

In this thesis we addressed the subject of sight translation. This special type of interpreting is often not given adequate academic attention even though it can be considered one of the most difficult exercises due to its dichotomous character. Sight translation is not mere transfer from one language to another, it is also transfer from written mode to oral mode. The most important characteristics, as well as the largest area of differentiation ... of written and oral texts is syntax. Therefore, we centred our research on this issue.

Our research is qualitative, with no hypothesis. We merely describe the situation in sight translation from English into Czech. We chose non-participant observation as the method of our research, thus decreasing the number of variables. The observation took place from January 2006 to September 2007 during State Final Exams at the Department of Translation Studies at the Charles University in Prague. All students specialized in interpreting. The empirical material consists of 13 original texts and 13 interpreters' renditions.

In the theoretical part of our thesis we briefly characterise sight translation, drawing mainly on the doctoral thesis of Jimenez-Ivars (1999). Then we discuss the translational aspects of the difference between written and oral texts, quoting Shlesinger (1989), Agrifoglio (2003) and Jiménez-Ivars (1999). We also mention other publications dealing with sight translation. Characteristics of written and spoken modes of Czech texts are then described, as well as differences between the Czech and English system in the area of semi-clausal constructions (secondary predication). At the end, an overview of English and Czech paratactic and hypotactic prepositions is given. ...