46).

Hopkinson introduces an alternative perspective of conceiving the term explicitation. He identifies four angles from which individual authors view and explain explicitation. These include linguistic angle which views explicitation as shifts that occur during translation activity (Klaudy and his typology of explicitation). Psycholinguistic angle mentioned by Hopkinson considers explicitation as a result of a translator processing of the source text and his/her reconstructing of the original meaning. Pragmatic angle, for example in Séguinot’s view, conceives explicitation as “a by-product of a problem solving process

undertaken by translators” who aim to ensure more comprehensible text for the target readers. Sociolinguistic angle is associated by Hopkinson with professional experience of translators and the role of translation norms such as adequacy or acceptability (Hopkinson 2008, 33-39).

Hopkinson’s typology of explicitation differs from the concept introduced by Klaudy as it is derived from Hallidayian meta-functions¹³ of language including ideational, interpersonal and textual meta-function around which evolves a universal meaning potential that is inherent to language. The conception of Hopkinson is generally considered as a functional approach to translation universals (Hopkinson 2007).

However, the presented thesis does not centre on this conception of explicitation and Hopkinson’s view on the phenomenon will thus not be described in greater detail.

Apart from a rather vague definition of **the term explicitation, its relation to** other concepts, **addition**¹⁴ **and specification** in particular, also brings about great confusion.

Most authors such as Øverås tend to understand both addition and specification as subcategories of explicitation and thus to interpret the phenomenon of explicitation in a broader concept (Øverås 1988). Nida, for instance, associated explicitation as a type of addition (Nida 1964). Kamenická argues that Nida in fact considered explicitation and addition to be two synonymous terms (Kamenická 2007, 13). Similarly Dimitrova concluded that explicitation “can take one of the two forms: addition of new elements; or specification, a translation that gives more specific information” (Dimitrova 2005, 34). She argues that

At the present time in studies of translation, a host of phenomena with certain aspects in common are grouped together under the term explicitation, which tends to be used as a kind of umbrella term to label certain phenomena of differences between the source text and the target text which seem to be permissible in translation (Dimitrova 2005, 40).

¹³ Ideational meta-function is associated with language as a means of reflecting our individual and collective human experience. Interpersonally, language is understood as a way of maintaining social relationships. Textually, languages is conceived as a means of creation of a discourse (Halliday 1973, 42).

¹⁴ Addition is most commonly associated with the situation when a completely new information that was not present in the original text, not even implicitly, occurs in the target text.

However, Kamenická questions the association between explicitation and specification, or implicitation and generalization, when she assumes that this approach is rather limited and she suggests that it is an association

whose validity is limited. Although the observation may be accurate in some cases [...], ST/TT units where the connection is reversed can also be found. [...] A number of examples where a more general rather than more specific reference results in explicitation can be found in the category of the so-called pragmatic (cultural) explicitation (Kamenická 2007b: 48).

Still another perspective is offered by Séguinot who argues that the term explicitation should be “reserved in translation studies for additions in a translated text which cannot be explained by structural, stylistic [...] differences between the two languages”. Therefore in order to prove that there was an explicitation applied in a translation process, she suggests that:

[...] there must have been the possibility of a correct but less explicit or less precise version. This is the only way to distinguish between choices that can be accounted for in the language system, and choices that come about because of the nature of the translation process (Séguinot 1988, 108).

The **borderline** between explicitation and addition on the one hand, and explicitation and specification on the other therefore seems to be somehow fuzzy and unclear and it is obvious that there are difficulties in trying to provide precise delimitation of the concept of explicitation.

7.1.2 Implicitation and omission

The process of implicitation is often viewed as inseparable of the opposite process, explicitation. This view is held by **Vinay and Darbelnet** who define this concept as “a translation technique which consists of making what is explicit in the source language implicit in the target language, relying on the context or the situation for conveying the meaning” (Vinay and Darbelnet 1958, 10).

Still another delimitation of this concept conceives implicitation as the process of “allowing the target language situation or context to define certain details which were explicit in the source language (**Laviosa-Braithwaite** 1998, 243). It is therefore upon the reader to infer the precise meaning of an utterance from the particular context of the target text.

Klaudy and Károly have worked out their own definition of this phenomenon and they understand implicitation as a process which:

Implicitation occurs, for instance, when a SL [source language] unit with a specific meaning is replaced by a TL [target language] unit with a more general meaning; when translators combine the meanings of several SL words in one TL word; when meaningful lexical elements of the SL text are dropped in the TL text; when two or more sentences in the ST are conjoined into one sentence in the TT; or, when ST clauses are reduced to phrases in the TT, etc.“ (Klaudy and Károly 2005, 15).

Hopkinson, on the other hand, associates implicitation with two fundamental attributes; the information that is co-textually retrievable and the real-world knowledge meaning “the knowledge within the pragmatic context that is shared between communicants” (Hopkinson 2007).

Pym states that implicitation representing a counterpart of explicitation occurs for instance when “a unit of more specific meaning in the source text is replaced by a unit of more general meaning in the target text. He further points out that implicitation represents a twin concept which cannot be separated from explicitation (Pym 2005, 29).

Similarly as in the case of explicitation and its relation to addition and specification, parallel difficulties are faced with the concept of **implicitation and its relation to omission¹⁵ and generalization** which does not represent a clear-cut relation, either.

Many authors agree that it is sometimes considerably difficult to decide whether a particular case should be recognized as an example of **omission** or whether it more likely concerns only an implicated piece of information, i.e. whether some components of meaning present in the source text have been only implicated in the target text. Some cases are thus easily identifiable as omissions since the information is not present anywhere in the target text, and it is not even retrievable from the context, whereas it can be found in the source text. Other shifts, on the other hand, are identifiable as omissions or implicitations with much greater difficulty. According to Kamenincká, it can be assumed that “unlike omissions, implicitations

¹⁵ Omission occurs when an element of the source text such as a whole clause or its part was left out in the target text and it could not be inferred from the context.

allow a non-negligible likelihood that the segment in question will occur in a back-translation” (Kamenická 2007a, 25).

Classification of the reduction that was realized in the target text either as **implication or omission** therefore remains a rather difficult task and **the boundary** especially between implication and omission **is generally considered to be rather blurred**.

In terms of **generalization** and its relation to the concept of implication, Klaudy and Károly conclude that generalization should be understood as a subcategory of implication whereas they associate specification as a feature closely linked with the opposite process of explicitation (Klaudy and Károly 2005, 22).

It can be concluded that there is a general tendency to **make greater use of** explicitation on comparison with the process of implication. Nevertheless, Hopkinson states that implication may be equally significant as explicitation. Moreover, both phenomena should not be treated separately since they represent two intertwined features (Hopkinson 2008, 43).

Some authors such as Pym thus consider **the mutual relationship of implication and explicitation asymmetric**. In addition to greater frequency of distribution related to explicitation, Pym argues that it is important to note that explicitation in one direction is not always counterbalanced by implication done in the opposite direction (Pym 2005, 30).

7.1.3 Simplification

This concept is based on the idea that “translators subconsciously simplify the language [of the original text] or message or both” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1996, 535). In general, the term refers to the reduction of lexical density and to the lower degree of variety of vocabulary in target texts compared to source texts (Hopkinson 2008, 7). It is possible to distinguish three types of simplification¹⁶ in translated text; lexical, syntactic and stylistic.

¹⁶ This shift is identified when some layers of meaning of a word disappeared and could not be derived from the context. Nevertheless, syntactic and stylistic simplifications are believed to occur more frequently.

Lexical simplification¹⁷ is defined by Blum-Kulka as “the process and/or result of making do with less words” (Blum-Kulka 1983, 119). **Syntactic simplification** most commonly involves the tendency to simplify the complex syntax of the source language. This effort may involve replacing non-finite clauses with finite clauses, separating long sequences, replacing elaborate phraseology with significantly shorter collocations or reducing repetitions and the occurrence of redundant information (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 289). Simplification can be also identified on stylistic level. **Stylistic simplification** refers to the use of particular range of vocabulary, lexical density or sentence length (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 288-289). The conception as defined by Blum-Kulka will serve as the basis for the analysis carried out further on in this thesis.

7.1.4 Normalization/Conventionalization

This feature of translation refers to the general “tendency towards textual conventionality” (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 289). Most authors consider the manifestations of this tendency to be the punctuation changes such a substitution of a colon with a semicolon, or **the shifts**¹⁸ **in lexical choice, sentence structure and textual organization** aiming to make the translated text acceptable by the target readership (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 289).

The primary aim is therefore to adapt the target text so that no foreign language attributes would be transferred and would interfere in the translated text. The desired effect is to make the target text more readable and idiomatic as well as to make translation more coherently organized. The concept of normalization is thus closely related to translator’s assumptions as for the norms operating in the target language (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 290). Other individual translation parameters thus come into play since translator has to make decision concerning **the intended readership or the purpose of the translated text** (Gerzymisch-Arbogast 2007, 3).

¹⁷ Lexical simplification is believed to operate according to several strategies which include the use of superordinate terms in case there is no equivalent hyponym in the target language, approximation of the concepts that are expressed in the source text, the use of “common level” and “familiar” synonyms, transfer of all the functions of a source language word to its target language equivalent and the use of a paraphrase where cultural gaps exist between the two languages (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 288).

¹⁸ Within the frame of normalization, unusual names are adapted, atypical phraseology is simplified and made more familiar for the target reader or unusual punctuation is standardized (Laviosa-Braithwaite 1998, 289).

Translators therefore tend to standardize the source texts in order to reproduce target texts that are more conventional in comparison to the original texts. Target texts are adapted so that they would correspond to the established patterns of the target culture. According to Scott, translators tend to, consciously or not, conform the specificities and characteristics of the source text to the target language text (Scott 1996, 112).

8. Practical part and corpus creation

The preceding chapters provided an essential overview of various approaches to translation of legal texts and official documents for the institutions of the European Union as well as the necessary theoretical background related to translation universals. The presented thesis will now concentrate on the **analysis** of the phenomena being the focus of the thesis.

The practical part will describe the research method and it will subsequently present the results of the carried out research based on a profound analysis of the created parallel corpus. Both strictly legislative texts and official documents will be commented on with regard to the occurrence of translation universals.

8.1 General introduction to corpus creation

For the purpose of the presented thesis a parallel corpus was compiled. **Corpus** creation is generally regarded as a useful technique in translation studies which allows us to illustrate differences existing between the source and the target texts. Corpus is usually designed to meet a particular objective related to the given purpose of the intended research. It can enable us to find out how translations are created and provide us with clues as to how meaning is transferred between languages (Séguinot 1988, 106).

Parallel corpus whose main features for the purpose of this thesis include its bilingual character (English – Czech), unidirectionality (from English to Czech) and specialisation (legal texts and official documents of the European Union) is intended to compare source texts and their translations. Attention is thus paid to the relation between the source and target texts and above all to various changes and shifts which happen during the process of translation. The thesis therefore includes an observational research based on the comparison between texts which are organized into parallel corpora (Hopkinson 2008, 26).

An important attribute of corpus in general, as Baker puts it, is its **representativeness or sampleness**. Though a corpus is aimed to present the highest degree of representativeness, it always represents only a certain sample of all existing texts. In case of this thesis the corpus concerns samples of strictly legislative texts and official documents issued by the EU, and as such it can never be exhaustive.

Baker suggests that the degree of representativeness depends primarily on the consistence of selected texts which is determined by different criteria and the volume of the corpus (Baker 2006, 31).

8.2 Parallel corpus, material and method

The creation of the parallel corpus involved a two-fold process. First of all, decision concerning the **parameters** related to the texts to be included in the corpus had to be made. Afterwards, the analysis and the interpretation of the created corpus itself were carried out and the effort was to present the results in a clear and comprehensible way.

The intended goal of the created parallel corpus was **to search through it for the instances of** occurrence of translation universals and for this purpose, it was necessary to explore data by means of substantial amount of relevant texts. Having regard to this objective, the texts that were included in the corpus were chosen according to **a set of several criteria**.

The fundamental requirement was to work with **legislative texts and official documents** as the outputs of the European Union. Both types of texts were extracted manually from different databases.

It is possible to find **legislative texts** at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/dossier/index.htm> in the EUR-lex database under the item Thematic Files. The included legislative texts are **the European Commission (EC) regulations** and **directives** as well as the **decisions** of the EC.

In terms of **official documents, the EP press releases, Green Papers, and Opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee** were chosen for the analysis. These documents can be obtained at <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/en/pressroom/press-release/> (the EP press releases), http://europa.eu/documents/comm/green_papers/index_en.htm (Green Papers) and <http://www.eesc.europa.eu/?i=portal.en.opinions-search> (the EESC Opinions).

One of the essential criteria therefore was the **availability** and free accessibility of the chosen texts in both language versions online. **The number of the texts** chosen for the analysis within both categories amounted to 40 samples in total, each category containing 20 texts.

Both legislative and official documents included in the analysis were chosen from certain **distinctive areas** related to the activities of the EU. As far as legislative texts are concerned, the analysis was generally centred on the area of the environment whereas official documents were taken from the areas of external relations, justice and home affairs, environment and economic and social policy.

As for **the length of the chosen texts**, the corpus was designed to consist of the relevant part reflecting the presence of translation universals. In case of regulations, directives and decisions, always a sufficient part of them was chosen for the purpose of the analysis. The same technique was used with Green Papers and Opinions of the EESC whereas with the EP press releases no part was left out since they are considerably short compared to other EU documents.

Another parameter that was found very convenient for the purpose of the research was the **time span**, i.e. the date of publication when the relevant documents were issued. The analysis contains documents published during the period 2005 - 2010.

A **bilingual** parallel corpus of English texts and their Czech language translations was therefore elaborated in order to allow for a contrastive analysis of both source and target language versions.

Subsequently, the occurrences of translation universals, namely explicitation, implicitation, omission, simplification and normalization or conventionalization, were assessed in order to **classify** whether the chosen translation universal appear in the chosen wide range of the analysed texts or whether they are to be found in one of the category of texts only, i.e. either in legislative texts or in official documents.

There follows a **table demonstrating the number of words** taken from particular texts from both legislative and official documents since each analysed text incorporated in the corpus contains a certain number of words **which became the object of the presented analysis**. The table below thus states the exact figures in both types of texts. In total, the created corpus consists of **54 041 words**.

Legislative texts:

	Title of the text	Number of document	Number of analysed words
1	Commission Regulation (EC) of 31 July 2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004 for a standardised and secured system of registries pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	No 916/2007	1 218
2	Commission Decision of 26 July 2007 concerning a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Council Directive 1999/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations during the period 2008-2010	No (2007) 3547) (2007/531/EC)	967
3	Commission Decision of 14 December 2006 determining the respective emission levels allocated to the Community and each of its Member States under the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to Council Decision 2002/358/EC	No C(2006) 6468) (2006/944/EC)	525
4	Commission Regulation (EC) of 7 November 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community	No 1737/2006	1 226
5	Commission Decision of 20 July 2006 concerning a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Directive 1999/13/EC during the period 2005-2007	No C(2006) 3274) (2006/534/EC)	217
6	Commission Directive of 14 November 2005 implementing Directive 2005/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines for use in vehicles, and the emission of gaseous pollutants from positive ignition engines fuelled with natural gas or liquefied	No 2005/78/EC	952

	petroleum gas for use in vehicles and amending Annexes I, II, III, IV and VI thereto		
7	Commission Directive of 7 March 2005 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 72/306/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles	No 2005/21/EC	502
8	Commission Directive of 21 February 2005 amending Directive 2000/25/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants by engines intended to power agricultural or forestry tractors, and amending Annex I to Directive 2003/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the type-approval of agricultural or forestry tractors	No 2005/13/EC	439
9	Commission Decision of 8 June 2010 amending Decision 2007/589/EC as regards the inclusion of monitoring and reporting guidelines for greenhouse gas emissions from the capture, transport and geological storage of carbon dioxide	No C(2010) 3310 (2010/345/EU)	2 585
10	Commission Decision of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	No C(2007) 3416 (2007/589/EC)	1 358
11	Commission Directive of 31 March 2010 amending Directive 97/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery	No 2010/26/EU	1 197
12	Commission Directive of 15 March 2010 amending, for the purposes of their adaptation to technical progress, Council Directives 80/720/EEC, 86/298/EEC, 86/415/EEC and 87/402/EEC and Directives 2000/25/EC and 2003/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the type-approval of agricultural or forestry tractors	No 2010/22/EU	2 627

13	Commission Decision of 4 May 2010 concerning Bulgaria's application for protective measures with regard to a derogation from obligations under Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants	No C(2010) 2688) (2010/264/EU)	692
14	Commission Regulation (EC) of 5 August 2009 on the list of aircraft operators which performed an aviation activity listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC on or after 1 January 2006 specifying the administering Member State for each aircraft operator	No 748/2009	620
15	Commission Decision of 8 June 2009 on the detailed interpretation of the aviation activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	C(2009) 4293) (2009/450/EC)	1 767
16	Commission Regulation (EU) of 7 October 2010 for a standardised and secured system of registries pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council	No 920/2010	2 320
17	Commission Decision of 16 April 2009 amending Decision 2007/589/EC as regards the inclusion of monitoring and reporting guidelines for emissions and tonne-kilometre data from aviation activities	No C(2009) 2887) (2009/339/EC)	1 803
18	Commission Directive of 18 July 2008 amending, as regards the type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and access to vehicle repair and maintenance information, Directive 2005/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2005/78/EC	No 2008/74/EC	1 900
19	Commission Regulation (EC) of 2 April 2008 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of companies and personnel as regards stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing	No 303/2008	2 833

	certain fluorinated greenhouse gases		
20	Commission Regulation (EC) of 19 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, standard leakage checking requirements for stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases	No 1516/2007	1 480
Number of analysed words in total			27 228

Table no. 1: Number of words in the analysed legislative texts.

Official documents:

	Title of the text	Number of document	Number of analysed words
1	Green Paper – Improving the mental health of the population. Towards a strategy on mental health for the European Union	COM(2005) 484, October 2005	1 567
2	Green Paper on the Future of the European Migration Network	COM(2005) 606, November 2005	665
3	Green Paper on Diplomatic and consular protection of Union citizens in third countries	COM(2006) 712, November 2006	1 240
4	Green Paper on the future common European Asylum System	COM(2007) 301, June 2007	762
5	Green Paper – Migration & mobility: challenges and opportunities for EU education systems	COM(2008) 423, July 2008	1 254
6	Green Paper – Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy	COM(2009) 163, April 2009	858
7	Green Paper – EU development policy in support of inclusive growth and sustainable development	COM(2010) 629, November 2010	1 460
8	EU membership candidates: Parliament outlines its criteria	EP Press release 26-11- 2009	1 014
9	EU membership candidates: keep on reforming to stay on track	EP Press release 10-02- 2010	660
10	Unspent EU money to fund clean and efficient energy projects	EP Press release 11-11- 2010	366
11	Parliament ushers in new EU rules for hedge funds and private equity	EP Press release 11-11- 2010	596
12	MEPs debate climate change and energy package ahead of key vote	EP Press release 04-12- 2008	2 442
13	Portuguese Presidency debated by MEPs	EP Press release 18-12- 2007	1 733
14	MEPs call for withdrawing of public funds	EP Press release	647

	from extremist political groups	13-12-2007	
15	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Ethical and social dimension of European financial institutions	ECO/216, 2008	3 074
16	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Outlook for the sustainable development strategy	NAT/440, 2009	1 557
17	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on International trade and climate change	REX/267, 2010	1 641
18	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Communication from the Commission Implementing the Community Lisbon programme: Social services of general interest in the European Union	TEN/253, 2007	1 503
19	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing for the period 2007-2013 the specific programme "Fight against violence (Daphne) and drugs prevention and information" as part of the General programme "Fundamental Rights and Justice" Proposal for a Council Decision establishing for the period 2007-2013 the specific programme "Fundamental rights and citizenship" as part of the General programme "Fundamental Rights and Justice" Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing for the period 2007-2013 the specific programme "Civil justice" as part of the General programme "Fundamental Rights and Justice"	SOC/210, 2006	1 801
20	OPINION of the European Economic and Social Committee on the Report from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee on the rates of excise duty applied on alcohol and alcoholic beverages (presented pursuant to Article 8 of Council Directive 92/84/EEC on the approximation of excise duty on alcohol and alcoholic beverages)	ECO/156, 2006	1 973
Number of analysed words in total			26 813

Table no. 2: Number of words in the analysed official documents.

Since the degree of representativeness of corpus is derived primarily from its size, the findings presented by means of the carried out parallel corpus should not be regarded as generally valid. The application of the findings to all legislative texts and official documents would be inappropriate and misleading.

Moreover, since the boundaries of certain translation universals do not seem to be clear-cut, it may be possible to argue against placing some of them in respective categories since the particular placing may be regarded as disputable. What proved to be the most blurred categories of translation universals are implicitation, omission and simplification.

9. Translation universals in the EU legal texts

Translation of legal documents within the frame of the European Union is supposed to be very close to the original language version, which is among others enabled by **translation manuals** that the EU provides for both in-house and external translators. These manuals specify the requirements on both form and content of translation which are expected to be met by individual translators. Apart from setting rules relating to grammatical level, translation manuals include principles concerning stylistics, especially the question of fixed formulas that abound in legal documents. Translators are required to stick to these formulas and it ensures that their work will be classified as a quality translation. These fixed formulas are most commonly to be found at the beginning and the end of legal text.

<p>THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on certain fluorinated greenhouse gases [1], and in particular Article 3(7) thereof, Whereas:</p>	<p>KOMISE EVROPSKÝCH SPOLEČENSTVÍ s ohledem na Smlouvu o založení Evropského společenství, s ohledem na nařízení Evropského parlamentu a Rady (ES) č. 842/2006 ze dne 17. května 2006 o některých fluorovaných skleníkových plynech [1], a zejména na čl. 3 odst. 7 uvedeného nařízení, vzhledem k těmto důvodům:</p>
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In terms of translation universals, the presence of **fixed formulas** in source texts, which makes an inherent part of legal documents, may be understood as an example of normalization. Translation of these fixed formulas into the target language requires all such formulas to be adapted to the particular target language conventions and norms.

Translated texts are thus expected to follow the structure of the relevant source texts to the greatest possible degree in order to ensure appropriate understanding and interpretation of particular legal document. However, translators do tend to employ translation universals even when translating this type of documents.

9.1 Explicitation in translation of legal texts

With translations of legal texts there was a tendency to make considerable use of **optional explicitation** in translated texts. It may be explained by the effort of translators to render the target texts comprehensible and clear enough to avoid possible misinterpretation of the given legal document.

Translators employed optional explicitation in several different situations. As illustrated in the examples below, in some cases optional explicitation was used with a view **to strengthen the cohesive links** within the sentence. Therefore, more explicit conjunctions were inserted in the target text in order to provide clear indication of relations between sentence members and particular clauses and thus reducing the risks of undesired interpretation and ambiguity.

Examination is an effective means of testing the ability of a candidate to carry out properly the actions which can directly cause leakage, and those that can indirectly cause leakage.	Zkouška představuje účinný prostředek prověřování schopnosti uchazeče správně provádět úkony, které mohou přímo způsobit únik, jakož i ty, které mohou způsobit únik nepřímo.
The evaluation body shall adopt reporting procedures and keep records to enable the documentation of the individual and overall results of the evaluation.	Hodnotící orgán přijme postupy pro podávání zpráv a uchovává záznamy, díky nimž je možno dokumentovat jednotlivé i celkové výsledky hodnocení.
[...] "commercial standard fuel" means the internationally standardised commercial fuels which exhibit a 95 % confidence interval of not more than ± 1 % for their specified calorific value, including gas oil, light fuel oil, gasoline [...].	[...] "standardním komerčním palivem" se rozumějí mezinárodně normalizovaná komerční paliva, která vykazují 95 % interval spolehlivosti, nejvýše ± 1 % jejich specifikované výhřevnosti, a to včetně plynového oleje, lehkého topného oleje, benzínu [...].
The interpretation of aviation activities provided for in this Decision should be applied in conformity with Commission Decision [...].	Výklad činností v oblasti letectví poskytnutý tímto rozhodnutím by se měl používat v souladu s rozhodnutím Komise [...].

[...] "CO2 transport" means the transport of CO2 by pipelines for geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC.	[...] "přepřavou CO2" se rozumí přeprava CO2 potrubím za účelem geologického ukládání v úložišti povoleném podle směrnice 2009/31/ES.
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Moreover, this type of translation universal was also used when it was felt by a translator that it is necessary **to clarify or state explicitly** some facts from the source text and its context. This tendency most commonly resulted in **the addition of new elements or repetition** and the consequent **redundancy** observable in the target text. The examples below demonstrate these cases.

In these cases, how is it demonstrated that for the individual installation concerned this value was not technically and economically feasible?	Pokud ano, jak se prokazuje, že konkrétní zařízení, jemuž byla výjimka udělena , nebylo schopné tyto hodnoty technicky a ekonomicky dodržet?
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Where there is a presumption of a leakage it should be followed up by a check to identify and to repair it.	Existuje-li podezření na únik, měla by být provedena kontrola za účelem zjištění místa úniku a provedení opravy.
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Activity-specific guidelines for determination of greenhouse gas emissions from CO2 capture activities for the purpose of transport and geological storage in a storage site [...].	Pokyny specifické pro jednotlivé činnosti týkající se stanovení emisí skleníkových plynů ze zachytávání CO2 za účelem přepravy a geologického ukládání v úložišti [...].
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Indirect measuring methods shall only be applied where the parameters of the equipment to be analysed, [...] give reliable information on the fluorinated greenhouse gas charge indicated in the records of the equipment and the likelihood of leakage .	Metody nepřímého měření se použijí, pouze pokud parametry zařízení [...], které mají být analyzovány, poskytují spolehlivé informace o náplni fluorovaných skleníkových plynů uvedené v záznamech o zařízení a informace o pravděpodobnosti úniku .
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The EUTL should perform automated checks on all processes in the registries system concerning allowances , verified emissions, accounts and Kyoto units, and [...].	Prostřednictvím EUTL by měly být prováděny automatické kontroly všech postupů v systému registrů Společenství týkajících se povolenek na emise , ověřených emisí, účtů a
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	kjótských jednotek a [...].
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[...] "emission source" means a separately identifiable part (point or process) of an installation from which relevant greenhouse gases are emitted or, for aviation activities , an individual aircraft [...].	[...] "zdrojem emisí" se rozumí samostatně identifikovaná část (místo nebo proces) daného zařízení, z něhož jsou uvolňovány příslušné emise skleníkových plynů, nebo v případě činností v oblasti letectví jednotlivé letadlo [...].
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In some cases, translators employed **more specific expressions** in their translation compared to the given source texts. This tendency may be explained in terms of the effort of more precise rendering of potentially vague information present in the source text as well as by the tendency of Czech language to use more concrete and thus more explicit expressions compared to English using relatively abstract words.

Defective installation of new systems constitutes a significant risk of leakage.	Nesprávná instalace nových systémů vyvolává významné riziko úniku.
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Emergency medical service flights mean flights the exclusive purpose of which is to facilitate emergency medical assistance, where immediate and rapid transportation is essential , by carrying medical personnel [...].	Lety letecké záchranné služby se rozumí lety, jejichž výlučným účelem je usnadnit zdravotnickou záchrannou službu, kdy okamžitý a rychlý převoz hraje klíčovou roli a kdy se přepravují zdravotničtí pracovníci [...].
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Any presumption of fluorinated greenhouse gas leakage shall be followed by an examination for leakage using a direct method as specified in Article 6.	Každé podezření na únik fluorovaného skleníkového plynu musí být ověřeno zkouškou těsnosti pomocí metody přímého měření uvedené v článku 6.
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A number of Member States do not currently have qualification or certification systems in place.	Několik členských států nemá v současné době zavedeny kvalifikační nebo certifikační systémy.
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[...] it is necessary to lay down rules on the qualification of personnel carrying out activities, at the location of the operation of equipment	[...] je nezbytné stanovit pravidla pro kvalifikaci pracovníků vykonávajících v místě provozu zařízení obsahujících některé
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containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases, which potentially affect their leakage.	fluorované skleníkové plyny činnosti, které potenciálně způsobují jejich únik.
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Optional explication was also used for other stylistic purposes than the effort to reinforce cohesion of the text. In particular, it was preferred by translators when they wished **to add certain emphasis** or **to modify sentence structure** and thus reformulate the ideas from the source text in order to facilitate its understanding, as illustrated in the examples below.

The monitoring and reporting process for an installation or aircraft operator shall include relevant greenhouse gas emissions from all emission sources and/or source streams belonging to activities carried out at the installation or by an aircraft operator [...].	Postup monitorování a vykazování, který se týká určitého zařízení nebo provozovatele letadel, zahrnuje veškeré příslušné emise skleníkových plynů ze všech zdrojů emisí a/nebo zdrojových toků souvisejících s činnostmi vykonávanými v zařízení nebo provozovatelem letadel [...].
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[...] the equipment produces abnormal noises or vibration or ice formation or insufficient cooling capacity.	[...] zařízení vydává neobvyklé zvuky, dochází k vibraci či tvorbě námrazy nebo je pozorována nedostatečná chladicí kapacita.
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The Central Administrator shall establish and maintain such a link when [...].	Má se za to, že spojení je hlavním správcem zřízeno a udržováno, když [...].
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This Regulation establishes [...] the standard leakage checking requirements for working and temporarily out of operation stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing 3 kg or more of fluorinated greenhouse gases.	Toto nařízení [...] stanoví standardní požadavky na kontrolu těsnosti stacionárních chladicích a klimatizačních zařízení a tepelných čerpadel, kteřa jsou v provozu nebo dočasně mimo provoz , obsahujících nejméně 3 kg fluorovaných skleníkových plynů.
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Guidance for answering the questions below [...].	Pokyny pro vypracování odpovědí na níže uvedené otázky [...].
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The use of **obligatory explicitation** was by far less commonly used by translators of legal documents. According to Klaudy (1998), this type of explicitation appears when there are differences between the source and target languages. Obligatory explicitation was identified in the examples that follow.

Immediate family comprises exclusively the spouse , any partner considered as equivalent to the spouse , the children and the parents.	Nejbližší rodina zahrnuje výhradně manžela/manželku , jakéhokoli partnera považovaného za rovnocenného manželovi/manželce , děti a rodiče.
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In this case, obligatory explicitation is the result of non-existent one-word equivalent in Czech language for the English substantive *spouse*. Target text thus had to be extended to meet the condition of transferring identical meaning.

Requirements for multi-setting engines and [...].	Rovněž by se měly konkretizovat požadavky pro motory s více možnostmi seřízení a [...].
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In the example above, obligatory explicitation is due to the necessity of expressing the pre-modification of the English noun in a different way in Czech language, i.e. by means of post-modification.

In case of **pragmatic explicitation** that primarily concerns the question of shared knowledge, this type of explicitation as defined by Klaudy (1998) was identified rather frequently especially when there was a need to provide an explanation related to some abbreviations present in the source text. Pragmatic explicitation thus concerned above all the English abbreviations of institutions or some notions which were clarified in translated texts.

Appendix 2 to the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Air Traffic Management adopted by the ICAO [4] describes [...].	Dodatek 2 Postupů pro letové navigační služby – Uspořádání letového provozu přijatý Mezinárodní organizací pro civilní letectví (ICAO) [4] popisuje [...].
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Transactions with allowances within the Union registry should be carried out through a communication link involving the EUTL , whereas	Transakce s povolenkami v rámci registru Unie by měly být prováděny prostřednictvím komunikačního spojení zahrnujícího protokol
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transactions with Kyoto units [...].	transakcí Evropské unie – EUTL , zatímco transakce s kjótskými jednotkami [...].
All commercial air transport operators must hold an air operator's certificate (AOC) under Part I of Annex 6 to the Chicago Convention.	Všichni provozovatelé komerční letecké dopravy musí být držiteli osvědčení leteckého provozovatele (air operator's certificate – AOC) podle přílohy 6 části I Chicagské úmluvy.
Decision 2007/589/EC of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions [...].	Rozhodnutí Komise 2007/589/ES ze dne 18. července 2007, kterým se stanoví pokyny pro monitorování a vykazování emisí skleníkových plynů [...].

In the example above, translator considered it appropriate to add the name of institution issuing the Decision although it can be easily comprehensible from the context which institution of the EU was involved in drafting the document.

Almost no occurrence of **translation-inherent explicitation** was spotted when carrying out the analysis of parallel corpus. The need to reformulate the source text was identified in the following example.

Studies carried out in accordance with Article 14a of Directive 97/68/EC show that there are substantial technical difficulties to comply with stage II requirements for professional use, multi-positional, hand-held mobile machinery [...].	Přezkoumání provedené v souladu s článkem 14a směrnice 97/68/ES ukazuje, že je z technického hlediska značně obtížné plnit požadavky etapy II pro profesionální vícepolohové ručně držené pojízdné stroje [...].
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On the other hand, several cases where a translator made **excessive use of explicitation** were also identified. As Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) mentions, the tendency of over-explicitation is not at all a desirable translation strategy.

In section 2.1, the following definitions are added [...].	V bodu 2.1 se vkládají nové definice, které znějí [...].
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9.1.1 Conclusion

The occurrence of explicitation in translations of legal texts of the EU was significantly frequent.

The greatest share was observed with optional explicitation, either for the purposes of strengthening the cohesion of the text, clarification, or employing more specific expression.

Obligatory explicitation, on the other hand, was not so commonly used. Similar situation was in the case of pragmatic explicitation which appeared only when it was necessary to provide an explanation concerning the names of different institutions or programmes stated in the form of abbreviation in source text. Translation-inherent explicitation was extremely rare in the analysed translations of legal documents.

The results within the category of explicitation were transferred in the table below.

Optional explicitation	Obligatory explicitation	Pragmatic explicitation	Translation-inherent explicitation
80	5	11	2

Table no. 3: Occurrence of explicitation in the analysed legal texts.

9.2 Implication in translation of legal texts

The instances of the opposite process, implication, were not as numerous as with the previously analysed translation universal. Translators had a tendency to employ implication in their translations when the information was **easily retrievable from the given context** and there was therefore no need to follow the same level of explicitness as in the source text.

A commercial operator operating flights with total annual emissions equal or higher than 10000 tonnes per year is included in the Community scheme for the calendar year in which	Komerční provozovatel s celkovou roční produkcí emisí 10000 či více tun za rok je zahrnut do systému Společenství po kalendářní rok, kdy je dosaženo či překročeno prahové
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the threshold of 10000 tonnes is reached or exceeded.	hodnoty 10000 tun.
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In some translations, implicitation may be identified as a tendency to use **more general term** instead of a more specific one occurring in the source text. As Klaudy and Károly (2005) claim, generalization is closely linked with the concept of implicitation. Such a general expression was therefore considered as sufficient for proper understanding of the translation of the given legal text.

A limited period should therefore be allowed for personnel and companies to obtain a certificate.	K získání certifikátu by proto měla být pracovníkům a společnostem poskytnuta určitá doba .
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Point 1.3.2 of Annex III to Directive 97/68/EC foresees the modification of the symbols [...].	Bod 1.3.2 přílohy III směrnice 97/68/ES stanoví úpravu značek [...].
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[...] all installations which were registered or authorised by the competent authority during the reporting period .	[...] všechna zařízení zaregistrovaná nebo schválená příslušným orgánem v daném období .
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The example below illustrates the situation when a more general expression was used in translation and simultaneously it is retrievable from the context that it concerns the member states which are bound to cooperate and who is the agent of the activity in question.

Thus, it is the aim of the Commission and the Member States to work together towards the establishment of a "Consolidated System of European Registries" that would unite the KP registry-related information technology functions of all Member States.	Cílem Komise a členských států je tedy pracovat na zřízení "Sjednoceného systému evropských registrů", který by spojil funkce informačních technologií všech členských států týkající se registrů podle KP.
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If the driver ignores such warnings, the engine performance should be modified until the driver replenishes the supply of the consumable reagent required for [...].	Jestliže řidič na tato upozornění nedbá, měl by se výkon motoru změnit do okamžiku, než bude doplněno pomocné činidlo, které je nutné pro [...].
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However, it is appropriate to take into account the fact that implicitation is very closely related to another translation universal, simplification. Since the boundary between the two seems to be fuzzy, it may be sometimes difficult to decide with the utmost certainty to which respective category the particular feature of translation should be assigned.

9.2.1 Conclusion

The analysed translations of legal texts proved that implicitation is used much less frequently than its counterpart, explicitation. Implicitation that is often associated with the tendency to weaken the coherence of the text (Hopkinson 2008, 55) necessitates the presence of a relevant context allowing us to infer the meaning of whatever was made implicit. It thus seems to prevail only in cases when all essential information is retrievable so that no semantic information would be lost.

Implicitation
10

Table no. 4: Occurrence of implicitation in the analysed legal texts.

9.3 Simplification in translation of legal texts

The occurrence of simplification in translations of legal texts was expected to be of a rather low frequency since the primary characteristic of the language of legal documents is to follow the specific vocabulary and sentence structure. The analysed texts included the instances of three different types of simplification as defined by Blum-Kulka (1983).

Lexical simplification consisting, generally speaking, in **the reduction of words** which appear in target text in comparison to source text was traced several times. Nevertheless, translators always sought to preserve the accurate forms specific to legal language. Moreover, the presence of fixed expressions and legal terms provided no space for possible use of simplification in translated texts.

Therefore, in most cases, lexical simplification occurred when a translator **left out some expression** in order to avoid unnecessary repetition and redundancy of text

or when a **superordinate or general term** instead of a more specific one was employed.

In the following example, lexical simplification is employed since the translator concluded that there was no need for the sake of clarity to repeat the substantive which is present in the immediately preceding clause.

In order to ensure an efficient leakage control , the leakage checks should focus on those parts of the equipment which are most likely to leak.	Aby kontrola těsnosti byla co nejúčinnější , měla by být zaměřena na ty části zařízení, u nichž je možnost úniku nejpravděpodobnější.
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Similar example of lexical simplification follows.

[...] "CO2 capture" means the activity of capturing from gas streams CO2 which would otherwise be emitted, for the purposes of transport and geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC.	[...] "zachytáváním CO2" se rozumí zachytávání CO2 z toků plynu, který by byl jinak emitován, za účelem přepravy a geologického ukládání v úložišti povoleném podle směrnice 2009/31/ES.
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The example below, on the other hand, shows the use of lexical simplification when a superordinate word was used though the English word *personnel* was otherwise most commonly translated as *pracovník*.

The operator shall ensure that the repair is carried out by personnel certified to undertake that specific activity.	Provozovatel zajistí, aby opravu provedla osoba , která je k takové činnosti certifikována.
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Similarly, English word was replaced by a more general Czech expression in the following examples.

[...] provided the subtraction is mirrored by a respective reduction for the activity and installation [...].	[...] pokud se odečtení projeví náležitým snížením pro činnost a zařízení [...].
--	--

Member States should be able to	Členské státy by měly mít možnost
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prohibit the use of any heavy-duty vehicle [...] if the exhaust after-treatment system does not actually consume the required reagent or if the vehicle does not carry the required reagent.	zakázat používání těžkých užitkových vozidel [...] pokud systém následného zpracování výfukových plynů požadované činidlo v dané chvíli nespotebovává nebo požadované činidlo ve vozidle není .
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Lexical simplification also occurred in cases when **an expression of the source text was replaced with a pronoun in the target text** since it was not necessary to repeat the identical expression. The aim was most probably to contribute to making the text more readable and accessible to target reader.

Member States shall adopt and publish, by 30 April 2011 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the texts of those provisions .	Členské státy přijmou a zveřejní právní a správní předpisy nezbytné pro dosažení souladu s touto směrnicí nejpozději do 30. dubna 2011. Neprodleně sdělí Komisi jejich znění .
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Syntactic simplification identified in the analysed texts concerned above all the tendency to simplify complex syntax of source text. Most commonly, either **long sentence complexes were divided** or, on the contrary, **several sentences were merged together**¹⁹ so that better orientation in the text for target reader would be ensured.

Please estimate the total costs, e.g. the sum of costs for permitting, monitoring, inspections, etc., for all national authorities concerned in Euro per year or alternatively man-years for the implementation of Directive 1999/13/EC in 2010 (optional).	Proveďte odhad celkových nákladů na provedení směrnice 1999/13/ES v roce 2010, např. součet nákladů spojených s činnostmi povolování, monitorování, kontrol atd. všech dotčených vnitrostátních orgánů. Vyjádřete v eurech za rok nebo člověkoroku (nepovinné).
--	--

In addition, it is necessary to introduce existing requirements for measuring the smoke opacity of diesel engines into Directive 2005/78/EC. This is due to the	Kromě toho je nezbytné do směrnice 2005/78/ES zavést stávající požadavky pro měření opacity kouře u naftových motorů, a to vzhledem ke zrušení směrnice Rady 72/306/EHS ze dne 2.
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¹⁹ For the purposes of reinforcing cohesion of the text.

repeal of Council Directive 72/306/EEC of 2 August 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles [4] as provided by Regulation (EC) No 715/2007.	srpna 1972 o sblížení právních předpisů členských států týkajících se opatření proti emisím znečišťujících látek ze vznětových motorů vozidel [4] v souladu s nařízením (ES) č. 715/2007.
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In other cases, syntactic simplification was meant to contribute to greater compactness of the target text. Translators often transformed English sentence complexes into **nominal structures** in Czech language versions as illustrated in the examples below.

When Member States adopt those provisions , they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication.	Tyto předpisy přijaté členskými státy musí obsahovat odkaz na tuto směrnici nebo musí být takový odkaz učiněn při jejich úředním vyhlášení.
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[...] "fugitive emissions" means irregular or unintended emissions from sources which are not localised [...].	[...] "přechodnými emisemi" se rozumí nepravidelné nebo nezamýšlené emise z nelokalizovaných zdrojů [...].
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What practices are in place to ensure that compliance with the target emission is achieved ?	Jaké postupy se používají k dodržování cílových emisí?
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By means of **stylistic simplification**, translators often made the effort to adapt English language characteristics to **Czech language norms**. In the example below, the analytical way of expressing an adverb was translated so that it would more suitably correspond to Czech language. Target text was thus made more natural-sounding.

[...] a centralised surrendering and redistribution system should be set up that guarantees that units surrendered by aircraft operators that may be retired are collected and	[...] měl by se vytvořit centralizovaný systém odevzdávání a přerozdělení, který zaručí, že jednotky odevzdané provozovateli letadel, které mají být odebrány, se shromáždí a využijí
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used first of all to cover the domestic aviation emissions of all the Member States in an equal way .	především na pokrytí vnitrostátních emisí z letectví všech členských států stejně .
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9.3.1 Conclusion

All types of simplification were traced in the analysed legal texts. However, it was lexical simplification that occurred most frequently as it was found in almost all texts. Some translators proved to be rather free in their inclination to use simplification within all three levels, i.e. lexical, syntactic and stylistic. Nevertheless, the degree of using stylistic simplification was considerably low.

The instances of simplification are included in Table no. 5 below.

Lexical simplification	Syntactic simplification	Stylistic simplification
15	7	1

Table no. 5: Occurrence of simplification in the analysed legal texts.

9.4 Omission in translation of legal texts

The analysed translations of legal documents proved the existence of another translation universal, omission. It refers to the situation when **something that is present in source text is left out in target text but it cannot be at the same time inferred from the context**, which makes it different from implicitation.

Omission may concern instances when either some **relevant information** is deliberately omitted or some **relatively unimportant elements** are eliminated usually for stylistic purposes. Provided there is some significant information in target text, it means that the text is not completely redundant and such information should not be omitted. Even with seemingly unimportant elements of the utterance it may happen that target readers will not be familiar with certain elements of the message conveyed and translators thus should be considerably cautious when deciding whether to erase a piece of information or not.

There follows some examples tracing the occurrence of omission where the missing information cannot be deduced from the context. In some cases, however,

although **the information cannot be retrieved from the context it is not at the same time crucial for understanding** the text and its omission may be considered permissible.

<p>Personnel not yet certified but enrolled in a training course for the purpose of obtaining a certificate should be, for a limited time, allowed to undertake activities for which such certification is required to gain the practical skills needed for the examination, provided that they are supervised by certified personnel.</p>	<p>Pracovníci, kteří dosud nemají certifikaci, ale jsou zapsáni do kurzu odborné přípravy za účelem získání certifikátu, by po omezenou dobu měli mít možnost vykonávat činnosti, pro které se taková certifikace vyžaduje, aby získali praktické dovednosti potřebné pro složení zkoušky.</p>
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<p>This can be achieved by adjusting sample flow rate, sampling time, and/or dilution ratio, accordingly, so that the criterion for the effective weighting factors in Section 6.6 is met.</p>	<p>Toho lze dosáhnout tím, že se seřídí průtok vzorku, doba odběru nebo ředící poměr tak, aby bylo splněno kritérium efektivních váhových faktorů podle části 6.6.</p>
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<p>In relation to Article 8(1), in the case where a Member State has introduced an "on request" reporting obligation for the operator to supply the competent authority with data for the purposes of verifying compliance with the Directive, please state [...].</p>	<p>Podle čl. 8 odst. 1 v případě, že členský stát zavedl pro provozovatele povinnost podávat každoročně zprávu poskytující příslušnému orgánu údaje pro účely ověření dodržování dané směrnice, uveďte prosím [...].</p>
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9.4.1 Conclusion

The omissions which were identified in the corpus included predominantly those which eliminated relatively dispensable information. No significant shift in meaning which would give rise to inappropriate interpretation was caused though the target text would be by no means more accurate were it not for the omission. Specifically in legal documents any deleted information may bring about legal uncertainty.

Translators omitted either some expressions which they regarded superfluous or certain elements related more likely to stylistics though the latter occurred within much less degree. The results are illustrated in the table below.

Omission
6

Table no. 6: Occurrence of omission in the analysed legal texts.

9.5 Normalization/Conventionalization in translation of legal texts

Normalization was not identified as a frequently employed strategy of translation process in the EU legal texts. This translation universal is essentially linked with the effort of non-creativity and the tendency to adapt possible unusual features of the source text so that the target text would become more familiar for its readers. However, in the translation of legal documents, **it is not desirable to make any serious shifts in lexical choice, sentence structure or textual organization.** Moreover, within the frame of the European Union, there is the fundamental requirement to prefer strict adherence to both the form and the content of the source text rather than to adapt the source text to the needs of the target language and culture.

The identified examples of normalization concerned above all changes related to the need of **reformulation, replacement of Latin expressions or the punctuation changes.**

Table 1 specifying minimum requirements set out in Annex I should be for permanent use.	Tabulka 1, která specifikuje minimální požadavky stanovené v příloze I, by se měla používat nadále.
Potential cases of transferred CO2 out of an installation include, inter alia:	K potenciálním případům přemístěného CO2 ze zařízení patří mimo jiné:
Directive 2005/55/EC requires new heavy-duty engines and engines of new heavy-duty vehicles to comply with new technical requirements covering on-board diagnostic	Podle směrnice 2005/55/ES se vyžaduje, aby nové motory velkého výkonu a motory nových těžkých užitkových vozidel vyhovovaly od 1. října 2005 novým technickým

systems, durability and conformity of in-service vehicles which are properly maintained and used, from 1 October 2005.	požadavkům týkajícím se palubního diagnostického systému, životnosti a shodnosti vozidel v provozu, která jsou správně udržována a používána.
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9.5.1 Conclusion

Infrequent occurrence of normalization in the target texts may be attributed to the effort of translators to strictly follow the structure of the source texts in order to ensure compliance with general principles related to translation of the EU legal documents. Translators aim to remain as close to the source text as possible and thus avoid any tendencies to standardize and conventionalize their translation. Translations within the context of the EU are not expected to prefer creativity which would be otherwise desirable as it may contribute to making the target text more clear and readable for the target audience.

The greatest share of instances of normalization concerned especially cases when a reformulation of the source text expression was necessary. The results were transferred in the table below.

Normalization
4

Table no. 7: Occurrence of normalization in the analysed legal texts.

10. Translation universals in the EU official documents

Translation of official documents within the frame of the EU is not governed by **any specific translation requirements** as it is in the case of translation of the EU legal texts. The same as with legal translation, there are **translation manuals** provided by the EU institutions which lay down certain rules and basic principles applying for the translation of official documents and thus contribute to their harmonization that is essential for both legal and official translations.

However, translators of official documents, which are in general characterized as having no binding force, are **much more free in terms of their choice of** lexical means, syntactic structure, stylistic or textual organization though their freedom is by no means unrestricted. The lack of certain features typical for legal language determining the structure of legal texts and their translations makes the translation of official documents less demanding but, on the other hand, there are other aspects which translators have to take into account in order to produce a quality translation. Moreover, official documents include both more formal parts as well as parts of more likely informal character (press releases) and translations should reflect these different levels of in/formality.

Official documents are often intended to be used as a means for **the communication with the general public** and as such they are bound to preserve this objective even in translations. The aim of official documents is therefore to convey the information in a highly readable and easily accessible way and translations are also expected to meet this fundamental requirement. It is thus possible to assume that translations of this type of documents will show greater tendency to employ certain universal translation strategies, namely optional explicitation and normalization, in the effort to make the translated text more comprehensible for the target reader.

10.1 Explication in translation of official documents

The created corpus revealed above all multiple instances of **optional explication**, which may be attributed to the general tendency of translators to make the target text more readable.

Optional explication was manifested in translated official documents by the tendency **to reinforce cohesion** of the text by means of inserting additional connectives and thus contributing to easier orientation within the given text as illustrated in the examples below.

<p>On the rule of law, MEPs welcome efforts made in the region, although some countries continue to face challenges in the fight against corruption and organised crime.</p>	<p>Pokud jde o právní stát, poslanci EP vítají úsilí, které státy v tomto regionu vynakládají na příslušné reformy, i když některé země i nadále čelí velkým problémům v oblasti boje proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu.</p>
<p>The Turkish Government should contribute "in concrete terms" to the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, say MEPs.</p>	<p>Dále by turecká vláda podle EP měla "konkrétně" přispět k nalezení "komplexního řešení" kyperské otázky.</p>
<p>[...] renovations of public and private buildings to improve energy efficiency or switching to renewable energy</p>	<p>[...] renovace veřejných a soukromých budov za účelem zvýšení energetické účinnosti nebo jejich úprava na objekty využívající obnovitelné zdroje energie</p>
<p>Mental ill health affects every fourth citizen and can lead to suicide, a cause of too many deaths.</p>	<p>Duševní nemoci nepříznivě ovlivňují jednoho ze čtyř obyvatel a mohou vést k sebevraždám, jež jsou příčinou příliš mnoha úmrtí.</p>
<p>It proposes to establish an EU-strategy on mental health.</p>	<p>Navrhuje stanovit strategii EU v oblasti duševního zdraví.</p>
<p>There is agreement that a first priority is to provide effective and high-quality mental health care and treatment services, accessible to [...].</p>	<p>Není pochyb o tom, že poskytování účinné a vysoce kvalitní péče o duševní zdraví a jeho léčby, jakož i přístup [...].</p>

However, there was a much greater use of optional explicitation associated with the need **to clarify** the information present in the source text which consequently had the outcome of the target text to be slightly or even considerably longer than the source document.

Translators had **a tendency to add completely new elements in translated texts**. This tendency to add specifying features was particularly observable in translation of the EP press releases which frequently contained information not presented in the source text as it shows clearly from the examples below.

Current and potential candidate countries must continue reforming to stay on track for EU membership.	Stávající i potenciální kandidátské země musí pokračovat ve svých reformách, chtějí-li se i nadále ucházet o členství v EU, říká EP ve svém čtvrtěčním usnesení.
The authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania are urged to fulfill all relevant criteria so that visa liberalization for their citizens can come into force from July 2010.	Bosnu a Hercegovinu a albánské úřady ve svém usnesení dále vyzývají, aby urychlily přípravy ke splnění všech příslušných kritérií tak, aby jejich občané mohli již od července 2010 začít využívat bezvízový režim.
On the issue of the country's name , Parliament calls on the governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece to [...].	V souvislosti s tolik diskutovaným názvem této země EP vyzývá vlády Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie a Řecka, aby [...].
The country's unstable political climate and the lack of a common vision shared by the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Serb Republic (Republika Srpska) is a concern for MEPs.	Varovný prst pak zdvihají také nad nestabilním politickým klimatem a skutečností, že Muslimsko-Chorvatské federaci a Srbské republice chybí společná vize, což vede k používání výbušné rétoriky, která může vážně poškodit proces smiřování.

In the example below, translator decided not only to specify the year related to the adoption of the Copenhagen criteria but also to emphasize the information that it was necessary to meet *all* of them.

Overall, Parliament reaffirms its	Jak EP v tomto usnesení obecně
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<p>commitment to the enlargement policy, one of the most successful of all EU policies, but says that the Copenhagen criteria should be respected by candidate countries as well as by the EU. European citizens concerns and questions about the enlargement should be addressed.</p>	<p>potvrzuje, je i nadále pevně odhodlán uplatňovat politiku rozšiřování, která je zjevně jednou z nejúspěšnějších politických strategií EU. Zároveň však požaduje, aby kandidátské země i EU přísně dodržovaly všechna Kodaňská kritéria z roku 1993 a naslouchaly obavám i dotazům občanů a řešily je.</p>
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On the other hand, there were also cases when translators did not added completely new elements in their translations but when they simply aimed **to render the information from the source text more explicit** though in some cases the added (originally implicit) information was rather redundant and its absence would not make the text incomprehensible.

<p>Key issues such as the rule of law, freedom of expression, good neighbourly relations, treatment of ethnic minorities and the fight against corruption and organised crime must still be addressed, says a resolution approved by Parliament on 26 November.</p>	<p>Za stěžejní oblasti v této souvislosti poslanci EP považují zajištění právního státu, svobody projevu, dobrých sousedských vztahů, zlepšení situace etnických menšin a boj proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu.</p>
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<p>Overall, Parliament reaffirms its commitment to the enlargement policy, one of the most successful [...].</p>	<p>Jak EP v tomto usnesení obecně potvrzuje, je i nadále pevně odhodlán uplatňovat politiku rozšiřování, která je zjevně jednou z nejúspěšnějších [...].</p>
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<p>The Council is asked to "act in accordance" with the Commission's recommendation to open and to set a date at the December summit for starting negotiations with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</p>	<p>Parlament vyzývá Radu, aby postupovala podle doporučení Komise a na prosincovém summitu stanovila datum, kdy zahájí jednání o přistoupení s Bývalou jugoslávskou republikou Makedonií.</p>
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<p>In the conflict in Lebanon in July this year, it also became clear that not all the Member States had a permanent and accessible representation on the spot.</p>	<p>Během konfliktu v Libanonu v červenci 2006 se rovněž ukázalo, že všechny členské státy nemají na místě stálé a dostupné zastoupení.</p>
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<p>MEPs welcome Turkey's signing of</p>	<p>Pochvalu si pak Turecko od poslanců</p>
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<p>the Nabucco gas pipeline agreement and call for the opening of the energy chapter in the accession negotiations.</p>	<p>vysloužilo také za podepsání mezivládní dohody o plynovodu Nabucco. V důsledku toho EP požaduje, aby v rámci jednání o přistoupení k EU byla otevřena kapitola energetiky.</p>
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<p>Parliament welcomes last week's EU foreign ministers' decision to invite the Commission to prepare its opinion on the country's application.</p>	<p>Zároveň poslanci vítají rozhodnutí ministrů zahraničí z minulého týdne, kteří vyzvali Komisi, aby připravila stanovisko k žádosti Albánie o členství v EU.</p>
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There were also cases when translators **expanded the target text** as they reformulated the source text and modified sentence structure in order to make it more natural sounding and reader-friendly. These **stylistic preferences** on the part of translators which are permissible due to relatively free structure of official documents were almost exclusively to be found in press releases as it is demonstrated in the following examples.

<p>MEPs welcome Turkey's signing of the Nabucco gas pipeline agreement [...].</p>	<p>Pochvalu si pak Turecko od poslanců vysloužilo také za podepsání mezivládní dohody o plynovodu Nabucco.</p>
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<p>The country's unstable political climate and the lack of a common vision shared by the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Serb Republic (Republika Srpska) is a concern for MEPs.</p>	<p>Varovný prst pak zdvihají také nad nestabilním politickým klimatem a skutečností, že Muslimsko-Chorvatské federaci a Srbské republice chybí společná vize, což vede k používání výbušné rétoriky, která může vážně poškodit proces smiřování.</p>
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<p>MEPs note some progress in the area of security and border management by Bosnia and Herzegovina but are dissatisfied overall with the limited progress achieved.</p>	<p>V případě Bosny a Hercegoviny si pak poslanci EP všímají určitého pokroku, kterého tato země dosáhla v oblasti bezpečnosti a správy hranic, starosti jim však dělá skutečnost, že v přípravách na členství v EU zatím příliš nepokročila.</p>
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<p>MEPs are nonetheless concerned that public support for membership is diminishing in Croatia.</p>	<p>Vrások na čele však poslancům dělá klesající podpora chorvatské veřejnosti.</p>
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MEPs regret the Constitutional Court's decisions to close the Democratic Society Party (DTP), and to annul [...].	Poslanci pak " hluboce litují " také rozhodnutí tureckého Ústavního soudu postavit mimo zákon [...].
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Still another manifestation of optional explicitation was presented by the frequently employed trend to use **more specific term** in order to make the message more explicit and to contribute to greater lucidity of the text.

Parliament voted on Thursday in favour of plans to release[...].	Europoslanci dnes schválili opatření, které umožní využít [...].
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The EMN was set up in 2002 as a pilot/preparatory action in response to the identified need to improve the exchange of information on all aspects of migration and asylum.	EMS byla zřízena v roce 2002 jako pilotní / přípravná akce v reakci na zesílenou potřebu zlepšit výměnu informací o všech aspektech přistěhovalectví a azylu.
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an act of violence against a citizen It is also necessary to provide national asylum administrations with adequate tools [...].	násilný čin spáchaný na občanovi Bude dále zapotřebí vybavit vnitrostátní azylové orgány odpovídajícími nástroji [...].
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Overall, examples of success can be found only in isolated measures [...] but there is no consistent trend that would turn the situation around.	Celkově vzato lze jako kladné příklady uvést pouze některé jednotlivé kroky [...] obecná tendence, která by zvrátila negativní vývoj , však neexistuje.
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Obligatory explicitation was not by contrast frequently employed. The analysis identified only scarce instances of this translation universal.

[...] and the establishment of a stable and predictable incentive-based framework for the promotion of innovation, research and development in the field of as-yet unmarketable clean technologies .	[...] a vytvořit stabilní a předvídatelný rámec, který bude podporovat inovace, výzkum a vývoj v oblasti čistých technologií, jež zatím neleže uvést na trh .
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In contrast, bonus systems tied exclusively to quantities of product sold, rather than to quality of service, are stirring up huge discontent among customers and among stressed-out workers suffering " budgetitis " as a result of the unrelenting commercial pressure.	Naopak systém odměňování svázaný výhradně s množstvím prodaných výrobků, nikoliv s kvalitou služeb, podněcuje velkou nespokojenost mezi zákazníky a mezi stresovanými pracovníky trpícími „ rozpočtovou horečkou “, tedy stresem z neustálého obchodního tlaku.
--	--

It is obvious from the two examples above that obligatory explicitation was employed only in cases where **characteristic features and constructions of the source language** could not be transferred directly in the Czech language without appropriate modifications.

In terms of **pragmatic explicitation**, it assumed particular importance when there were names or abbreviations of **various institutions and programmes** envisaged by the EU within the scope of its activities.

The EERP , which was launched in 2009, aims to boost economic recovery [...].	Evropský energetický program pro hospodářské oživení (EEPR) , který byl zřízen v roce 2009, má sloužit k financování [...].
--	--

ESMA and the Commission will also have the considerable task of [...].	V zájmu doladění fungování směrnice přitom komise společně s novým orgánem pro dohled nad trhy s cennými papíry (ESMA) bude moci vydávat [...].
---	--

To be effective, the EU SDS needs an entirely new structure of governance [...].	Strategie EU pro udržitelný rozvoj potřebuje k tomu, aby byla účinná, zcela novou strukturu správy [...].
---	--

The Commission recognises that the legal position of SSGI vis-à-vis the competition rules [...].	Komise uznává, že právní situaci sociálních služeb obecného zájmu vzhledem k pravidlům hospodářské soutěže [...].
---	--

Translation-inherent explicitation was not found in the created corpus. The reason for this may be the fact that translators did not feel the need to reformulate or to repeat the previously stated information.

10.1.1 Conclusion

Translations of the EU official documents revealed extensive use of explicitation and optional explicitation in particular. Translated texts abounded in examples of optional explicitation manifested most commonly as a means of clarification of the source text information or as a way of strengthening cohesive ties of the text. In this spirit, translators also used more specific expressions to render the text clear enough for the target reader though this was not always essential for better understanding of the given text.

Considerable use was also proved with the use of pragmatic explicitation by means of which translators explained abbreviations often scattered throughout many official documents which could possibly be unknown to the target reader.

Obligatory and translation-inherent types of explicitation, on the contrary, were employed rather scarcely.

The results were transferred in the table below.

Optional explicitation	Obligatory explicitation	Pragmatic explicitation	Translation-inherent explicitation
126	2	9	0

Table no. 8: Occurrence of explicitation in the analysed official documents.

10.2 Implication in in translation of official documents

The instances of implication were relatively frequent in translations of official documents, which may be explained in terms of greater freedom on the part of translators to modify the structure of the source text.

In majority of cases, information that was rendered implicit in the target text was **easily retrievable either from the immediately preceding context or from the general context of the particular document**. Rendering the originally explicit information implicit did not usually mean the risk of misunderstanding or disorientation for the target reader as illustrated in the following examples.

They also welcome the unprecedentedly good turnout of Kosovo Serbs, which they see as an encouraging indication that the Kosovo Serb community is willing to acknowledge its responsibilities.	Oceňují pak také nebývale vysokou účast kosovských Srbů v listopadových obecních volbách, což je podle poslanců nadějnou známkou toho, že jsou ochotni převzít odpovědnost za činnost v kosovských orgánech.
---	---

In resolutions debated and approved on Wednesday , MEPs also underlined the limited progress made by Turkey towards meeting the "Copenhagen" EU eligibility criteria for EU membership.	V případě Turecka však poslanci vztyčili varovný ukazováček, neboť pokrok, který učinilo v plnění kodaňských kritérií, je podle dnes schváleného usnesení pouze "omezený".
--	---

Issues such as the rule of law [...] must still be addressed by Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey , according to today's resolutions.	Všechny tři země mají stále mezery a musí pokročit s reformami v oblasti právního státu [...] stojí v příslušných usneseních.
--	--

Accession negotiations with Croatia could be wound up in 2010 and [...].	Přístupová jednání s Chorvatskem mohou být uzavřena v letošním roce a [...].
---	---

Arrangements for solving the bilateral border dispute with Slovenia "have created the momentum to open all remaining chapters", says the resolution.	Kroky podniknuté v zájmu vyřešení sporů o hranice se staly "impulzem k otevření všech zbývajících kapitol," stojí dále v usnesení.
---	---

There were also examples of implicitation which was employed when **a more general expression** was used in the target text whereas the source text contained more concrete word. The examples below demonstrate this tendency.

It must tackle the roots of poverty rather than its symptoms [...].	Musí řešit příčiny chudoby spíše než její projevy [...].
--	---

In addition to market pressure (ETS), governments must [...].	Vedle tlaku trhu (EU ETS) musí veřejné orgány [...].
--	---

10.2.1 Conclusion

The occurrence of implicitation occupied a relatively high position in translations of official documents. The information which was made implicit in the target text could be deduced from the context. Implicitation also took form of a more general term appearing in the target text compared to the source text. The number of instances of implicitation amounts to 24 as shows the table below.

Implicitation
25

Table no. 9: Occurrence of implicitation in the analysed official documents.

10.3 Simplification in translation of official documents

Different character of translation of official documents compared to that of legal texts allows for **various simplifying tendencies primarily on the levels of vocabulary and syntax** which had a considerably high occurrence in the analysed texts.

Lexical simplification was most commonly manifested as a reduction of (redundant) words or the use of a superordinate or less specific expression.

Reduction of redundant information was observed in the following example in which translator did not considered it necessary to repeat the (near) synonym *benchmark* and left out this element.

[...] the accession negotiations can be concluded by mid-2010, provided that Croatia steps up its efforts and fulfills all the necessary criteria and benchmarks , including full cooperation with the ICTY.	[...] je podle EP možno uzavřít do poloviny roku 2010, avšak za předpokladu, že Chorvatsko zvýší své úsilí a splní všechna nezbytná kritéria , mezi něž patří i úzká spolupráce s ICTY.
---	--

The next example shows the replacement of the noun appearing in the source text with a mere pronoun in Czech translation.

Croatia is expected to "co-operate	Chorvatsko by podle nich mělo také
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fully" with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and allow the Court access to documents [...].	"plně spolupracovat" s Mezinárodním trestním tribunálem pro bývalou Jugoslávii (ICTY) a umožnit mu přístup k dokumentům [...].
--	---

Other examples of lexical reduction in translated texts follow:

Building such commitment calls for active cooperation from all the social partners , and from all civil society organisations.	Posílení této angažovanosti vyžaduje aktivní příspěvek sociálních partnerů a celé organizované občanské společnosti.
---	---

The EESC strongly recommends that this proposal is placed on hold until [...].	EHSV doporučuje , aby byl tento návrh zadržen do doby, než [...].
---	--

The tendency **to make use of a less specific word** instead of a more concrete one was identified in the example below.

[...] which lays down their rights and obligations, without prejudice to the right of initiative conferred on operators by the regulations.	[...] a kde budou stanovena jeho práva a povinnosti, aniž je dotčena možnost iniciativy přiznaná poskytovatelům příslušnými předpisy.
--	--

However, not only substantives became the subject of simplification. **Verbal constructions** were equally simplified as shows the following example.

The Community's Framework Programmes for Research have been and continue to be an importance source of funding for European research on mental health.	Důležitým zdrojem financování evropského výzkumu v oblasti duševního zdraví je rámcový program Společenství pro výzkum.
---	--

Syntactic simplification was identified in a great number of translations in all three types of the analysed official documents. Translators often **modified the sentence structure** by means of eliminating the source text relative clause which most commonly shortened the sentence.

The Commission notes that this sector, which is expanding rapidly , is in the process of [...].	Komise konstatuje, že toto plně se rozvíjející odvětví prochází procesem [...].
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Translators frequently **divided long sentence complexes** and transformed them into two or more sentences. The aim most probably was to facilitate reading so that the reader would not get lost in English long sentence structures. This tendency is illustrated in the examples below.

<p>Parliament's resolution on the European Commission's 2009 enlargement strategy for the Western Balkan countries, Iceland and Turkey was adopted this Thursday by show of hands. The resolution was drafted by Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).</p>	<p>Usnesení k dokumentu Komise o strategii rozšíření v roce 2009, který se týká zemí západního Balkánu, Islandu a Turecka, vypracovala zpravodajka Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).</p>
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<p>This was a bone of contention between Parliament and some Member States, with Parliament pushing for a marketing passport to be granted to non-EU players.</p>	<p>Právě toto opatření bylo největším kamenem úrazu při jednáních mezi Evropským parlamentem a členskými státy. Parlament přitom prosazoval, aby byl neevropským fondům vydán průkaz (či "pas"), který by je opravňoval k obchodování po celé EU.</p>
--	--

<p>This applies at European, national and local level, with the European Parliament also playing a definite role.</p>	<p>To se týká jak evropské a národní úrovně, tak i místní úrovně. Jasnou úlohu má i Evropský parlament.</p>
--	--

In translations, **stylistic simplification** appeared when translators employed **more familiar expressions** or preferred the use of **a paraphrase** where they felt it appropriate. Translations thus sometimes contained **less elaborate phraseology** compared to the source texts.

<p>This must not be yet another piecemeal, incremental reform but a sea change cutting to the core reasons behind the vicious circle in which Europe's fisheries have been trapped in recent decades.</p>	<p>Nesmí to být zase další nesystematická reforma probíhající po malých částech, ale radikální změna zasahující klíčové důvody začarovaného kruhu, v němž je evropský rybolov v posledních desetiletích uvězněn.</p>
--	---

<p>The above vision for the future is a far cry from the current reality of</p>	<p>Výše popsaná vize budoucnosti nemá téměř nic společného se současnou</p>
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overfishing [...].	realitou nadměrného odlovu [...].
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10.3.1 Conclusion

Simplifying tendencies in translations of official documents were most frequently identified on lexical and syntactic level though they were not at all used to the same degree as optional explicitation as it was expected.

Target texts were as a consequence shorter and they did not include redundant information. Stylistic simplification, which was expected to occur much more frequently compared to legal texts, was employed only rarely.

Lexical simplification	Syntactic simplification	Stylistic simplification
8	10	4

Table no. 10: Occurrence of implicitation in the analysed official documents.

10.4 Omission in translation of official documents

The occurrence of omission was relatively high especially in press releases where the information presented in the source text was often **completely deleted** in translation. Translators omitted either some parts of direct speech of various political group speakers presented in the source text or they left out the whole sentences. The reason for this omission when the source text (relevant) information could not be inferred even from the overall context of the particular text can be explained in terms of the fact that translators considered such information unimportant for Czech reader. This approach to translation, however, may be arguable.

MEPs recall the importance of good neighbourly relations and urge the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be sensitive about issues affecting its neighbours. The recent establishment of a diplomatic relations with Kosovo is highlighted.	Připomínají přitom význam dobrých sousedských vztahů a apelují na vládu Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie, aby v otázkách, které se týkají jejích sousedů, postupovala uvážlivě.
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MEPs regret the limited progress made in the area of freedom of religion (non-Muslim and Alevi communities) and freedom of expression [...].	Na druhou stranu se však poslanci EP pozastavují nad tím, že Turecko neučinilo příliš velký pokrok, pokud jde o svobodu náboženského vyznání, projevu [...].
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Unilateral implementation of the IA by Serbia shows the country's commitment to moving forward on its path to membership, according to MEPs. The Agreement could be signed by the EU at its December summit.	To již totiž zmíněnou dohodu jednostranně provádí, což podle poslanců demonstruje odhodlání této země pokročit na cestě ke členství v EU.
---	---

Other instances of omission were more legitimate since translators omitted only those **elements which were not as relevant** and which were not indispensable for better understanding of the given target text. Such information **could be** either **deduced from the context** or **its deletion was not felt as a serious disruption** causing misinterpretation or possible shifts in meaning. Target reader was therefore provided with the text having more or less the same (relevant) content as the source text.

MEPs urge the Commission and Council to [...] teaching against totalitarianism and disseminating the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to keep alive the memory of European history ; calls upon the Member States to [...].	Parlament naléhá na Komisi a Radu, aby [...] výuku zaměřenou proti totalitářství a podporu šíření zásad lidských práv a základních svobod . Poslanci vyzývají také členské státy, aby [...].
--	---

The ultimate objective pursued at EU level is thus to establish a level playing field, a system which guarantees to persons genuinely in need of protection access to[...].	Konečným cílem, jehož chceme na úrovni EU dosáhnout, je tedy zřízení systému , jaký zaručí lidem, kteří skutečně potřebují ochranu, přístup k [...].
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<p>[...] improve the coordination of supervision at EU level, preserve the stability of the financial system, support the major financial institutions, avoid bankruptcies and protect savers' deposits.</p>	<p>[...] zlepšit koordinaci dohledu na evropské úrovni, podpořit důležité finanční instituce, předcházet úpadkům a zaručit ochranu úspor vkladatelů.</p>
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10.4.1 Conclusion

Omission represented a frequently used universal tendency of translation. In line with previous assumptions, its occurrence was more numerous than in case of translation of legal texts.

Moreover, besides omitting relatively unimportant information, translators often deleted information which could not be retrieved from the context and they thus deprived target readers of some considerably important information. The results are presented in the table below.

Omission
16

Table no. 11: Occurrence of omission in the analysed legal texts.

10.5 Normalization/Conventionalization in translation of official documents

Unlike a relatively low occurrence of normalization in translations of legal texts, its presence in translations of official documents was identified more frequently. Translators were **not obliged to follow the structure of the source text as strictly** as in the case of legal translations, which allowed them to adapt their translations and make them correspond to the target language conventions.

Normalization appeared already in titles of the EP press releases which were reformulated in order to become **more natural sounding** in the target language as illustrated in the examples below. Moreover, it is important to note that the **textual organization** of translated press releases was often different from that in the source texts.

EU membership candidates: Parliament outlines its criteria.	Kandidátské země musí pokračovat v reformách, říká EP.
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Unspent EU money to fund clean and efficient energy projects	Podpora projektů v oblasti energetické účinnosti podle Evropského parlamentu
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Portuguese Presidency debated by MEPs	EP jednal o výsledcích Evropské rady a portugalského předsednictví
--	---

The tendency to normalize the target text was also employed when **the information from the source text was reformulated** to a considerable extent as shows the following examples.

Ways also need to be explored for increasing the EU's contribution to a more accessible, equitable and effective international protection regime.	Rovněž bude nutné zamyslet se nad způsoby, jak může EU výrazněji přispívat k vytváření přístupnějšího, spravedlivějšího a výkonnějšího režimu mezinárodní ochrany.
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Last but not least, normalization occurred in cases when it was necessary to standardize **the punctuation** in order to avoid foreign language interference. It most commonly concerned the change of a semicolon to a full stop.

MEPs urge the Commission and Council to lead [...]and fundamental freedoms in order to keep alive the memory of European history; calls upon the Member States to develop policies of education for democratic citizenship based on citizens' rights and responsibilities	Parlament naléhá na Komisi a Radu, aby [...] a základních svobod. Poslanci vyzývají také členské státy, aby vytvořily politiky vzdělávání k demokratickému občanství založenému na občanských právech a povinnostech.
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In 2000, developed and developing countries adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); 8 main goals and underlying targets to reduce poverty by 2015.	V roce 2000 rozvinuté a rozvojové země přijaly rozvojové cíle tisíciletí. Jde o 8 hlavních oblastí a souvisejících cílů k omezení chudoby do roku 2015.
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<p>To embody this aim, the EU can lead by example, adopting a different path for its growth and steering it towards a low-carbon model; in this way, it will be able to retain its leading role [...].</p>	<p>Aby EU tento cíl naplnila, může jít příkladem a změnit nasměrování růstu na nízkouhlíkový model, a udržet si tak přední pozici [...].</p>
<p>Overall, examples of success can be found only in isolated measures - a promising legislative proposal or innovative initiative - but there is no consistent trend that would turn the situation around.</p>	<p>Celkově vzato lze jako kladné příklady uvést pouze některé jednotlivé kroky, jako např. nějaký slibný návrh zákona či inovační iniciativu, obecná tendence, která by zvrátila negativní vývoj, však neexistuje.</p>

10.5.1 Conclusion

The instances of normalization proved to be manifold, especially when compared to legal texts translation. It most frequently concerned the need to modify the structure of the source text and to reformulate the ideas so that the translation would become more accessible and more reader-friendly. The results tracing the number of occurrence of normalization were transferred in the table below.

Normalization
16

Table no. 12: Occurrence of normalization in the analysed official documents.

11. Conclusion – overall assessment – translation universals in translations of legal texts and translations of legal documents

The primary aim of the presented thesis was to carry out **the contrastive analysis** tracing the occurrence of translation universals in translated legal texts and official documents published within the European Union institutions.

Before approaching the analysis, it was necessary to make a brief outline concerning the typical features and the overall characteristics related to the language of English legal and official documents and their translations within the framework of the European Union. **Theoretical background** of the thesis included also the introduction of several important conceptions linked with translation universals, explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission and normalization in particular.

Practical part and the carried out analysis was therefore based on the comparison of the EU legal and official source documents and their translations into Czech language. The aim of the research was **to identify and classify the occurrences of translation universals** within both categories and to make the overall assessment specifying general tendencies in terms of translation universals that were revealed in the two respective types of documents.

The results of the analysis confirmed the preliminary assumption that translation universals represent a phenomenon which exists in target texts to a considerable degree. Both categories of the source texts can be assigned certain typical features and these characteristics were preserved in the translations. However, it may be stated that the fundamental difference consisted in the fact that **legal translations had a tendency to follow the structure of source texts more strictly than translations of official documents which seemed to be more open to creative translation solutions**. The latter stayed close to the factual content but they had much more freedom in terms of permissible modifications related to stylistic or syntactic structure.

In comparison with legal translations, translated official documents therefore seemed more open to **target-oriented approach of translation**. Translations of legal documents, on the other hand, were expected not only to conform to local legal language standards but simultaneously to specific EU translation requirements and principles set in legal translation manuals provided by the EU institutions. Translation of legal documents was consequently much more **source-text oriented**.

The tendency to make greater use of **explicitation** was dominant in translations of official documents. The most obvious discrepancy was identified with **optional explicitation** which was much more frequently found in translated official documents (TOD).

In particular, there was a greater use of optional explicitation as a means of **clarification** of the source text information in TOD. Consequently, TOD tend to be longer since translators added new elements to the source text or repeated certain expressions in order to make it the given information more explicit. This tendency was particularly obvious in the translation of the EP press releases whereas Green Papers and the EESC Opinions showed less instances of this type of optional explicitation.

Translations of legal texts (TLT), on the other hand, employed optional explicitation especially in order to **strengthen the cohesive links** of the text. The aim was most probably the effort to contribute to the lucidity of the target texts. Higher frequency may be also due to the fact that legal texts in general necessitates clear indication of syntactic relations to ensure appropriate understanding and translators felt it suitable to reinforce these cohesive links even more explicitly in translations in order to minimize the risks of misinterpretation.

TOD also contained, to a greater degree than TLT, instances of optional explicitation when translators demonstrated in the target texts their **stylistic preferences by means of** the addition of modifiers or the use of more specific expression.

The occurrences of **obligatory explicitation**, on the contrary, were hardly ever identified in both categories of translated texts. Nevertheless, more instances were found in TLT than in TOD which may be explained in terms of the fact that there were more features characteristic for the English language which could not be transferred directly into the target language but had to undergo certain modifications.

Based on the data from the corpus, it can be said that **pragmatic explicitation** was relatively frequent in both types of translated documents. Most commonly, it was linked with the need to explain abbreviations related to various institutions or different notions associated with the wide range of the EU activities.

There was practically no use identified with **translation-inherent explicitation**. Neither TLT, nor TOD exhibited the tendency to employ this type of translation universal.

In terms of **implication**, translators of TLT made much less use of this universal feature of translation. The reason for this relatively low frequency may be the fact that TLT are in general supposed to follow the content of the source texts rather strictly and translators are therefore not expected to render the explicitly stated source text information implicit.

Implication thus prevailed in TOD which often relied on readers' ability to retrieve the information either from the immediate context or from the overall context of the whole target text. Relative freedom to modify the source text structure made some translators to employ more general expression in their translations of official documents, which may also be classified as an instance of implication.

The occurrence of **simplification** was relatively comparable in both categories of the analysed texts. However, its manifestation was slightly higher in TOD which is again related with the fact that TLT are expected to a greater degree than TOD to reflect and preserve the same features of the source texts.

The most striking difference was with **lexical simplification** which was surprisingly more frequent in TLT. As far as **syntactic simplification** is concerned, there was the opposite tendency as it was more commonly used in TOD where translators often divided long sentence complexes in order to make the target text more reader-friendly. Nevertheless, the difference was in no way fundamental and TLT made similar use of syntactic simplification especially in cases when translators either divided complicated sentence complexes or merged several source text clauses together and thus contributed to greater compactness of the target text. TLT therefore also aimed to make the target text more accessible and above all comprehensible to avoid any misunderstanding. Different situation was with **stylistic simplification** that was employed mainly in TOD which made frequent use of paraphrases or which often replaced elaborate phraseology of the source text with more familiar target language equivalents.

What seemed to differentiate the two types of texts was a considerably high frequency of **omission** used in TOD compared to TLT with which the possibility to employ this feature appears to be rather restricted provided that we take into account the basic principle of translation of legal texts in general – the effort to preserve the same factual content of the source text in translation.

The use of omission in TLT was thus reduced almost exclusively in cases when the information was regarded as irrelevant or when it was clearly retrievable

from the immediate context. In some instances, however, even the information which could not be deduced from the context was omitted in TLT but it always concerned information that was not at all crucial for the target text.

In TOD, on the contrary, the tendency to omit the source text information was significantly more frequently employed. In translation of press releases, even complete deletion of some relevant information, not retrievable from the context, occurred. In other cases, translator omitted the information only if they considered it unimportant or when it could be possibly inferred from the previous context.

The tendency of **normalization** was in accordance with preliminary assumptions more frequently employed in TOD. Translators of official documents felt freer to modify lexical means, sentence structure or even the overall textual organization in general as it was often the case with press releases. Unlike translators of legal documents who were bound to observe the structure of the source text more strictly, translators of official documents often reformulated the ideas so that the target text would be more natural sounding and more close to the target readers. In TLT, on the other hand, normalization tendency was usually manifested as the punctuation changes, especially the replacement of a semi-colon more typical of English with a full stop in translated text.

The overall results reflecting the occurrence of individual translation universals in translations of legal texts and official documents are demonstrated in the tables below.

Explicitation	98			
	Optional explicitation – cohesion – clarification – specific term	80	32	22
	Obligatory explicitation			5
	Pragmatic explicitation			11
	Translation-inherent explicitation			2
Implicitation	10			
Simplification	23			
	Lexical simplification			15
	Syntactic simplification			7
	Stylistic simplification			1
Omission	6			
Normalization	4			

Table no. 13: The occurrence of translation universals in legal texts.

Explicitation	137
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	Optional explicitation – cohesion – clarification – specific term		
	126	26	78 22
	Obligatory explicitation		2
	Pragmatic explicitation		9
	Translation-inherent explicitation		0
Implicitation	25		
Simplification	22		
	Lexical simplification		8
	Syntactic simplification		10
	Stylistic simplification		4
Omission	16		
Normalization	16		

Table no. 14: The occurrence of translation universals in official documents.

12. Appendix – corpus

Legislative texts:

	Text excerpts in English	Text excerpts in Czech
1	Information on the fluorinated greenhouse gas charge should be included in the equipment records. Where the fluorinated greenhouse gas charge is unknown, the operator of the equipment concerned should ensure that certified personnel determine that charge in order to facilitate the leakage checking.	V záznamech o zařízeních by měly být uvedeny údaje o náplni fluorovaných skleníkových plynů. Pokud není známo množství náplně fluorovaných skleníkových plynů , provozovatel příslušného zařízení by měl zajistit, aby certifikovaní pracovníci stanovili množství náplně pro účely kontroly těsnosti.
2	In order to ensure an efficient leakage control , the leakage checks should focus on those parts of the equipment which are most likely to leak.	Aby kontrola těsnosti byla co nejúčinnější , měla by být zaměřena na ty části zařízení, u nichž je možnost úniku nejpravděpodobnější.
3	Indirect measuring methods should be applied in cases where the leakage develops very slowly and where the equipment is placed in a well-ventilated environment making it difficult to detect fluorinated greenhouse gases escaping from the system in the air.	Metody nepřímého měření by měly být používány v případě velmi pomalého vývoje úniku a při umístění zařízení v dobře větraném prostoru, což zjištění úniku fluorovaného skleníkového plynu ze systému do vzduchu ztěžuje .
4	Where there is a presumption of a leakage it should be followed up by a check to identify and to repair it.	Existuje-li podezření na únik, měla by být provedena kontrola za účelem zjištění místa úniku a provedení opravy.
5	Defective installation of new systems constitutes a significant risk of leakage.	Nesprávná instalace nových systémů vyvolává významné riziko úniku.
6	This Regulation establishes [...] the standard leakage checking requirements for working and temporarily out of operation stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing 3 kg or more of fluorinated greenhouse gases.	Toto nařízení [...] stanoví standardní požadavky na kontrolu těsnosti stacionárních chladicích a klimatizačních zařízení a tepelných čerpadel, kteřa jsou v provozu nebo dočasně mimo provoz , obsahujících nejméně 3 kg fluorovaných skleníkových plynů.
7	Indirect measuring methods shall only be applied where the parameters of the equipment to be analysed, [...] give reliable information on the fluorinated	Metody nepřímého měření se použijí, pouze pokud parametry zařízení [...], které mají být analyzovány, poskytují spolehlivé informace o náplni fluorovaných skleníkových plynů

	greenhouse gas charge indicated in the records of the equipment and the likelihood of leakage.	uvedené v záznamech o zařízení a informace o pravděpodobnosti úniku.
8	Any presumption of fluorinated greenhouse gas leakage shall be followed by an examination for leakage using a direct method as specified in Article 6.	Každé podezření na únik fluorovaného skleníkového plynu musí být ověřeno zkouškou těsnosti pomocí metody přímého měření uvedené v článku 6.
9	[...] the equipment produces abnormal noises or vibration or ice formation or insufficient cooling capacity.	[...] zařízení vydává neobvyklé zvuky, dochází k vibraci či tvorbě námrazy nebo je pozorována nedostatečná chladicí kapacita.
10	The operator shall ensure that the repair is carried out by personnel certified to undertake that specific activity.	Provozovatel zajistí, aby opravu provedla osoba , která je k takové činnosti certifikována.
11	[...] it is necessary to lay down rules on the qualification of personnel carrying out activities, at the location of the operation of equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases, which potentially affect their leakage.	[...] je nezbytné stanovit pravidla pro kvalifikaci pracovníků vykonávajících v místě provozu zařízení obsahujících některé fluorované skleníkové plyny činnosti, které potenciálně způsobují jejich únik.
12	Personnel not yet certified but enrolled in a training course for the purpose of obtaining a certificate should be, for a limited time, allowed to undertake activities for which such certification is required to gain the practical skills needed for the examination, provided that they are supervised by certified personnel.	Pracovníci, kteří dosud nemají certifikaci, ale jsou zapsáni do kurzu odborné přípravy za účelem získání certifikátu, by po omezenou dobu měli mít možnost vykonávat činnosti, pro které se taková certifikace vyžaduje, aby získali praktické dovednosti potřebné pro složení zkoušky.
13	A number of Member States do not currently have qualification or certification systems in place.	Několik členských států nemá v současné době zavedeny kvalifikační nebo certifikační systémy.
14	A limited period should therefore be allowed for personnel and companies to obtain a certificate.	K získání certifikátu by proto měla být pracovníkům a společnostem poskytnuta určitá doba.
15	Examination is an effective means of testing the ability of a candidate to carry out properly the actions which can directly cause leakage, and those that can indirectly cause leakage.	Zkouška představuje účinný prostředek prověřování schopnosti uchazeče správně provádět úkony, které mohou přímo způsobit únik, jakož i ty, které mohou způsobit únik nepřimo.
16	Officially designated evaluation and certification bodies should ensure compliance with the minimum requirements set out in	Úředně určené hodnotící a certifikační orgány by měly zajistit splnění minimálních požadavků stanovených tímto nařízením, a tím přispívat k

	this Regulation and thereby contribute to the effective and efficient mutual recognition of certificates throughout the Community.	účinnému a efektivnímu uznávání osvědčení v celém Společenství.
17	[...] certification bodies may issue a certificate for the corresponding category provided that the applicant passes a supplementary examination of the skills and knowledge not covered by the existing certification by an evaluation body referred to in Article 11.	[...] mohou certifikační orgány vydat certifikát pro odpovídající kategorii za předpokladu, že žadatel složí dodatečnou zkoušku dovedností a znalostí, které nezahrnuje stávající certifikace, pořádanou hodnotícím orgánem uvedeným v článku 11.
18	[...] employment of personnel certified in accordance with Article 5, for the activities requiring certification, in a sufficient number to cover the expected volume of activities.	[...] na činnosti vyžadující certifikaci zaměstnává v počtu, který je dostatečný pro zvládnutí očekávaného objemu činností, pracovníky certifikované v souladu s článkem 5.
19	The evaluation body shall adopt reporting procedures and keep records to enable the documentation of the individual and overall results of the evaluation.	Hodnotící orgán přijme postupy pro podávání zpráv a uchovává záznamy, díky nimž je možno dokumentovat jednotlivé i celkové výsledky hodnocení.
20	As a consequence of the change of scope, it is necessary to introduce new requirements into the heavy-duty emissions legislation set up by Directive 2005/55/EC. These requirements include test procedures to enable type approval of heavy-duty engines and vehicles with petrol engines.	V důsledku změny v rozsahu působnosti je nezbytné zavést nové požadavky do právních předpisů týkajících se emisí z těžkých nákladních vozidel stanovených směrnicí 2005/55/ES. Tyto požadavky zahrnují zkušební postupy, které umožní schvalování typu motorů velkého výkonu a vozidel s benzinovými motory.
21	In addition, it is necessary to introduce existing requirements for measuring the smoke opacity of diesel engines into Directive 2005/78/EC. This is due to the repeal of Council Directive 72/306/EEC of 2 August 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles [4] as provided by Regulation (EC) No 715/2007.	Kromě toho je nezbytné do směrnice 2005/78/ES zavést stávající požadavky pro měření opacity kouře u naftových motorů, a to vzhledem ke zrušení směrnice Rady 72/306/EHS ze dne 2. srpna 1972 o sblížení právních předpisů členských států týkajících se opatření proti emisím znečišťujících látek ze vznětových motorů vozidel [4] v souladu s nařízením (ES) č. 715/2007.

22	Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	Členské státy sdělí Komisi znění hlavních ustanovení vnitrostátních právních předpisů, které přijmou v oblasti působnosti této směrnice.
23	This Directive applies to the control of gaseous and particulate pollutants , useful life of emission control devices, conformity of in-service vehicles/engines and onboard diagnostic (OBD) systems of all motor vehicles [...].	Tato směrnice se vztahuje na emise plyných znečišťujících látek a znečišťujících částic , životnost zařízení pro regulaci emisí, shodnost vozidel/motorů v provozu a palubní diagnostické systémy (OBD) všech motorových vozidel [...].
24	In section 2.1, the following definitions are added [...].	V bodu 2.1 se vkládají nové definice, které znějí [...].
25	This can be achieved by adjusting sample flow rate, sampling time, and/or dilution ratio, accordingly, so that the criterion for the effective weighting factors in Section 6.6 is met.	Toho lze dosáhnout tím, že se seřídí průtok vzorku, doba odběru nebo ředící poměr tak, aby bylo splněno kritérium efektivních váhových faktorů podle části 6.6.
26	Decision 2007/589/EC of 18 July 2007 establishing guidelines on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions [...].	Rozhodnutí Komise 2007/589/ES ze dne 18. července 2007, kterým se stanoví pokyny pro monitorování a vykazování emisí skleníkových plynů [...].
27	[...] "emission source" means a separately identifiable part (point or process) of an installation from which relevant greenhouse gases are emitted or, for aviation activities , an individual aircraft [...].	[...] "zdrojem emisí" se rozumí samostatně identifikovaná část (místo nebo proces) daného zařízení, z něhož jsou uvolňovány příslušné emise skleníkových plynů, nebo v případě činností v oblasti letectví jednotlivé letadlo [...].
28	[...] "tier" means a specific element of a methodology for determining activity data, emission factors, annual emission, annual average hourly emission and oxidation or conversion factors, as well as for payload [...].	[...] "úroveň přesnosti" se rozumí konkrétní část metodiky zjišťování údajů o činnostech, emisních faktorů, ročních emisí, ročních průměrných hodinových emisí a oxidačních faktorů nebo konverzních faktorů, jakož i metodiky užitečného zatížení [...].
29	[...] "tier" means a specific element of a methodology for determining activity data, emission factors, annual emission, annual average hourly emission and oxidation or conversion factors, as well as for payload [...].	[...] "úroveň přesnosti" se rozumí konkrétní část metodiky zjišťování údajů o činnostech, emisních faktorů, ročních emisí, ročních průměrných hodinových emisí a oxidačních faktorů nebo konverzních faktorů, jakož i metodiky užitečného zatížení [...].
30	[...] "commercial standard fuel" means the internationally standardised commercial fuels	[...] "standardním komerčním palivem" se rozumějí mezinárodně normalizovaná komerční paliva, která

	which exhibit a 95 % confidence interval of not more than ± 1 % for their specified calorific value, including gas oil, light fuel oil, gasoline [...].	vykazují 95 % interval spolehlivosti, nejvýše ± 1 % jejich specifikované výhřevnosti, a to včetně plynového oleje, lehkého topného oleje, benzínu [...].
31	[...] "minor source streams" means those source streams selected by the operator to jointly emit 5 kilotonnes of fossil CO ₂ or less per year or [...].	[...] "méně významnými zdrojovými toky" se rozumějí zdrojové toky vybrané provozovatelem, které společně uvolňují nejvýše 5 kilotun fosilního CO ₂ za rok nebo [...].
32	[...] "level of assurance" means the degree to which the verifier is confident in the verification conclusions that it has been proved whether or not the information reported in the annual emission report for an installation or aircraft operator is free from material misstatement [...].	[...] "stupněm jistoty" se rozumí míra, do jaké ověřovatel důvěřuje tomu, že závěry ověřovacího řízení prokázaly, že informace předložené v ročním výkazu emisí o určitém zařízení nebo provozovateli letadel jako celek obsahují či neobsahují závažné nepřesnosti [...].
33	[...] a non-conformity to the requirements in the monitoring plan approved by the competent authority [...].	[...] s požadavky uvedenými v plánu monitorování schváleném příslušným orgánem [...].
34	The monitoring methodology itself shall describe the instructions to the operator in a logical and simple manner, avoiding duplication of effort and taking into account the existing systems in place at the installation or used by the aircraft operator.	Vlastní metodika monitorování logicky a jednoduše popisuje pokyny pro provozovatele, čímž se zabraňuje duplicitním činnostem a zohledňují stávající systémy existující v daném zařízení nebo používané provozovatelem letadel.
35	The monitoring and reporting process for an installation or aircraft operator shall include relevant greenhouse gas emissions from all emission sources and/or source streams belonging to activities carried out at the installation or by an aircraft operator [...].	Postup monitorování a vykazování, který se týká určitého zařízení nebo provozovatele letadel, zahrnuje veškeré příslušné emise skleníkových plynů ze všech zdrojů emisí a/nebo zdrojových toků souvisejících s činnostmi vykonávanými v zařízení nebo provozovatelem letadel [...].
36	The competent authority shall check and approve the monitoring plan prepared by the operator before the start of the reporting period, and again after any substantial changes to the monitoring methodology are applied to an installation or by an aircraft operator.	Příslušný orgán zkontroluje a schválí plán monitorování vypracovaný provozovatelem před začátkem vykazovaného období a poté znovu po jakékoli změně metodiky monitorování používané v zařízení nebo provozovatelem letadel.
37	In establishing the list, the	Při sestavování seznamu Komise

	Commission has taken into account comments received after it had published a preliminary list of aircraft operators and their administering Member States on 11 February 2009. The list is based on data provided by Eurocontrol using records of flight plans [3].	zohlednila připomínky, které obdržela poté, co zveřejnila předběžný seznam provozovatelů letadel a jejich členských států správy dne 11. února 2009. Seznam vychází z údajů od organizace Eurocontrol získaných na základě záznamů letových plánů [3].
38	The list includes all aircraft operators which have undertaken a relevant aviation activity on or after 1 January 2006, and until 31 December 2008. As such, aircraft operators that have permanently or temporarily ceased to perform their aviation activities might appear on this list. It does not take into consideration whether aircraft operators are included on the Community list of air carriers [...].	Seznam obsahuje všechny provozovatele letadel, kteří vykonávali příslušnou činnost v oblasti letectví ke dni 1. ledna 2006 nebo po tomto datu do 31. prosince 2008. Na seznamu by se mohli objevit i provozovatelé letadel, kteří trvale nebo dočasně ukončili svoji činnost v oblasti letectví. Seznam nezohledňuje, zda jsou provozovatelé letadel začleněni na seznam Společenství uvádějící letecké dopravce [...].
39	The definition of aviation activities and the exemptions listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC are mainly based on the exemptions of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1794/2006 of 6 December 2006 laying down a common charging scheme for air navigation services [3], which exemptions are consistent with those of the Eurocontrol Route Charges System .	Definice činností v oblasti letectví, a zejména vynětí uvedená v příloze I směrnice 2003/87/ES, jsou založeny především na výjimkách stanovených nařízením Komise (ES) č. 1794/2006 ze dne 6. prosince 2006, kterým se stanoví společný systém poplatků za letové navigační služby [3], které jsou v souladu s výjimkami systému poplatků za traťové navigační služby vypracovaného organizací Eurocontrol .
40	Appendix 2 to the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Air Traffic Management adopted by the ICAO [4] describes [...].	Dodatek 2 Postupů pro letové navigační služby – Uspořádání letového provozu přijatý Mezinárodní organizací pro civilní letectví (ICAO) [4] popisuje [...].
41	The interpretation of aviation activities provided for in this Decision should be applied in conformity with Commission Decision [...].	Výklad činností v oblasti letectví poskytnutý tímto rozhodnutím by se měl používat v souladu s rozhodnutím Komise [...].
42	The term "aerodrome" means a defined area on land or water, including buildings, installations and equipment, intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.	Pojmem "letiště" se rozumí vymezená plocha na zemi nebo vodě, včetně budov, zařízení a vybavení, která je zcela nebo částečně určená pro přiletý, odlety a pozemní pohyby letadel.

43	Immediate family comprises exclusively the spouse , any partner considered as equivalent to the spouse , the children and the parents.	Nejbližší rodina zahrnuje výhradně manžela/manželku , jakéhokoli partnera považovaného za rovnocenného manželovi/manželce , děti a rodiče.
44	Flights that Eurocontrol's Central Route Charges Office has identified for route charges exemption applicability (hereinafter CRCO exemption code) as "S" are presumed to be flights [...].	U letů, které centrální jednotka Eurocontrol pro poplatky za traťové služby (Eurocontrol's Central Route Charges Office) určila jako lety, na něž lze použít vynětí z poplatků za traťové služby (dále jen "kód vynětí CRCO") "S", se předpokládá, že jsou lety [...].
45	Firefighting flights mean flights performed exclusively to provide aerial firefighting services , which means the use of aircraft and other aerial resources to combat wildfires.	Protipožárními lety se rozumí lety vykonávané výhradně k poskytování vzdušných služeb pro zdolávání požárů , což znamená použití letadel a ostatních vzdušných zdrojů k boji s požáry.
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48	Emergency medical service flights mean flights the exclusive purpose of which is to facilitate emergency medical assistance, where immediate and rapid transportation is essential , by carrying medical personnel [...].	Lety letecké záchranné služby se rozumí lety, jejichž výlučným účelem je usnadnit zdravotnickou záchrannou službu, kdy okamžitý a rychlý převoz hraje klíčovou roli a kdy se přepravují zdravotničtí pracovníci [...].
49	All commercial air transport operators must hold an air operator's certificate (AOC) under Part I of Annex 6 to the Chicago Convention.	Všichni provozovatelé komerční letecké dopravy musí být držiteli osvědčení leteckého provozovatele (air operator's certificate – AOC) podle přílohy 6 části I Chicagské úmluvy.
50	A commercial operator operating flights with total annual emissions equal or higher than 10000 tonnes per year is included in the Community scheme for the calendar year in which the threshold of 10000 tonnes is reached or exceeded.	Komerční provozovatel s celkovou roční produkcí emisí 10000 či více tun za rok je zahrnut do systému Společenství po kalendářní rok, kdy je dosaženo či překročeno prahové hodnoty 10000 tun.
51	To this end, the Directive sets out emission limit values for these plants and monitoring and reporting obligations.	Za tímto účelem směrnice stanoví mezní hodnoty emisí pro tato zařízení a rovněž povinnosti monitorování a podávání zpráv.

52	The precondition for such "opt out" is that the operator of the plant had to notify the competent authorities that [...].	Podmínkou pro toto osvobození je, že provozovatel zařízení se v písemném prohlášení podaném příslušnému orgánu zaváže , že [...].
53	Article 36 of the Act of Accession concerns only serious difficulties that arise as a result of application of internal market rules by the new Member State either for it or for the previous Members.	Článek 36 aktu o přistoupení se týká pouze vážných obtíží, které novému členskému státu nebo předchozím členům vzniknou v důsledku uplatňování právních předpisů v oblasti vnitřního trhu novým členským státem.
54	They existed already at the time of drafting the Act of Accession, and the Annex VI embodying transitional measures applicable to Bulgaria, including those concerning Directive 2001/80/EC.	Existovaly již v době, kdy byl vypracován akt o přistoupení a příloha VI, která obsahuje přechodná opatření pro Bulharsko, včetně opatření týkajících se směrnice 2001/80/ES.
55	They existed already at the time of drafting the Act of Accession, and the Annex VI embodying transitional measures applicable to Bulgaria, including those concerning Directive 2001/80/EC.	Existovaly již v době, kdy byl vypracován akt o přistoupení a příloha VI, která obsahuje přechodná opatření pro Bulharsko, včetně opatření týkajících se směrnice 2001/80/ES.
56	Member States shall adopt and publish, by 30 April 2011 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the texts of those provisions .	Členské státy přijmou a zveřejní právní a správní předpisy nezbytné pro dosažení souladu s touto směrnicí nejpozději do 30. dubna 2011. Neprodleně sdělí Komisi jejich znění .
57	When Member States adopt those provisions , they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication.	Tyto předpisy přijaté členskými státy musí obsahovat odkaz na tuto směrnici nebo musí být takový odkaz učiněn při jejich úředním vyhlášení.
58	The median plane of the wheel is equidistant from the two planes containing the periphery of the rims at their outer edges.	Střední rovina kola je rovina stejně vzdálená od dvou rovin, které se dotýkají vnějších okrajů ráfků kol.
59	Normally the reference plane coincides with the longitudinal median plane of the tractor.	Referenční rovina se za běžných podmínek shoduje s podélnou střední rovinou traktoru.
60	Studies carried out in accordance with Article 14a of Directive 97/68/EC show that there are substantial technical difficulties to comply with stage II requirements for professional use,	Přezkoumání provedené v souladu s článkem 14a směrnice 97/68/ES ukazuje, že je z technického hlediska značně obtížné plnit požadavky etapy II pro profesionální vícepolohové ručně držené pojízdné stroje [...].

	multi-positional, hand-held mobile machinery [...].	
61	The details specified regarding the additional anti-pollution devices are generic and should be adapted to the specific after-treatment systems that need to be used to ensure that engines comply with exhaust emission limit stages IIIB and IV.	Uvedené podrobnosti týkající se doplňkových zařízení k omezení znečišťujících látek jsou obecné povahy a měly by být přizpůsobeny konkrétním systémům následného zpracování výfukových plynů , které mají být použity, aby se zajistil soulad motorů s mezními hodnotami emisí výfukových plynů pro etapy III B a IV.
62	The non-road steady cycle (NRSC) and non-road transient cycle (NRTC) should be adapted accordingly .	Odpovídajícím způsobem by měla být přizpůsobena stacionární zkouška nesilničních pojízdných strojů (NRSC) a dynamická zkouška nesilničních pojízdných strojů (NRTC).
63	Point 1.3.2 of Annex III to Directive 97/68/EC foresees the modification of the symbols [...].	Bod 1.3.2 přílohy III směrnice 97/68/ES stanoví úpravu značek [...].
64	Appendix 3 of Annex III to Directive 97/68/EC sets out the criteria for the data evaluation and calculation of the gaseous emissions and the particulate emissions for the NRSC test and the NRTC test set out in Annex III.	Dodatek 3 přílohy III směrnice 97/68/ES stanoví kritéria pro vyhodnocení změřených hodnot a výpočty plynných emisí a emisí částic, a to pro zkoušku NRSC i NRTC stanovenou v příloze III.
65	Appendix 3 of Annex III to Directive 97/68/EC sets out the criteria for the data evaluation and calculation of the gaseous emissions and the particulate emissions for the NRSC test and the NRTC test set out in Annex III.	Dodatek 3 přílohy III směrnice 97/68/ES stanoví kritéria pro vyhodnocení změřených hodnot a výpočty plynných emisí a emisí částic, a to pro zkoušku NRSC i NRTC stanovenou v příloze III.
66	With effect from the day following the publication of this Directive in the Official Journal, Member States may grant type-approval in respect of electronically controlled engines which comply with the requirements laid down in [...].	S účinkem od prvního dne po vyhlášení této směrnice v Úředním věstníku Evropské unie mohou členské státy udělit schválení typu elektronicky ovládaných motorů, které splňují požadavky stanovené v [...].
67	Activity-specific guidelines for determination of greenhouse gas emissions from CO ₂ capture activities for the purpose of transport and geological storage in a storage site [...].	Pokyny specifické pro jednotlivé činnosti týkající se stanovení emisí skleníkových plynů ze zachytávání CO ₂ za účelem přepravy a geologického ukládání v úložišti [...].
68	[...] "CO ₂ transport" means the	[...] "přepřavou CO ₂ " se rozumí

	transport of CO2 by pipelines for geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC.	přeprava CO2 potrubím za účelem geologického ukládání v úložišti povoleném podle směrnice 2009/31/ES.
69	[...] "CO2 capture" means the activity of capturing from gas streams CO2 which would otherwise be emitted, for the purposes of transport and geological storage in a storage site permitted under Directive 2009/31/EC.	[...] "zachytáváním CO2" se rozumí zachytávání CO2 z toků plynu, který by byl jinak emitován, za účelem přepravy a geologického ukládání v úložišti povoleném podle směrnice 2009/31/ES.
70	[...] "fugitive emissions" means irregular or unintended emissions from sources which are not localised [...].	[...] "přechodnými emisemi" se rozumí nepravidelné nebo nezamýšlené emise z nelokalizovaných zdrojů [...].
71	[...] procedures for preventing, detecting and quantification of leakage events from transport networks [...].	[...] postupy pro předcházení únikům z přepravních sítí, jejich zjišťování a kvantifikaci [...].
72	In the case of transport networks, procedures effectively ensuring that CO2 is transferred only to installations which have a valid greenhouse gas emission permit, or where emitted CO2 is effectively monitored and accounted for in accordance with [...].	V případě přepravních sítí postupy, které účinně zajistí, že CO2 bude přemístěn pouze do zařízení, která mají platné povolení k vypouštění emisí skleníkových plynů nebo v nichž je veškerý emitovaný CO2 účinně monitorován a vykázán podle [...].
73	A substantial change to the monitoring methodology as part of the monitoring plan shall be subject to the approval of the competent authority if it concerns: - a change of the categorisation of the installation as laid down in Table 1, [...].	Podstatná změna metodiky monitorování jako součásti plánu monitorování podléhá schválení příslušného orgánu, jestliže se jedná o - změnu kategorizace zařízení, jak je stanoveno v tabulce 1, [...].
74	[...] provided the subtraction is mirrored by a respective reduction for the activity and installation [...].	[...] pokud se odečtení projeví náležitým snížením pro činnost a zařízení [...].
75	Potential cases of transferred CO2 out of an installation include, inter alia:	K potenciálním případům přemístěného CO2 ze zařízení patří mimo jiné:
76	In case the amounts of transferred CO2 are measured both at the transferring and at the receiving installation, the amounts of respectively transferred and received CO2 shall be identical.	Pokud jsou množství přemísťovaného CO2 měřena jak v převáděcím zařízení, tak v přijímacím zařízení, množství převáděného a přijatého CO2 musí být na obou místech totožná.
77	[...]the Meeting of the Parties to	[...] zasedání smluvních stran

	the Kyoto Protocol (hereinafter Decision 12/CMP.1), for the establishment and operation of registries and the CITL .	Kjótského protokolu (dále jen "rozhodnutí 12/CMP.1") pro zřizování a provozování registrů a nezávislých evidencí transakcí Společenství (CITL) .
78	Article 20 of Directive 2003/87/EC requires that an independent transaction log (hereinafter European Union Transaction Log or EUTL) recording the issue, transfer and cancellation of allowances is established.	Článek 20 směrnice 2003/87/ES požaduje, aby byl veden nezávislý protokol transakcí (dále jen "protokol transakcí Evropské unie nebo EUTL") sloužící k zaznamenávání vydávání, převádění a rušení povolenek.
79	[...] requires that information on the issue, holding, transfer, acquisition, cancellation and withdrawal of assigned amount units, removal units, emission reduction units and certified emission reductions and the carryover of assigned amount units, emission reduction units [...].	[...] požaduje, aby informace o vydávání, držení, převádění, nabývání, rušení a stažení jednotek přidělených množství, jednotek propadů, jednotek snížení emisí a snížení ověřených emisí, jakož i přenosu jednotek přidělených množství, jednotek snížení emisí [...].
80	[...] to provide for public access and confidentiality as appropriate and to ensure that [...].	[...] k zajištění přístupu veřejnosti a přiměřené důvěrnosti údajů a k zajištění toho, aby [...].
81	Each registry established in accordance with [...] should contain [...], and the Union registry holding all allowances pursuant to [...] should contain management accounts and user accounts required to implement the requirements of that Directive. Each account should be created in accordance with standardised procedures to [...].	Každý registr zřízený podle [...] by měl obsahovat [...] a každý registr Unie obsahující všechny povolenky podle [...] by měl obsahovat účetní závěrku a uživatelské účty požadované k plnění požadavků uvedené směrnice. Všechny účty musejí být zřízeny v souladu se standardizovanými postupy, aby [...].
82	Transactions with allowances within the Union registry should be carried out through a communication link involving the EUTL , whereas transactions with Kyoto units [...].	Transakce s povolenkami v rámci registru Unie by měly být prováděny prostřednictvím komunikačního spojení zahrnujícího protokol transakcí Evropské unie – EUTL , zatímco transakce s kjótskými jednotkami [...].
83	Such participation would not be possible in the 2008-12 period as, unlike all other Member States, these Member States would not be able to issue allowances that are linked to AAUs recognised under	Tato účast by nebyla v období 2008–2012 možná, jelikož na rozdíl od všech ostatních členských států by tyto státy nemohly vydávat povolenky spojené s AAU uznanými podle Kjótského protokolu.

	the Kyoto Protocol.	
84	The EUTL should perform automated checks on all processes in the registries system concerning allowances , verified emissions, accounts and Kyoto units, and [...].	Prostřednictvím EUTL by měly být prováděny automatické kontroly všech postupů v systému registrů Společenství týkajících se povolenek na emise , ověřených emisí, účtů a kjótských jednotek a [...].
85	The Central Administrator should ensure that interruptions to the operation of the registries system are kept to a minimum by taking all reasonable steps to ensure the availability of the Union registry and the EUTL and by providing for robust systems and procedures for the safeguarding of all information.	Hlavní správce by měl zajistit, aby fungování systému registrů bylo narušováno co nejméně, a to tím, že přijme všechna náležitá opatření, aby registry Unie a EUTL byly přístupné, a tím, že zajistí odolné systémy a postupy na ochranu všech informací.
86	Because aircraft operators are entitled to surrender a different set of allowances than operators of installations, aircraft operators should be provided a different type of account, the aircraft operator holding account.	Jelikož provozovatelé letadel jsou oprávněni odevzdávat jiné soubory povolenek než provozovatelé zařízení, provozovatelům letadel by měl být poskytnut jiný druh účtu, a to vkladní účet provozovatele letadel.
87	[...] a centralised surrendering and redistribution system should be set up that guarantees that units surrendered by aircraft operators that may be retired are collected and used first of all to cover the domestic aviation emissions of all the Member States in an equal way .	[...] měl by se vytvořit centralizovaný systém odevzdávání a přerozdělení, který zaručí, že jednotky odevzdané provozovateli letadel, které mají být odebrány, se shromáždí a využijí především na pokrytí vnitrostátních emisí z letectví všech členských států stejně .
88	Thus, it is the aim of the Commission and the Member States to work together towards the establishment of a "Consolidated System of European Registries" that would unite the KP registry-related information technology functions of all Member States.	Cílem Komise a členských států je tedy pracovat na zřízení "Sjednoceného systému evropských registrů", který by spojil funkce informačních technologií všech členských států týkající se registrů podle KP.
89	Since the amendments related to anti-fraud activities and to the surrendering process should be applied as soon as possible, this Regulation should enter into force immediately following its publication.	Protože změny týkající se činností boje proti podvodům a postupu odevzdávání povolenek by se měly uplatňovat co nejdříve, mělo by toto nařízení vstoupit v platnost neprodleně po jeho uveřejnění.

90	[...] to ensure that the public has access to information held within the integrated system of registries, subject to certain confidentiality requirements.	[...] aby se zajistilo, že veřejnost má přístup k informacím obsaženým v integrovaném systému registrů s výhradou některých požadavků na zachování důvěrnosti.
91	The Union registry [...] shall conform to the functional and technical specifications for data exchange standards for registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol [...] and comply with the hardware , network and software and security requirements set out in the Data Exchange and Technical Specifications provided for in Article 71.	Registr Unie [...] musí vyhovovat funkčním a technickým specifikacím týkajícím se norem výměny údajů pro systémy registrů podle Kjótského protokolu [...] a musí splňovat požadavky na technické vybavení , síť, programové vybavení a bezpečnost stanovené ve specifikacích pro výměnu údajů a technických specifikacích uvedených v článku 71.
92	Following the review of Decision 2004/156/EC, it was apparent that the guidelines laid down in that Decision required several changes in order to render them more clear and cost-efficient.	Cílem Komise a členských států je tedy Z přezkumu rozhodnutí 2004/156/ES vyplynulo, že pokyny stanovené v uvedeném rozhodnutí vyžadují více změn za účelem upřesnění a zlepšení rentability.
93	Where applicable, account has been taken of the guidance on the monitoring of greenhouse gases as developed by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) , the International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) , the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative of the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI) .	V úvahu byly případně vzaty i pokyny pro monitorování skleníkových plynů vypracované Mezivládním panelem o změně klimatu (IPCC) , Mezinárodní organizací pro normalizaci (ISO) , iniciativou protokolu o skleníkovém plynu ("Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative") Světové obchodní rady pro udržitelný rozvoj (WBCSD) a WRI ("World Resources Institute") .
94	By increasing the overall cost-effectiveness of monitoring methodologies [...].	Na základě zvýšení celkové rentability metodik monitorování [...].
95	Table 1 specifying minimum requirements set out in Annex I should be for permanent use.	Tabulka 1, která specifikuje minimální požadavky stanovené v příloze I, by se měla používat nadále.
96	The mass-balance approach should not be part of the activity-specific guidelines for mineral oil refineries as listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC due to the problems reported during [...].	Přístup založený na hmotnostní bilanci by neměl být součástí pokynů specifických pro jednotlivé činnosti pro rafinerie minerálních olejů podle přílohy I směrnice 2003/87/ES, a to kvůli [...].
97	However, interactions between the Community independent transaction log and registries	Vzájemné interakce mezi nezávislou evidencí transakcí Společenství a rejstříky by však byly mnohem

	would become much simpler and more flexible if [...].	jednodušší a pružnější, kdyby [...].
98	Both the Member States and the Community should ensure that their registries are connected to the UNFCCC independent transaction log at the earliest possible date [...].	Členské státy i Společenství by měly zajistit, aby jejich rejstříky byly připojeny k nezávislé evidenci transakcí UNFCCC co nejdříve [...].
99	The Community should make all necessary efforts to ensure that [...].	Společenství by mělo vyvinout nezbytnou snahu , aby zajistilo, že [...].
100	Such equal participation should be allowed through a mechanism within the Community registry that allows operators in Member States [...].	Tato rovnoprávná účast by měla být umožněna pomocí mechanismu v rámci rejstříku Společenství, který bude umožňovat provozovatelům zařízení v členských státech [...].
101	The Central Administrator shall establish and maintain such a link when [...].	Má se za to, že spojení je hlavním správcem zřízeno a udržováno, když [...].
102	The Commission shall evaluate and report to [...]. In particular it shall be considered whether all processes concerning allowances and Kyoto units shall be [...].	Komise zhodnotí a oznámí [...]. Zejména Komise uváží , zda všechny postupy týkající se povolenek a kjótských jednotek budou [...].
103	Each process shall follow the complete sequence for message exchanges [...].	Každý postup musí dodržovat pořadí výměny zpráv [...].
104	Number of operators who have been found to have breached the requirements of this Directive a) related to non-compliance with "once-a-year" or "on request" reporting; b) related to non-compliance with other requirements of the Directive.	Počet provozovatelů, u kterých bylo zjištěno nesplnění požadavků uvedené směrnice a) pokud jde o požadavek "jednou ročně" nebo "na vyžádání" poskytovat údaje b) pokud jde o ostatní požadavky stanovené směrnicí
105	Please estimate the total costs, e.g. the sum of costs for permitting, monitoring, inspections, etc., for all national authorities concerned in Euro per year or alternatively man-years for the implementation of Directive 1999/13/EC in 2010 (optional).	Proveďte odhad celkových nákladů na provedení směrnice 1999/13/ES v roce 2010, např. součet nákladů spojených s činnostmi povolování, monitorování, kontrol atd. všech dotčených vnitrostátních orgánů. Vyjádřete v eurech za rok nebo člověkoroku (nepovinné).
106	Please estimate the administrative costs for this reporting in man-months and in Euro (optional).	Proveďte odhad správních nákladů na vypracování zprávy na základě tohoto dotazníku. Vyjádřete v člověkoměsíci a v eurech (nepovinné).
107	Annex II to Decision 2002/358/EC	Příloha II rozhodnutí 2002/358/ES

	sets quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for the purpose of determining the emission levels allocated to the Community and its Member States [...].	stanoví kvantifikované závazky na omezení nebo snížení emisí za účelem stanovení příslušných úrovní emisí přidělených Společenství a jeho členským státům [...].
108	Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol sets quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments for the purpose of determining the emission levels allocated to the Member States that [...].	Příloha B Kjótského protokolu stanoví kvantifikovaný závazek na omezení nebo snížení emisí za účelem stanovení emisí přidělených členským státům, které [...].
109	For the purpose of the joint fulfilment of the commitments under Article 3(1) of the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 thereof, pursuant to [...].	Pro účely plnění závazků v působnosti čl. 3 odst. 1 Kjótského protokolu v souladu s článkem 4 uvedeného protokolu, podle [...].
110	[...] the basis to continue and further develop the measures previously carried out under Council Regulation [...] on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution [2] and Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 of 23 July 1992 on protection of the Community's forests against fire [3].	[...] základ pro pokračování a další rozvoj opatření již provedených v rámci nařízení Rady [...] o ochraně lesů Společenství před důsledky znečištění ovzduší [2] a nařízení Rady (EHS) č. 2158/92 ze dne 23. července 1992 o ochraně lesů Společenství před požáry [3].
111	For the purpose of implementing the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003, certain provisions of following implementing Regulations should continue to apply, while others should be amended.	Za účelem provedení nařízení (ES) č. 2152/2003 by se nadále měla používat některá ustanovení následujících prováděcích nařízení, další by měla být změněna.
112	The development of new monitoring activities should be limited to pilot phase actions in carrying out studies [...].	Vývoj nových monitorovacích činností by měl být omezen na pilotní fázi při provádění studií [...].
113	Monitoring of forest fires should continue to be carried out on the basis of the European Forest Fire Information System, (EFFIS) .	Mělo by pokračovat monitorování lesních požárů, které má být prováděno na základě Evropského systému informací o lesních požárech (EFFIS, European Forest Fire Information System) .
114	This Regulation should establish common core data to be submitted by Member States for any forest fires occurred in their	Toto nařízení by mělo zavést společné minimum údajů , které mají členské státy předložit v případě lesních požárů na svém území, a rovněž

	territory as well as technical specifications for the supply of such data.	technická upřesnění týkající se dodání takových údajů.
115	In order to ensure that such studies, experiments and demonstration projects are adapted to on-going issues and respond to actual needs in the field of forest monitoring it will be necessary to establish a ranking of priorities for granting Community support to such activities.	Aby se zajistilo, že tyto studie, experimenty a demonstrační projekty jsou přizpůsobeny současným problémům a reagují na skutečné potřeby v oblasti monitorování lesů, bude v rámci těchto činností nezbytné definovat priority pro udělení finanční pomoci Společenství.
116	Eligibility rules should be introduced to define the scope of costs considered eligible for Community part financing.	Je třeba zavést pravidla způsobilosti, a definovat tak rozsah nákladů považovaných za způsobilé k částečnému financování ze strany Společenství.
117	[...] concerning the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations [...].	[...] týkající se omezování emisí těkavých organických sloučenin vznikajících při používání organických rozpouštědel při některých činnostech a v některých zařízeních [...].
118	Guidance for answering the questions below [...].	Pokyny pro vypracování odpovědí na níže uvedené otázky [...].
119	Reference can simply be made to previous answers, where the situation is unchanged, although this clearly will not be possible for Member States for which this represents the first reporting period. If there have been new developments , these should be described in a new answer.	Tam, kde nenastaly žádné změny , lze prostě uvést odkaz na předchozí odpovědi. Tento postup zjevně nemohou použít členské státy, které podávají svoji první zprávu. Pokud došlo ke změnám , je třeba je v nové odpovědi popsat.
120	[...] all installations which were registered or authorised by the competent authority during the reporting period .	[...] všechna zařízení zaregistrovaná nebo schválená příslušným orgánem v daném období .
121	[...] all existing installations, encompassed by Article 2(2) of the Directive, at the end of the reporting period .	[...] všechna stávající zařízení ve smyslu čl. 2 odst. 2 uvedené směrnice, kteřa jsou v provozu na konci období , jehož se zpráva týká.
122	How many of these installations are also covered by the IPPC Directive ?	Kolika z těchto zařízení se týkají také ustanovení směrnice o integrované prevenci a omezování znečištění (IPPC) ?
123	In these cases, how is it demonstrated that for the individual installation concerned this value was not technically and	Pokud ano, jak se prokazuje, že konkrétní zařízení, jemuž byla výjimka udělena , nebylo schopné tyto hodnoty technicky a ekonomicky

	economically feasible?	dodržet?
124	What is the emission reduction target which the plan will deliver?	Jaký cíl si národní plán stanovil, pokud jde o snižování emisí?
125	In relation to Article 8(1), in the case where a Member State has introduced an "on request" reporting obligation for the operator to supply the competent authority with data for the purposes of verifying compliance with the Directive, please state [...].	Podle čl. 8 odst. 1 v případě, že členský stát zavedl pro provozovatele povinnost podávat každoročně zprávu poskytující příslušnému orgánu údaje pro účely ověření dodržování dané směrnice, uveďte prosím [...].
126	What are, in general terms, the most common practices concerning regular on-site inspections by competent authorities ? In case those are not carried out, how do competent authorities verify the information provided by the operator?	Jaké jsou obecně nejběžnější postupy ohledně pravidelných inspekcí zařízení, prováděných příslušnými orgány ? Jestliže se tyto pravidelné kontroly neprovádějí, jak příslušné orgány ověřují informace poskytované provozovatelem?
127	What practices are in place to ensure that compliance with the target emission is achieved ?	Jaké postupy se používají k dodržování cílových emisí?
128	Directive 2005/55/EC requires new heavy-duty engines and engines of new heavy-duty vehicles to comply with new technical requirements covering on-board diagnostic systems, durability and conformity of in-service vehicles which are properly maintained and used, from 1 October 2005 .	Podle směrnice 2005/55/ES se vyžaduje, aby nové motory velkého výkonu a motory nových těžkých užitkových vozidel vyhovovaly od 1. října 2005 novým technickým požadavkům týkajícím se palubního diagnostického systému, životnosti a shodnosti vozidel v provozu, která jsou správně udržována a používána.
129	The technical provisions necessary to implement Articles 3 and 4 of that Directive should be adopted .	Nyní by měla být přijata technická ustanovení nezbytná k provedení článků 3 a 4 uvedené směrnice.
130	If the driver ignores such warnings, the engine performance should be modified until the driver replenishes the supply of the consumable reagent required for [...].	Jestliže řidič na tato upozornění nedbá, měl by se výkon motoru změnit do okamžiku, než bude doplněno pomocné činidlo, které je nutné pro [...].
131	Member States should be able to prohibit the use of any heavy-duty vehicle [...] if the exhaust after-treatment system does not actually consume the required reagent or if the vehicle does not carry the required reagent.	Členské státy by měly mít možnost zakázat používání těžkých užitkových vozidel [...] pokud systém následného zpracování výfukových plynů požadované činidlo v dané chvíli nespotebovává nebo požadované činidlo ve vozidle není .
132	Requirements for multi-setting	Rovněž by se měly konkretizovat

	engines and [...].	požadavky pro motory s více možnostmi seřízení a [...].
133	Requirements for multi-setting engines and [...].	Rovněž by se měly konkretizovat požadavky pro motory s více možnostmi seřízení a [...].
134	They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.	Neprodleně sdělí Komisi jejich znění a srovnávací tabulku mezi těmito předpisy a touto směrnicí.
135	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the occasion of their official publication.	Tato opatření musí obsahovat odkaz na tuto směrnici v okamžiku přijetí členskými státy nebo musí být takový odkaz učiněn při jejich úředním vyhlášení.
136	The reference fuel specified in Annex IV of Directive 88/77/EEC, as last amended [...].	Referenční palivo, jehož vlastnosti jsou uvedeny v příloze IV naposledy pozměněného znění směrnice 88/77/EHS [...].
137	In particular, discrepancies in terminology should be eliminated in the interests of clarity .	Za účelem větší jasnosti právních předpisů by měly být zejména odstraněny rozpory v terminologii.
138	The text "REPLACEMENT ENGINE" shall be attached to a label on the engine or inserted into the owner's manual.	Text "NÁHRADNÍ MOTOR" se připojí na štítek na motoru nebo zapiše do příručky uživatele vozidla .
139	[...] the engine manufacturer may, during the period between two successive limit value stages, place on the market a limited number of engines that comply only with the emission limit value stage immediately preceding the currently applicable stage [...].	[...] může výrobce motorů uvést v období mezi dvěma po sobě následujícími etapami mezních hodnot na trh omezený počet motorů [...], které splňují pouze mezní hodnoty emisí předcházející etapy [...].
140	For engines of categories H to R, the dates laid down in paragraph 3 shall be postponed for two years with respect to engines with a production date prior to the said date.	Pro motory kategorií H až R se termíny stanovené v odstavci 3 přesunou o dva roky později u motorů, jejichž datum výroby předchází uvedenému datu.

Table no. 15: Corpus – legislative texts.

Official documents:

	Text excerpt in English	Text excerpt in Czech
1	Current and potential candidate countries must continue reforming to stay on track for EU	Stávající i potenciální kandidátské země musí pokračovat ve svých reformách, chtějí-li se i nadále

	membership.	ucházet o členství v EU , říká EP ve svém čtvrtěčném usnesení.
2	Current and potential candidate countries must continue reforming to stay on track for EU membership.	Stávající i potenciální kandidátské země musí pokračovat ve svých reformách, chtějí-li se i nadále ucházet o členství v EU, říká EP ve svém čtvrtěčném usnesení.
3	EU membership candidates: Parliament outlines its criteria.	Kandidátské země musí pokračovat v reformách, říká EP.
4	Key issues such as the rule of law, freedom of expression, good neighbourly relations, treatment of ethnic minorities and the fight against corruption and organised crime must still be addressed , says a resolution approved by Parliament on 26 November.	Za stěžejní oblasti v této souvislosti poslanci EP považují zajištění právního státu, svobody projevu, dobrých sousedských vztahů, zlepšení situace etnických menšin a boj proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu.
5	Key issues such as the rule of law , freedom of expression, good neighbourly relations, treatment of ethnic minorities and the fight against corruption and organised crime must still be addressed, says a resolution approved by Parliament on 26 November.	Za stěžejní oblasti v této souvislosti poslanci EP považují zajištění právního státu , svobody projevu, dobrých sousedských vztahů, zlepšení situace etnických menšin a boj proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu.
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7	Parliament's resolution on the European Commission's 2009 enlargement strategy for the Western Balkan countries, Iceland and Turkey was adopted this Thursday by show of hands. The resolution was drafted by Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).	Usnesení k dokumentu Komise o strategii rozšíření v roce 2009 , který se týká zemí západního Balkánu, Islandu a Turecka, vypracovala zpravodajka Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).
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9	Parliament's resolution on the	Usnesení k dokumentu Komise o

	European Commission's 2009 enlargement strategy for the Western Balkan countries, Iceland and Turkey was adopted this Thursday by show of hands. The resolution was drafted by Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).	strategii rozšíření v roce 2009, který se týká zemí západního Balkánu, Islandu a Turecka, vypracovala zpravodajka Gabriele Albertini (EPP, IT).
10	Overall, Parliament reaffirms its commitment to the enlargement policy , one of the most successful [...].	Jak EP v tomto usnesení obecně potvrzuje, je i nadále pevně odhodlán uplatňovat politiku rozšiřování , která je zjevně jednou z nejúspěšnějších [...].
11	Overall, Parliament reaffirms its commitment to the enlargement policy, one of the most successful of all EU policies , but says that the Copenhagen criteria should be respected by candidate countries as well as by the EU. European citizens concerns and questions about the enlargement should be addressed.	Jak EP v tomto usnesení obecně potvrzuje, je i nadále pevně odhodlán uplatňovat politiku rozšiřování, která je zjevně jednou z nejúspěšnějších politických strategií EU . Zároveň však požaduje, aby kandidátské země i EU přísně dodržovaly všechna Kodaňská kritéria z roku 1993 a naslouchaly obavám i dotazům občanů a řešily je.
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	of all EU policies, but says that the Copenhagen criteria should be respected by candidate countries as well as by the EU. European citizens concerns and questions about the enlargement should be addressed.	je zjevně jednou z neúspěšnějších politických strategií EU. Zároveň však požaduje, aby kandidátské země i EU přísně dodržovaly všechna Kodaňská kritéria z roku 1993 a naslouchaly obavám i dotazům občanů a řešily je.
16	On the rule of law, MEPs welcome efforts made in the region , although some countries continue to face challenges in the fight against corruption and organized crime.	Pokud jde o právní stát, poslanci EP vítají úsilí, které státy v tomto regionu vynakládají na příslušné reformy , i když některé země i nadále čelí velkým problémům v oblasti boje proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu.
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19	On freedom of expression, the resolution considers freedom of media from political interference and the independence of the regulatory bodies as key issues for the Western Balkans and Turkey.	V souvislosti se svobodou projevu se poslanci domnívají, že prvořadým úkolem pro země západního Balkánu a Turecko je zajistit, aby sdělovací prostředky byly ušetřeny politických zásahů a byla zaručena nezávislost regulačních orgánů.
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22	The authorities in Bosnia-	Bosnu a Hercegovinu a albánské

	Herzegovina and Albania are urged to fulfill all relevant criteria so that visa liberalization for their citizens can come into force from July 2010.	úřady ve svém usnesení dále vyzývají, aby urychlily přípravy ke splnění všech příslušných kritérií tak, aby jejich občané mohli již od července 2010 začít využívat bezvízový režim.
23	The authorities in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Albania are urged to fulfill all relevant criteria so that visa liberalization for their citizens can come into force from July 2010.	Bosnu a Hercegovinu a albánské úřady ve svém usnesení dále vyzývají, aby urychlily přípravy ke splnění všech příslušných kritérií tak, aby jejich občané mohli již od července 2010 začít využívat bezvízový režim .
24	The Commission is asked to start a visa dialogue with the Kosovo authorities "as soon as possible". MEPs also advocate establishing a roadmap for visa facilitation and liberalization, similar to those with the Western Balkan countries.	S kosovskými orgány by pak Komise podle poslanců měla "co nejdříve" zahájit rozhovory o vízové politice.
25	Bilateral disputes should be resolved by the parties concerned, says the resolution.	Dvoustranné neshody by podle EP měly řešit příslušné strany sporu.
26	These disputes should not constitute an obstacle to progress towards accession , but the EU should endeavour to resolve them before accession , it adds.	A ačkoli by tyto spory neměly samy o sobě představovat překážku na cestě k přistoupení k Evropské unii , měla by EU usilovat o jejich urovnání dřív, než dojde k jejímu rozšíření , dodávají.
27	[...] the accession negotiations can be concluded by mid-2010, provided that Croatia steps up its efforts and fulfils all the necessary criteria and benchmarks, including full cooperation with the ICTY.	[...] je podle EP možno uzavřít do poloviny roku 2010, avšak za předpokladu, že Chorvatsko zvýší své úsilí a splní všechna nezbytná kritéria, mezi něž patří i úzká spolupráce s ICTY.
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29	The Council is asked to "act in accordance" with the Commission's recommendation to open and to set a date at the December summit for starting negotiations with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.	Parlament vyzývá Radu, aby postupovala podle doporučení Komise a na prosincovém summitu stanovila datum, kdy zahájí jednání o přistoupení s Bývalou jugoslávskou republikou Makedonií.

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31	On the issue of the country's name , Parliament calls on the governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece to [...].	V souvislosti s tolik diskutovaným názvem této země EP vyzývá vlády Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie a Řecka, aby [...].
32	On the issue of the country's name, Parliament calls on the governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece to intensify their efforts to find a solution . MEPs recall the importance of good neighbourly relations and urge the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be sensitive about issues affecting its neighbours. The recent establishment of a diplomatic relations with Kosovo is highlighted.	V souvislosti s tolik diskutovaným názvem této země EP vyzývá vlády Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie a Řecka, aby nalezly vzájemně uspokojivá řešení . Připomínají přitom význam dobrých sousedských vztahů a apelují na vládu Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie, aby v otázkách, které se týkají jejích sousedů, postupovala uvážlivě.
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35	The resolution highlights the importance of [...].	Poslanci vítají schválení reformy tureckého soudnictví a zdůrazňují

		[...].
36	The resolution highlights the importance of implementing judicial reform swiftly to improve the functioning of the Turkish state and society.	Poslanci vítají schválení reformy tureckého soudnictví a zdůrazňují , jak je [...] důležité , aby [...].
37	The resolution highlights the importance of implementing judicial reform swiftly to improve the functioning of the Turkish state and society .	Poslanci vítají schválení reformy tureckého soudnictví a zdůrazňují, jak je pro fungování tohoto státu a společnosti důležité , aby byla co nejdříve zavedena v praxi .
38	Diplomatic efforts made to normalize relations with Armenia are underlined .	Oceňují také diplomatické úsilí Turecka normalizovat vztahy s Arménií [...].
39	Diplomatic efforts made to normalize relations with Armenia are underlined. The Turkish Grand National Assembly, as well as the Parliament of Armenia , should ratify the relevant protocols, says the resolution.	Oceňují také diplomatické úsilí Turecka normalizovat vztahy s Arménií a vyzývají parlamenty obou zemí , aby ratifikovaly příslušné protokoly.
40	MEPs welcome Turkey's signing of the Nabucco gas pipeline agreement [...].	Pochvalu si pak Turecko od poslanců vysloužilo také za podepsání mezivládní dohody o plynovodu Nabucco.
41	MEPs welcome Turkey's signing of the Nabucco gas pipeline agreement and call for the opening of the energy chapter in the accession negotiations.	Pochvalu si pak Turecko od poslanců vysloužilo také za podepsání mezivládní dohody o plynovodu Nabucco . V důsledku toho EP požaduje, aby v rámci jednání o přistoupení k EU byla otevřena kapitola energetiky.
42	MEPs welcome Turkey's signing of the Nabucco gas pipeline agreement and call for the opening of the energy chapter in the accession negotiations .	Pochvalu si pak Turecko od poslanců vysloužilo také za podepsání mezivládní dohody o plynovodu Nabucco. V důsledku toho EP požaduje, aby v rámci jednání o přistoupení k EU byla otevřena kapitola energetiky .
43	MEPs regret the limited progress made in the area of freedom of religion (non-Muslim and Alevi communities) and freedom of expression, following the unprecedented fine imposed on a media group .	Na druhou stranu se však poslanci EP pozastavují nad tím, že Turecko nečinilo příliš velký pokrok , pokud jde o svobodu náboženského vyznání, projevu a tisku, což dokazuje zejména "nebývalá pokuta", která byla uložena jedné mediální skupině.
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46	The Council should ratify the Interim Agreement (IA) with Serbia without delay, says the resolution.	Evropský parlament se domnívá, že Rada by měla bezodkladně (například již na summitu v prosinci) rozhodnout o ratifikaci prozatímní dohody se Srbskem.
47	Unilateral implementation of the IA by Serbia shows the country's commitment to moving forward on its path to membership, according to MEPs.	To již totiž zmíněnou dohodu jednostranně provádí, což podle poslanců demonstruje odhodlání této země pokročit na cestě ke členství v EU.
48	Unilateral implementation of the IA by Serbia shows the country's commitment to moving forward on its path to membership, according to MEPs. The Agreement could be signed by the EU at its December summit.	To již totiž zmíněnou dohodu jednostranně provádí, což podle poslanců demonstruje odhodlání této země pokročit na cestě ke členství v EU.
49	Parliament welcomes Serbia's additional progress concerning co-operation with the ICTY, as noted in the latest ICTY Chief Prosecutor's report. However, MEPs regret the Serbian authorities' actions in calling on Kosovo Serbs to boycott the mid-November elections. Serbia is also asked to step up its co-operation with the EU rule of law mission EULEX, especially in northern Kosovo.	Zároveň poslanci vítají zprávu hlavního žalobce ICTY, podle níž Srbsko učinilo další pokrok ve spolupráci s tímto soudním dvorem.
50	MEPs note some progress in the area of security and border management by Bosnia and Herzegovina but are dissatisfied overall with the limited progress achieved.	V případě Bosny a Hercegoviny si pak poslanci EP všimají určitého pokroku, kterého tato země dosáhla v oblasti bezpečnosti a správy hranic, starosti jim však dělá skutečnost, že v přípravách na členství v EU zatím příliš nepokročila.

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52	The country's unstable political climate and the lack of a common vision shared by the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Serb Republic (Republika Srpska) is a concern for MEPs.	Varovný prst pak zdvihají také nad nestabilním politickým klimatem a skutečností, že Muslimsko-Chorvatské federaci a Srbské republice chybí společná vize, což vede k používání výbušné rétoriky, která může vážně poškodit proces smiřování.
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54	The country's unstable political climate and the lack of a common vision shared by the Muslim-Croat Federation and the Serb Republic (Republika Srpska) is a concern for MEPs. The Council should to continue its efforts to pursue a dialogue with political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to help the country and its peoples remain on the path to EU integration, says the resolution.	Varovný prst pak zdvihají také nad nestabilním politickým klimatem a skutečností, že Muslimsko-Chorvatské federaci a Srbské republice chybí společná vize, což vede k používání výbušné rétoriky, která může vážně poškodit proces smiřování.
55	They also welcome the unprecedentedly good turnout of Kosovo Serbs, which they see as an encouraging indication that the Kosovo Serb community is willing to acknowledge its responsibilities.	Oceňují pak také nebývale vysokou účast kosovských Srbů v listopadových obecních volbách, což je podle poslanců nadějnou známkou toho, že jsou ochotni převzít odpovědnost za činnost v kosovských orgánech.
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59	Parliament welcomes last week's EU foreign ministers' decision to invite the Commission to prepare its opinion on the country's application.	Zároveň poslanci vítají rozhodnutí ministrů zahraničí z minulého týdne, kteří vyzvali Komisi, aby připravila stanovisko k žádosti Albánie o členství v EU.
60	Finally, MEPs welcome Iceland's decision of July 2009 to apply for EU membership.	Závěrem pak poslanci vítají rozhodnutí Islandu požádat o přistoupení k EU, které tato země učinila letos v červenci.
61	The country's extensive alignment with EU legislation should enable it to be given candidate status in the near future, they say.	Vzhledem k pevně zakořeněné tradici demokracie a velkému souladu jeho právních předpisů s právem EU jsou přesvědčeni, že Island brzy získá status kandidátské země.
62	In resolutions debated and approved on Wednesday, MEPs also underlined the limited progress made by Turkey towards meeting the "Copenhagen" EU eligibility criteria for EU membership.	V případě Turecka však poslanci vztyčili varovný ukazováček, neboť pokrok, který učinilo v plnění kodaňských kritérií, je podle dnes schváleného usnesení pouze "omezený".
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64	Issues such as the rule of law, freedom of expression, good neighbourly relations, treatment of ethnic minorities, women's rights and the fight against corruption and organised crime must still be addressed by Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Všechny tři země mají stále mezery a musí pokročit s reformami v oblasti právního státu, svobody projevu, dobrých sousedských vztahů, zacházení s etnickými menšinami, práv žen a boje proti korupci a organizovanému zločinu, stojí v příslušných usneseních.

	and Turkey, according to today's resolutions.	
65	Issues such as the rule of law [...] must still be addressed by Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey , according to today's resolutions.	Všechny tři země mají stále mezery a musí pokročit s reformami v oblasti právního státu [...] stojí v příslušných usneseních.
66	Accession negotiations with Croatia could be wound up in 2010 and [...].	Přístupová jednání s Chorvatskem mohou být uzavřena v letošním roce a [...].
67	MEPs are nonetheless concerned that public support for membership is diminishing in Croatia.	Vrásky na čele však poslancům dělá klesající podpora chorvatské veřejnosti.
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69	Croatia is expected to "co-operate fully" with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and allow the Court access to documents [...].	Chorvatsko by podle nich mělo také "plně spolupracovat" s Mezinárodním trestním tribunálem pro bývalou Jugoslávii (ICTY) a umožnit mu přístup k dokumentům [...].
70	Arrangements for solving the bilateral border dispute with Slovenia "have created the momentum to open all remaining chapters", says the resolution.	Kroky podniknuté v zájmu vyřešení sporu o hranice se staly "impulzem k otevření všech zbývajících kapitol," stojí dále v usnesení.
71	On the issue of the country's name, Parliament asks the governments of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and of Greece to [...].	Co se týče názvu této země, Evropský parlament vyzývá vlády Bývalé jugoslávské republiky Makedonie a Řecka, aby [...].
72	"Failure to do so may further seriously affect the process of negotiations", they warn.	Poslanci přitom varují, že "to může mít pro vyjednávací proces vážné následky".
73	MEPs regret the Constitutional Court's decisions to close the Democratic Society Party (DTP), and to annul [...].	Poslanci pak " hluboce litují " také rozhodnutí tureckého Ústavního soudu postavit mimo zákon [...].
74	MEPs regret the Constitutional Court's decisions to close the Democratic Society Party (DTP) [...].	Poslanci pak " hluboce litují " také rozhodnutí tureckého Ústavního soudu postavit mimo zákon prokurdskou Stranu demokratické společnosti (DTP) [...].
75	MEPs regret the Constitutional Court's decisions to close the Democratic Society Party (DTP) , and to annul the legislation limiting the jurisdiction of military	Poslanci pak " hluboce litují " také rozhodnutí tureckého Ústavního soudu postavit mimo zákon prokurdskou Stranu demokratické společnosti (DTP) a zrušit právní

	courts.	předpisy omezující soudní pravomoc vojenských soudů.
76	The Turkish Government should contribute "in concrete terms" to the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, say MEPs.	Dále by turecká vláda podle EP měla "konkrétně" přispět k nalezení "komplexního řešení" kyperské otázky.
77	By immediately starting the withdrawal of its forces from the northern part of the island and addressing the issue of settlements of Turkish citizens, Turkey would help "facilitate a suitable climate for negotiations".	V této souvislosti poslanci Turecko vyzývají, aby z Kypru začalo "okamžitě" stahovat své jednotky a zabývalo se otázkou smíru tureckých občanů na tomto ostrově, čímž by vytvořilo "příznivou atmosféru pro jednání."
78	As positive news from Ankara, MEPs cite the broad public debate on [...].	Pochvalu si pak vláda v Ankaře od poslanců vysloužila za širokou veřejnou diskusi o [...].
79	As positive news from Ankara, MEPs cite the broad public debate on issues within the so-called democratic opening , and a law removing restrictions on broadcasting in Kurdish.	Pochvalu si pak vláda v Ankaře od poslanců vysloužila za širokou veřejnou diskusi o celém spektru tradičně citlivých otázek a za přijetí právních předpisů, kterými se ruší veškerá omezení na vysílání v kurdštině.
80	In addition, they acknowledge Turkey's role in regional security (Black Sea and Middle-East).	V neposlední řadě pak uznávají také roli Turecka v oblasti regionální bezpečnosti (v černomořské oblasti, střední Asii a na území Blízkého a Středního východu).
81	MEPs welcome the Signing of the Nabucco Pipeline agreement [...].	S povděkem Evropský parlament kvítuje také skutečnost, že Turecko podepsalo mezivládní smlouvu o plynovodu Nabucco [...].
82	MEPs welcome the Signing of the Nabucco Pipeline agreement and call for the opening of the energy chapter in the accession negotiations.	S povděkem Evropský parlament kvítuje také skutečnost, že Turecko podepsalo mezivládní smlouvu o plynovodu Nabucco , a požaduje, aby se v rámci jednání o přistoupení k EU otevřela energetická kapitola.
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84	Unspent EU money to fund clean and efficient energy projects	Podpora projektů v oblasti energetické účinnosti podle Evropského parlamentu
85	Parliament voted on Thursday in	Europoslanci dnes schválili opatření,

	favour of plans to release[...].	které umožní využít [...].
86	Parliament voted on Thursday in favour of plans to release €146 million of unused EU funds to finance [...].	Europoslanci dnes schválili opatření, které umožní využít nevyčerpané finanční prostředky EU ve výši 146 milionů eur na podporu projektů [...].
87	Parliament voted on Thursday in favour of plans to release €146 million of unused EU funds to finance energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects .	Europoslanci dnes schválili opatření, které umožní využít nevyčerpané finanční prostředky EU ve výši 146 milionů eur na podporu projektů v oblasti úspory energie, zvyšování energetické účinnosti nebo na obnovitelné zdroje energie.
88	[...] renovations of public and private buildings to improve energy efficiency or switching to renewable energy	[...] renovace veřejných a soukromých budov za účelem zvýšení energetické účinnosti nebo jejich úprava na objekty využívající obnovitelné zdroje energie
89	[...] renovations of public and private buildings to improve energy efficiency or switching to renewable energy	[...] renovace veřejných a soukromých budov za účelem zvýšení energetické účinnosti nebo jejich úprava na objekty využívající obnovitelné zdroje energie
90	Contributions from the fund could take the form of loans, guarantees, equity or other financial products.	Zmíněné projekty budou moci být financovány prostřednictvím půjček, poskytování záruk nebo pomocí jiných finančních produktů.
91	The EERP , which was launched in 2009, aims to boost economic recovery [...].	Evropský energetický program pro hospodářské oživení (EERP) , který byl zřízen v roce 2009, má sloužit k financování [...].
92	The EERP [...] aims to boost economic recovery by funding energy projects such as cross-border gas and electricity inter-connectors, offshore wind parks, and Carbon Capture and Storage projects (CCS) .	Evropský energetický program pro hospodářské oživení (EERP) [...] které by podpořily hospodářské oživení v EU. Prostředky z něj by tak měly být využity například na budování přeshraničních plynárenských a elektrizačních infrastruktur (tzv. propojovacích vedení), přímořských větrných parků a projektů zaměřených na zachycování a ukládání uhlíku (CCS).
93	Parliament sought to include energy efficiency and renewable energy in the EERP when it was first proposed. The European Commission has promised to consider this at a later stage, using funds unspent by the end of 2010. The amended regulation	

	provides a legal base to do this, otherwise the money would go back to national budgets.	
94	Parliament ushers in new EU rules for hedge funds and private equity .	Parlament schválil nová pravidla pro hedgeové fondy a fondy soukromého kapitálu .
95	New EU-wide rules on the marketing of alternative investment funds overcame the final hurdle on Thursday when [...].	Evropský parlament dnes schválil nová celoevropská pravidla pro obchodování s alternativními investičními fondy (hedgeové fondy a private equity) , podle kterých [...].
96	New EU-wide rules on the marketing of alternative investment funds overcame the final hurdle on Thursday when [...].	Evropský parlament dnes schválil nová celoevropská pravidla pro [...].
97	New EU-wide rules on the marketing of alternative investment funds overcame the final hurdle on Thursday when [...].	Evropský parlament dnes schválil [...].
98	Parliament successfully pushed through chapters on asset stripping and remuneration principles, as well as strongly influencing the rules on the passport system, depositary liability, capital requirements and the use of leverage.	
99	The EP, under the leadership of Jean-Paul Gauzès (EPP, FR), won concessions from Member States in a number of areas aimed at increasing economic stability and investor security, the two key priorities for Parliament all throughout the process.	V průběhu jednání se parlamentu pod vedením zpravodaje Jeana-Paula Gauzèse (EPP, FR) podařilo získat řadu ústupků ze strany členských států, a splnit tak hlavní cíle , které si vytyčil na samém počátku – omezit rizika, jež tyto fondy představují jak pro své investory, tak i pro celý finanční systém .
100	Thanks to Parliament , strong information and disclosure requirements are to be imposed on [...].	Dále parlament prosadil také důležitý požadavek [...].
101	This was a bone of contention between Parliament and some Member States , with Parliament [...].	Právě toto opatření bylo největším kamenem úrazu při jednáních mezi Evropským parlamentem a členskými státy .
102	This was a bone of contention between Parliament and some Member States, with Parliament	Právě toto opatření bylo největším kamenem úrazu při jednáních mezi Evropským parlamentem a členskými

	pushing for a marketing passport to be granted to non-EU players.	státy. Parlament přitom prosazoval , aby byl neevropským fondům vydán průkaz (či "pas"), který by je opravňoval k obchodování po celé EU.
103	This was a bone of contention between Parliament and some Member States, with Parliament pushing for a marketing passport to be granted to non-EU players.	Právě toto opatření bylo největším kamenem úrazu při jednáních mezi Evropským parlamentem a členskými státy. Parlament přitom prosazoval, aby byl neevropským fondům vydán průkaz (či "pas"), který by je opravňoval k obchodování po celé EU.
104	ESMA and the Commission will also have the considerable task of [...].	V zájmu doladění fungování směrnice přitom komise společně s novým orgánem pro dohled nad trhy s cennými papíry (ESMA) bude moci vydávat [...].
105	The European Parliament debated the climate change and energy package with the Council and Commission.	Poslanci EP dnes jednali se zástupci Rady a Komise o návrhu klimaticko-energetického balíčku, který má Unii umožnit omezit energetickou spotřebu a účinně bojovat proti klimatickým změnám.
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107	Most political group speakers underlined [...].	Většina poslanců vyjádřila naději, že [...].
108	Most political group speakers underlined the urgency of reaching an early deal on 17 December in Strasbourg stating that [...].	Většina poslanců vyjádřila naději, že probíhající neformální dialogy umožní dospět k uspokojivé dohodě a balíček bude moci být přijat do konce roku.
109	Most political group speakers [...] of our times. Other speakers said the package was not ambitious enough while one speaker questioned the science of climate change.	
110	Roger HELMER (NI, UK) said that we are undoubtedly facing the "greatest crisis that I have seen in my lifetime" . "The threat is not posed by global warming," he said, "but by our policy responses to global warming"	Roger HELMER (NI, UK) se domnívá, že se nejedná o globální oteplování jako takové, ale spíše o reakci na ně. Je přesvědčen, že současné globální změny jsou cyklické a vzhledem k přirozenému vývoji jsou zcela normální.

	because "they will have a devastating economic effect" . "The measures we are debating today represent the greatest collective flight from reality that we have ever seen," he concluded.	
111	Portuguese Presidency debated by MEPs	EP jednal o výsledcích Evropské rady a portugalského předsednictví
112	In a plenary debate at the European Parliament in Brussels on Tuesday, 18 December, MEPs discussed with [...].	Poslanci EP si na posledním letošním plenárním zasedání v Bruselu vyslechli [...].
113	Just before the debate, Parliament's President Hans-Gert Pöttering ceremonially signed the EU budget for 2008.	Evropský parlament zahájil letošní plenární zasedání v Bruselu podpisem rozpočtu na rok 2008.
114	Just before the debate, Parliament's President Hans-Gert Pöttering ceremonially signed the EU budget for 2008.	Evropský parlament zahájil letošní plenární zasedání v Bruselu podpisem rozpočtu na rok 2008.
115	The European Parliament adopted a resolution requesting a [...].	Parlament na dnešním zasedání přijal usnesení o boji s nárůstem extremismu v Evropě .
116	The European Parliament adopted a resolution requesting all Member States to [...].	Poslanci žádají proto členské státy , aby [...].
117	MEPs urge the Commission and Council to [...] teaching against totalitarianism and disseminating the principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to keep alive the memory of European history ; calls upon the Member States to [...].	Parlament naléhá na Komisi a Radu, aby [...] výuku zaměřenou proti totalitářství a podporu šíření zásad lidských práv a základních svobod . Poslanci vyzývají také členské státy, aby [...].
118	MEPs urge the Commission and Council to lead [...]and fundamental freedoms in order to keep alive the memory of European history; calls upon the Member States to develop policies of education for democratic citizenship based on citizens' rights and responsibilities	Parlament naléhá na Komisi a Radu, aby [...] a základních svobod. Poslanci vyzývají také členské státy, aby vytvořily politiky vzdělávání k demokratickému občanství založenému na občanských právech a povinnostech.
119	Mental ill health affects every fourth citizen and can lead to suicide, a cause of too many deaths.	Duševní nemoci nepříznivě ovlivňují jednoho ze čtyř obyvatel a mohou vést k sebevraždám, jež jsou příčinou příliš mnoha úmrtí.
120	Stigmatisation, discrimination and non-respect for the human rights	Stále existují stigmatizace, diskriminace, nedodržování lidských

	and the dignity of mentally ill and disabled people still exist, challenging core European values.	práv a nerespektování důstojnosti duševně nemocných a osob s dušením postižením, čímž jsou v sázce základní evropské hodnoty.
121	The January 2005 WHO European Ministerial Conference on Mental Health established a framework for comprehensive action, and [...].	Evropská ministerská konference Světové zdravotnické organizace (WHO) o duševním zdraví v lednu 2005 stanovila rámec pro komplexní opatření a [...].
122	It proposes to establish an EU-strategy on mental health .	Navrhuje stanovit strategii EU v oblasti duševního zdraví .
123	This would add value: by constituting a framework for exchange and cooperation between Member States; by helping to increase the coherence of actions in the health and non-health policy sectors in Member States and at Community level [...].	Její přidaná hodnota by spočívala: ve vytvoření rámce pro výměnu a spolupráci mezi členskými státy; v pomoci ke zlepšení provázanosti opatření v odvětvích zdravotních a nezdravotní politiky na úrovni členských států i Společenství [...].
124	Currently, in the EU, some 58,000 citizens die from suicide every year (annex 3), more than the annual deaths from road traffic accidents, homicide, or HIV/AIDS.	V EU v současnosti každoročně umírá v důsledku sebevražd zhruba 58 000 občanů (příloha 3), což je vyšší počet než v případě úmrtí v důsledku dopravních nehod, vražd nebo HIV/AIDS.
125	Mental ill health costs the EU an estimated 3%-4% of GDP, mainly through lost productivity.	Odhaduje se, že náklady související s duševními nemocemi činí 3 % - 4 % z HDP, a to především v důsledku ztráty produktivity.
126	Despite improved treatment options and positive developments in psychiatric care [...].	Navzdory zlepšení možností léčby a pozitivnímu vývoji v oblasti psychiatrické péče [...].
127	[...] people with mental ill health or disability still experience social exclusion, stigmatisation [...].	[...] se duševně nemocní nebo lidé s duševním postižením střetávají i nadále s vyloučením ze společnosti, stigmatizací [...].
128	The growing perception of mental ill health as a problem has triggered policy makers, health professionals and other stakeholders to look for solutions [...].	Rostoucí vnímání duševních nemocí jako problému přimělo tvůrce politik, zdravotnické odborníky a zúčastněné strany hledat řešení [...].
129	There is agreement that a first priority is to provide effective and high-quality mental health care and treatment services, accessible to [...].	Není pochyb o tom, že poskytování účinné a vysoce kvalitní péče o duševní zdraví a jeho léčby, jakož i přístup [...].
130	Community action shall complement national policies for	Činnost Společenství doplňuje politikou členských států v oblastech

	improving health [...].	zlepšování veřejného zdraví [...].
131	The Community's Framework Programmes for Research have been and continue to be an importance source of funding for European research on mental health.	Důležitým zdrojem financování evropského výzkumu v oblasti duševního zdraví je rámcový program Společenství pro výzkum.
132	Regional policy supports infrastructure investments in the health sector that is beneficial to the regions' structural adjustment.	Regionální politika podporuje investice do infrastruktury ve zdravotnictví, což má pozitivní účinek na změny regionů.
133	Such violence can cause mental health problems.	Tento druh násilí může způsobit vážné psychické problémy.
134	The 2004 report "The state of mental health in the European Union " found that [...].	Ze zprávy z roku 2004 nazvané „ The state of mental health in the European Union “ (Stav duševního zdraví v Evropské unii) vyplynulo, že [...].
135	However, there is scope for exchange and cooperation between Member States and the opportunity to learn from each other.	Mezi členskými státy však existuje prostor pro výměnu a spolupráci, jakož i příležitost učit se od sebe navzájem.
136	The EMN was set up in 2002 as a pilot/preparatory action in response to the identified need to improve the exchange of information on all aspects of migration and asylum.	EMS byla zřízena v roce 2002 jako pilotní / přípravná akce v reakci na zesílenou potřebu zlepšit výměnu informací o všech aspektech přistěhovalectví a azylu.
137	At present, the EMN consists of national contact points designated by Member States and a scientific coordinator, both supported and monitored by the European Commission.	EMS se nyní skládá z národních kontaktních bodů určených členskými státy a ze zvláštního koordinátora. Kontaktní body i koordinátor jsou podporovány Evropskou komisí, která vykonává i dozor.
138	To fill these information gaps, some kind of network structure would be required that could reach out to all Member States, combined with a certain level of central coordination.	K odstranění těchto informačních nedostatků je třeba určitý druh síťové struktury, která by pokryla všechny členské státy a zároveň byla spojena s určitým stupněm centrální koordinace.
139	The recently adopted Commission proposal for a regulation on Community statistics on migration and [...].	Nedávno přijatý návrh nařízení o statistice Společenství v oblasti migrace a [...].
140	Under Article 20 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (hereafter EC),	Pokud se podle článku 20 Smlouvy o založení Evropského společenství (dále jen

	if a citizen of the Union is in a third country in which the Member State of which he is a national does not have an embassy or a consular post, he is entitled to protection by the authorities of any Member State represented on the spot [...].	„Smlouva o ES“) občan Unie nachází ve třetí zemi, kde jeho členský stát nemá své velvyslanectví nebo konzulární úřad, má právo na diplomatickou nebo konzulární ochranu kterýmkoli jiným členským státem zastoupeným na místě [...].
141	Decision 95/553/EC ₁ outlines possible action by Member States in cases such as:	Rozhodnutí 95/553/ES ₁ uvádí seznam možných druhů pomoci poskytnutých členskými státy v takových případech, jako jsou:
142	an act of violence against a citizen	násilný čin spáchaný na občanovi
143	It also covers the procedures for financial advances to citizens in difficulties.	Kromě toho stanoví postupy související s finančními zálohami poskytnutými občanům v nouzi.
144	The Decision states that a citizen can also apply for protection in other circumstances [...].	Rozhodnutí přesně stanoví , kdy může občan požádat o ochranu v jiných případech [...].
145	In June this year it drew up guidelines on consular protection of EU citizens in third countries.	V červnu 2006 vypracovala pokyny o ochraně evropských občanů ve třetích zemích.
146	These areas can be supplemented by a reinforcement of the protection for citizens provided for under Article 20 EC.	Tyto oblasti pomoci mohou být v případě potřeby doplněny o posílenou ochranu občanů stanovenou v článku 20 Smlouvy o ES.
147	Article 20 EC assumes particular importance because of the sharp increase in the number of trips made by EU nationals to third countries, and the rise in [...].	Článek 20 Smlouvy o ES nabývá zvláštní důležitosti z důvodu velkého zvýšení cest občanů Unie do třetích zemí, jakož i z nárůstu [...].
148	Not all the Member States, however, have a permanent representation in every third country.	Všechny členské státy nemají stálé a dostupné zastoupení v každé ze třetích zemí.
149	In the conflict in Lebanon in July this year , it also became clear that not all the Member States had a permanent and accessible representation on the spot.	Během konfliktu v Libanonu v červenci 2006 se rovněž ukázalo, že všechny členské státy nemají na místě stálé a dostupné zastoupení.
150	In view of the limits to the Member States' consular and diplomatic networks, the current Community acquis is fairly	Vzhledem k omezeným diplomatickým a konzulárním sítím členských států se ukazuje, že je současné acquis

	slim, consisting only of Decision 95/553/EC [...].	communautaire nedostatečné a omezuje se pouze na rozhodnutí 95/553/ES [...].
151	[...] the Commission highlighted the Union's need to foster cooperation on consular affairs in order to protect EU citizens in third countries more fully and also to enable every European citizen to be aware of and enjoy full access to their existing rights.	[...] Komise ozřejmila na jedné straně potřebu Unie rozvíjet spolupráci v konzulárních záležitostech s cílem lépe chránit evropské občany ve třetích zemích a na straně druhé umožnit všem občanům Unie znát svá práva a mít k nim plný přístup.
152	The basic layout of the CEAS , as defined in the Tampere Programme [...].	Základní struktura systému CEAS , kterou vymezil program z Tampere [...].
153	The basic layout of the CEAS, as defined in the Tampere Programme and confirmed by the Hague Programme, consists in the establishment of a common asylum procedure and a uniform status valid throughout the EU.	Základní struktura systému CEAS, kterou vymezil program z Tampere a potvrdil Haagský program, spočívá v zavedení společného azylového řízení a jednotného právního postavení osob platného na celém území EU.
154	The ultimate objective pursued at EU level is thus to establish a level playing field, a system which guarantees to persons genuinely in need of protection access to[...].	Konečným cílem, jehož chceme na úrovni EU dosáhnout, je tedy zřízení systému , jaký zaručí lidem, kteří skutečně potřebují ochranu, přístup k [...].
155	The goals in the second stage should be to achieve both a higher common standard of protection and greater equality in protection across the EU and to ensure a higher degree of solidarity between EU Member States.	Cílem druhé fáze by mělo být jednak dosažení vyššího společného standardu ochrany a větší rovnosti v ochraně napříč EU, ale také zajištění vyššího stupně solidarity mezi členskými státy EU.
156	It is also necessary to provide national asylum administrations with adequate tools [...].	Bude dále zapotřebí vybavit vnitrostátní azylové orgány odpovídajícími nástroji [...].
157	Ways also need to be explored for increasing the EU's contribution to a more accessible, equitable and effective international protection regime.	Rovněž bude nutné zamyslet se nad způsoby, jak může EU výrazněji přispívat k vytváření přístupnějšího, spravedlivějšího a výkonnějšího režimu mezinárodní ochrany.
158	This Green Paper addresses an important challenge facing education systems today, a challenge which , while not new, has in recent years intensified and become more widespread [...].	Tato zelená kniha se věnuje jednomu z důležitých úkolů, před nímž v současnosti stojí vzdělávací systémy. Jedná se o výzvu , která sice není nová, ale v posledních letech nabývá na rozsahu

		a intenzitě [...].
159	This is also mirrored by the fact that the data sources on which the Paper relies extensively, PIRLS and PISA , do not distinguish between the countries of origin [...].	To rovněž odráží skutečnost, že zdroje údajů, z nichž kniha ve značné míře čerpá, studie PIRLS a PISA , v případě zemí původů nerozlišují [...].
160	Education is key to ensuring that these pupils are equipped to become integrated, successful and productive citizens of the host country, in other words that migration can be positive both for migrants and for the host country.	Vzdělání je klíčem k zajištění toho, aby se z těchto žáků mohli stát plně začlenění, úspěšní a produktivní občané hostitelské země, tedy k tomu, aby se migrace stala přínosem jak pro migranty, tak pro hostitelskou zemi.
161	Schools must play a leading role in creating an inclusive society [...].	Školy musí sehrát vedoucí roli při vytváření společnosti otevřené sociálnímu začlenění [...].
162	The above vision for the future is a far cry from the current reality of overfishing [...].	Výše popsání vize budoucnosti nemá téměř nic společného se současnou realitou nadměrného odlovu [...].
163	This must not be yet another piecemeal, incremental reform but a sea change cutting to the core reasons behind the vicious circle in which Europe's fisheries have been trapped in recent decades.	Nesmí to být zase další nesystematická reforma probíhající po malých částech, ale radikální změna zasahující klíčové důvody začarovaného kruhu, v němž je evropský rybolov v posledních desetiletích uvězněn.
164	This is because fish move across national jurisdictions and fishermen have followed them long before Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) were introduced and the CFP was born.	Důvodem je to, že ryby se pohybují napříč jurisdikcemi jednotlivých členských států a rybáři je sledovali dlouho před zřízením výlučných ekonomických zón (EEZ) a vznikem SRP.
165	In 2000, developed and developing countries adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); 8 main goals and underlying targets to reduce poverty by 2015.	V roce 2000 rozvinuté a rozvojové země přijaly rozvojové cíle tisíciletí. Jde o 8 hlavních oblastí a souvisejících cílů k omezení chudoby do roku 2015.
166	Around 1.5 billion people still live in extreme poverty (half of them in Sub-Saharan Africa) and one sixth of the world's population is undernourished .	Asi 1,5 miliardy lidí stále ještě žije v extrémní chudobě (polovina z nich v subsaharské Africe) a jedna šestina světové populace trpí podvýživou .
167	[...] it has doubled the amount of official development assistance (ODA) it provides, improved its performance in terms of aid delivery, and Member States	[...] zdvojnásobily částku své oficiální rozvojové pomoci a zlepšily výkonnost z hlediska realizace pomoci. Členské státy navíc spojily své úsilí na základě společných

	have rallied around shared policy approaches.	politických přístupů.
168	Whilst recognising that further efforts are needed, the EU is proud of these achievements; for the Union development assistance remains a matter of solidarity, of commitment and of mutual interest.	Přestože uznává nutnost dalšího úsilí, je EU na tyto své úspěchy hrdá. Rozvojová pomoc je pro Unii otázkou solidarity, angažovanosti a vzájemnosti.
169	Climate change is closely interlinked with development as it further enhances the need for development assistance and requires increased focus on other major questions [...].	Změna klimatu je úzce propojena s rozvojem, jelikož dále zvyšuje potřebu rozvojové pomoci a vyžaduje intenzivnější zaměření na další důležité otázky [...].
170	Development assistance needs to address bad or weak governance which provides fertile ground for terrorism [...] and criminality; to better manage migration flows [...] and making migration work for development; to promote economic growth [...].	Rozvojová pomoc musí řešit špatnou nebo slabou správu věcí veřejných, která je živnou půdou pro terorismus, pirátství [...] a trestnou činnost. Je také třeba lépe řídit migrační toky [...] a uvedením migrace do souladu s rozvojem. Dále je nezbytné podporovat hospodářský růst [...].
171	It must tackle the roots of poverty rather than its symptoms [...].	Musí řešit příčiny chudoby spíše než její projevy [...].
172	Individuals, organisations and countries are invited to send their contributions, in the form of answers to the questions presented in the document [...].	Příspěvky mohou zasílat jednotlivci, organizace a země, a to ve formě odpovědí na otázky položené v dokumentu [...].
173	It must help develop a more innovative, environmentally friendly marketplace and promote the social welfare of its people.	Musí sloužit trhu, který bude více inovativní a bude více respektovat životní prostředí, a zároveň musí přispívat ke zvyšování sociálního blahobytu.
174	To embody this aim, the EU can lead by example, adopting a different path for its growth and steering it towards a low-carbon model; in this way, it will be able to retain its leading role [...].	Aby EU tento cíl naplnila, může jít příkladem a změnit nasměrování růstu na nízkouhlíkový model, a udržet si tak přední pozici [...].
175	A European initiative to identify ambitious energy efficiency objectives in transport by sea would help in these efforts.	K těmto snahám by měla přispět i evropská iniciativa zaměřená na stanovení ambiciózních cílů energetické účinnosti v rámci dopravy na volném moři.
176	Free allocation – focusing on at-risk sectors and framed in line with best practice, taking due account	Toto bezplatné přidělování povolenek, které se zaměří na citlivá odvětví, bude se stanovovat na

	both of the need for more open trade and of the additional cost of carbon [...].	základě nejvyšší výkonnosti a jehož podmínkou bude současné splnění dvou kritérií – otevírání obchodu a navyšování nákladů spojených s emisemi CO ₂ [...].
177	Free allocation – focusing on at-risk sectors and framed in line with best practice, taking due account both of the need for more open trade and of the additional cost of carbon [...].	Toto bezplatné přidělování povolenek, které se zaměří na citlivá odvětví, bude se stanovovat na základě nejvyšší výkonnosti a jehož podmínkou bude současné splnění dvou kritérií – otevírání obchodu a navyšování nákladů spojených s emisemi CO ₂ [...].
178	Given the future risk of carbon leakage in a number of European sectors subject to the ETS [...].	Jelikož v některých odvětvích, na něž se vztahuje EU ETS, hrozí nebezpečí „úniku“ uhlíku [...].
179	[...] and the establishment of a stable and predictable incentive-based framework for the promotion of innovation, research and development in the field of as-yet unmarketable clean technologies.	[...] a vytvořit stabilní a předvídatelný rámec, který bude podporovat inovace, výzkum a vývoj v oblasti čistých technologií, jež zatím neleze uvést na trh.
180	The Committee suggests carrying out impact assessments (environment, employment and development) to plan for the transitions between 2020 and 2050.	Výbor navrhuje, aby bylo vypracováno posouzení dopadu (z hlediska životního prostředí, zaměstnanosti a rozvoje) jako způsob anticipace přeměny mezi lety 2020 a 2050.
181	In addition to market pressure (ETS), governments must [...].	Vedle tlaku trhu (EU ETS) musí veřejné orgány [...].
182	Consumers – along with producers who emit CO ₂ – are also urged to play a role in combating greenhouse gas emissions directly through trade.	Také spotřebitelé jsou – vedle výrobců, kteří produkují emise CO ₂ – vyzýváni k tomu, aby sehráli svou roli v boji proti emisím skleníkových plynů, a to přímo prostřednictvím obchodu.
183	To date, no complete theory has yet been advanced to establish or detail all the ways in which climate and trade overlap.	Do dnešní doby žádný ucelený teoretický rámec nestanovil ani detailně nerozpracoval otázku vzájemného působení a příčinné souvislosti mezi obchodem a klimatem.
184	Today, 95% of the total energy used by transport across the world comes from oil – with the national and international transport sector contributing slightly less than 15% of overall greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).	V současnosti je 95 % energie využívané odvětvím dopravy na celém světě získáváno z ropy , takže odvětví vnitrostátní i mezinárodní dopravy přispívá k emisím skleníkových plynů (necelými 15 % celkových emisí).

185	To be effective, the EU SDS needs an entirely new structure of governance [...].	Strategie EU pro udržitelný rozvoj potřebuje k tomu, aby byla účinná, zcela novou strukturu správy [...].
186	The EESC would also like to see better coordination within the Commission, possibly supported by a commissioner with responsibility for coordination.	EHSV by rovněž uvítal lepší koordinaci v rámci Komise. Přínosem k ní by mohlo být zřízení funkce komisaře pro koordinaci.
187	Building such commitment calls for active cooperation from all the social partners, and from all civil society organisations.	Posílení této angažovanosti vyžaduje aktivní příspěvek sociálních partnerů a celé organizované občanské společnosti.
188	This applies at European, national and local level , with the European Parliament also playing a definite role.	To se týká jak evropské a národní úrovně, tak i místní úrovně . Jasnou úlohu má i Evropský parlament.
189	This applies at European, national and local level, with the European Parliament also playing a definite role.	To se týká jak evropské a národní úrovně, tak i místní úrovně. Jasnou úlohu má i Evropský parlament.
190	Overall, examples of success can be found only in isolated measures - a promising legislative proposal or innovative initiative - but there is no consistent trend that would turn the situation around.	Celkově vzato lze jako kladné příklady uvést pouze některé jednotlivé kroky, jako např. nějaký slibný návrh zákona či inovační iniciativu, obecná tendence, která by zvrátila negativní vývoj, však neexistuje.
191	Overall, examples of success can be found only in isolated measures [...] but there is no consistent trend that would turn the situation around.	Celkově vzato lze jako kladné příklady uvést pouze některé jednotlivé kroky [...] obecná tendence, která by zvrátila negativní vývoj, však neexistuje.
192	The EESC does not intend to comment on the Commission's schematic evaluation of each policy area, but would just note that the Commission's exposition makes for discouraging reading.	EHSV nemá v úmyslu se vyjadřovat ke schematickému hodnocení, které Komise provedla pro každou oblast politiky. Konstatuje pouze, že přehled, jenž Komise předložila, není nijak povzbudivé čtení.
193	What divides them is, for instance, the timeframe: whereas the Lisbon strategy [...].	Odlišuje je například časový rámeček. Lisabonská strategie [...].
194	[...] improve the coordination of supervision at EU level, preserve the stability [...].	[...] zlepšit koordinaci dohledu na evropské úrovni, podpořit [...].
195	[...] improve the coordination of supervision at EU level , preserve the stability of the financial system, support the major financial institutions, avoid bankruptcies and protect savers'	[...] zlepšit koordinaci dohledu na evropské úrovni, podpořit důležité finanční instituce, předcházet úpadkům a zaručit ochranu úspor vkladatelů.

	deposits.	
196	The Committee had condemned the excessive risks [...].	Kritizoval nadměrná rizika[...].
197	The EESC is convinced that the grave financial crisis and the welcome defeat of casino capitalism could provide an opportunity to adopt [...].	EHSV je přesvědčen, že závažná finanční krize a žádoucí definitivní porážka kasinového kapitalismu mohou nabídnout příležitost k přijetí[...].
198	In contrast, bonus systems tied exclusively to quantities of product sold, rather than to quality of service, are stirring up huge discontent among customers and among stressed-out workers suffering "budgetitis" as a result of the unrelenting commercial pressure.	Naopak systém odměňování svázaný výhradně s množstvím prodaných výrobků, nikoliv s kvalitou služeb, podněcuje velkou nespokojenost mezi zákazníky a mezi stresovanými pracovníky trpícími „rozpočtovou horečkou“, tedy stresem z neustálého obchodního tlaku.
199	[...] debt "packages" with a total lack of transparency regarding the scale or extent of the problem. The result is that operators are left holding insecure and devalued bonds.	[...] dluhových „balíčků“ s naprosto nedostatečnou transparentností, pokud jde o rozsah problému, takže finanční subjekty nyní drží v rukou nejisté a znehodnocené dluhopisy.
200	The SOCGEN case is in part linked to the financial upheavals that began [...].	Případ Société Générale částečně souvisí s finančním rozruchem, který započal [...].
201	This is "casino capitalism", where unfortunately the "broken bank" is in reality represented by savers, especially the weakest [...].	To je kasinový kapitalismus, kde je zkrachovalá banka bohužel reprezentována strádajícími, především těmi finančně slabšími [...].
202	It is also true, however, that the increasing domination of the economy by finance, the pursuit of [...].	Je však rovněž pravda, že „ financionalizace “ hospodářství , hledání stále rafinovanějších způsobů [...].
203	Social services of general interest exist to achieve social, territorial and economic cohesion by providing solidarity in order to [...].	Smyslem sociálních služeb obecného zájmu je sociální, územní a hospodářská soudržnost prostřednictvím společné solidarity , aby [...].
204	[...] which lays down their rights and obligations, without prejudice to the right of initiative conferred on operators by the regulations.	[...] a kde budou stanovena jeho práva a povinnosti, aniž je dotčena možnost iniciativy přiznaná poskytovatelům příslušnými předpisy .
205	The communication divides SSGI into two groups: statutory and complementary social protection schemes and other essential	Sdělení definuje dvě skupiny sociálních služeb obecného zájmu: na jedné straně zákonné režimy a doplňující režimy sociální ochrany,

	services provided directly to the individual, such as [...].	a na druhé straně ostatní základní služby poskytované přímo konkrétní osobě, jako [...].
206	The Commission notes that this sector, which is expanding rapidly , is in the process of [...].	Komise konstatuje, že toto plně se rozvíjející odvětví prochází procesem [...].
207	The Commission recognises that the legal position of SSGI vis-à-vis the competition rules [...].	Komise uznává, že právní situaci sociálních služeb obecného zájmu vzhledem k pravidlům hospodářské soutěže [...].
208	The emphasis is on improved intergovernmental cooperation between Member States, and between the latter and the competent agencies and services of the Union involved with internal security.	Důraz je kladen na posílení spolupráce mezi vládami jednotlivých členských států a spolupráce mezi členskými státy na jedné straně a příslušnými agenturami a subjekty Unie zabývajícími se vnitřní bezpečnosti na straně druhé.
209	The emphasis is on improved intergovernmental cooperation between Member States, and between the latter and the competent agencies and services of the Union involved with internal security.	Důraz je kladen na posílení spolupráce mezi vládami jednotlivých členských států a spolupráce mezi členskými státy na jedné straně a příslušnými agenturami a subjekty Unie zabývajícími se vnitřní bezpečnosti na straně druhé .
210	The EESC strongly recommends that this proposal is placed on hold until [...].	EHSV doporučuje , aby byl tento návrh zadržen do doby, než [...].
211	The EESC welcomes this focus but feels there is a risk that violence against children [...].	EHSV vítá toto zaměření, ale obává se , že dojde k podcenění násilí vůči dětem [...].
212	The current system regularly raises problems over the place of certain products in the currently agreed structures to which there is no simple answer; this can lead to [...].	Současný systém pravidelně způsobuje problémy spojené s umístěním určitých produktů v nynějších dohodnutých strukturách, na které není snadná odpověď. To může vést k tomu, že [...].
213	[...] this can lead to each MS finding its own solution.	To může vést k tomu, že každý členský stát najde své vlastní řešení.
214	The taxation area is one where changes can only be made by unanimity and so any significant changes that may be agreed would have to take effect over time .	Daně jsou oblastí, kde změny mohou proběhnout pouze v případě jednomyslnosti. Jakékoli závažné změny, které mohou být dohodnuty, by tedy musely nabývat účinnosti postupem doby.
215	[...] there is no reliable evidence	[...] neexistuje však spolehlivý

	that any such reduction in consumption includes those who abuse alcohol.	důkaz, že jakékoli takové snížení spotřeby zahrnuje rovněž osoby s nadměrnou konzumací alkoholu.
216	Conversely it is not easy to establish whether the sudden impact of significant reduction in taxation is likely to have an unwelcome effect on consumption in other than the short term; the indications are that significant reductions should be phased in over time.	A naopak, není snadné zjistit, zda je pravděpodobné, že náhlý dopad významného snížení daně bude mít jinak než krátkodobě nežádoucí účinek na spotřebu. Vše nasvědčuje tomu, že významná snížení daní by měla být zaváděna postupně.

Table no. 16: Corpus – official documents.

13. Resumé

Předkládaná diplomová práce se zabývá problematikou překladových univerzálií, jež patří do středu zájmů řady teoretiků překladu. Existuje značné množství hypotéz a teorií potvrzujících či vyvracejících tezi o existenci těchto univerzálních tendencí spjatých s překladatelským procesem, což dokazuje, že se jedná o dynamicky se proměňující oblast oboru translatologie.

Práce se ve své úvodní části snaží vymezit základní charakteristiky právní angličtiny, její typické znaky na úrovni lexika a morfosyntaxe, a rovněž se věnuje otázce specifík překladu právně závazných a oficiálních dokumentů psaných v angličtině do českého jazyka. V rámci představení právních a oficiálních dokumentů Evropské unie je nastíněna role jednotlivých institucí EU podílejících se na tvorbě dokumentů relevantních pro tuto diplomovou práci a zároveň překladu obou typů dokumentů do cílového jazyka. Následuje vylíčení všeobecných principů týkajících se překladu v rámci EU, pozornost je věnována otázce vícejazyčné politiky, jež se členské státy EU zavázaly respektovat.

Obecný popis jednotlivých překladatelských univerzálií, jež jsou zahrnuty do této práce (explicitace, implicitace, simplifikace, vypuštění a normalizace), se soustředí na vymezení hlavních představitelů zabývajících se touto otázkou a jejich pohledu na danou problematiku.

Následná korpusová analýza se zaměřuje na rozpoznání a klasifikaci jednotlivých univerzálních jevů procesu překladu. Výsledek porovnání výskytu překladových univerzálií v překladech právně závazných textů a oficiálních dokumentů EU přitom demonstruje, že obecně větší prostor pro uplatnění těchto posunů se nabízí v souvislosti s překladem oficiálních dokumentů.

Nejčastěji užívanou překladovou univerzálií, která se ve velké míře vyskytovala jak v překladech právně závazných dokumentů, tak u překladů oficiálních textů, představovala volitelná explicitace.

Tato univerzálie jednoznačně dominovala u překladů oficiálních dokumentů, což je zřejmě dáno faktem, že překladatelé nejsou v tomto případě vázáni dodržovat tak striktním způsobem strukturu výchozího textu a disponují mnohem větší volností upravit výchozí text při jeho převodu do cílového jazyka tak, aby se pro cílového čtenáře stal čtivějším a snadněji přístupným. Překlad textů právní povahy naopak vyžaduje co nejvěrnější dodržení výchozího obsahu i formy. Použití volitelné

explicitace v překladech právních dokumentů může být vysvětleno snahou překladatelů napodobit běžný jazykový úzus právní češtiny, která není tak kondenzovaná, ale naopak se vyznačuje spíše tendencí k mnohomluvnosti.

Volitelná explicitace se projevovala především tendencí překladatelů objasnit informaci výchozího textu explicitněji, než tomu bylo v textu originálu. Cílový text se tak mnohdy stal znatelně delší, protože překlad obsahoval nově přidané nebo opakující se výrazy. Tato překladatelská strategie se výrazně objevovala u oficiálních textů, především tiskových zpráv, hlavním důvodem se zdá být opět snaha učinit překlad bližší cílovému recipientovi textu. U textů právní povahy jde především o snahu zabránit mylné interpretaci a snaha napomoci adekvátnímu porozumění. Další způsob uplatnění explicitace nastal při úsilí překladatelů obou typů dokumentů posílit kohezi cílového textu. Překladatelé tak volili explicitnější spojovací výrazy či různých rozvíjejících větných členů. V neposlední řadě se tendence uplatňování volitelné explicitace projevovала užíváním konkrétnějšího výrazu v cílovém textu v porovnání s textem originálu. Zde se jednalo o téměř totožnou frekvenci této univerzálie v obou typech textů a zároveň o spíše o stylistické preference jednotlivých překladatelů.

Výskyt obligatorní explicitace byl vyšší u překladů právně závazných dokumentů, i když tato univerzálie nebyla obecně v obou typech textů příliš uplatňována. Pragmatická explicitace byla patrná v obou typech textů, zejména při nutnosti dovysvětlit názvy zkratk institucí či konceptů vztahujících se k prováděným aktivitám Evropské unie. Výskyt explicitace inherentní překladatelskému procesu byl téměř zanedbatelný.

Opačný proces, implicitace, nebyla zastoupena tak výrazně jako předchozí překladová univerzálie, její jasnou převahu však bylo možné vypočítat v překladech oficiálních textů. Překladatelé si zde mohli dovolit převést informaci do cílového textu tak, že její smysl vyplynul především z kontextu, zatímco u překladů právně závazných textů je tato strategie uplatnitelná jen stěží. V překladech oficiálních dokumentů navíc překladatelé častěji volili obecnější termín namísto konkrétnějšího výrazu použitého ve výchozím textu.

V obou typech překladů byla patrná relativně srovnatelná snaha o uplatnění simplifikace. Nejvýraznější rozdíl se objevil u lexikální simplifikace, která byla častěji identifikována v překladech právních textů. Opačná situace byla na základě analýzy dat korpusu zjištěna v překladech oficiálních dokumentů, kde překladatelé

často volili strategii rozdělení složitých souvětí obsažených ve výchozím textu do několika vět. Cílem této strategie, jež byla nicméně do značné míry uplatňována i u druhého typu textů, bylo snazší zpřístupnění cílového textu čtenáři. Stylistická simplifikace byla častěji uplatňována překladateli oficiálních dokumentů.

Zásadnější rozdíl byl patrný u vypouštění informací výchozího textu, které dominovalo v překladech oficiálních textů. Překladatelé zde vypouštěli dokonce ty informace, jež byly nezbytné pro pochopení a celistvost textu, a to zejména v překladech tiskových zpráv. Užití této univerzálie v překladech právních textů se ukázalo jako značně omezené, což vyplývá ze základního požadavku na překlad tohoto druhu textu, tedy striktní zachování věcného obsahu textu originálu při jeho převodu do cílového textu. Právní texty tak užily vypuštění výhradně v případech, kdy byla daná informace považována za zcela irelevantní pro cílového čtenáře nebo pokud byla zcela jednoznačně vyvoditelná z bezprostředního kontextu.

Tendence normalizovat výchozí text byla poměrně častá v překladech oficiálních dokumentů, kdy se překladatelé cítili svobodněji modifikovat lexikální prostředky či strukturu větných celků výchozího textu takovým způsobem, aby lépe odpovídal jazykovým konvencím češtiny. Překladatelé právních textů se drželi struktury originálu, bez provádění zásadnějších změn, jež by mohly být klasifikovány jako příklad normalizace. Jednalo se zde téměř výhradně o pouhé změny v interpunkci výchozího textu.

Je tedy patrné, že oficiální dokumenty obecně nabízely větší prostor pro uplatnění překladových univerzálií než texty právní povahy. Přesto byly mnohé univerzální tendence identifikovány také u posledně zmíněného typu textu, což dokazuje, že rovněž překladatelé právních dokumentů využívají kreativní překladatelské strategie, byť v omezenější míře než je tomu u volněji koncipovaných oficiálních dokumentů. Na druhou stranu ani překladatelé oficiální texty nenabízejí naprostou svobodu volby dané překladatelské strategie a jsou rovněž nuceni zachovat nejen obsahovou a formální stránku výchozího textu, ale také dodržet primární funkci daného textu. Překlad obou typů dokumentů v rámci Evropské unie tak musí splňovat základní podmínku, a to dosažení požadovaného účinku na cílového čtenáře.

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15. Annotation

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Key words: translation universals, explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission, normalization, legal texts, official documents, the European Union, corpus analysis.

The aim of the presented thesis is to explore the question of translation universals in translations of legal and official texts of the European Union. The contrastive analysis is based on the created bilingual corpus. The texts are searched for the occurrences of universal tendencies in translation process, namely explicitation, implicitation, simplification, omission and normalization. The results of the analysis will reveal the prevailing strategies employed in both types of documents.

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Cílem předkládané diplomové práce je otázka překladových univerzálií a jejich výskytu v právně závazných a oficiálních textech Evropské unie. Kontrastivní analýza vychází z vytvořeného dvojjazyčného korpusu. V textech jsou identifikovány výskyty univerzálních tendencí překladatelského procesu, konkrétně explicitace, implicitace, simplifikace, vypuštění a normalizace. Výsledky analýzy umožní odhalit převládající strategie, jež překladatelé užíli v obou typech dokumentů.