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**The influence of English and Czech on the overuse of the Slovak preposition
pre in official discussions**

Vplyv angličtiny a češtiny na nadužívanie slovenskej predložky *pre* v
oficiálnych diskusiách

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Vyhlasenie

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Abstract

This bachelor thesis is aimed at the study of the influence of English and Czech on the overuse of the preposition *pre* in Slovak language. The theoretical part characterizes prepositions as a whole and their relationship with language contact. It further describes the Slovak prepositions *pre* and *na* and their direct dictionary equivalents in Czech and in English, comparing the semantic characteristics of prepositions across these languages. The analytical part is based on a corpus study which consists of 150 samples of the use of *pre*, including translations from English and Czech as well as uses in original transcripts. The samples are taken from the Europarl subcorpus, which is a part of the InterCorp v13. The analytical part deals with the categorization of the uses and their frequencies compared to the frequency of the non-standard use of *pre*, observing the influence of the direct language contact during interpretation on the overuse of the preposition *pre*. This bachelor thesis is trying to contribute to the study of the overuse of the preposition *pre* as well as the question of this preposition within the Slovak language as well as in the context of language contact.

Keywords: prepositions, overuse, corpus study, language contact

Abstrakt

Táto bakalárska práca sa zaoberá výskumom vplyvu angličtiny a češtiny na nadužívanie predložky *pre* v slovenskom jazyku. Teoretická časť charakterizuje predložky ako také a ich súvislosť s jazykovým kontaktom. Ďalej popisuje slovenské predložky *pre* a *na* a ich priame slovníkové ekvivalenty v češtine a angličtine, porovnávajúc sémantické vlastnosti predložiek naprieč jazykmi. Analytická časť je založená na korpusovej štúdií, ktorá obsahuje dokopy 150 príkladov použitia predložky *pre*, zahŕňajúc preklady z angličtiny a češtiny ako aj použitia v origináli. Príklady sú získané zo subkorpusu Europarl, ktorý je súčasťou korpusu InterCorp v13. Analytická časť sa zaoberá roztriedením použití do kategórií a ich frekvenciami v porovnaní s frekvenciou neštandardných použití predložky *pre* naprieč všetkými jazykmi, skúmajúc tak vplyv priameho kontaktu s jazykom pri interpretácii na nadužívanie predložky *pre*. Bakalárska práca sa pokúša prispieť k štúdiu nadužívania predložky *pre* a objasniť problematiku tejto predložky v rámci slovenského jazyka, ako aj v kontexte jazykového kontaktu.

Kľúčové slová: predložky, nadužívanie, korpusová štúdia, jazykový kontakt

List of abbreviations

ex. example

Ibid *Ibidem*, in the same place

i.e. *id est*, that is

L1 speaker's first language, native language

L2 speaker's second language, a foreign language

o.t. own translation

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1. Introduction

The aim of this thesis is to examine the overuse of the Slovak preposition equivalent of *pro* and *for* in translations from the Czech and English language, as well as the further analysis of this phenomenon. The direct Slovak equivalent *pre* differs in its semantic qualities from the equivalents in the respective source languages and its usage in Slovak is often compared to and differentiated from the Slovak preposition *na*, which is said to be wider in usage (Macko, 2018) and often more appropriate for contexts in which Czech uses *pro* and English uses *for*. Potentially because of the language contact and translations from other languages, the preposition *pre* replaces the preposition *na*, its use becoming extended in the process.

The theoretical part describes prepositions as a word class and focuses on the semantic properties of the prepositions in each respective language as well as their translation equivalents while taking a closer look at the reasons behind the change in the use of the Slovak preposition on the basis of language contact.

The empirical part analyses 150 random samples taken from InterCorp via the KonText interface, the search narrowed to transcripts of official discussion from the European Parliament, comparing the translations from Czech and English as source language with original Slovak transcripts.

The analysis compares the real use of the preposition with its given standard in the official Slovak dictionary as well as the main grammar book *Súčasný slovenský spisovný jazyk – Morfológia* by Oravec et al. (1984), supplemented by a comparison with the use and the frequency of use of the preposition in original Slovak transcripts.

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Prepositions as a word class

While creating a comprehensive general overview of prepositions as a word class may appear an uneasy task, there are some basic tenets that define them and will help with the further study of their purpose in the individual languages and translations.

Prepositions are synsemantic, auxiliary and uninflected parts of speech that are usually tied to a noun. Most languages have two main different sets of prepositions; the first one being single-word prepositions, and the second group including prepositional compounds, which include members of other word classes but ultimately still fall into the class of prepositions because of their role in a sentence (such as *on the left of*). (Saint-Dizier, 2006: 1)

According to Saint-Dizier, “preposition uses are very different from one language to another, even within closely related languages in a linguistic family” and prepositions carry multiple meanings. (Ibid: 2) Some prepositions have a very restricted meaning while others are highly polysemic, however, even with highly polysemic prepositions it should be possible to identify a core sense that can be evaluated by the study of its usage and then further classification into groups of narrow sense distinction. (Ibid)

2.2 Translation equivalents in other languages

While prepositions may appear to have unproblematic direct translation equivalents between languages, that is not the case. It has been previously argued that while the dictionary gives a direct equivalent of a preposition from one language to another, the results from corpus data might prove otherwise, as in the case of Cosme and Guilquin’s study of *with* and the French equivalent *avec*. (2008: 9) It has also been previously highlighted that in many dictionaries the treatment of prepositions is unsatisfactory, and, in many cases, the so-called ‘direct equivalent’ might be wrongly determined. (Ibid) This is due to two main reasons, a) the translation mentioned first and treated as an obvious equivalent is often not the most frequent one, and b) semantic information has to be considered, as it is of great importance in translation. (Ibid)

As previous studies have shown, there is a lot of language specific uses for some prepositions. Especially “more restricted combinations are less often congruent than freer combinations,” meaning that bound uses of prepositions are unlikely to be translated by the direct dictionary equivalent. (Ibid: 2) Bound prepositions can be understood as “prepositions which have little independent meaning and whose choice depends on some other word” (e.g., to have faith **in** someone). (Biber et al., 1999: 74) In contrast, free prepositions have an

independent meaning, and they are not dependent on a specific word in a given context. (Ibid)

Since it has been established, for example even in studies with Czech and English, that prepositions belong among the most commonly used words in both languages, many of those prepositions being the ‘dictionary equivalents,’ (Klégr, Malá, 2009: 2) it is perhaps no surprise that prepositions also belong among the most frequent errors that foreign language learners make. (Ibid) Ultimately the dictionary translation equivalents for prepositions do not correspond with the real usage and can be the result of many errors (Ibid). When this comes into play with language contact, the translation equivalents, incorrectly used, may cause negative interference with the speaker’s native language, modifying the use of some prepositions and deviating from the standard written in the official dictionaries and grammar books.

2.2.1 Language contact

Slovak and Czech belong in the group of Indo-European languages together with English, however, they belong into the subgroup of Western Slavic languages, whereas English is a Germanic language. Geographically neither Czech, nor Slovak has direct contact with a whole nation that would speak English, however, in today’s society where English is one of the most widely used languages in the world, the contact occurs every day via media, social media, the internet in general, and nowadays, in larger cities, even from people on the street, in customer service etc. Today, English is considered an international lingua franca (Fang, 2016) and is taught ever since primary school all across the Slovak and Czech Republic. An elementary knowledge and understanding of the language, at least, is considered a basic and essential skill in the work market, even more so for generations growing up after the Velvet Revolution. Together with German and French, English is also one of the working languages in the European Parliament proceedings. (European Parliament Information Office Finland, Helsinki, 2014)

Considering that this is the situation for both Czech and Slovak, it is also important to note that many L1 speakers of Czech and Slovak are L2 speakers or at least learners of the English language, which might affect their native language production. In their book, Cook et al. deal with the issue of second language acquisition and its influence on the first language of the speakers. (2003) One of the chapters mentions the fact that previous studies have documented effects on the L1 morphosyntax of adult L2 users in the areas of case-, gender-, number-marking, preposition choice, and word-order rules and subcategorization. These studies found that some L2 users do not only extend the rules of L2 to their L1 language, but

also accept sentences syntactically deviant in the L1 while permissible in the L2. (Ibid: 44)

Therefore, L2 acquisition, such as is the case not only for many Czech and Slovak speakers, but all the more for translators in the European Parliament who are presumed to be fluent L2 users, can cause deviations or even errors in L1 in these areas due to the influence of the L2 user experience. (Ibid: 45)

In terms of the relationship between the Czech and Slovak language, apart from the obvious genetical as well as geographical relationship, both Slovak and Czech also share a significant part of history, which explains their common development. (Nábělková, 2007: 55) The language relations were influenced not only by historical events, but whole processes happening while the languages were evolving side by side. To mention a few of the most important processes briefly, these are such as Czech being the functional language on Slovak territories during the fifteenth to nineteenth century, the remnants in Protestant circles until the twentieth century, or the state of Czechoslovakia in which the two languages coexisted, from 1968 on an equal level. (Ibid) At this time both languages were used not only in the media, science and literature, but also in personal relations, creating a network of contacts in which Czech and Slovak coexisted in communication as the native languages of the participants. (Ibid) These are the preconditions for a further relationship between these two languages, which has been maintained until now and today, mutual intelligibility and receptive bilingualism are usually the main two points in any discussion on the Czech-Slovak language contact.

In terms of mutual intelligibility, it is a known fact that Czech and Slovak have similar phonological and grammatical structures, as well as vocabulary, which enables the speakers of one language to understand the other and to communicate without any bigger problems. (Ibid: 56) Those usually start emerging only after the speakers have to exercise their active knowledge of the language, which usually takes some practice to master. However, even despite all of the discussion around the changing levels of comprehension especially from the Czech side, there is generally still an aversion towards the mixing of the languages, especially since bilingual discussion is socially acceptable and entirely possible. (Ibid: 59) Regardless, often speakers of Slovak who claim to communicate exclusively in their native language still switch codes in some communicative situations. (Ibid) All this considered, it can be concluded that the language contact between Slovak and Czech is most likely more extensive than that of either language with English, especially when taking into account the common history and development. However, that does not exclude the possibility of English influencing Slovak grammar, especially considering the aforementioned amount of daily exposure to it.

2.2.2 Prepositions and language contact

While a general statement about prepositions as a word class in the process of language contact and the language change that contact produces is yet to be made, there have been studies focusing on a phenomenon which provides context for the possibility of internal language modification and change on the basis of language contact.

For example, the study done by Koptjevskaja-Tamm & Wälchli shows that grammatical constructions that already exist in the language, though only marginally, can become more frequent due to the use of equivalent structures in a contact language. (2001: 627) This is also described in the book *Language Contact and Grammatical Change* (Heine & Kuteva, 2005: 4-50) where any change happening in a language which has contact with another language and simultaneously works with equivalent grammatical constructions is classified as possible contact-induced change, even though there might be other factors at play.

There have also been studies such as the influence of language contact on Estonian dialects (Ruutma, 2019), which discusses prepositional phrases, however, the influence of language contact was not confirmed as the reason in the variation within the dialects.

From this it can be thus concluded that the grammaticalization of some constructions in a language that has been caused by language contact is certainly possible, however, it is hard to say certainly that language change was inevitable because of contact, nor that language contact is the driving factor of said change.

2.3 Prepositions – cross-linguistic perspective

2.3.1 Preposition *pre* in Slovak

Slovak prepositions are differentiated into groups according to their *function* as primary and secondary, and according to their *form* as simple and compound. (Oravec et al., 1984: 179)

Primary prepositions only carry the meaning of prepositions and they are primary from the etymological point of view, as they evolved from the proto-Slavic language. They are usually monosyllabic and polysemous and they form the majority of grammatical cases which are prepositional. (Ibid)

The secondary prepositions have evolved by prepositionalization (i.e., they evolved from full lexical parts of speech that lost their lexical meaning) and their meaning is more restricted than that of the usually highly polysemous primary prepositions. (Ibid)

The preposition *pre* in Slovak naturally belongs into the category of primary and simple prepositions and its use is tied with the fourth case, i.e., the accusative. (Ibid) This tie to one case is characteristic of some primary prepositions, in which case the meaning of the preposition

is equivalent with the semantics of the case they are tied to. (Ibid) Some of them are even parallel to the meaning of the case, such as the Slovak preposition *k* with the third case, i.e., the dative (e.g., *k bratovi – to my brother* [own translation]). (Ibid)

The proper meaning of a preposition is modified into more specific meanings by the influence of different contexts and cases in which it is used. (Ibid: 185) Therefore, a Slovak preposition has a basic, usual meaning as well as multiple smaller, partial meanings. The basic meaning of the majority of Slovak prepositions is spatial and further defined by whether it denotes static localization or directiveness (e.g., *na stole – on the table*, *pri stole – near the table*, *do školy – to school* [own translation]), however, a small group of primary prepositions, such as *s*, *bez*, *proti* and *pre* have a different basic function than spatial. (Ibid: 186) Naturally, these prepositions also have other uses which are derived from the basic ones, possibly more abstract and/or even idiomatic.

Pre is primarily a preposition used with a basic *causal* meaning. (Ibid) Prepositions like that are the exact opposite of those which have a primary *spatial* meaning. (Ibid) In terms of the prepositional tie to a certain case, *pre* together with the preposition *cez* are the most primary prepositions for the accusative case that are not tied to any other case, *pre* being more abstract and primarily causal (e.g., *neprišiel pre chorobu – he did not arrive due to illness* [own translation]) and *cez* being primarily spatial (e.g., *cez pole – across the field* [own translation]), therefore being the closest to the semantics of the accusative morphologically speaking. (Ibid: 189)

To provide a succinct, functional and simple overview of the use of the preposition *pre* in Slovak, the later analysis of this thesis will rely mainly on the dictionary distinction between the various uses of *pre*. The distinction in the dictionary is as follows (own translation supplemented for convenience):

- 1) **Cause or reason:** *neprišiel pre chorobu – he did not arrive because of/due to illness*
- 2) **Regard:** *typický pre Slovanov – typical for the Slavs*
- 3) **Benefit:** *žiť pre deti – to live for children*
- 4) **(idiomatic) Purpose or aim:** *poistiť pre prípad poškodenia – to insure in case of damage*
- 5) **Linking with verbs or nouns:** *nechať si pre seba – to keep for oneself*
(*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 527)

Furthermore, an article by Horecký in a Slovak linguistic journal from 1978 talks about the preposition *pre* and its meaning of restriction, delimitation or the specification of an object (e.g., *pracovník pre finančné oddelenie – a worker for the financial department* [own translation]). (1978: 44) The article also highlights the fact that the purpose and benefit meanings can sometimes be difficult to distinguish (consider *topánky pre deti – shoes for children* [own translation] these can be considered a type of shoes, therefore the meaning of purpose, whereas they also express a clear benefit for the children. This is later highlighted in the analysis which merges these two categories together). (Ibid) The cause vs. purpose distinction can also be difficult to determine (according to the dictionary [*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 527] *pre* should not be used to express purpose – therefore the phrase *priestor pre realizmus – space for realism* [own translation] is non-standard. However, this is where Horecký proposes the category of delimitation which allows this use and prefers it to *priestor na realizmus*). (1978: 44) It is therefore hard to have a generic rule that would be applicable and usable for the preposition *pre* and its multiple meanings. (Ibid)

2.3.2 Preposition na in Slovak and its difference from pre

The Slovak preposition *na* is often contrasted with *pre*, as they appear similar to the speakers in some contexts and are sometimes used interchangeably, deviating from the description in the dictionary. (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 333)

Like the preposition *pre*, the Slovak preposition *na* belongs among primary prepositions, and it is also tied with the fourth case (accusative), however, it also belongs to a small group of prepositions which are linked to not one, but two cases, these being the already mentioned accusative as well as the locative case. (Ibid: 182) This suggests that contrary to *pre*, the preposition *na* can be used both with a stative (in locative e.g., *na stole – on the table* [own translation]) as well as dynamic (in accusative, e.g., *potrebovať na obživu – to need for sustenance* [own translation]) meaning. (Ibid: 185) Therefore, this preposition takes on many secondary meanings. (Ibid) In literary Slovak the preposition *na* can carry more than twenty different meanings, ten of these with locative, ten with accusative and, furthermore, some of these meanings can even be further differentiated into smaller subtypes, such as the meaning of measure or degree, which can signify the exact, approximate, and marginal big/small degree of measure. (Ibid: 186) As with most primary Slovak prepositions, *na* denotes a spatial element. (Ibid)

The most important distinction for the purposes of this thesis is that *na* in its more abstract meaning signals the basic meaning of *purpose*, not *cause* like *pre* (e.g., *ísť na obed –*

to go for lunch, neprišiel pre chorobu – he did not arrive due to illness [o.t.]. (Ibid) However, it is understandable that in certain contexts these two are used interchangeably, as the distinction of purpose versus cause is not exactly that of polar opposites, quite the contrary. Another important thing to note here is that form-wise the level of abstract object function is reserved only to primary prepositions which are used in the dynamic cases (Ibid), such as accusative, but not all of them: while *na* belongs in this group, *pre* does not.

The problem with the preposition *na* does not only concern its relationship with *pre*, its use also interferes with that of the Slovak preposition *v*, the dictionary equivalent of the English *in*. (Ibid: 186) However, these uses, in phrases such as *na internáte* are rejected by the official processes of codification because they are no more specific or delimitating than the expression with *v*, therefore it is unlikely that they should be standardized. (Ibid)

Once again, an overview of the different uses of *na*, (for the purposes of this thesis only in the fourth case) which will be a main point of reference, will be provided here (own translation supplemented for convenience):

- 1) **Direction onto the surface or interference of an object from the side, or direction as is:** *vysadnúť na koňa – to get up on the horse*
- 2) **Purpose or goal:** *ísť na víno – to go for a glass of wine*
- 3) **Means, instrument, measure or effect** – *počuť na vlastné uši – to hear with one's own ears*
- 4) **Regard:** *byť prímladý na funkciu – to be too young for a position*
- 5) **Time:** *na Vianoce – at Christmas*
- 6) **Cause:** *umrieť na infarkt – to die of a heart attack*
- 7) **Linking with nouns or verbs** – *myslieť na rodičov – to be thinking of one's parents* (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 333)

From the dictionary entry on the preposition *na* alone, it can be seen that the distinction with the preposition *pre* itself might cause problems and confusion to the users even without the interference of other languages. Four definitions for the preposition *na* match the definitions for preposition *pre*, which is 80% of the entire entry. For further analysis of this the last point (i.e., **Linking with nouns or verbs**) will be excluded, as that can be considered simply the qualification for any and every preposition.

From the order of the definitions, it can be seen that both prepositions have a primary (abstract) meaning, that is of the basic distinction of cause (*pre*) and purpose (*na*). Unfortunately, the dictionary does not go further than this in explanation, therefore an

explanation of a native speaker will be attempted in the following part.

For the definition that has been translated as **regard**, in Slovak originally as *zreteľ*, the distinction can be made upon looking at the definitions for the word in the dictionary, which are a) to respect or take someone into consideration or emphasis and b) standpoint or point of view or to remember [own translation] (Ibid). Based on this it could be argued that while the preposition *na* can be used with both of these meanings, the preposition *pre* is most likely reserved for a), as the use could also correspond with the use classified under *prospech* or benefit. However, as this has not been formulated in any official studies or grammar books, it is merely an amateur attempt to clarify the distinction for non-native speakers of Slovak.

For the definition on **cause** the translations provided above will be useful. Firstly, it should be highlighted here that for the preposition *na* the meaning of cause is one of the last definitions, whereas for the preposition *pre* it is the primary function (the individual uses of polysemous lexical units are categorized by a system in which the basic meaning, which is the *most frequent* and generic one, is first and the rest of the list is numbered based on the degree of relation to the first number on the list). Secondly, the reason why for the preposition *na* the definition is so low on the list might have to do with the fact that, as can be seen in the example, the so-called “cause” is external and out of control for the agent of the sentence. For illustration, consider the other examples from the dictionary: *prísť na zavolanie* – *to come when (one is) called*, *strhnúť sa na hrmot* – *to be jolted awake by noise* [own translation]. (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 333) In comparison with the preposition *pre*, e.g., the construction *trpí pre vlastnú hlúposť* – *he suffers because of his own stupidity* [own ex. and translation], is possible. While external cause is also possible for the preposition *pre*, the semantic character of the preposition *na* does not allow for an internal causer. Once again, while there is a distinction between the two prepositions, as some semantic properties are only reserved for one and not possible for the other, it is clear to see that perhaps the boundaries between the use of these prepositions are not entirely clear-cut.

And finally, a similar case can be argued for the meaning of **purpose**, which is also possible for both prepositions, though primarily used with the preposition *na*. In this case the possibility of use with *pre* is reserved for fixed expressions and/or idioms with the marginal use for the so-called “self-purpose” such as in the phrase *ľudia pre ľudí* – *people for people* [own ex. and translation]. The boundary here might be clearer than the other cases, however, it could be argued that even the “fixed expressions” could have come out of previous language contact and have simply been standardized since then. However, for this a whole other diachronic study would be needed. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the analysis which mostly works with a fairly

regular use of language should need distinctions which are more elaborate than the simple **cause** vs. **purpose** issue, which has hopefully been established clearly enough.

As a final point in conclusion, it should be stated again that the attempted distinctions were made simply from the examples provided in the dictionary and from a user standpoint to clarify the semantic shifts between the different uses of the prepositions for non-native speakers. Once again, to fully distinguish the boundaries between uses more studies would be necessary, unfortunately, the resources for Slovak language studies are quite limited. Apart from the answers in the language counselling spaces accessible to the general public (jazykovaporadna.sme.sk) only a couple of studies deal with the problem of *pre* vs. *na* (Horecký, 1978; Rončáková, 2008)

2.3.3 Preposition for in English

In English, much like any other language mentioned in this thesis, prepositions are distinguished into two categories, those being simple and complex prepositions. (Quirk et al, 1985: 665) Simple prepositions in English are defined by having no more than one syllable. (Ibid.) Similar to both Czech and Slovak, the prepositions denoting spatial or temporal relations are the easiest to describe systematically. (Ibid: 673) Out of these categories *for* belongs to that of temporal relations.

The preposition *for* in English is therefore a simple preposition of multiple uses, those being as follows: duration, cause, purpose, intended destination, recipient, support, standard. (Ibid: 665)

- a) **Duration:** the English preposition *for* represents the primary preposition used for the meaning of duration, as it encompasses the whole time period of the action, usually providing the whole information in the phrase. (Ibid: 689)
- b) **Cause:** the English preposition *for* in the meaning of cause is restricted to the expression of motive, i.e. a psychological cause only, and it is not found often. (Ibid: 696) It appears in constructions such as: *He offered to fix my sink for free.* (Ibid)
- c) **Purpose, intended destination:** purpose can be expressed in examples such as,

He'll do anything for money.

Everyone ran for shelter. (Ibid)

To express intended destination, *for* often appears together with verbs such as run, start, head, leave or set out: *He set out for London.* (Ibid)

- d) **Recipient:** *for* expresses intended recipient when it is followed by noun phrases denoting persons or animals: *He laid a trap for his enemies.* (Ibid: 698)
- e) **Support:** *for* expresses the ‘in favor of’ idea of support, e.g.: *Are you for or against the plan?* (Ibid: 702)
- f) **Standard:** expressing standard, *for* is used with comparative or gradable adjectives which need to be related to a basis of comparison. (Ibid: 711) Therefore, a gradable adjective without the comparative form implies some standard or norm and the preposition *for* provides the range of the scale on which the comparison is based, e.g., *big for an elephant* represents a larger scale while *big for a cat* a smaller one. (Ibid) However, the use of *for* in its function of standard is not restricted to adjectival complementation, it can also occur in other grammatical roles, such as: *For an Englishman, he speaks foreign languages quite well.* (Ibid)

For the purposes of this thesis this succinct representation of the English preposition *for* will be sufficient, as the inter-language differences in the analysis will be based mainly on semantics.

2.3.4 Preposition pro in Czech

The dictionary equivalent of the English preposition *for* is the Czech preposition *pro*. The classification of prepositions is similar to Slovak, based on the case that the preposition belongs to as well as its etymology, which is the distinction of primary and complex prepositions. (Grepel et al., 2003: 342) The Czech preposition *pro* is one of the most frequently used words in the language (Adam, 2015: 56) and it is restricted to the accusative case only. (Grepel et al., 2003: 342) *Pro* together with the preposition *na* as primary prepositions are polysemous and in Czech they are used primarily for expressing purpose. (Ibid: 344) Secondly, both prepositions are also used for the meaning of *zřetel*, which can be translated as regard. (Ibid) For better illustration of the possible uses of *pro* in Czech an account from the dictionary will be provided here (own translation supplemented for convenience):

- 1) **Someone’s favor or support (benefit):** *žít pro rodinu – to live for one’s family*
- 2) **Purpose, goal or specification of an object:** *čtení pro děti – reading for children*
- 3) **Reason, cause or incentive –** *trestaný pro krádež – punished for theft*
- 4) **Relationship or regard –** *pro něj je to jednoduché – it is easy for him*
- 5) **Restriction (of time or circumstance) –** *pro dnešek končíme – we are done for today*

- 6) **Exclamation** – *pro všechno na světě!* – *for all that is in the world!* (*nechybujte.cz*, 2018)

The use of the preposition *pro* appears to be wider than the very restrictive one of Slovak *pre*. It should also be noted here that in comparison to Slovak the possible translation into English includes the preposition *for* in all instances, while in Slovak the dictionary example used for **cause**/reason cannot be translated using *for* (*he did not arrive due to illness*, see 2.3.1). A closer look at the comparison between the three languages will be provided in the following subchapter.

2.3.5. Overall comparison and conclusion

From the general description of the properties of the preposition equivalent in each language, it can be seen that:

- 1) The Czech and English definitions in the dictionary are almost identical, both languages using the preposition to express:
 - a. **temporal delimitation** – while in Czech it is a time restriction which is semi-finite, the action is done for now or for today, but will most likely continue; in English it serves for duration, the span of time during which the action or event took place
 - b. **causal expression** – in Czech wider possibilities of use, as it also includes reason and incentive, such as the reason for someone's punishment, in English reserved for psychological motive only
 - a. **constructions expressing purpose** – once again, wider possibilities of use in Czech, as it also includes the further specification of an object. The *intended destination* in English corresponds with the Czech *goal* (*he will do anything for money* – *pro peníze udělá cokoliv* [o.t.])
 - c. **constructions expressing beneficial relations** – the Czech definition translated as *benefit* can be put into the same category as the support relations in English, e.g., both can be used to express support of a proposition in politics. They can also both be used together with noun phrases denoting inanimate as well as animate objects.
 - d. **constructions expressing relational ties/actions** – in both languages these are restricted to a noun phrase denoting persons or animals.

- 2) The Czech preposition *pro*, as can be seen, is more polysemous than English, since within these categories it has a wider range of possibilities for use.
- 3) The definitions for Slovak also fit into the categories described above, however, the Slovak equivalent is not capable of temporal delimitation.
- 4) If the Slovak *pre* is used for *temporal* delimitation, it is a deviation likely caused by language contact.
- 5) The Slovak constructions expressing purpose must also be excluded from the correspondence with the categories above, as it is only possible in highly idiomatic and fixed expressions (e.g., the phrase *pre prípad – in case of* [o.t.]).
- 6) The causal expressions are of much greater variety in Slovak and Czech than they are in English, where they are restricted to psychological motive.
- 7) The boundaries of distinction between the standard uses of *pre* vs. *na* are mostly felt by the speakers, but they do not seem to be clear by the definitions in the dictionary, resulting in possible confusion in the proper use even without the influence of another language.
- 8) Slovak preposition *na* is only used in the meaning of cause when it is out of control for the agent of the sentence.
- 9) Slovak preposition *pre* is only used in the meaning of purpose in idiomatic and/or fixed expressions.
- 10) Slovak preposition *na* interferes with the use of *pre* not only in Slovak, but even more so in translation equivalents from Czech and English.
- 11) This results in Czech and English being more correspondent with each other than Slovak with Czech or Slovak with English.

It can thus be concluded that while Czech and English are highly correspondent in their use of *for* and *pro*, Slovak comes close, but with the major difference of the exclusion of the constructions expressing purpose, as that meaning is reserved for the preposition *na*. In addition, in their causal expression Czech and Slovak have a much wider range of possibilities than in English and the character of the preposition is much more polysemous than that of the English equivalent.

2.3.6 Czech translation equivalents

For Czech speakers, English prepositions can be difficult because both in Czech and in English primary prepositions belong among the 25 most frequently used words in the respective languages, and at the same time are regarded as translation equivalents by the dictionaries.

(Klégr & Malá, 2009: 1) Since Czech is a synthetic language this may not always be the case, thus, Klégr & Malá differentiate between the following translation equivalents of English prepositions in the Czech language for their study: either a *prepositional equivalent*; including prepositions which differ from the source language use in function and/or meaning; or a *non-prepositional equivalent* for which there are two options:

- a. Lexical-structural – translation includes a lexical and/or structural transposition that compensates for the SL preposition; if anything, the prepositional complement is preserved either as a free morpheme (noun, verb, etc.) or as bound one; cases where the preposition was translated as conjunction (homomorphous with a preposition) were assigned to this category as well;
- b. Zero – there is equivalence at the level of text, but no identifiable equivalent (explicit or implicit) of the Czech preposition. Textual equivalence is not impaired, only the message is possibly less detailed (or some kind of modulation was used). (Ibid: 3)

And lastly, there might also be *textual non-correspondence*, where the Czech sentence has no correlate in the English text and therefore, the translational equivalent is missing. (Ibid: 3)

As has been described in the previous subchapters, it is fairly likely that translation equivalents will not be completely correspondent from one language to another because of the varying range of uses and semantics, as is for example the case of causal constructions in English vs. those in Czech. Naturally, idiomatic constructions would also hinder the translations from one language to another, but they are unlikely to appear in a corpus analysis of formal speech and translations from the European Parliament.

2.3.7 Slovak translation equivalents

Just as in Czech, Slovak also belongs to the group of synthetic languages, meaning the distinction of translation equivalents can be kept the same for Slovak as it is for Czech.

However, it is also important to note here that there might even be cases where Czech and English are correspondent, but Slovak will differ, as each language is different in the properties of its prepositions, meaning that while the meanings or uses of a particular preposition in English and Czech might overlap, Slovak will need to use either a different preposition or even a completely different construction. This is also highlighted in official documents for translators from the European Parliament such as “Tips for translation from Slovak into English” where the author mentions the fact that other languages sometimes tend

to use wordier expressions for phrases which can be translated quite simply into English. (Cansdale, 2013: 12)

Other than that, studies on prepositional equivalents between Slovak and English are yet to be made; in terms of Czech, only a small number of studies which compare Czech and Slovak prepositions can be found (e.g., Kroupová, 1986), unfortunately none of them relevant for the topic at hand.

2.4 Hypothesis

The question of use of the prepositions *pre* and *na* and how it should differ is one that has not only been asked recently, the information on the internet that warns people about the wrong usage has been circulating for quite a while. First and foremost, it can be seen most often on the internet language counselling spaces such as the webpage *jazykovaporadna.sme.sk*, which is the official online space for submitting questions for Jazykový ústav Ľudovíta Štúra in Bratislava as the official scientific workplace of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. The confusion about the use of the prepositions *pre* and *na* in Slovak can be seen in the questions sent there, such as the following:

- 1) “Ako je správne: bočné otváranie obalu **pre/na** ľahkú manipuláciu s dokumentmi a uzatvárací mechanizmus **pre/na** ľahšiu manipuláciu.”

‘Which is correct: side opening of a case for/on¹ [pre/na] easy manipulation with documents and closing mechanism for/on [pre/na] easier manipulation.’²

(Jazyková poradňa, 2018)

- 2) “Správne je platforma **pre** vyhľadávanie alebo platforma **na** vyhľadávanie?”

‘Is platform for [pre] lookup or platform on [na] lookup correct?’

(Jazyková poradňa, 2013)

- 3) “Správne má byť odporúčania na dávkovanie alebo odporúčania pre dávkovanie?”

‘Is recommendations on [na] dosing or recommendations for [pre] dosing correct?’

(Jazyková poradňa, 2013)

The answers to these questions are accessible at the given links, each of them provided by an employee of the language institute. From the contents of the questions, it seems that they are of professional nature, from individuals who work on official manuals or instructions that need to be correct according to the standards of the Slovak language. In an article on the portal

¹ Translated as *for/on* only to highlight the problem and the direct dictionary translations, in English the correct preposition is naturally *for*. The same applies for subsequent translations.

² Own translation, as are all subsequent translations in this subchapter.

touchit.sk, Sibyla Mislovičová, a Slovak linguist, author, and translator, is cited giving a possible answer to the question of why this confusion happens:

“...Prečo to tak je? Za „vinníka“ možno označiť okrem iného kontakt s cudzími jazykmi, v ktorých sa v účelovom význame používa predložka *pre*, napr. angl. *for*, franc. *pour*, nem. *für* a hlavne čes. *pro*. Ak sa v takýchto spojeniach pri preklade do slovenčiny použije len predložka *pre*, problém je na svete.”

‘Why is it that way? The “culprit” may be besides other things the contact with other foreign languages, in which the preposition for, e.g., English for, French pour, German für and mainly the Czech pro is used to denote the meaning of purpose. If these phrases are then translated into Slovak using only the preposition pre, the problem emerges.’

(Macko, 2018)

This reasoning is then often cited in other places where the problem or question appears, however, there is only one official scientific article in a journal that actually mentions this, in an analysis on the frequent mistakes in the Slovak language made by the Slovak media:

“Účel sa zvykne chybné vyjadrovať aj predložkou *pre* (*pre noviny, pre vodu, pre začiatok, pre ilustráciu, pre niečo*). Správne treba v takých prípadoch použiť predložku *po* (*po noviny, po vodu*) alebo predložku *na* (*na začiatok, na ilustráciu, na niečo*).”

*‘Purpose is sometimes wrongly expressed using the preposition for [pre] (for newspapers, for water, for starters, for illustration, for something). In these instances, the correct choice is the preposition po [after] (*after newspapers, *after water³) or the preposition na [on] (on starters, on illustration, on something)’ (Rončáková, 2008: 186)*

It would be thus fair to conclude that the deviation happens so often that it is now normalized in the media, which have plenty of contact with English, but should generally be more cautious about their language use, even if that is not always the case. In this particular

^{3*} In English of course not applicable, as the preposition *after* is mainly of temporal character. This further illustrates the discrepancies in dictionary equivalents – the prepositions *po* and *after* are not translation equivalents, mainly because of their vastly different nature.

article the language contact is not mentioned with this problem, but it includes a whole section on the influence of the English language, which can be both positive and negative, but is viewed as negative particularly when Slovak speakers use English expressions instead of the Slovak equivalents which carry the same information. (Ibid: 185) This also applies to the wrong uses of Slovak prepositions, however in that case, as has been previously mentioned, more factors are at play.

While all of this evidence explains the problem, most of it is still anecdotal and, what is more important, there are no actual studies or papers referenced by especially Mislovičová, who makes the claim that errors happen due to language contact. It is a fair assumption, however, proof is yet to be provided, which is why this corpus study tries to gather valid evidence that the deviations from use do in fact happen mainly due to the contact with the Czech and English language.

The environment of the European Parliament is ideal for such a study, as it is a setting where all of these languages are simultaneously in contact. The European Parliament is also presumed to be an official place where the standard use of language should be important not only for the speakers, but all the more for the translators, who often have to work with official claims published by the European Union. At the same time, because of the nature of interpretation, where language production tends to be spontaneous, even more so as the samples in corpus are taken from the transcripts of discussions, it provides a window into the mind of the speakers as well as the translators, and that also applies to their spontaneous language production.

The purpose of this thesis is to verify these unsupported claims, i.e., that the preposition *pre* in Slovak language is widely overused mainly because of its contact with other languages, through the analysis of corpus samples taken from the transcripts of the discussions in the European Parliament.

3. Material and Methods

The preceding chapters have introduced the semantic qualities of prepositions in all of the languages examined as well as the theoretical background for the problem of direct translation equivalents. The next part of this thesis focuses on introducing the material through which the research is conducted.

3.1 Material

The following analysis is based on material collected from the InterCorp v13 (*Corpus InterCorp version 13*, 2020) available through the KonText interface, restricted to samples taken from Europarl.

3.1.1 InterCorp v13

The InterCorp is an attempt at building a synchronic parallel corpus that would cover a great number of languages.

The corpus has two main parts acquired from multiple languages. The first part is the core, which includes mainly fiction, and the second part are the collections, which include texts from the field of journalism, law, transcripts from the proceedings of the European Parliament (Europarl), subtitles, and Bible translations.⁴ The texts in the core are manually aligned, while the collections are aligned automatically, meaning they may include a higher number of misaligned segments. All of the foreign language texts have a parallel Czech version in the corpus. Czech language is therefore a *pivot*, the Czech version is aligned with one or more foreign language versions. The InterCorp is available via the KonText interface. (*Příručka ČNK*, 2021)

3.1.2 KonText

The KonText interface is an open-source web application through which the corpora of the Czech National Corpus can be accessed for further use. It was developed by the Institute of the Czech National Corpus. (*Příručka ČNK*, 2021)

⁴ The Intercorp v13 has 2.2 billion tokens and 1.8 billion types as a whole. The English subcorpus has 161 million tokens, the Czech subcorpus has 257 million tokens, and the Slovak subcorpus has 56.5 million tokens. (*Příručka ČNK*, 2021)

3.1.3 Europarl

The Europarl is a part of InterCorp's collection.⁵ It is a parallel corpus made for statistical machine translation. It is extracted from the proceedings of the European Parliament dating back to 1996. There are approximately 30 million words for each of the eleven official languages of the European Union. In 2004 this collection was extended as the European Union was enlarged to 25 member countries in May 2004 and consequently started translating texts into even more languages. The European Union currently has 27 member states. The texts are obtained from the website of the European Parliament in the form of HTML files, where each file contains the utterances of one speaker in turn. Later, the system changed, and the files now also include relevant information for identification, e.g., the language, day, and number on the thread of discussion and the number of the utterance. The documents are then aligned based on the topic of the texts, however, at this point without tokenization and sentence splitting due to the erroneous nature of such processes especially in languages other than English. Sentence alignment is done with the implementation of the algorithm by Gale and Church (1993) which matches sentences of similar lengths in sequence and merges sentences, if necessary, based on the number of words in the sentence. (Koehn, 2015: 3)

According to its website, the European Parliament uses staff interpreters and external accredited interpreters, known as ACIs. There are around 275 staff interpreters, who work in 24 interpreting booths, one for each official language, and they have all passed a competition run by the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO). The ACIs are independent interpreters used by the Parliament as needed. They are all registered on an 'inter-institutional common list' and have all passed an accreditation test. The accreditation test can only be taken under the condition that the candidate has had either official education in Conference Interpretation, or at least one year of professional experience as a conference interpreter at the level required for international meetings (i.e., experience as a court interpreter, liaison interpreter, public service interpreter or company interpreter does not count.) (Interpretation European Parliament⁶)

The majority of the interpreters needed for plenary sessions in Strasbourg are external accredited interpreters. The interpreters are professionals who must have a perfect understanding of the language they are working from, perfect command of their source language, they must possess broad general knowledge and have to be adaptable to all kinds of

⁵ The Europarl part of InterCorp v13 contains 276.7k words across all languages. (Ibid)

⁶ <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/interpretation/en/the-interpreter.html>, 6 July 2021

situations and types of discussion. (Ibid)

The reasons for this specific register used for this corpus study are as follows:

- a) **Official setting:** the European Parliament is an official institution of the European Union, the speakers are expected to use formal speech, as are the interpreters. Phenomena such as slang, pejorative language etc. are most unlikely to occur.
- b) **Education and selective process of the interpreters:** as mentioned previously, the interpreters are chosen based on competition and they must have either education in interpretation or professional experience. In both cases they are presumed to have mastered the grammar of their source and target languages.
- c) **Natural language production:** the material in the Europarl corpus works with transcripts of discussions, which are only planned to a certain point, so the data given to the interpreter is presumably very limited. The interpreter cannot prepare for the discussion which will arise and must find the appropriate translation in the given moment, so the process of language production is spontaneous and untainted by preparation, notes etc.

To put this into context with the following analysis, the transcripts of discussions from the European Parliament present a good data source for a study of language change/influence due to language contact: the influence of the other languages on Slovak has to be substantial enough to an extent where even professional interpreters handpicked by the European Parliament will deviate from the standard in their natural language production during interpretation, aware of the formal setting and perhaps unaware of the deviation itself.

3.1.4 Subcorpora

In the instances where two languages are compared, InterCorp v13 – Czech and InterCorp v13 – Slovak are aligned with InterCorp v13 – English, restricted to only transcripts of discussions from Europarl whose source language is English. This ultimately means the source language of the text is not an English original, but instead might be a translation from a different language already. However, this does not present a major problem for the analysis, as the language change in Slovak does not have to come from contact with native speakers of English

but English itself, which is, as has been established, a lingua franca in the European Parliament and works as one of the languages of the official proceedings.

3.2 Methods

While the collection of data is an inherently important process for the examination of the influence of other languages on Slovak, it cannot be done without careful judgment on the nature and number of samples picked for the analysis. The process of the analysis is described more closely in the following subchapter.

3.2.1. The Query

Since this query is aimed at seeing the use of a preposition, the preposition *pre* (and/or its equivalent in the parallel subcorpus) is the main query. The data is obtained through three different queries. In the first step, the Slovak subcorpus is aligned with the English one and in the second step, the Czech subcorpus is aligned with the Slovak one. Both queries are looking for the direct translation of *for* and *pre* in documents whose source languages are English and Czech. The results are shuffled with a tool the corpus offers and a sample of 50 random occurrences is chosen for the subsequent analysis. This same process is then applied to the samples taken from the Slovak subcorpus of the InterCorp v13 without any other aligned corpus in order to observe the tendencies without the *immediate* influence of another language.

The standardness of use is judged based on the dictionary entries for *pre* and *na* as presented in the previous chapters (2.3.1, 2.3.2), i.e.: *cause or reason, regard, benefit, idiomatic purpose or aim, linking with verbs or nouns*; with the added categories of *delimitation* and *primary purpose* presented by Horecký in his article (1978). The preliminary condition for the closer inspection of non-standardness is the possibility of replacement of *pre* with *na*. Secondly, the *pre* must bear the meaning of purpose that is neither primary nor idiomatic or fixed. In case the analysis based on the dictionary entries and Horecký's article (1978) proves inconclusive, the analysis will be extended by comparison with the definitions provided in Oravec's *Morfológia* (1984).

4. Analysis

The following information is based on what has been established in chapters 2 and 3, going through the results of the analysis and what that means for the hypothesis. The first part of this chapter presents instances that were excluded from the analysis. The following parts first start with the results of the data found in translations and then those from the original transcripts, comparing them subsequently. The conclusion to the thesis is preceded by possible methodological issues that might elucidate the possible reasons for the final results of the hypothesis.

4.1 Excluded instances and ambiguous cases

In both instances where two languages are involved the samples include occurrences where the target preposition appears in both languages, but in different contexts, i.e., the preposition is at a different place in the sentence and not translated directly with its equivalent, therefore irrelevant for the analysis of direct translation equivalents (e.g., S13⁷ in the English sample).

- 1) [...] you have to wait **for** a crisis to appear because the sense of urgency is not there.
[...] je treba počkať na krízu, inak nie je prítomný zmysel **pre** nutnosť.
(Underlined parts highlight the non-correspondence.)

Klégr and Malá call this *textual non-correspondence*. (2009: 3) Not all of these instances are completely excluded, however, as some represent the standard use of the Slovak preposition *na* in a context where the non-standard *pre* could have easily been used. For example:

- 2) [...] methodology **for** reaching [...]
[...] metodiky **na** dosiahnutie [...]

There were 8 excluded instances altogether, 7 in English (S13, S21, S22, S30, S31, S37, S38), 1 in Czech (S46), 0 in Slovak.

There was one ambiguous case in English that was excluded from the analysis as well:

- 3) [...] provisions for regular revisions [...]

⁷ In this chapter the S1, S2, S3 etc. marker refers to the segments in appendix, which include both the source and the translation.

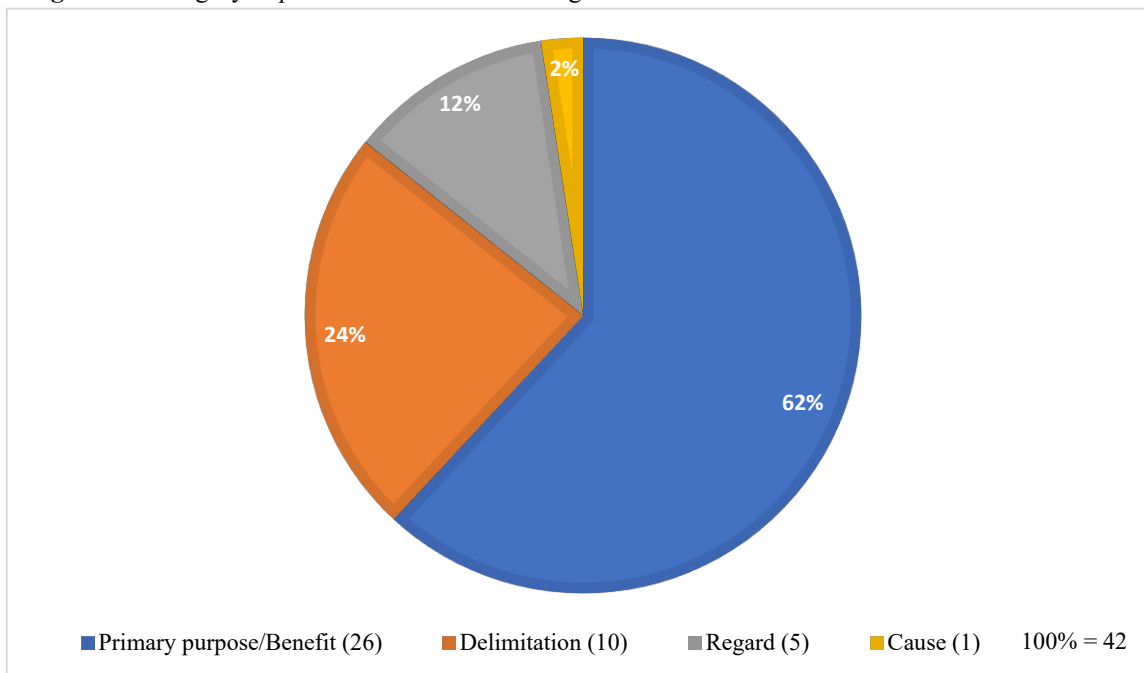
[...] podmienky pre pravidelné kontroly [...]

Judging by the segment stripped of its context, this can either fall under the category of delimitation, meaning the use of *pre* is standard; or the category of purpose, in which case it is non-standard and would normally be expressed with the preposition *na*. In the case that it falls within the category of delimitation, these provisions are meant particularly for the revisions, therefore, a list of conditions used during the action. For *na*, the meaning would be that of a list of conditions for the provisions to even take place. This is, of course, clear to the listener in the given context, however, it is difficult to determine from the text alone and categorize it subsequently. On the other hand, it might be argued that if there even is the possibility of replacing the *pre* with *na*, there might be a deviation from the standard at place. However, from this context it is not possible to tell in ex. 3, therefore, it was categorized as ambiguous and excluded from the analysis. None of the other languages contained an ambiguous segment. The number of segments of the samples included is 141, English with 42, Czech with 49 and Slovak with 50.

4.2 Translations from English as source language

First of all, the analysis from English must be prefaced by explaining that the sample of 50 lines from the corpus search is almost the full number of results possible (the entire population is 63), which presents a strict limitation on the examination. From this sample of 50 occurrences 1 segment was removed due to ambiguity and 7 were removed due to the reason described in the previous chapter, i.e., textual non-correspondence, therefore irrelevant for the analysis. The results of the corpus search were marked based on their standardness and if they were standard, they were put into categories. The distribution of the categories can be seen in the diagram below.

Diagram 1: Category of *pre* in translations from English



The categorization was based on a few main principles, which will be introduced here and later illustrated by examples.

4.2.1 Principles of classification

Firstly, it is not easy to simply put the use of a preposition into a single category, so the categories may overlap for some sentences, but one was always chosen as dominant based mainly on the context of the sentence visible in the given segment. For example, S41 in original transcripts:

- 4) [...] *aby sme pre to vytvorili reálne podmienky.*
[...] so that we could create the right conditions for it. [o.t.]

Since the segment in the corpus contained the proform *to (it)*, the analysis had to be enriched by the preceding context, which revealed the context was as follows:

- 5) **Ochrana a umožnenie účasti žien pri tvorbe mieru a bezpečnosti je hlavným cieľom rezolúcie 1325.** Bohužiaľ v mnohých prípadoch sa tak ešte nestalo. Som presvedčený, že je reálna šanca, aby sme to zmenili. Treba však politickú vôľu všetkých, aby sme pre to vytvorili reálne podmienky.

The protection and the possibility of women's participation in the development of peace and safety is the main aim of resolution 1325. Unfortunately, in many cases it still has not happened. I am certain that there is a real chance for us to change that. But the political will of everyone is needed so that we can create real conditions for this. [o.t.]

This means the proform stood for the highlighted part of ex. 5, therefore, a phrase including a verbal noun was present, meaning the preposition *pre* was non-standard in the context (this is further explained in part 4.4). Had the preceding context included a non-verbal, stative noun, it would most likely have fallen under the category of primary purpose/benefit, or possibly delimitation.

Secondly, the categories of primary purpose and benefit have been merged for the purposes of the analysis since they overlap semantically to an extent where creating a distinction is of no use. As stated by Horecký (1978: 44), the majority of the uses of *pre* has proved to be simply that of primary purpose, or the category written last in the dictionary as the use in connection with nouns or verbs where no other category is applicable. This has been previously illustrated in 2.3.1 – *Preposition pre in Slovak*, which also uses an example to show the benefit/primary purpose distinction is often unclear (*topánky pre deti* – primary purpose of the shoes and at the same time benefit for the children). At the same time phrases such as these fall precisely into the last category in the dictionary (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 527), i.e., a tie with a noun or a verb. The examples from the dictionary such as *darček pre brata – a gift for my brother* [o.t.] and *nechať si niečo pre seba – to keep something to oneself* [o.t.] illustrate an external relationship between the gift and the person in the first case (and a tie to a noun), in the second case the relationship expressed by *pre* is that of a tie with a verb. This is semantically characteristic for *pre*, *for* and *pro* across all languages, in English the meaning is marked as *participant* (see 2.3.3), in Czech *relationship* (see 2.3.4). Horecký's category of primary purpose (1978) was not put into the dictionary, which points to the fact that the lexicographers most likely came to a similar conclusion, i.e., it essentially overlaps with both *benefit* and the *tie to a noun/verb*. A

possible problem can arise with both the category of delimitation and regard, as they are not as easy to determine. Regard has previously (see 2.3.2) been established as a) to respect or take someone into consideration, emphasis and b) standpoint or point of view or to remember, (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003: 923). The category of regard has quite a significant overlap with the previous categories of primary purpose or benefit in its simple meaning (the

aforementioned *darček pre brata* could, based on the definitions in the dictionary, also easily fall under this category), so for the purposes of this analysis the meaning of *emphasis* was taken as synonymous in order to distinguish it from the other categories. There were two factors to consider when categorizing the samples as such, and these were a) a word that signals significance, such as *význam – importance/relevance* or *priorita – priority* [o.t.], and b) the position in the sentence – the segments that were categorized as regard often contained the preposition near the end of the clause or sentence, therefore adding to the weight of the phrase.

The category of delimitation was, naturally, considered with strict reference to Horecký's article (1978). Its difference from regard lies firstly in the fact that segments classified as regard do not have the possibility of substitution with *na*, as that would appear to be nonsensical for the language user. On the contrary, Horecký (Ibid) eliminated the number of non-standard uses of *pre* by creating another category. In the category of delimitation, the substitution for *na* is possible and, in addition, the category also establishes more uses with *pre* as standard, namely in the administrative or institutional environment. Delimitation narrows the meaning of the word preceding the preposition more closely, while regard places weight on the prepositional complement.

The only other category found in the analysis from English as source language was cause, which does not overlap with the other categories and it is mostly self-explanatory and undisputable, therefore, there is no further need for specification.

4.2.2 Description and examples of found categories

Firstly, Horecký's (1978) assertion that the category of primary purpose (which was merged with benefit) appears most in the language, as it was found to be dominant in 63% of all cases. The uses which were classified as such are generally quite simple and non-disputable, consider for example:

- 6) [...] that has been adopted in the long-term plan **for** plaice [...]
[...] ktorý bol prijatý v dlhodobom pláne **pre** platesy obyčajné [...]

These do not apply for the possibility of replacement with the preposition *na*, therefore, the use is standard. From the point of view of both languages (English and Slovak) this use seems more or less prototypical.

The uses of *pre* that fall into the category of regard are only those where the use of the

preposition puts a certain emphasis on what follows, therefore, they often occur in the rhematic position, such as in the following instances:

- 7) [...] and their relevance **for** European banks.
[...] a ich významu **pre** európske banky.
- 8) [...] transatlantic respect **for** fundamental rights and the rule of law.
[...] transatlantický rešpekt **pre** základné ľudské práva a právny štát.

Uses such as these were put primarily under the category of regard because they follow a word that requires a postmodifier (in the form of a prepositional phrase) that will define it and simultaneously, they appear in the rhematic position which highlights the amount of emphasis that the preposition helps express. The whole prepositional phrase adds importance to the noun phrase that precedes it.

The category of delimitation introduced by Horecký (1978) was mostly applied to descriptions of positions, ranges, committees etc., therefore cases where the preposition specifies *the type* of the profession, range, committee, etc. Most of these cases could also be rephrased using this definition. Consider the following:

- 9) [...] International Council **for** the Exploration of the Sea.
[...] Medzinárodná rada **pre** výskum mora.
- 10) [...] the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee **for** Fisheries [...] [...]Vedeckého, technického a hospodárskeho výboru **pre** rybné hospodárstvo [...]
- 11) [...] the Commissioner **for** External Relations [...] [...] komisárka **pre** vonkajšie vzťahy [...]

This category is a lot clearer per distinction, based on the fact that it is mostly used with institutions or jobs as well as when words such as ‘benchmarks’ (S24) or ‘initiative’ (S26) precede the preposition, which creates an inherent need for demarcation or specification. This closer specification only applies to the position or committee described, theoretically it is a prepositional postmodifier of the noun phrase. The margin of overlap is very small within this category. Since the data is obtained from the European Parliament, it is not surprising that the category of delimitation also represents a significant percentage, since there is often a practical need for specification of professions, ranges, committees, benchmarks etc.

Lastly, there is only one instance of the use of *pre* in the meaning of cause, which is arguably one of the most important categories to be examined in the connection with the use of the Slovak preposition *na*. Similarly to the category of delimitation, it excludes instances that

could be argued to need the preposition *na* instead.

The category of cause is also easy to separate from the other categories as the boundaries are clear:

- 12) [...] who attack you **for** taking the action [...]
[...] útočiaci na vás **pre** konanie [...]

Overall, there are no cases in the results from the corpus data that would display the non-standard use of the preposition *pre*, the only candidate having been eliminated as too ambiguous (see ex. 3 in 4.1). Therefore, in this case the hypothesis is left unconfirmed. Moreover, while there are no cases of non-standard use to be examined, there can in fact be found instances in the results which display the standard use of *na* even in instances where the non-standard *pre* could have easily appeared. This happens in exactly 3 cases presented below, two of which have apart from this been eliminated from the analysis:

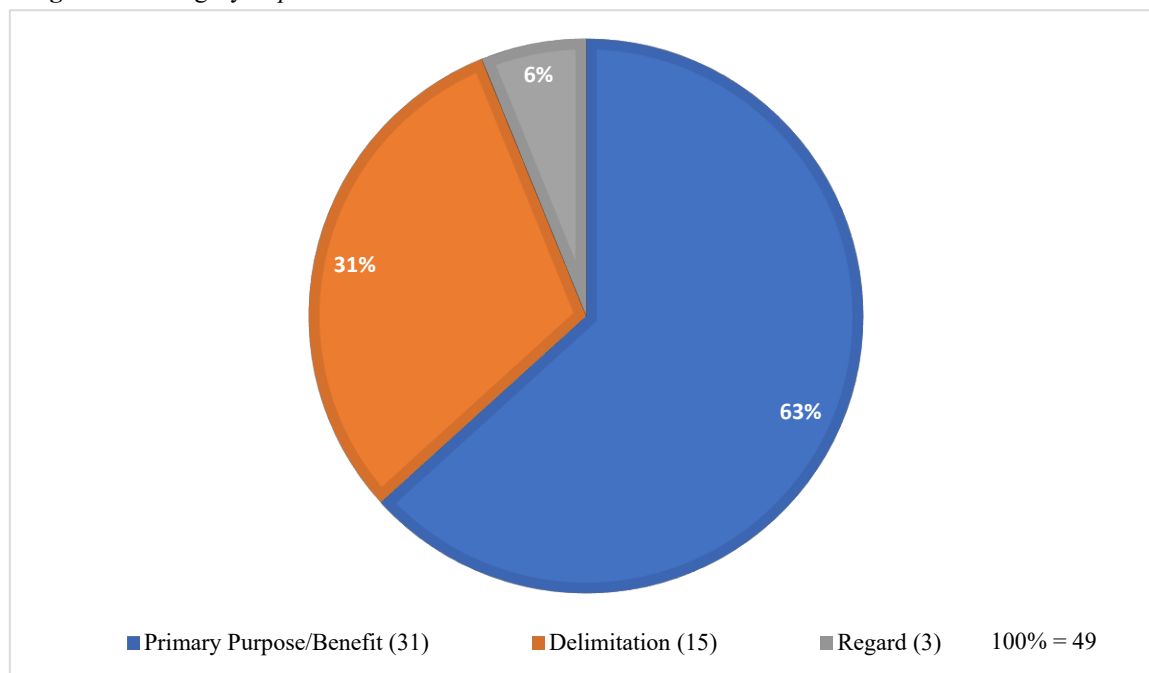
- 13) [...] management model **for** the setting of fishing opportunities [...]
[...] riadiaci model **na** stanovenie možností rybolovu [...] (excluded instance)
- 14) [...] a good model **for** the implementation of this approach.
[...] je podľa mňa dobrým modelom **na** realizáciu tohto prístupu. (occurs later in S33)
- 15) As regards scientific methodology **for** reaching MSY[...]
Čo sa týka odbornej metodiky **na** dosiahnutie maximálneho udržateľného výnosu [...] (excluded instance)

If one were to take these instances into consideration together with the rest of the data, it appears that if anything, the opposite of the hypothesis is true, therefore, the preposition *na* occurs even in instances where the non-standard *pre* was presumed to occur.

4.3 Translations from Czech as a source language

Although the size of the subcorpus comparing parallel texts in Czech and Slovak is much larger than the one where English was involved, approximately 19 times as large (63 instances to 1211 instances), there was even a less significant variation in the data. While the analysis from English provided four categories which appear in the transcripts, only three were found in Czech. The ratio of the results is as follows:

Diagram 2: Category of *pre* in translations from Czech



As can be seen, the uses of *pre* that fall into the categories of primary purpose or benefit remain in the same percentage, however, the category of cause was not found at all. The category of regard has a lower percentage, while the category of delimitation is more frequent and widespread in use in the texts translated from Czech. The categories were decided on the same principles as in the analysis from English. Once again, what Horecký (1978) mentions in his article proves true: the merged category that expresses a relation towards the participant is the most frequent use.

The category of delimitation is also significant in percentage, as it represents a third of the results. The reasons for the high occurrence have already been explained, it might be mainly because of the type of data.

In terms of regard the results were again very similar, the Czech translations included only one less instance of the use of *pre* with the meaning of regard than the translations from English:

16) [...] má klíčový význam **pro** krajinotvorbu a turistiku.

[...] má klíčový význam **pre** krajinotvorbu a turistiku.

17) [...] že by to měla být prioritá také **pro** Evropskou komisi [...]

[...] že by to mala byť prioritá tiež **pre** Európsku komisiu [...]

18) [...] směrnice o službách měla být klíčová **pro** otevření cesty [...]

[...] Smernica o službách mala mať nepochybne zásadný význam **pre** začiatok rozvoja [...]

Like in the analysis of translations from English, these uses usually occur in the rhematic position of the clause and frequently they are denoted as such because they can be seen close to the words such as “význam” (significance) or “priorita” (priority), again expressing a certain level of emphasis that is expressed mainly by the word preceding the preposition, however, the preposition intensifies and elevates the weight of the word in the clause. The data from Czech as a source language also provided an instance of the use of the preposition *na* where *pre* could have appeared due to influence of the other language:

19) [...] uvolnění finančních prostředků z Evropského fondu **pro** přizpůsobení se globalizaci [...]

[...] uvoľnení prostriedkov z Európskeho fondu **na** prispôsobenie sa Globalizácii [...]

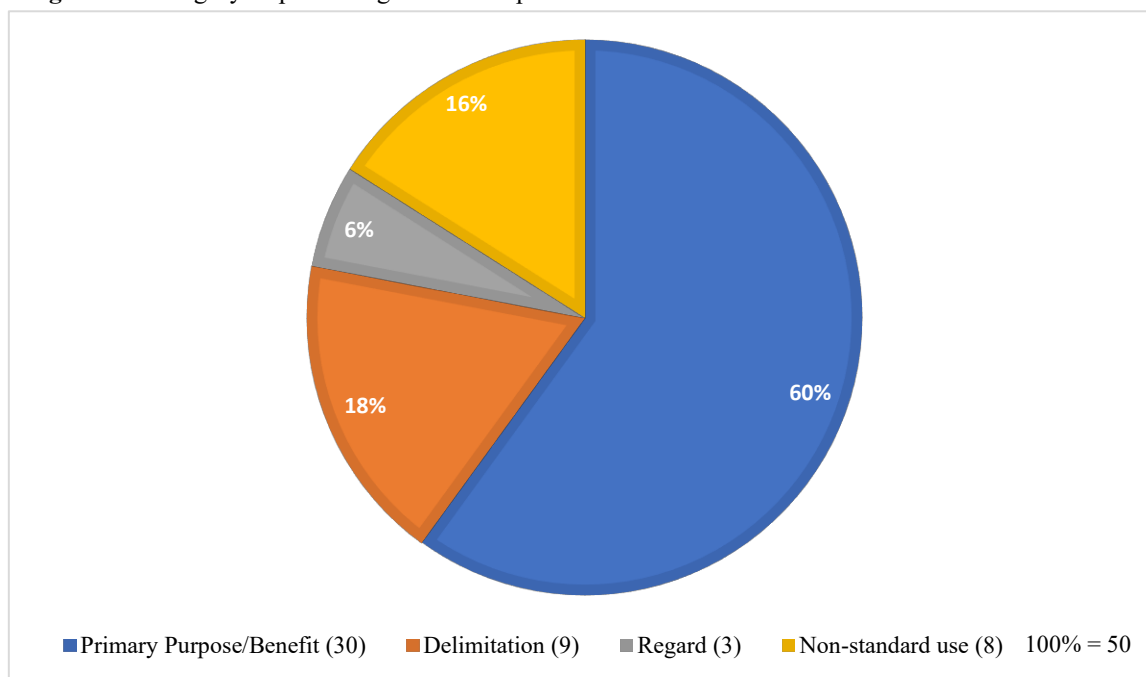
This use appears in the excluded segment, similarly to two of the cases in the previous subchapter (ex. 13 and 15).

Overall, there were no uses of *pre* that could be justified as non-standard, as all of the uses fall at least into one major category described either in the dictionary (2003) or by Horecký (1978). The reason for this might simply be the formal register that seems to be used in the parliamentary proceedings as well as the large quantity of uses that fall under the category of delimitation and primary purpose.

4.4 Use in original transcripts

In comparison to the translated Slovak from the previous two languages, the data from Slovak as the source language proved more varied, presenting four categories, one of which includes the non-standard uses of *pre* where *na* is instead recommended based on the dictionary (2003) and Horecký's (1978) explanation. There are no excluded instances or ambiguous cases. The following diagram shows the distribution into different categories.

Diagram 3: Category of pre in original transcripts



Most importantly, the original transcripts from the Slovak language are the only ones where the non-standard use of ‘pre’ occurs, interestingly, at a significant rate. There are eight segments altogether where this happens:

- 20) Je potrebné riešiť nedostatok orgánov **pre** transplantácie v Európe
- 21) o územnej súdržnosti navýšila prostriedky **pre** riešenie regionálnych problémov
- 22) únie, ktoré dali impulz **pre** riešenie finančnej krízy v celosvetovom
- 23) dieťaťa pripomína, že dieťa **pre** harmonický rozvoj svojej osobnosti potrebuje
- 24) vôľu všetkých aby sme **pre** to vytvorili reálne podmienky
- 25) otvorili reklamným spoločnostiam reklamný priestor **pre** ich uplatnenie.
(S42)
- 26) podmienkach, čo je dôvodom **pre** špeciálnu ochranu a podporu.
- 27) ale vytvára tiež priestor **pre** budovanie rodinných vzťahov

Again, from the point of view of the language user the uses of ‘pre’ are non-standard mainly because of the semantics. During the analysis the sentences first had to apply for the criterion of having the option of being replaced with the Slovak preposition *na* while still making sense. This is the first sign that there is potentially a non-standard *pre* present. Secondly, a closer

inspection of the sentences revealed that the *pre* should signify a purpose. Semantically, this is not the category described previously as “primary purpose”, since that has been determined to signify the simple use of *pre* that is perhaps known in Czech as relational and in English it has to do with the recipient. Some of the phrases in these sentences, such as “dôvod pre”, “impulz pre”, and “priestor pre” sound unnatural to a native speaker who is aware of the possible influence of other languages and the problem of cause vs. purpose. These phrases are not even usually used with the preposition, neither is the question for them used with the preposition *pre*. Consider for example the Slovak question “Aký máš na to dôvod?” (What is your reason for this/doing this?), as a question it is used fairly frequently in regular speech. One could even argue that the preposition *na* is fixed with the word “dôvod” in this context. *Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka* (2003: 132) only lists the prepositions *na* and *bez* in connection to *dôvod*, out of these two only *na* can occur after the word. However, the most important point that proves that these examples are indeed non-standard is the context in which they occur, as they are all connected to a **verbal noun**: *transplantácia, riešenie, rozvoj, uplatnenie, ochrana, budovanie*. The segment in ex. 24 has been mentioned and explained previously in 4.2.1, ex. 5 (to refers to “ochrana a umožnenie účasti žien pri tvorbe mieru a bezpečnosti” that appears earlier in the text). Therefore, the most important conditions to determine whether the preposition *pre* is non-standard are, apart from semantics, the possibility of replacing it with *na*, whether there is purpose involved and, most importantly, if a verbal noun is present in the context. According to Horecký (1978), the verbal noun might often determine whether the preposition should indeed be replaced with *na*, as when it is absent, such as in his example “priestor pre realizmus”, the *pre* might very well be fulfilling the function of delimitation, in which case the *pre* is preferred.

However, this distinction must be careful, as the category of delimitation may also contain ties with a verbal noun, such as in S2 – “Výboru pre občianske slobody”. In this case the category of delimitation is indisputable, as it serves to specify the preceding noun more closely and it belongs among the examples Horecký (1978) set in his article. Therefore, when the preposition *pre* is connected to a verbal noun, it might either belong under the category of delimitation or it might be non-standard. For delimitation, as was mentioned, Horecký (1978) wrote out a particular set of instances for reference, such as closer specification of a profession, committee etc. There is one more segment in this analysis that fulfills the criterion of the verbal noun:

28) doprava je niekedy jedinou možnosťou **pre** spojenie EÚ so vzdialenými
regiónmi

In this case the standardness is indisputable because of the impossibility to replace it with *na* while keeping the sentence sensical, as well as the fact that from the semantics of the sentence it is clearly denoting the category of primary purpose/benefit, the phrase “spojenie EÚ so vzdialenými regiónmi” is the *recipient* of something *beneficial*.

4.5 Comparison

The analysis of translations from Czech and English included no instances of the non-standard uses of *pre*. It has shown that the majority of the uses of *pre* have to do with its simple primary function that has to do with the recipient of the action or thing. The two languages have also shown a lower variety of categories: Czech, where the subcorpus had 1211 results, had even lesser variety (only 3 categories) than English (4 categories) with only 63 results.

Table 1: Overall distribution of categories

Categories/Language	English-Slovak		Czech-Slovak		Slovak only	
Primary purpose/Benefit	26	62%	31	63%	30	60%
Delimitation	10	24%	15	31%	9	18%
Regard	5	12%	3	6%	3	6%
Cause	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Non-standard	0	0%	0	0%	8	16%
Total nr. of results	42		49		50	

On the contrary, the results where Slovak was the source language showed a 16% increase in the non-standard use of *pre* as well as an increase in the number of categories found while the subcorpus was not much bigger than the Czech one (this might be due to the number of texts in each language, the numbers are compared in the following subchapter.). In comparison, the Slovak subcorpus showed 1542 results. The analysis of this data proved that for the possibility of *pre* to be non-standard in a text, there first has to be the viable option of replacing it with *na* and the sentence keeping sensical, and secondly, a verbal noun denoting an action is extremely likely (the analysis showed a 100% match) to appear in such cases. It also must not be considerable for the category of delimitation. However, the number of participants is restricted by Horecký (1978) in his article to administrative and institutional uses.

Based on this data the hypothesis that the non-standard use (connected with overuse)

happens due to influence from language contact cannot be proven true. However, there are some possible suggestions as well as problems to be considered as to why this ended up being so. They are considered in the following subchapter.

4.6 Potential methodological issues

Firstly, the analysis must be inspected more closely. The number of results from the subcorpora was not equal across the data, the English subcorpus especially was disproportionately smaller to the Czech and Slovak ones (63 EN-SK, 1211 CZ-SK, 1542 SK), which were at least comparable. There were also 7 excluded instances from the English subcorpus. Either way, even from the sentences shown one can see that the subcorpora did not have a great number of different texts, for example, the English subcorpus had a lot of segments which talk about fishing (the total number of texts in the subcorpora after the query was performed was as follows: 23 EN-SK, 47 CS-SK, 144 SK). But possibly the most important point to keep in mind is that the segments taken from the Slovak subcorpus are transcripts of official discussions where Slovak is the source language, meaning the texts do not come from trained interpreters but politicians themselves. This might explain why the non-standard use is higher, as the politicians usually do not have linguistic education and they have not been warned about this issue. On the other hand, they might represent the general public and the ordinary users of language well – they still try to talk in the standard, trying to be grammatically correct, therefore this issue is something they are not aware of and are therefore participating in unwillingly. It also shows that this non-standard use might possibly be eradicated with language education, but it remains in spontaneous speech.

Secondly, there is a number of problems in the secondary literature alone, which explains why there is such confusion around the use of the two prepositions and why exactly they differ in the way they do. The following list describes the issues:

- 1) **A lack of proper definition and coverage concerning the *pre* vs. *na* issue:** the lack of coverage and explanation of the issue was already established in the theoretical chapter, there is a general public knowledge of the issue especially in the marketing and translation departments of Slovak companies, as seems to be the case judging from the contents of the questions asked in the Slovak language counselling space. Another thing visible from the questions and the answers is the lack of proper definition surrounding the issue, as it is usually explained only as a matter of cause vs. purpose, when, in fact, the issue is much more complicated.

- 2) **Vague description of the categories:** the dictionary only contains five points, each of which has extremely prototypical examples, therefore it is hard to establish boundaries between the categories. This essentially means the language user might encounter a situation where he/she will look for the purpose vs. cause issue even though the preposition could easily fall within another category. Horecký's (1978) explanation unfortunately is not much clearer, as he restricts the category of delimitation to particular phrases, therefore, the same issue may occur. This could happen, for example, with the phrase "metodika pre", which is non-standard according to the dictionary, but is indeed deemed standard by Horecký (Ibid). The regular language user also does not have the linguistic background to have a developed sense for such slight semantic shifts Horecký describes with his "priestor pre/na realizmus". (Ibid) This sort of thinking is reserved for linguistics, and it is almost impossible in practical life when the user only needs a quick answer, explanation and/or definition.
- 3) **Missing category of delimitation in the dictionary:** a major unexplained problem. It is understandable that Horecký's (Ibid) other category that is referred to as primary purpose here is excluded from the dictionary, as it completely overlaps with two points in the dictionary, however, the category of delimitation was not implemented either, even though the latest version was written 25 years after the article. The article serves as a point of reference for employees of the linguistic institute in Slovakia who respond to the questions in the language counselling space (e.g., <https://jazykovaporadna.sme.sk/q/4773/>) and it was published in a linguistic journal by the Slovak Academy of Science, therefore, there is no doubt to its linguistic value. Presumably, the authors of the dictionary (2003) had a valid reason as to why it was omitted, however, the addition to the dictionary would be beneficial and possible overlap with other categories would be only marginal.
- 4) **No acknowledgement of diachronic development:** in his article, Horecký (Ibid) defines the category of delimitation on three pages. Perhaps it is due to the lack of space that any mention of diachronic development was omitted. However, it should be taken into account, as

the category of delimitation may have come into existence due to language contact with Czech and the needed translations for institutions and/or professions. For example, Oravec's *Morfológia* (1984) does not take the specifying function of *pre* into account, therefore, there is a great chance that it had not been naturally felt by the language users and/or linguists, meaning the distinction could have emerged later by analogy with other languages such as Czech, especially taking into consideration the mutual influence during the time of Czechoslovakia, namely in the institutional and administrative sphere.

- 5) **Dating of the material:** as can be seen from the sources used, most of them date back at least 20 years (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003), in the case of Oravec (1988) and Horecký (1978) that is another 25 and 35 years added, which is an entire generation of the population. Both of the latter sources were also written in a period before the Velvet Revolution, i.e., on one hand the influence of Czech might have been bigger at the moment, on the other hand, there is no doubt that the influence of English in today's society has gone to a point that significantly influences the use of the Slovak language today. Languages evolve over time, often also due to this influence, therefore what may have been a simple semantic distinction is no longer visible in the language today. Perhaps a more recent look into the use of the language would change the perspective on the use of the prepositions mentioned in this thesis.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the data the claim that the non-standard use of *pre* occurs due to the influence of Czech and English cannot be proven true. The resulting data from the two samples where translation was a factor showed the preposition *na* appeared even in segments where *pre* was presumed to occur, in some cases these would have even been standard by Horecký's (1978) distinction. There were no segments which would show a non-standard use.

On the other hand, the original transcripts showed a growth in the non-standard uses that most likely happened due to the nature of the speakers, who were no longer interpreters, but politicians who presumably do not have a language education and focus rather on the effective transmission of information rather than how they speak (though they are certainly aware of the formal setting). This suggests that the non-standard use could possibly be eradicated with education, however, this education would have to be on a quite proficient level, such as the education of professional interpreters. It also means that it is likely that this non-standard use pertains in spontaneous communication and when speakers are unaware of the problem.

Both the theoretical chapter and the analysis showed that the problem of *pre* vs. *na* is not as simple as it appears, i.e., cause vs. purpose, as the category of cause only appeared once and was shown to be indisputably clear. There are a lot more factors going in when determining whether the use of *pre* is standard or not, such as Horecký's (1978) category of delimitation which narrows the number of possible non-standard uses.

The rule for the use of *pre* in the analysis was that in the proximity of a verbal noun, the preposition *na* is more standard, as the meaning of purpose is most likely present in the phrase. This is mentioned in Horecký's article (1978) and the articles, websites etc. that deal with the problem of *pre* vs. *na* in everyday communication could benefit from the knowledge of this rule.

The analysis also showed that the most frequent use of *pre* occurs in the category of primary purpose or benefit and the second most frequent category is delimitation. However, this might only be the case in this particular data, as the setting of the European Parliament often requires closer specification of committees, professions etc. in order to be as precise and effective as possible.

The reasons for the results for this data could have possibly been affected by the small subcorpora (63 EN-SK, 1211 CZ-SK, 1542 SK) and limited context as well as the varying education between the interpreters in the first two subcorpora and the politicians in the third

subcorpus. There have also appeared a few problems in the secondary material alone, such as: a description of the categories that is too vague for comfortable ordinary use, a lack of proper definition and coverage of the problem of *pre* vs. *na* by academic journals, the missing category of delimitation in the dictionary, the lack of acknowledgement and studies of diachronic development by the linguistic community, and the dating of the secondary material, which goes far too back to still be completely and fully relevant.

Since the analysis showed that the non-standard use occurs even in formal settings if the speakers do not have linguistic education, perhaps a diachronic study would be the most useful to study this phenomenon, taking into account not only the shared history of Czechia and Slovakia, but also the more recent influence of the internet and the amount of English the language users meet with every day nowadays. A more distinctive picture could be drawn from comparing the frequency of the non-standard use in the period of Czechoslovakia and the frequency today. It could also be beneficial to compare the frequency of this non-standard use in educated speakers who have been instructed to pay attention to the problem to the frequency of use of the spontaneous speakers who might mix the two variants and use them interchangeably.

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7. Resumé

Táto bakalárska práca skúma frekvenciu kategórií použitia predložky *pre* ako v prekladoch z angličtiny a češtiny, tak aj v originálnych textoch. Cieľom je overiť, či je predložka *pre* nadužívaná a uprednostňovaná hovoriacimi, pre ktorých je slovenčina rodným jazykom.

Predložky sú vo všeobecnosti definované ako pomocné a neflektívne slovné druhy, ktoré sa zvyčajne viažu na substantívum. Väčšina jazykov ich delí na primárne a sekundárne, kde primárne predložky sú spravidla polysémické. (Saint-Dizier, 2006)

Aj keď slovníky poskytujú priame predložkové ekvivalenty, výsledky z korpusových štúdií často dokazujú opak. Vo veľa prípadoch sú tieto slovníkové ekvivalenty nedostatočné a to, čo je nazývané priamym prekladovým ekvivalentom, môže byť v niektorých kontextoch nesprávne. (Cosme, Gilquin, 2008) Viaceré štúdie, medzi nimi aj Klégr a Malá (2009) dokázali, že predložky sú jedným z najpoužívanejších slovných druhov v jazyku, v súvislosti s tým nie je teda prekvapením, že veľké množstvo chýb u ľudí hovoriacich druhým jazykom sa v druhom jazyku vyskytne práve v predložkách. Prekladové ekvivalenty teda nezodpovedajú jazykovej realite, a práve preto sa tieto chyby vyskytujú. (Ibid) Keď sa táto skutočnosť stretne s faktorom jazykového kontaktu, môže sa stať, že druhý jazyk bude mať negatívny vplyv na materinský jazyk tým, že sa upraví používanie niektorých predložiek, čo spôsobí odchýlku od štandardu, ktorý je popísaný v gramatikách a slovníkoch.

Toto je aj prípad slovenčiny, ktorá má nielen priamy kontakt s češtinou, ale v dôsledku internetu do nej nepriamo zasahuje aj angličtina. Obidva tieto jazyky môžu vplývať na používanie jazyka a deviácie od štandardu, ktoré sa vyskytujú v každodennej konverzácii.

Slovenčina aj čeština patria do skupiny indoeurópskych jazykov spolu s angličtinou, ale na rozdiel od angličtiny patria do podskupiny západoslovanských jazykov. V dnešnej spoločnosti, kde angličtina je jedným z najpoužívanejších jazykov na svete, s angličtinou ľudia prichádzajú do kontaktu na internete, v práci, dokonca aj osobne. Navyše dnes je už jej znalosť aj základnou kvalifikáciou na trhu práce, a tak veľké percento ľudí v Česku aj na Slovensku sú študenti angličtiny ako ich druhého jazyka, teda odchýlky od štandardu sa môžu vplyvom angličtiny vyskytnúť v oboch jazykoch.

Čo sa týka vzťahu slovenčiny s češtinou, ohliadnuc od očividného genetického aj geografického vzťahu, slovenčina a čeština majú aj spoločný kus histórie, ktorý vysvetľuje ich spoločný vývoj. (Nábělková, 2007) Do tejto histórie patrí napríklad čeština, ktorá bola funkčným jazykom na území Slovenska od 15. do 19. storočia, ako aj Československo od roku

1968, kde oba jazyky koexistovali na rovnakej úrovni. Aj dnes sú vzájomná zrozumiteľnosť a receptívny bilingvizmus aktuálne, napriek tomu, že sa vedú debaty o postupnom vytrácaní sa zrozumiteľnosti z českej strany. (Ibid) Slovenčina a čeština sa teda navzájom ovplyvňujú viac, ako ich ovplyvňuje angličtina, no to celkom nevyklučuje jej vplyv, hlavne vzhľadom na to, ako veľmi sú hovoriaci z oboch krajín angličtine vystavení.

V kontexte predložiek v jazykovom kontakte bolo potvrdené, že konštrukcie, ktoré už existujú v jazyku, hoci len marginálne, sa môžu vyskytovať vo väčšej frekvencii vplyvom jazykového kontaktu. (Koptjevskaja-Tamm & Wälchli, 2001)

Z hľadiska slovenčiny je predložka *pre* jednoduchou, primárnou predložkou, ktorá sa viaže s akuzatívom. (Oravec et al., 1984) Primárne sa viaže s významom príčiny, teda je opakom predložiek, ktoré majú primárne priestorový význam. Analýza v práci sa opiera hlavne o body v slovníku, ktoré vysvetľujú rôzne významy použitia predložky, a to sú nasledovné: príčina, zreteľ, prospech, účel (v ustálených slovných spojeniach) a väzba s menami a slovesami. (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003) K tomu je pridaná kategória vymedzovacieho *pre*, ktorú predstavil Horecký v roku 1978. Jeho článok taktiež vyzdvihuje skutočnosť, že *pre* má hlavne funkciu prvotného účelu, ako napr. v spojení *topánky pre deti*. Článok ilustruje aj to, že občas je náročné oddeliť od seba kategórie prospechu a zreteľa, ako aj rozlíšiť príčinu a účel. Teda je ťažké prísť s poučkou, ktorá by bola aplikovateľná a použiteľná pre predložku *pre* a jej významy. (Ibid) Najväčší rozdiel medzi predložkou *pre* a *na* v slovenčine je ich prvotný význam príčiny (*pre*) a účelu (*na*). Problém nastáva pri pohľade do slovníka, kde sa predložka *na* prekrýva s predložkou *pre*. Kategórie predložky *na* znejú nasledovne: smerovanie na povrch, účel, spôsob, zreteľ, čas, príčina, väzba pri slovesách a menách. (*Krátky slovník slovenského jazyka*, 2003) Vo väčšine prípadov je zjavný sémantický posun, teda reálny problém naozaj nastáva len v oddelení príčiny a účelu.

Predložka *for* v angličtine patrí k predložkám, ktoré primárne vyjadrujú časové vzťahy, ako napr. trvanie. Jej kategórie sú nasledovné: trvanie akcie, príčina, účel (destinácia), recipient, podpora, štandard. (Quirk et. al., 1985) V češtine je na tom predložka *pro* podobne, jej kategórie sú: prospech/podpora, účel, príčina, vzťah/zreteľ, obmedzenie (času alebo okolností), zvolanie. (*nechybujte.cz*, 2018) Celkovo sa teda česká predložka *pro* zhoduje s anglickou predložkou *for* oveľa viac než slovenčina, ktorá má pre význam účelu vymedzenú predložku *na*. Z kategórií, ktoré poskytujú slovníky vidno, že český ekvivalent je viac polysémický ako anglický. Na rozdiel od češtiny a angličtiny, slovenská predložka *pre* sa nedá použiť na akékoľvek časové vyhradenie, a teda ak by sa v takom kontexte nachádzala, je to s najväčšou pravdepodobnosťou neštandardné použitie, ktoré vzniklo vplyvom týchto dvoch

cudzích jazykov. Slovenská predložka *na* sa používa vo význame príčiny iba ak je mimo kontroly konateľa vety, podobne predložka *pre* sa používa vo význame účelu iba v ustálených slovných spojeniach. Toto všetko znamená, že český a anglický jazyk si zodpovedajú viac. Slovenčina nie je ďaleko od ich uplatnení *pre*, no použitie tejto predložky je viac obmedzené tým, že je v podobných významoch používaná aj predložka *na*. Na druhú stranu, v oblasti príčiny si čeština a slovenčina zodpovedajú a majú väčší rozsah možností ako angličtina, ktorá v tomto kontexte používa význam príčiny iba ak zodpovedá psychologickému motívu.

Doklady k hypotéze tejto bakalárskej práce pochádzajú zväčša z internetových stránok ako je napríklad jazykovaporadna.sme.sk, kde pracovníci Jazykovedného ústavu Ľudovíta Štúra Slovenskej akadémie vied zodpovedajú časté otázky týkajúce sa používania slovenčiny. Často sa v týchto otázkach vyskytuje práve problém použitia predložiek *pre* a *na*, kde sa v odpovediach spomína kontakt s češtinou a angličtinou. Hoci je to rozumný predpoklad, vo všetkých prípadoch na týchto stránkach chýbajú referenčné štúdie, ktoré by tento údaj overovali, alebo študovali. Preto prostredie Európskeho parlamentu, ktoré je podkladom tejto korpusovej štúdie, ponúka dobrý základ na overenie tvrdení, že jazykový kontakt presahuje do slovenčiny na úrovni, kedy už sú deviácie ako táto normalizované médiami (Rončáková, 2008), a teda odchýlky prenikajú aj do reči vzdelaných ľudí v prostrediach, kde je vyžadovaná spisovná slovenčina. V Európskom parlamente sú všetky tieto jazyky v kontakte a ich použitie často pochádza od vysoko kvalifikovaných tlmočníkov. Zároveň ale ide aj o spontánnu produkciu reči, kde niet možnosti dodatočnej úpravy alebo rýchleho nazretia do pravidiel.

Materiál pre prácu bol vzatý z korpusu InterCorp, verzie 13, ktorá je dostupná cez rozhranie českého národného korpusu KonText. InterCorp je synchronný paralelný korpus, ktorý obsahuje subkorpus EuroParl, ten je tvorený prepismi diskusií z Európskeho parlamentu. Pre potreby tejto práce boli vytvorené tri subkorporusy, a to subkorpus s prekladmi z angličtiny (zdrojový jazyk) do slovenčiny, z češtiny (zdrojový jazyk) do slovenčiny, a nakoniec s originálnymi prepismi diskusií v slovenčine. Z každého korpusu bolo vyťahnutých 50 príkladov, teda dokopy 150 pre celú analýzu. Do vyhľadávacieho poľa bola zadaná len predložka *pre* a jej ekvivalent. Miera štandardu bola zhodnotená na základe definícií v slovníku s pridanými kategóriami vymedzenia a prvotného účelu. V analýze bolo dokopy vynechaných 9 príkladov, 7 príkladov bolo vynechaných v angličtine kvôli náhodnej zhode v korpuse, teda predložka *pre* a jej ekvivalent boli prítomné, no na inom mieste v zodpovedajúcich vetách. Z tohto istého dôvodu bol vyradený aj jeden príklad z českého subkorpusu. Posledný príklad bol vyradený kvôli dvojznačnosti, a to z anglického subkorpusu. Preklady z angličtiny obsahovali 4 rôzne kategórie, a to kategóriu prvotného účelu / prospechu

(tieto kategórie boli pre potreby tejto bakalárskej práce zlúčené, vzhľadom na to, že si vysoko zodpovedajú a vo väčšine prípadov je náročné ich oddeliť), ďalej kategóriu vymedzovacieho *pre*, zreteľa, a napokon príčiny. Kategória prvotného účelu / prospechu bola najpočetnejšia so 62 %, teda sa potvrdil údaj z Horeckého článku. (1978) Ďalej mala veľké zastúpenie vymedzovacia kategória s 24 %, potom zreteľ s 12 %, a napokon príčina, ktorá tvorila len 2 % (1 prípad). Kategória prvotného účelu / prospechu je základným použitím predložky *pre* v jednoduchých spojeniach, ako napr. *topánky pre deti*. (Horecký, 1978) Teda predstavuje naraz prvotný účel topánok, ktorý je zároveň prospešný, ako aj väzbu s menom (prípadne v iných spojeniach väzbu so slovesom). Vymedzovacia kategória bola definovaná podľa Horeckého vysvetlení (1978), teda hlavne v spojeniach administratívneho a inštitucionálneho charakteru, kde je potrebná bližšia špecializácia (napr. *Výbor pre rybné hospodárstvo*, príkl. 10). Kategória zreteľa, kvôli svojmu prelínaniu s kategóriou prospechu a prvotného účelu, bola obmedzená hlavne na význam emfázy, vyzdvihnutia vo vete, teda pri spojeniach ako *význam pre*, ktoré sa nachádzali v pozícii jadra výpovede vo vete. Kategória príčiny sa objavila len raz, a to vo veľmi jasnom prípade. Určenie nespisovnosti prebiehalo v troch krokoch: predložka *pre* môže byť nahradená predložkou *na* a veta bude dávať význam; spojenie má význam účelu, nie vymedzovania; predložka sa nachádza v blízkosti slovesného podstatného mena (podľa Horeckého článku [1978] je vtedy potrebné použiť predložku *na*). V anglických a českých prekladoch sa nenachádzal žiaden neštandardný prípad, práve naopak, namiesto toho sa v dátach nachádzali prípady, kde bolo správne použité *na*, aj keď bolo predpokladané, že kvôli jazykovému kontaktu sa tam dostane *pre* (napr. príklad 15 – *metodiky na dosiahnutie*).

Neštandardné príklady sa ale vyskytli v početnej miere v originálnych textoch, a to 16 %, kde bolo vo všetkých prípadoch prítomné slovesné podstatné meno. Akokoľvek, treba mať na pamäti, že v slovenčine pochádzajú od politikov, nie od tlmočníkov. To znamená, že napriek tomu, že sú to vzdelaní ľudia vo formálnom prostredí, uprednostňujú predložku *pre* a používajú ju tam, kde by mala byť predložka *na*. Súčasne z toho vyplýva, že s jazykovým vzdelaním sa toto neštandardné použitie vytráca, zatiaľ čo pretrváva v spontánnej reči, a to aj vo formálnom prostredí, teda hovoriaci bez jazykového vzdelania si nie sú vedomí tejto odchýlky.

Popritom treba ale brať aj ohľad na potenciálne metodologické problémy, ktoré mohli mať efekt na tieto výsledky, a to je nepomer výsledkov v anglickom subkorpuse s výsledkami v českom a slovenskom subkorpuse (63 EN-SK : 1211 CZ-SK : 1543 SK), ako aj obmedzené množstvo textov, ktoré sa nachádzajú v celom subkorpuse. Ďalej treba spomenúť problémy, ktoré sa vyskytli v sekundárnej literatúre, a tými sú: nedostatočné pokrytie problému *pre* a *na*

a s tým spojená nejasná definícia kategórií v slovníku (kategórie obsahujú len prototypické príklady, no zároveň už tam je viditeľné, že sa prekrývajú), chýbajúca vymedzovacia kategória (ktorá by sa veľmi málo prekrývala s ostatnými kategóriami a bola by veľmi prospešná), nedostatočná pozornosť venovaná diachronickému vývinu v Horeckého článku (1978), ako aj materiály, ktoré sú príliš staré na to, aby dokázali verne zhodnotiť používanie jazyka dnes. Z výsledkov údajov teda nebolo možné potvrdiť hypotézu, že predložka *pre* je v slovenčine nadužívaná vplyvom jazykového kontaktu. To je dosť pravdepodobne vplyvom faktorov, ktoré boli spomenuté vyššie, a to vzdelanie tlmočníkov v Európskom parlamente, ktorí sú trénovaní si na to dávať pozor, ako aj možná nedostatočná veľkosť korpusu pre skúmanie tohto javu. Na druhú stranu, prepisy zo slovenčiny ukázali, že táto deviácia je v jazyku prítomná na úrovni hovoriacich, ktorí nemajú jazykové vzdelanie, a to dokonca do miery, kedy predložku *pre* použijú neštandardne aj v oficiálnom, formálnom prostredí. Z toho vyplýva, že s dostatočným jazykovým vzdelaním táto odchýlka mizne, no drží si svoje miesto v spontánnej reči ostatných hovoriacich. Taktiež sa potvrdilo Horeckého (1978) tvrdenie, že kategória prvotného účelu je v jazyku najfrekvencovanejšia. Jeho kategória vymedzovacieho *pre* bola druhá najčastejšia, no na to mohlo mať vplyv prostredie štúdie, ktoré si často vyžaduje bližšiu špecifikáciu špecializácie v administratívnych a inštitucionálnych spojeniach.

Aj teoretická aj analytická kapitola ukázali, že problém *pre* a *na* je oveľa zložitejší ako sa javí na prvý pohľad. Pri bežnom používaní by ale mohlo byť nápomocné pridanie kategórie vymedzovania do slovníka, prípadne zmienka o slovesnom podstatnom mene, ktoré si vyžaduje vo význame účelu predložku *na*.

Vzhľadom na výsledky tejto analýzy, ktorá ukázala, že problém je prítomný v spontánnej reči na vysokej úrovni, by bolo užitočné namiesto synchronnej štúdie spraviť diachronnu, ktorá by skúmala ako vplyv češtiny, tak aj vplyv angličtiny na šírenie tohto neštandardu minimálne od obdobia Československa až po dnes. Takisto by bolo prínosné aj porovnať výskyt tohto neštandardu u hovoriacich s jazykovým vzdelaním, ktorí boli inštruovaní si dávať pozor na tento problém, s frekvenciou výskytu v spontánnej reči, kde sa tieto dva varianty môžu vyskytnúť súčasne a používať zameniteľne.

8. Appendix

The appendix contains 150 examples of the uses of *pre* that are drawn from the Europarl. It is divided into three different sections, one for translations from English, one for translations from Czech, and one for original transcripts in Slovak. Every segment has a code that signifies the category under which it was classified. The meaning of the letters in the code is as follows: P – primary purpose/benefit, D – delimitation, R – regard, C – cause, NS – non-standard, X – excluded, n – correct use of *na*.

Section 1: Translations from English

Segment	Type code	Slovak (target)	English (source)
S1	P	Je to vlastne úloha pre Europol a Eurojust.	This is rather a task for Europol and Eurojust.
S2	C	Podstatou politiky je, že ak nekonáte, tí istí poslanci Parlamentu útočiaci na vás pre konanie, by vás napadli, pretože ste nekonali.	The reality of politics is that if you took no action, the same members of this House who attack you for taking the action, would attack you because you had not acted.
S3	P	Vážený pán predsedajúci, v súvislosti s procedurálnou námietkou žiadam predsedu Parlamentu, aby urýchlene požiadal o ochranu pre delegáciu z Kolumbie, ktorá navštívila náš Parlament v dňoch 27.	Mr President, on a point of order, can I ask for an urgent action by the President of Parliament to call for the protection of a delegation from Colombia which visited our Parliament on 27 and 28 June, and whose members this week received a public death threat because they had spoken out here in favour of the proposal for a humanitarian exchange of prisoners in the Colombian conflict?
S4	P	Rád by som pritom poukázal na jednu vec, ktorá pre moju krajinu predstavuje osobitný problém, ktorá môže pôsobiť proti podpore dodatočných výdavkov.	In doing so, I would like to point out a particular problem for my own country that might mitigate against support for additional spending.
S5	R	Zabezpečovacie mechanizmy prípustné v rámci Svetovej obchodnej organizácie budú pre stabilitu rozhodujúce.	Safeguard mechanisms allowable under the WTO will be crucial for stability.
S6	P	Je zvláštne, že si Európska komisia myslí, že musí dať	It is curious that the European Commission thinks it has to

		novým bezpečnostným opatreniam pre európske letiská zelenú.	give the green light to new security measures for Europe 's airports.
S7	P	Podporujem aj odporúčanie, aby hladina alkoholu v krvi bola čo najbližšie k 0,00 %, najmä pre začínajúcich vodičov, aj keď si uvedomujem , že hodnota 0,00 % je len teoretická.	I support the recommendation also that the blood alcohol limit be as close to 0.00 % as possible especially for new drivers although I realise that a 0.00 % limit is impractical.
S8	P	Hoci podporujem myšlienku uľahčiť prístup na trh s bývaním pre ľudí, ktorí by si normálne nemohli dovoliť kúpiť dom, s ohľadom na to sa bude nevyhnutné hovoriť o adekvátnosti kontroly a ochrany spotrebiteľa.	While I support the notion of facilitating access to the housing market for people who would not normally be able to buy a home, with hindsight the adequacy of regulation and consumer protection will inevitably be debated.
S9	R	Nepochybne musíme pozorne sledovať mechanizmy, o ktoré ide, to je úloha kanálov a nástrojov na špeciálne účely a ich významu pre európske banky.	We certainly need to look closely at the mechanisms at play - that is the role of conduits and special-purpose vehicles, and their relevance for European banks.
S10	R	Po štvrté, čo s rámcom Bazilej II, novou smernicou o kapitálových požiadavkách pre banky?	Fourthly, what about Basel II, the new capital requirements directive for banks?
S11	D	To isté sa týka aj rámca Solventnosť II, ktorá je širšou obdobou rámca Bazilej pre sektor poisťovníctva.	So will Solvency II, which is Basel's broad equivalent for the insurance sector.
S12	P	Veríme, že mierna regulácia založená na zásadách je najlepším prístupom pre finančný sektor.	We believe that light-touch, principled-based regulation is the best approach for the financial sector - it has proven its value.
S13	X	Ľudia mi potom hovoria, aj keď súhlasia, že je treba počkať na krízu, pretože inak nie je prítomný zmysel pre nutnosť.	People then tell me, even if they agree, that you have to wait for a crisis to appear because the sense of urgency is not there.
S14	P	Vážený pán predsedajúci, táto finančná kríza je budíčkom pre nás všetkých a tiež aj pre Komiséra McCreevyho.	Mr President, this financial crisis is a wake-up call for all of us and also for Commissioner McCreevy.
S15	P	Mám štyri otázky pre pána McCreevyho.	I have four questions for Mr McCreevy.

S16	P	Mali by sme pripomenúť, že to nie je dobré pre lisabonský proces.	This is not good for the Lisbon Process, we should be reminded.
S17	P	Ujasnime si však, že komplexnosť finančných nástrojov je pre mnohých z nás ťažké pochopiť a úloha agentúr hodnotiacich úverovú spoľahlivosť je otvorená.	But let us be clear that the sophistication of financial instruments is difficult for many of us to understand, and the role of credit rating agencies is open.
S18	P	Som si istý, že väčšia regulácia by teraz bola tým najhorším, čo by sme mohli pre finančné trhy urobiť.	I am certain that more regulation now would be the worst thing we could do for financial markets.
S19	P	Ak áno, mohol by zväziť, či by koncom roka zverejnil, koľko každý z jednotlivých členských štátov prispel vo forme pomoci pre obchod?	If he does, will he consider publishing towards the end of this year how much each of the individual Member States has contributed in the form of aid for trade?
S20	P	Kedy sa Rada prebudí v oblasti zdravotných následkov pre občanov Európy a bude naliehať na Brazíliu vo veci reálnej vystopovateľnosti, čo sa týka ich dobytky?	When is the Council going to wake up to the health implications for the citizens of Europe and press Brazil for realistic traceability in respect of their livestock?
S21	X	Nakoniec, vás chcem ubezpečiť, že odporúčania pre Komisiu budú starostlivo preskúmané a môžete počítať s našim odhodlaním zlepšovať informovanosť Parlamentu s cieľom umožniť zvýšenú transparentnosť dialógov a diskusií o ľudských právach.	Finally, you can rest assured that the recommendations directed at the Commission will be examined carefully, and you can count on our commitment to improve the information to Parliament in order to allow for increased transparency of human rights dialogues and consultations.
S22	X	Ako spomenul môj kolega, pán Belder, kto by sa napríklad odvážil pohroziť tým istý stupňom sankcií voči Čínskej ľudovej republike pre vážny nedostatok dodržiavania ľudských práv a demokracie, ako sme urobili voči Uzbekistanu?	Who, for instance, would dare threaten the same degree of sanctions against the People's Republic of China, as mentioned by my colleague Mr Belder, over its serious lack of human rights and democracy as we did against Uzbekistan?
S23	D	Chcela by som hlavne upriamiť vašu pozornosť na potrebu zvýšiť transparentnosť a prijať ukazovatele pre stanovené referenčné hodnoty s cieľom dosiahnuť praktické	I would especially like to draw your attention to the need to increase transparency and to adopt indicators for given benchmarks in order to achieve practical results that could be

		výsledky, ktoré by mali podporu ďalších nástrojov zahraničnej politiky EÚ.	supported by other EU foreign policy tools.
S24	D	Dôrazne podporujem odporúčanie na kontrolu konkrétnych štandardov pre dialóg EÚ - Čína o ľudských právach, ako aj pre diskusiu EÚ - Rusko, dúfajúc v ich skoré rozvinutie do štruktúrovaného dialógu s cieľom zhodnotiť potrebu dialógov v oblasti ľudských práv.	I strongly support the recommendation to control the specific benchmarks for the EU-China dialogue on human rights as well as the EU-Russia consultations, hoping to develop them soon into a structured dialogue in order to assess the usefulness of human rights dialogues.
S25	D	Dôrazne podporujem odporúčanie na kontrolu konkrétnych štandardov pre dialóg EÚ - Čína o ľudských právach, ako aj pre diskusiu EÚ - Rusko, dúfajúc v ich skoré rozvinutie do štruktúrovaného dialógu s cieľom zhodnotiť potrebu dialógov v oblasti ľudských práv.	I strongly support the recommendation to control the specific benchmarks for the EU-China dialogue on human rights as well as the EU-Russia consultations, hoping to develop them soon into a structured dialogue in order to assess the usefulness of human rights dialogues.
S26	D	Je taktiež dôležité uplatňovať a využívať výsledky dialógov o ľudských právach v projektoch organizovaných v rámci Európskej iniciatívy pre demokraciu a ľudské práva a systematicky spojiť tieto dva nástroje.	It is important also to apply and use the results of human rights dialogues in projects under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights and systematically to link those two tools.
S27	P	Európske médiá už živo uvažovali o tom, že by sa tento prípad mohol stať precedensom pre ktorúkoľvek diktatúru, ako zamerať pozornosť a rozvíjať vzťahy s Európskou úniou.	It has already vividly been reflected in the European media that this could turn into a case study for any dictatorship to focus attention and develop relations with the European Union.
S28	R	No kým posledných šesť rokov väčšina európskych občanov bola znepokojená v súvislosti s vojnou proti terorizmu, EÚ nepodnikla žiadne rozhodné kroky, aby zabezpečila transatlantický rešpekt pre základné ľudské práva a právny štát.	But, in the last six years, while concerns about the war on terror have been shared by most European citizens, we have had no robust action by the EU to secure transatlantic respect for fundamental rights and the rule of law.

S29	D	Zo včerajšej správy sa dozvedám, že komisárka pre vonkajšie vzťahy, pani Ferrerová-Waldnerová, uviedla, že namiesto Mugabeho možno pozvú ministra zahraničných vecí!	I hear from a report yesterday that Ms Ferrero-Waldner, the Commissioner for External Relations, has said that maybe they would invite the Foreign Minister instead of Mugabe!
S30	X	Vážená pani predsedajúca, v prvom rade mi dovoľte poďakovať spravodajkyni, pani Fragovej Estévezovej a všetkým členom Výboru pre rybné hospodárstvo za veľmi podrobnú správu o vykonávaní udržateľného rybolovu založeného na maximálne udržateľnom výnose.	Madam President, first of all allow me to thank the rapporteur, Ms Fraga Estévez, and all the members of the Committee on Fisheries for a very thorough report on the implementation of sustainable fishing based on maximum sustainable yield (MSY).
S31	Xn	Oceňujem a súhlasím najmä s názorom Výboru pre rybné hospodárstvo, že spoločná politika v tejto oblasti potrebuje nový riadiaci model na stanovenie možností rybolovu, obnovu vyčerpaných zásob a prispôbenie úrovni rybolovného úsilia na udržateľné a ziskové úrovne.	In particular I appreciate and share the Committee on Fisheries' view that the common fisheries policy needs a new management model for the setting of fishing opportunities, the recovery of depleted stocks and the adaptation of fishing effort levels to sustainable and profitable levels.
S32	P	Veda o rybnom hospodárstve nie je ešte schopná presne predpovedať, aký bude maximálny udržateľný výnos pre každý jednotlivý druh alebo zmes druhov.	Fisheries science is not yet able to predict accurately what MSY for any particular stock or mixture of stocks will be.
S33	Pn	Je to tiež prístup, ktorý bol prijatý v dlhodobom pláne pre platesy obyčajné a jazyky morské obyčajné v Severnom mori prijatom tento rok a ktorý je podľa mňa dobrým modelom na realizáciu tohto prístupu.	It is also the approach that has been adopted in the long-term plan for plaice and sole in the North Sea, which was adopted this year and which I consider to be a good model for the implementation of this approach.
S34	X	Plány zahŕňajú podmienky pre pravidelné kontroly cieľov umožňujúce v prípade potreby prijať ciele maximálneho udržateľného výnosu, napríklad ak nastane zmena prirodzeného prostredia, alebo ak dôjde k oprave odborného odporúčania.	The plans include provisions for regular revisions of the targets that allow for the adaptation of MSY targets where necessary, for example, where there is a change in the natural environment or where there is a revision of the scientific advice.

S35	D	Rámcové programy, práca Vedeckého, technického a hospodárskeho výboru pre rybné hospodárstvo (STECF) a podpora Medzinárodnej rady pre výskum mora budú v tejto súvislosti všetky potrebné, čo bude prioritnou oblasťou v nasledujúcich rokoch.	The framework programmes, the work of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries and the support of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea will all be important in this context, which will be a priority area for the next years.
S36	D	Rámcové programy, práca Vedeckého, technického a hospodárskeho výboru pre rybné hospodárstvo (STECF) a podpora Medzinárodnej rady pre výskum mora budú v tejto súvislosti všetky potrebné, čo bude prioritnou oblasťou v nasledujúcich rokoch.	The framework programmes, the work of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries and the support of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea will all be important in this context, which will be a priority area for the next years.
S37	Xn	Čo sa týka odbornej metodiky na dosiahnutie maximálneho udržateľného výnosu, bude Komisia žiadať vedecké odporúčanie osobitne pre každý prípad.	As regards scientific methodology for reaching MSY, the Commission will ask for scientific advice on a case-by-case basis.
S38	X	Nakoniec, ako som už uviedol, je správne povedať, že Európsky fond pre rybné hospodárstvo zabezpečuje členským štátom pridelenie štátnej pomoci, aby prerobili rybárske flotily v súlade so stratégiou maximálneho udržateľného výnosu.	Lastly, as I have already stated, it is correct to say that the European Fisheries Fund provides for Member States to allocate public aid so as to restructure fishing fleets in line with MSY strategies.
S39	P	Komisia bude pokračovať v dialógu so sektorom rybného hospodárstva a začne preberať špeciálne dlhodobé plány pre niekoľko druhov rybolovu s perspektívou maximálneho udržateľného výnosu.	The Commission will continue the dialogue with the fisheries sector and will start to discuss specific long-term plans for a number of fisheries with an MSY perspective.
S40	P	V súvislosti s nadmerným rybolovom je pre niektoré druhy príliš skoro a pre iné príliš neskoro.	It is too early for some stocks and is too late for others in the context of overfishing.
S41	P	V súvislosti s nadmerným rybolovom je pre niektoré druhy príliš skoro a pre iné príliš neskoro.	It is too early for some stocks and is too late for others in the context of overfishing.
S42	P	Okrem toho pre veľkú väčšinu vedeckých pracovníkov a tiež	Moreover, for the large majority of scientists and also for the UN

		pre Organizáciu OSN pre výživu a poľnohospodárstvo bol tradičný model maximálneho udržateľného výnosu nahradený novými špičkovými postupmi, ktoré zahŕňajú ekosystém ako celok, namiesto toho, aby sa spoliehali na zastaranú koncepciu dynamiky populácie zvierat.	Food and Agriculture Organisation, the traditional MSY model has been superseded by new cutting-edge approaches which encompass the ecosystem as a whole, rather than relying on an outdated concept of animal population dynamics.
S43	X	Okrem toho pre veľkú väčšinu vedeckých pracovníkov a tiež pre Organizáciu OSN pre výživu a poľnohospodárstvo bol tradičný model maximálneho udržateľného výnosu nahradený novými špičkovými postupmi, ktoré zahŕňajú ekosystém ako celok, namiesto toho, aby sa spoliehali na zastaranú koncepciu dynamiky populácie zvierat.	Moreover, for the large majority of scientists and also for the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, the traditional MSY model has been superseded by new cutting-edge approaches which encompass the ecosystem as a whole, rather than relying on an outdated concept of animal population dynamics.
S44	D	Zvoľte odborný a na dôkazoch založený prístup a ešte raz preskúmajte tento návrh namiesto toho, aby ste, bez urážky, tancovali, aj keď oneskorene, ako píska Medzinárodná rada pre výskum mora.	Take a scientific, evidence-based approach and re-examine this proposal rather than - with respect - just dance, albeit belatedly, to the tune of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.
S45	P	Poznamenáva, že pre pelagické druhy je tento model nevhodný.	It notes that the model is unsuitable for pelagic species.
S46	P	Dôležitejšie je zamerať sa na vyváženie možností rybolovu s dostupnými zásobami rýb pre udržateľnejšiu budúcnosť.	A more important focus is bringing fishing opportunities into better balance with available stocks for a more sustainable future.
S47	P	Bol vznesený argument, že maximálny udržateľný výnos nefunguje, nie je vhodný pre pelagické druhy a že je zastaranou koncepciou.	The point has been raised that MSY has not worked and is not appropriate for pelagic stocks, and that it is an outdated concept.
S48	D	Ako osoba s dočasným zdravotným postihnutím som musel uplatniť zmluvu pre pomocného zamestnanca pre imigranta a lepšie chápem, ak	As someone who is temporarily disabled, I have had to use an auxiliary contract for an immigrant and I have understood better, if that were

		je to vôbec možné, čo dnes pán Lobo Antunes hovoril o potrebe solidarity a humanity, hoci takisto chápem vysvetlenie pána Frattiniho, ktoré sa týka plného rešpektovania právneho štátu.	possible, what Mr Lobo Antunes was saying today about the need for solidarity and humanity, although I also understand Mr Frattini's explanation concerning complete respect for the rule of law.
S49	P	Ďakujem vám aj za to, že ste použili vetu, ktorú sama stále používam, a to, že hospodárstvo je tu pre ľudí a nie naopak.	Thank you also for using a phrase which I myself use all the time, namely that the economy is there for the people and not the other way around.
S50	P	V správe tiež hovoríte o jednej veci, ktorá je pre nás sociálnych demokratov mimoriadne dôležitá, a to, že sociálna politika by sa mala vnímať ako základ politiky vnútorného trhu a že ochrana služieb všeobecného hospodárskeho záujmu je mimoriadne dôležitá.	In your report, you also state one thing which is particularly important for us Social Democrats, and that is that social policy should be considered as a core of internal market policy and that protecting services of a general economic interest is of particular importance.

Section 2: Translations from Czech

Segment	Type code	Czech (source)	Slovak (target)
S1	P	Pro všechny členské státy platí tzv. "směrnice o rasové rovnosti", "směrnice o rovném zacházení v zaměstnání" a úkolem Evropské komise je kontrolovat správné provedení obou směrnic do vnitrostátního práva a jejich účinné uplatňování.	Pre všetky členské štáty platí tzv. "smernica o rasovej rovnosti" a "smernica o rovnakom zaobchádzaní v zamestnaní" a úlohou Európskej komisie je kontrolovať správnu implementáciu oboch smerníc do vnútroštátneho práva a ich účinné uplatňovanie.
S2	D	Evropský akční plán pro zdravotní postižení rozvíjí od roku 2006 přístup zaměřený na aktivní začleňování zdravotně postižených osob, který je založen na právu zdravotně postižených osob na nezávislý život.	Európsky akčný plán pre zdravotné postihnutia rozvíja od roku 2006 prístup zameraný na aktívne začleňovanie osôb so zdravotným postihnutím, ktorý sa zakladá na práve zdravotne postihnutých osôb na nezávislý život.
S3	P	Mohu říci i ze své zkušenosti, že velmi podstatné pro kvalitu	Môžem povedať zo svojej skúsenosti, že veľmi dôležité

		sociálních služeb je vzdělání těch, kdo závislým osobám tyto služby poskytují, a do značné míry na tom závisí konkrétní dodržování základních práv ohrožených osob a kvalita jejich života.	pre kvalitu sociálních služieb je vzdelanie tých, ktorí závislým osobám tieto služby poskytujú a do značnej miery od toho závisí konkrétné dodržiavanie základných práv ohrožených osôb a kvalita ich života.
S4	D	Problematika zohľadnení potrieb osob se zdravotním postižením se na úrovni Evropské unie řeší jak v rámci meziútvarové skupiny Komise pro zdravotní postižení , tak s členskými státy a zúčastněnými stranami, včetně osob se zdravotním postižením, ve skupině na vysoké úrovni pro zdravotní postižení Evropské unie.	Problematika zohľadnenia potrieb osôb so zdravotným postihnutím sa na úrovni Európskej únie rieši v rámci medziútvarevej skupiny Komisie pre zdravotné postihnutia aj s členskými štátmi a zúčastnenými stranami vrátane osôb so zdravotným postihnutím, v skupine na vysokej úrovni pre zdravotné postihnutia Európskej únie.
S5	P	Oceňuji, že peníze z fondu plynou k těmto potřebným, ale stihnout zpracovat a předložit projekt od začátku výzvy do její uzávěrky v termínu je podle názoru organizací zastupujících občany s hendikepou i pro zdravého člověka někdy až nadlidský výkon, natož pro občany se zdravotním postižením.	Oceňujem, že peniaze z fondu sú určené pre týchto ľudí, ktorí to skutočne potrebujú, no stihnúť spracovať a predložiť projekt od začiatku výzvy do jej uzávierky v termíne je podľa názoru organizácií zastupujúcich občanov so zdravotným postihnutím aj pre zdravého človeka niekedy až nadľudský výkon, o občanoch so zdravotným postihnutím ani nehovoriac.
S6	P	Vážený pane předsedo, paní komisařko, nová pravidla hry pro vinařský sektor jsou jistě nezbytná.	Vážená pani predsedo, pani komisárka, nové pravidlá hry pre vinársky sektor sú iste nevyhnutné.
S7	P	- (Začátek vystoupení nebylo slyšet) a čistějším ovzduším pro Evropu je pěkným příkladem funkčnosti Unie.	- (Začiatok vystúpenia nebolo počuť) a čistejšie ovzdušie pre Európu je pekným príkladom funkčnosti Únie.
S8	R	Zásadně nesouhlasím s klučením vín na Moravě, kde to, co se urodí, se i spotřebuje a kde tradiční výroba vín má pro klíčový význam pro krajiny tvorbu a turistiku.	Zásadne nesúhlasím s kľúčením vín na Morave, kde to, čo sa urodí, sa aj spotrebuje a kde tradičná výroba vín má kľúčový význam pre krajiny tvorbu a turistiku.
S9	P	Informační povinnost o energetické náročnosti na	Informačná povinnosť o energetickej náročnosti na

		štítcích spotřebičů nesmí být byrokratickou zátěží pro výrobce a nesmí obsahovat zavádějící informace pro spotřebitele.	štítkoch spotrebičov nesmie byť byrokratickou záťažou pre výrobcov a nesmie obsahovať zavádzajúce informácie pre spotrebitel'ov.
S10	R	Jestliže Evropský parlament odhlasoval jako jediný konkrétní případ Českou republiku, pak si myslím, že by to měla být prioritou také pro Evropskou komisi a pro finanční zdroje .	Ak Európsky parlament odhlasoval ako jediný konkrétny prípad Českú republiku, potom si myslím, že by to mala byť prioritou tiež pre Európsku komisiu a pre finančné zdroje.
S11	D	Revidovaná Lisabonská strategie poskytuje rámec pro modernizaci rodinné politiky prostřednictvím podpory rovných příležitostí, a zejména prostřednictvím iniciativ zaměřených na dosažení lepšího souladu mezi pracovním a rodinným životem.	Revidovaná lisabonská stratégia poskytuje rámec pre modernizáciu rodinnej politiky prostredníctvom podpory rovnakých príležitostí a, predovšetkým, prostredníctvom iniciatív zameraných na dosiahnutie lepšej rovnováhy medzi pracovným a rodinným životom.
S12	P	Z navrhovaných opatření, která budou v rámci prověrky SZP diskutována, jsou pro ČR nejzásadnější modulace a degresivita přímých plateb.	Z navrhovaných opatrení, o ktorých sa bude v rámci prehodnotenia spoločnej poľnohospodárskej politiky diskutovať, sú pre Českú republiku najzásadnejšie modulácia a degresivita priamych platieb.
S13	D	Pokud bude zjednodušen přístup na trh, uvolněná částečně kabotáž a sjednoceny základní podmínky práce v odvětví, jak pro výkon povolání, tak pro přístup jednotlivých států k výkonu nařízení EU, setká se tento soubor s živým souhlasem podnikatelů i pracovníků odvětví.	Ak bude zjednodušený prístup na trh, čiastočne uvoľnená kabotáž a zjednotené základné podmienky práce v odvetví pre výkon povolania, ale aj pre prístup jednotlivých štátov k vykonávaniu nariadení EÚ - potom sa tento súbor nariadení stretne so živým súhlasom zo strany podnikateľ'ov aj pracujúcich v danom odvetví.
S14	P	Oceňuji, že Čína okamžitě otevřela hranice pro zahraniční pomoc a za sociálně demokratickou frakci mohu slíbit, že i nadále se budeme zasazovat o to, aby tato pomoc Evropy plynula rychle, účinně a efektivně. Pokud jde o Tibet,	Oceňujem, že Čína okamžite otvorila hranice pre zahraničnú pomoc a za sociálne demokratickú frakciu môžem sľúbiť, že aj naďalej sa budeme zasadzovať za to, aby táto pomoc Európy plynula rýchlo, účinne a efektívne. Pokiaľ ide

		vítám obnovení kontaktů a konání dvou kol rozhovorů mezi čínskými úřady a představiteli dalajlamy.	o Tibet, vítam obnovenie kontaktov a konanie dvoch kôl rozhovorov medzi čínskymi úradmi a predstaviteľmi dalajlámu.
S15	P	Komise kromě toho v současnosti provádí posouzení dopadů s cílem vytvořit kompaktní základ pro legislativní návrh, na kterém bude ještě letos pracovat.	Komisia okrem toho v súčasnosti vykonáva posúdenie vplyvov s cieľom vytvoriť kompaktný základ pre legislatívny návrh, na ktorom bude ešte tento rok pracovať.
S16	P	Podporuji také myšlenku zavést evropský registrační systém, jako mají cestovní kanceláře, který by byl zdrojem informací při vedení soudních sporů a mohl by zřizovat i záruční fond pro spotřebitele pro případ krachu společnosti.	Podporujem aj myšlienku zaviesť európsky registračný systém, ako majú cestovné kancelárie, ktorý by bol zdrojom informácií pri vedení súdnych sporov a mohol by zriaďovať aj záručný fond pre spotrebiteľov pre prípad krachu spoločnosti.
S17	D	Tato volba vedla k úspěchu, neboť díky práci Rady a parlamentních výborů pro regionální rozvoj a zaměstnanost jsme dospěli ke konci procesu revize za pouhé 3 měsíce.	Toto rozhodnutie viedlo k úspechu, pretože vďaka práci Rady a parlamentných výborov pre regionálny rozvoj a zamestnanosť sme dospeli ku koncu procesu revízie len za tri mesiace.
S18	P	Nesmíme dopustiť takovou nerovnou soutěž pro evropské zemědělce.	Nesmieme dopustiť takú nerovnú hospodársku súťaž pre európskych poľnohospodárov.
S19	P	Znovu se také opakují pokusy odpůrců jaderné energie vytěsniť tento pro Evropu životně důležitý zdroj bez emisí z celkového energetického mixu.	Znovu sa takisto opakujú pokusy odporcov jadrovej energie vyčleniť tento bezemisný a pre Európu životne dôležitý zdroj z celkových energetických zdrojov.
S20	P	Za prvé zavedení trestnosti pro rodiče, kteří nutí své potomky k uzavření nedobrovolného sňatku, nepovažuji za účinné.	Po prvé, zavedenie trestnosti pre rodičov, ktorí nútia svojich potomkov uzavrieť nedobrovoľný sobáš, nepovažujem za účinné.
S21	P	Řešením, které má v rukou Parlament, je stanovení výjimky z vlastnického oddělení pro novou infrastrukturu na dobu zajišťující návratnost investic.	Riešením, ktoré má v rukách Parlament, je stanovenie výnimky z oddelenia vlastníctva pre novú infraštruktúru počas obdobia zaisťujúceho návratnosť investícií .

S22	D	- Paní předsedkyně, chci poděkovat Karlu Florenzovi za nasazení a demokratický způsob, jakým řídil mimořádný výbor Evropského parlamentu pro klimatické změny.	Vážená pani predsedajúca, chcem poďakovať Karlovi Florenzovi za jeho úsilie a demokratický spôsob, akým riadil dočasný výbor pre zmenu klímy.
S23	P	Odtud z Evropské unie nezazněl jediný oficiální hlas na podporu zájmu občanů, pro které tu snad Evropská unie existuje.	Z Európskej únie nezaznel jediný oficiálny hlas na podporu záujmov občanov, pre ktorých tu azda EÚ existuje.
S24	P	Komise bude nadále podporovat výměny osvědčených postupů a bude pravidelně sledovat barcelonské cíle v rámci strategie pro růst a zaměstnanost.	Komisia bude naďalej podporovať výmenu osvedčených postupov a bude pravidelne sledovať barcelonské ciele v rámci stratégie pre rast a zamestnanosť.
S25	P	Dohody o hospodářském partnerství představovaly pro ministry pro rozvoj při jejich zasedáních v rámci Rady pro všeobecné záležitosti a vnější vztahy vždy vysokou prioritu.	Dohody o hospodárskom partnerstve predstavovali pre ministrov pre rozvoj pri ich zasadnutiach v rámci Rady pre všeobecné záležitosti a vonkajšie vzťahy vždy vysokú prioritu.
S26	P	Přibližně 50 % této navýšené částky bude k dispozici pro potřeby, jejichž pořadí bude podle priority stanoveno samotnými zeměmi AKT a jež budou mimo jiné zahrnovat potřeby vyplývající z provádění dohod EPA.	Takmer 50 % tejto zvýšenej sumy bude k dispozícii pre potreby, ktorých poradie bude podľa priorit stanovených samotnými krajinami AKT a ktoré budú okrem iného zahrňovať potreby vyplývajúce z realizácie DHP.
S27	D	Chci také apelovat na Komisi, aby předložila závaznou legislativu pro harmonizaci podmínek pro funkční trh s mikroúvěry.	Chcem tiež apelovať na Komisiu, aby predložila záväzné právne predpisy pre harmonizáciu podmienok pre funkčný trh s mikroúvermi.
S28	D	Hlavní prvky vyplývající z našich jednání je možno shrnout takto: bližší upřesnění pravidel pro kabotáž, možnost pro řidiče autokarů v rámci příležitostné mezinárodní dopravy pracovat dvanáct po sobě následujících dnů a přísnější kontroly dopravních společností.	Hlavné prvky vyplývajúce z našich rokovaní je možné zhrnúť takto: bližšie spresnenie pravidiel pre kabotáž, možnosť pre vodičov autokarov v rámci príležitostnej medzinárodnej dopravy pracovať dvanásť po sebe nasledujúcich dní a prísnejšie kontroly dopravných spoločností.
S29	D	Přispěje k dalšímu zlepšení trhu silniční přepravy zboží a	Prispeje k ďalšiemu zlepšeniu trhu cestnej nákladnej dopravy

		současně vytvoří spravedlivější a transparentnější rámec pro celé odvětví silniční přepravy zboží.	a zároveň vytvoří spravodlivejší a transparentnější rámec pre celé odvetvie cestnej nákladnej dopravy.
S30	P	Hlasovala jsem proti zprávě, která je nedomyšlená, ale má ovlivňovat na 45 let dopředu ceny hudby pro koncové spotřebitele.	Hlasovala som proti správe, ktorá nie je riadne domyslená, ale má ďalších 45 rokov ovplyvňovať ceny hudby pre koncových spotrebiteľov.
S31	D	Souhlasí české předsednictví s ohledem na návrh nařízení Komise o změně nařízení (ES) č. 1234/2007, kterým se stanoví společná organizace zemědělských trhů, pokud jde o obchodní normy pro drůbeží maso, že v zájmu bezpečnosti potravin a ochrany spotřebitelů, možnosti vysledování a kvality produktů je, aby veškeré drůbeží maso prodávané jako "čerstvé" zajišťovalo spotřebitelům stejnou záruku čerstvosti?	Čo sa týka návrhu Komisie nariadenia Rady, ktorým sa mení a dopĺňa nariadenie (ES) č . 1234/2007 o vytvorení spoločnej organizácie poľnohospodárskych trhov, pokiaľ ide o obchodné normy pre hydínové mäso, súhlasí české predsedníctvo s tým, že v záujme bezpečnosti potravin a spotrebiteľov, sledovateľnosti a kvality výrobkov musí byť pri všetkom hydínovom mäse predávanom ako "čerstvé" spotrebiteľovi poskytnutá záruka čerstvosti?
S32	P	Současně je třeba nastavit rovné podmínky pro zemědělce ze všech členských zemí, a to nejen v odvětví mléka.	Súčasne musíme vytvoriť rovnaké podmienky pre poľnohospodárov zo všetkých členských štátov, a to nielen v mliekarenskom odvetví.
S33	P	Nyní se pod zámkou tzv. sudetoněmecké hrozby snaží v časové tísní vyjednat pro Českou republiku opt-out.	Teraz sa pod zámkou takzvanej sudetonemeckej hrozby snaží v časovej tiesni dosiahnuť pre Českú republiku "opt-out".
S34	P	Vážený pane ministře a předsedo Rady, vážený pane komisaři, drazí kolegové a kolegyně, souhlasím s většinou předchozích řečníků, že kodaňský summit je pravděpodobně pro Evropskou unii a také pro celý svět nejdůležitějším summitem celého roku.	Vážený pán minister a úradujúci predseda Rady, pán komisár, dámy a páni, súhlasím s väčšinou predchádzajúcich rečníkov, že kodaňský samit je pravdepodobne najdôležitejším samitom celého roka pre Európsku úniu a zároveň pre celý svet.
S35	P	Takovýto fantazírující přístup bych nepovažoval za udržitelnou cestu pro celou Evropu.	Takýto nerealistický prístup by som nepovažoval za udržateľnú alternatívu pre celú Európu.

S36	D	Mimochodem minulý týden jsme se dozvěděli, že významná část ekologických dat, se kterými pracoval Mezinárodní panel pro klimatickou změnu, byla buďto zcela vědomě falšována, či mylně interpretována.	Mimochodom minulý týždeň sme sa dozvedeli, že významná časť ekologických údajov, s ktorými pracoval Medzivládny panel pre zmenu klímy, bola buď úplne vedome falšovaná, alebo chybné interpretovaná.
S37	P	Na vině jsou příliš štedré, a tudíž lákavé podmínky pro žadatele o azyl.	Na vine sú príliš štedré, a preto lákavé podmienky pre žiadateľov o azyl.
S38	P	V řadě zemí je vyšší podíl cizinců na místní populaci již tradicí, pro řadu jiných je ovšem něčím novým .	V niektorých krajinách je vyšší počet cudzincov v miestnom obyvateľstve už tradíciou, ale pre iné krajiny je to, prirodzene, niečo nové.
S39	P	Takže já bych chtěl mluvit o odvaze prosazovat věci, které podle mého názoru jsou pro Evropu důležité, protože vnitřní trh je jeden z nejdůležitějších nástrojů konkurenceschopnosti v rámci globální Evropy a zároveň zachování pracovních míst.	Taktiež by som chcel hovoriť o odvahe presadzovať veci, ktoré podľa môjho názoru sú pre Európu dôležité, pretože vnútorný trh je jedným z najdôležitejších nástrojov konkurencieschopnosti v rámci globálnej Európy a zároveň zachovania pracovných miest.
S40	P	A dále vzhledem k tomu, že vědecký výbor doporučuje snížit hladinu kadmia z 0,5 mikrogramů na kilo váhy dítěte na den na 0,36 mikrogramů, dovoluji se zeptat, jak Komise promítne tento závěr a také další zjištění výboru do konkrétních opatření, pokud jde o limity pro hračky, ale i další spotřební zboží.	Navyše, vzhľadom na to, že vedecký výbor odporúča zníženie medznej hodnoty kadmia z 0,5 mikrogramu na kilogram hmotnosti dieťaťa na deň na 0,36 mikrogramov, chcela by som sa spýtať, ako Komisia premietne tento záver, ako aj ďalšie zistenia výboru, do konkrétnych opatrení týkajúcich sa limitov pre hračky aj ďalší spotrebný tovar.
S41	R	Pane předsedající, není pochyb, že směrnice o službách měla být klíčová pro otevření cesty k rozvoji služeb v členských státech, zejména pak pro přeshraniční využívání mnohem většího spektra možností jak pro podnikatele, tak také pro spotřebitele.	Smernica o službách mala mať nepochybne zásadný význam pre začiatok rozvoja služieb v členských štátoch, a to najmä pre cezhraničné využívanie omnoho väčšieho množstva príležitostí pre podnikateľov a spotrebiteľov.
S42	P	Pane předsedající, není pochyb, že směrnice o službách měla být klíčová pro otevření cesty k	Smernica o službách mala mať nepochybne zásadný význam pre začiatok rozvoja služieb v

		rozvoji služeb v členských státech, zejména pak pro přeshraniční využívání mnohem většího spektra možností jak pro podnikatele, tak také pro spotřebitele.	členských státech, a to zejména pre cezhraničné využívanie omnoho väčšieho množstva príležitostí pre podnikateľov a spotrebiteľov.
S43	D	Pane predsedajúci, jak je vidět, tak makrostrategie pro Pobaltí inspiruje další regiony.	Ako vidieť, makrostratégia pre oblasť Baltského mora je zdrojom inšpirácie aj pre ďalšie regióny.
S44	D	Výzvy směřující k vytvoření společného azylového systému EU a společného programu EU pro přesídlování považují v tomto kontextu za znepokojivé.	Výzvy na vytvorenie spoločného azylového systému EÚ a spoločného programu EÚ pre presídlenie osôb považujem v tejto súvislosti za alarmujúce.
S45	P	S ohledem na skutečnost, že 52,4 % propuštěných jsou ženy a více než 13 % propuštěných pracovníků je starších 54 let, považují schválení uvolnění prostředků pro Českou republiku za velmi správné, a také proto jsem zprávu podpořila při hlasování .	Vzhľadom na skutočnosť, že 52,4 % prepustených sú ženy a viac ako 13 % prepustených pracovníkov je starších ako 54 rokov, považujem schválenie uvoľnenia prostriedkov pre Českú republiku za veľmi správne, a preto som hlasovala za správu .
S46	Xn	pisemně - Vážení kolegové, v případě zprávy o uvolnění finančních prostředků z Evropského fondu pro přizpůsobení se globalizaci ve prospěch České republiky, konkrétně bývalých zaměstnanců společnosti Unilever, jsem hlasovala pro a jsem ráda, že zpráva byla přijata.	pisomne . - V prípade správy o uvoľnení prostriedkov z Európskeho fondu na prispôsobenie sa globalizácii pre Českú republiku, konkrétne pre bývalých zamestnancov spoločnosti Unilever, som hlasovala za a som rada, že správa bola prijatá.
S47	D	Spolupráce mezi Účetním dvorem a Výborem pro rozpočtovou kontrolu, jehož jsem členkou, je na vysoké úrovni a z této spolupráce vzešla určitá doporučení, jak má Evropský parlament při udělení absolutoria hlasovat.	Spolupráca medzi Dvorom audítorov a Výborom pre kontrolu rozpočtu, ktorého som členkou, je vynikajúca a táto spolupráca viedla k určitým odporúčaniam, týkajúcim sa toho, ako má Európsky parlament hlasovať pri udeľovaní absolutória.
S48	P	Hlasoval jsem pro návrh usnesení, protože vítám iniciativu "Single Market Act" a zejména ta legislativní opatření, která malým a středním	Hlasoval som za návrh uznesenia, pretože vítám iniciatívu Akt o jednotnom trhu a najmä tie legislatívne opatrenia, ktoré malým a

		podnikům (MSP) umožňují využívat všech výhod jednotného trhu, jako jsou evropská pravidla pro fondy rizikového kapitálu, revidovaná pravidla pro DPH a zjednodušení účetních směrnic.	stredným podnikom (MSP) umožňujú využívať všetky výhody jednotného trhu, ako sú európske pravidlá pre fondy rizikového kapitálu, revidované pravidlá pre DPH a zjednodušenie účtovných smerníc.
S49	D	Přesto, že Evropa nadále zaostává za USA a ztrácí svou vedoucí úlohu, kterou měla vůči rozvíjejícím se ekonomikám, poukazují výsledky 7. rámcového programu na přidanou hodnotu tohoto evropského programu pro výzkum a vývoj v Evropě.	Napriek tomu, že Európa aj naďalej zaostáva za USA a stráca svoj náskok, ktorý mala pred rozvíjajúcimi sa ekonomikami, výsledky siedmeho rámcového programu poukazujú na pridanú hodnotu tohto európskeho programu pre výskum a vývoj v Európe.
S50	P	Zastropování přímých plateb by znamenalo nejenom pro české zemědělství pohromu.	Strop pre priame platby by znamenal katastrofu nielen pre českých poľnohospodárov.

Section 3: Original transcripts

Segment	Type code	Slovak (original transcripts)
S1	P	, že v súčasnosti je pre nás dôležité, aby sme
S2	D	podpredseda Komisie a predsedajúci Výboru pre občianske slobody, spravodlivosť a
S3	D	o vzťah medzi koordinátorom EÚ pre boj proti terorizmu a Situačným
S4	D	Europolu, Eurojustu, koordinátorovi pre boj proti terorizmu a SitCen-u
S5	P	na 24 námorných míľ a pre najodľahlejšie regióny zo 100 námorných
S6	R	ktorej sa zdôrazňuje význam multimodality pre ekologickejšiu a udržateľnejšiu dopravu,
S7	P	zamerané na ambiciózne všeobecné ciele pre členské štáty na znižovanie nebezpečného
S8	D	v prejave v Dubline komisár pre vnútorný trh Charlie McCreevy.
S9	P	, čím sa zvyšujú náklady pre rodiny. Ďalším bodom je
S10	P	ako ustanoví zavedenie typu modelu pre niektoré druhy veľkého hospodárskeho významu
S11	P	november, ktorý je pre český a slovenský národ rovnakým
S12	P	ale aj na programom Európa pre občanov 2007 - 2013.
S13	P	na zabezpečení rýchleho internetového pripojenia pre všetky školy do roku 2010

S14	P	mechanizmy . Tieto návrhy sú pre občanov Európskej únie nezrozumiteľné .
S15	P	olympijské hry roku 2008 sú pre Európu jedinečnou príležitosťou na začatie
S16	P	v celej EÚ, možno pre lepší imidž a pre obavy
S17	P	možnosť prístupu k programu EUROSTARS pre menšie spoločnosti, ktoré napriek
S18	P	v návrhu Telecom balíka reformy pre elektronické komunikačné siete a služby
S19	P	nám môže priniesť veľa úžitku pre dnešok, ale aj pre
S20	NS	Je potrebné riešiť nedostatok orgánov pre transplantácie v Európe, ktorý
S21	D	oficiálne uznanie. Vo Výbore pre práva žien som spravodajkyňou pre
S22	NS	o územnej súdržnosti navýšila prostriedky pre riešenie regionálnych problémov. Pritom
S23	D	splniť všetky nevyhnutné maastrichtské kritéria pre vstup do eurozóny bez nejakých
S24	P	doprava je niekedy jedinou možnosťou pre spojenie EÚ so vzdialenými regiónmi
S25	D	zaviesť a zabezpečiť transparentný rámec pre poskytovanie bezpečnej, kvalitnej a
S26	P	načo potrebujeme európske paralelné riadenie pre rozvody? Toto otvára cestu
S27	P	ale zároveň veľkým nebezpečenstvom hlavne pre deti. Deti sú oveľa
S28	D	období volieb. Ak Výbor pre práva žien a rodovú rovnosť
S29	NS	únie, ktoré dali impulz pre riešenie finančnej krízy v celosvetovom
S30	R	smernica bude mať kľúčový význam pre budúci vývoj spotrebiteľských práv EÚ
S31	R	opatrovateľov, ktorá je nevyhnutná pre zvyšovanie spoločného dobra. Táto
S32	P	Členské štáty by mali vypracovať pre zdravotníkov, učiteľov a sociálnych
S33	P	organizovaná migrácia môže byť výhodou pre všetkých zúčastnených. Európa bude
S34	NS	dieťaťa pripomína, že dieťa pre harmonický rozvoj svojej osobnosti potrebuje
S35	P	aj zavedenie európskeho loga kvality pre výroby pochádzajúce len z Únie
S36	P	správneho nadimenzovania inteligentných energetických riešení pre tú ktorú budovu. A
S37	P	, ale skutočne žiadna podpora pre letecké spoločnosti poskytnutá od vlád
S38	P	do systému prerozdelenia finančnej podpory pre poľnohospodárov vnieť čím skôr spravodlivé
S39	P	výrobku, ktorý si zadovážia pre svoju potrebu alebo spotrebu.

S40	P	nepripojí k dobrovoľnej finančnej pomoci pre grécku vládu, nikdy by
S41	NS	vôľu všetkých, aby sme pre to vytvorili reálne podmienky.
S42	NS	otvorili reklamným spoločnostiam široký priestor pre ich uplatnenie. S novými
S43	NS	podmienkach, čo je dôvodom pre špeciálnu ochranu a podporu.
S44	P	uvedomuje, že najväčšou hrozbou pre pokojný a dôstojný život civilizovanej
S45	P	sme si udržali zmysluplnú zamestnanosť pre našich občanov. V tejto
S46	P	oblasť, ktorá je škodlivá pre zdravie pacientov, a to
S47	D	. - Nový Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo zverejnil 18. marca
S48	P	ale demokratického poriadku. Partnerstvo pre modernizáciu nesmie spĺňať iba štátno-monopolistické
S49	NS	, ale vytvára tiež priestor pre budovanie rodinných vzťahov, predovšetkým
S50	P	sú oveľa prísnejšie, ako pre etapu predchádzajúcu. V záujme