

Abstract

The thesis looks at computer-aided translation (CAT), which, along with machine translation (MT), stands for the use of information technology in translation, but, unlike MT, is not of primary concern for Translation Studies research.

Based on the current state of research, this thesis aims to address the syntax of CAT text output. The theoretical part first describes the working principles of CAT tools and presents them in the context of general translation studies, then defines information structure and endophoric reference as the syntactic phenomena to be analysed. Finally it provides a methodological model for the empirical part.

Using a set of texts translated with CAT tools and a set of texts translated without them, the empirical part seeks to check whether translators using CAT tools tend to shift from the syntagmatic approach to text to a more paradigmatic one. To this end, an analysis is carried out to determine the interference rate in the information structure of the target texts as well as the rate of subjectively motivated shifts in distant endophoric reference.

The final part of the thesis confronts the analysis results and the data reflecting the process of producing the collected texts in order to take into account other potential factors than the use of CAT tools. With regard to this confrontation, conclusions are made and general tendencies stated that have emerged from the empirical part of the thesis.