

The aim of this work was to describe the politics of interpreting in European institutions and to define basic problems in interpreting with focus on Czech as a C language, or if possible to recommend potential improvements.

The theoretical part is divided in two extensive chapters.

The first one deals with organization of interpreting in European institutions, options to learn new languages, strategies of interpreter-engagement and their working conditions.

The second chapter defines possible problems in interpreting from Czech. Those are personality of interpreter, Czech speaker, source text characteristics, hearer expectations, working environment, relay and retour, preparation materials and time.

In the empirical part we had done a questionnaire research among the European institutions interpreters. It was then followed by interviews with three interpreters, in which we tried to clarify more complicated problems and to extend the questionnaire research.

The research focuses on strategies of adding new working languages and on ways used for studying the Czech language. We also verified the possible problematic areas in interpreting that had been defined in the theoretical part. In the interviews we touched upon deeper causes of some problems, also we discussed some possible solutions to these problems.

The research showed that Czech in European institutions is still perceived as a new language and in principle an “exotic” language. The biggest problems are different cultural thinking of Czech speakers, information overload of texts, the fact, that speakers often read, as well as high speed of speaking. Working conditions in European institutions are generally good, but problems caused by the above mentioned exoticness occur.