

Abstract

This thesis uses language corpora to analyze Czech translations of a linguistically asymmetric phenomenon of German privatives ending in *-frei* and *-los* from three perspectives: translation typology (micro-stylistics and macro-stylistics), Popovič's stylistic adequacy (shifts of expression: intensification of expression, attenuation of expression, correspondence of expression) and potentially intrinsic feature of German privatives to perceive the fact of absence ("privation") as positive or negative. Privatives are adjectives that express the absence of substance or quality that is represented in their first (left) component; in the context of this work they are limited to adjectives ending in *-frei*, *-los*, *-arm* and *-leer*. In the *Introduction* the current state of research is outlined and its time and local limitations are explained. It is emphasized that corpus is here used not just for translation as such but also for theory of translation. The hypothesis starts from the assumption that German privatives as phenomena of grammar have no equivalent on this level in Czech; therefore a direct translation equivalent is often missing. For this reason it is also probable that the translator will have to decide for such Czech translation of one German privative that comprises more words or even a whole sentence. The latter would mean that the translation equivalent left the micro-stylistic level and moved up to macro-stylistic level. Apart from the alteration of syntax structure, the above-mentioned linguistic asymmetry creates another possibilities and risks – stylistic ones: already a simple one-word translation equivalent can become subject to breach of style (Stilbruch); equivalents consisting of more words or a sentence are even more prone to that. Rather than style in traditional notion it will be style in the understanding of Slovak translation scholar Anton Popovič that will be examined (shifts of expression: intensification of expression, attenuation of expression, correspondence of expression). The third part of the hypothesis is the expectation that some translation equivalents could be interpreted as having features of that specific *something* which can with time and in certain circumstances develop into translationese, as understood by Israeli translation scholar Gideon Toury. In the *Theoretical part* the ambivalent status of privatives in word formation is discussed that is reflected in German paper and on-line sources. Further attention is paid to the motivation, semantics, pragmatics and productivity – all with special respect to privatives ending in *-frei* and *-los*. Privatives in Czech publications are also briefly mentioned, followed by chapter devoted to language corpora in general and specifically to the translational approach to them; afterwards common ground between corpus and Descriptive Translation Studies is suggested including most frequently examined phenomena. Then theoretical translation framework for this thesis, briefly mentioned in the *Introduction*, is described in greater detail. The *Empirical*

part starts with methods of research, motivation for choosing those pairs of privatives that differ only in suffixoids, way of obtaining material from the corpus and goes on to focusing on practical work with the material including application of translation theory in order to prove or reject the hypothesis.

Key Words

Czech adjectives, German adjectives, privatives, privatives ending in *-frei* and *-los*, semi-suffixes, suffixoids, language corpora, InterCorp, Czech National Corpus, translational approach to corpus, corpus and Theory of translation, Descriptive Translation Studies, stylistic adequacy, shifts of expression, Micro-Stylistics, Macro-Stylistics, translationese, Anton Popovič, translation, original, translation equivalents.