

## SUMMARY

In this diploma thesis I concerned myself with translations of Dutch horticultural texts into Czech language, both professional and popular-science texts, as well as legislative and pragmatic.

The aim of my thesis was to analyse different kinds of horticultural texts from a translational point of view and to find out some problematic phenomena, which arise by the reception and translation of these texts. I concentrated also on relations of equivalence between Dutch, Latin and Czech terminology by the names of plants, writing of the scientific names and evaluation of selected texts in terms of text linguistics.

First chapter is devoted to theoretical parts of linguistics and translation related to this problematic and it is mainly based on research of literary sources.

Further I concerned myself with some translational problems, which a translator meets in the area of professional and popular-science literature. First of them was the problem of nomenclatural names, individual botanical categories and rules for writing of the names of plants. From comparison of plant names in expert publications it arose that the way of writing of these names is in both languages the same and according to the international rules. By the botanical names I compared also on the example of assortment of spring bulbs the motivations of their national equivalents. The other problems discussed in this part were a problem of translation of compounds, which have mostly no one-word equivalent in Czech language and should be translated by periphrases and the question how to translate words which are called as „false friends“. These words seem to be similar to something what we know, but in fact they have another meaning.

The following part is devoted to the area of text linguistics and to analysis of different types of texts and their translations or parallel texts, associated with horticultural issue. Individual types of texts (legislative, professional, popular-science and pragmatic) were selected in order to represent different levels of expertise. For the purpose of analysis, I chose these seven criteria of textuality from German text linguistics: cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality, intertextuality. Selected texts were evaluated under these parameters and then assigned to the relevant type of text (informative, operative, expressive or a combination). A table of comparison indicates that the most common type in this area is the informatively-operative text. In addition, I have in this chapter attempted also to document a machine translation – I chose two Dutch texts that were translated by an Internet translator; the results of this translation were then evaluated using the

above-mentioned criteria. This experiment confirmed that translations made by available machine translators are of poor quality and therefore unacceptable.

The sixth chapter deals with the analysis of translations of pragmatic texts from translational point of view, with a focus on nivelization, interference, terminology, language errors, undesirable shifts in meaning and on coherence of the text.

Finally I created on the basis of professional literature a small horticultural-botanical glossary of the names of flowers and timber species, with the range of around 130 words in each category. From grammatical qualifiers is mentioned only the article, so it has just an auxiliary function.

At the end of my thesis I attempted to summarize and evaluate the collected information.

Key words: horticulture – terminology – translation – text linguistics