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**TRANSLATION OF SELECTED TEXTS
FROM THE FIELD OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE
WITH A COMMENTARY AND GLOSSARY**

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Bakalářská práce

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2012

.....

*Děkuji PhDr. Evě Raisové za odborné vedení mé bakalářské práce
i za její cenné připomínky.
Další poděkování patří mé sestře Jitce Bočkové
za její podporu.*

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1 INTRODUCTION

My Bachelor thesis deals with translation of journalistic texts with a commentary of these texts and creation of glossaries.

I have selected six texts, first half is provided by quality press and the other half by popular press. For quality press I have chosen the representative newspaper *The Daily Telegraph* and *The BBC*, for popular press I have chosen the representative newspaper *The Sun* and *The Daily Mirror*. I would like to define the features of these two types of newspaper. My presumption is that popular texts will be shorter and brief and therefore easier to translate than texts of quality press.

The selected texts are divided into three thematic areas. The first thematic area is related to the Titanic and its new investigations, since it is a current topic while this year is on 15th April celebrated 100 years anniversary. This thematic area includes two parallel texts, the first text was published by *The Daily Telegraph* – quality press with the name *Titanic sank due to 'mirage' caused by freak weather* and the second text was published by *The Sun* – popular press with the name *Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic*.

The second thematic area is concerned with economic crisis and Greece, which is a contemporary topic as well. Two parallel texts are published by *The BBC* – a representative of popular press and by *The Daily Mirror* – a representative of quality press. The text by *The BBC* is called *Greece unrest: Athens clashes amid general strike* and the text by *The Daily Mirror* is called *Anger, fear, bewilderment: Life on the riot-torn streets of Athens*.

The third and the last thematic area deals with different processing of human interest story. Human interest story is typical of popular press, however it can be found in quality press as well. The name of the first text is *Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green new lease of life*, which can be found in *The BBC*. The name of the second parallel story is *Real-life*

Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours, which was published by *The Daily Mirror*.

The first chapter is an introduction, in which the content of individual chapters is stated, the methods of processing are described and the sources are defined.

After introduction follows theoretical part, therefore in the second chapter there are described translation methods, types of translation and the competencies of an “ideal” translator. The sources for this chapter are principally a book by *Dagmar Knittlová: Překlad a překládání* and a book by *Zbyněk Fišer: Překlad jako kreativní proces*.

The third chapter deals with journalistic style in English, where the values of news as well as language aspect of journalistic English are characterised. The sources used for this chapter are for the most part a book by *Dagmar Knittlová* and a book by *Beth Edginton and Martin Montgomery: The media*.

The fourth chapter is divided into two parts and deals with description of quality and popular press including additional information about their representative newspaper. The sources of this chapter are for the most part a book by *Dagmar Knittlová* and a book by *Beth Edginton and Martin Montgomery: The media*.

With the fifth chapter the practical part starts. Translation of all texts can be found there. For translation large dictionaries by *Josef Fronek* and *Lingea Lexicon 5* electronic dictionary were primarily used.

The sixth chapter deals with commentaries of all texts and glossaries based on these texts. A commentary is divided into two parts, namely the aspect of Macroapproach and Microapproach. The glossaries contain thematic terms. By each individual term there are two equivalents. One equivalent contains the Czech translation and the other one contains a definition or a synonym in English. *Lingea Lexicon 5* electronic dictionary was principally used for creation of glossaries.

The seventh chapter is related to the evaluation of texts. All parallel texts are evaluated together and subsequently common features of quality and popular press are defined. The evaluation of all texts together is provided as well.

The eighth chapter contains the conclusion and the results of the Bachelor thesis are there summarised.

In the ninth chapter there is an abstract, i.e. a summary of the Bachelor thesis in English.

The tenth chapter is a resumé written in Czech.

The eleventh chapter deals with bibliography, where all primary as well as secondary sources can be found.

The twelfth chapter is dedicated to appendices, where appears a list of all source texts and several photographs related to these texts.

Hopefully my Bachelor thesis will be a complex work, which will enrich everyone who is interested in translation of journalistic texts.

2 THEORETICAL PART

2.1 “Ideal” Translator (Composed on the Basis of the Book by Zbyněk Fišer)

Translating is a complex process demanding miscellaneous competencies and qualities from the translator. The best possible translation arises when the target language (hereinafter referred to as TL) is the mother tongue.

“The profile of the ideal translator is supplemented also by qualities occurring by creative individuals as qualities, which have a positive effect. In brief, these are apart from the ability of creative and imaginative thinking also persistence, tenaciousness, frankness, non-conformity, criticalness, originality, self-reliance, liveliness, creativity, desire for information, assertiveness perceived as pushfulness (...).”

(Fišer, 2009, p. 45)

Among the translator's competencies belong: linguistic, literary, social-organizational, researching, cultural, strategical and the competency of creating texts.

1. Linguistic competency – The translator should have linguistic competency in the source language (hereinafter referred to as SL) as well as in the target language (TL). To this competency comes under certain expertness of the translator – he should be capable to comprehend technical texts to such a degree to create an adequate translation.
2. Literary competency – The literary competency is essentially an aesthetic ability to create artistic texts. On the other hand it is not possible to demand creation of high-quality artistic texts from the translator. The imaginativeness of the translator is substantial

when translating. He or she should have skills to visualise the situation described in SL to translate it into TL appropriately.

3. Social-organizational competency – The activity should be well-organized by the translator. The reasonable means like electronic and printed dictionaries, specialist adviser, satisfactory remuneration and suitable work environment should be provided.
4. Researching competency – Very important is working with relevant information sources.
5. Cultural competency – In this competency it is fundamental to know the cultural and historical background of SL and TL. In fact the translator is the intermediary between two cultures. The intercultural education is considered to be gained by constant self-improvement.

In various areas of the world there are conflict zones where the role of the translator is crucial for mutual understanding e.g. *the situation in the Middle East, the Balkans and Afghanistan*. (Bassnett & Bielsa, 2009)

6. Strategical competency – According to **Edita Gromová** the strategical competency is the most significant competency of the translator. It interconnects all knowledge and abilities of the translator.
7. The competency of creating texts – The translated text should be created on such level to make feasible determination of the text type in accordance with the choice of linguistic means.

2.2 About Translation (Composed on the Basis of the Book by Dagmar Knittlová)

Traditionally, translators engaged principally in aesthetic aspect of text in the TL, only since the 20th century the linguistic approach has been applied. A large number of linguistic works about the translation theory was written in the 60's of the 20th century. A major translation issue was a question of equivalency for a long time. Equivalency is an effort to transfer as much information from the SL to the TL as possible, even though both languages are differentiated in the fields of grammar, syntax and lexis.

“Reproduction of the given communication would be simple if the different languages are isomorphic¹ and if their individual elements have the same semantic content and emotional drive.”

(Vilikovský, 2002, p. 21)

The first linguist, who found out that the language means of the SL and TL do not have to be necessarily the same, was **John Cunnison Catford**. In compliance with his theory it is essential that language means of the SL and TL perform the same function. This is known as the functional approach.

According to the Polish theorist **Lucjan Feliks Malinowski** a literal translation is unintelligible. Under different circumstances, too loose translation does not capture sufficiently the cultural environment of the SL. This issue is solved by the translation with additional commentary.

John Rupert Firth continues on the basis of these theories. He highlights the functionality of the utterance and clarifies how the term of equivalency arose.

¹ Isomorphism – used in mathematics, “(...) each element of the first structure corresponds to one element of the second structure (...)” (Wikipedia, 2012, translated by Kateřina Bočková)

Another translation theorist was an American linguist **Eugene Nida**, who defines the translation as the transfer of the text in the SL from the superficial level into the depth level. The translator should realise the importance of the utterance and only then he can formulate it on the superficial level of the TL. According to Nida, the fundamental aim of the translation is the transfer of information within form and content. It is important to take into account the nature of utterance, the aim of the author and the addressee (whom the text is intended) when translating. The stylistic arrangement of words and their selection are essential; it is also important to realise that in different languages there exist different stylistic standards and the translator should follow these rules.

The British translatology professor **Peter Newmark** differentiates two main types of translation, namely the communicative and semantic translation. The communicative translation is according to Newmark simpler and tends to undertranslation (decreasing of information), whereas the semantic translation is more complicated, detailed and there is often occurrence of additional information. It tends to overtranslation (addition of redundant information). However, both types can be found in translations.

Newmark also distinguishes two categories of translation methods. The first category has in common that the emphasis is put on the SL; it contains translation methods such as: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation and semantic translation. The second category put emphasis on the TL; it contains translation methods such as: adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. According to Newmark only two above mentioned translation methods fulfil the aim of translation (accuracy and economy), namely the semantic and communicative translation. The language of the semantic translation is based on the linguistic level of the translator

and the communicative translation is based on the linguistic level of the addressee. (Newmark, 1988)

Aleksandr Davidovič Švejcer, Leonid Stepanovič Barchudarov, Josef Jařab: The translator has the task of adjusting the text in such a way, the addressee from a diverse communication environment would understand it. However, sometimes objects and events do not have its equivalency, i.e. a zero semantic correspondence. The solution is the explicitation (addition of explanatory information).

*“A stylistic translation technique which consists of making explicit in the **target language** what remains implicit in the **source language** because it is apparent from either the context or the **situation**. Excessive use leads to **overtranslation**.”* (Darbelnet & Vinay, 1995, p. 342)

The negative aspect of this solution is undesirable extension of the text, modification of the textual effectiveness and danger of nominalisation. Any extension of the text should be balanced by reduction, which does not necessarily constitute a loss of information.

Robert-Alain de Beaugrande, Wolfgang Ulrich Dressler: The relationship of the author to the addressee was primarily discussed in their theory of textual linguistics.

The translator is connected with the addressee through his or her translation. The translator concentrates on the qualities, knowledge and the cultural maturity of the addressee. (Hrdlička, 1997)

2.3 Types of Translation (Composed on the Basis of the Book by Dagmar Knittlová)

A good translation should have the same effect as the original text and not as the translation. The translated text should sound naturally,

it should have the same or similar meaning and it should affect the addressee of TL in the same way as the original text affected the addressee of the SL. As well it should evoke the same reaction by the addressee of the TL as it evoked by the addressee of the SL.

The Russian linguist **Roman Jakobson** differentiates three types of translation: intralingual translation, inter-semiotic translation and interlingual translation.

1. Intralingual translation deals with the synonymous formulation of the text within one language. It is basically a rewrite of the text in other words.
2. Inter-semiotic translation is used every day without even knowing that. This type of translation is concerned with texts written in one system of signs subsequently translated into another system (e.g. reading of symbols on clothing tags related to appropriate way of washing clothes; symbols on a calculator; currency symbols; a clock etc.²).
3. Interlingual translation (also called translation proper) deals with a capture of information within the SL by means of the TL. It should not lead to changes in content, form or stylistics, while translating interlingually.

“The translated text has of course its form and meaning; from this fact is derived the existence of two main types of translation: translations oriented to the form (form-based) and translations oriented to the meaning (meaning-based).” (Knittlová, 2010, p. 16)

Dagmar Knittlová distinguishes two types of form-based translations: the interlinear translation (literal translation applicable only in descriptive

² Author's own examples – Kateřina Bočková.

linguistics or generative grammar³) and the literal translation (also known as a “slavish” translation; the literal translation respects grammar of the TL but not contextual links, collocations and idioms; it is more appropriate for translation of a technical text, not for translation of a belles-lettres). Further Knittlová distinguishes two types of meaning-based translations: a free translation (rated as incorrect; it does not respect the text of the SL; condoned during amateur translations only) and a communicative translation (translations of proverbs, idioms and collocations; the context is crucial).

2.4 Translation Methods (Composed on the Basis of the Book by Dagmar Knittlová)

During the process of translating the translator uses a large variety of translation methods and procedures. The theorists of linguistics **Andrej Venediktovič Fjodorov**, **Jiří Levý** and **John Cunnison Catford** engaged in these procedures. However, these linguists called the procedures only in general. Contemporary linguists proceeded of the work by Canadian authors **Jean-Paul Vinay** and **Jean Darbelnet**. They have defined seven core methods solving the problem of missing equivalents in the TL.

1. Transcription and Transliteration

The language units of the SL are transcribed into the TL during transcription and the sound aspect of these language units is maintained. The transcription is written in a different way in various languages however it is pronounced in the same way.

³ „Generative grammar is a direction of linguistics which basically explores the way children are learning a language. Based on this research the generative grammar is focused on the creation of the axiomatic theory (as it is in mathematics or physics). In another words, the original intention was, based on observations of language acquiring, to describe the speaker's language competency and thus to create a complex system of rules, which could generate grammatically correct sentences.“ (Kolářová, 2011, translated by Kateřina Bočková)

The language units of the SL are also transcribed into the TL during the transliteration, however the sound aspect is not maintained and the distortion of the sound aspect occurs. (Wikipedia, 2012)

2. Calque

The calque is a literal translation of language units from the SL into the TL. For example: *scyscraper* – *mrakodrap*, *world war* – *světová válka* – *Weltkrieg*, *blue-blood* – *modrá krev* – *sangre azul*, *rainforest* – *Regenwald*. (Wikipedia, 2012)

3. Substitution

The substitution includes the replacement of the language unit in the SL into the TL by means of equivalent language unit. If the genuine synonym is used then no new information is added. If the equivalent, in which information is added, is used, thereafter this equivalent is more dynamic than the original language unit.

4. Transposition

“i.e. the necessary grammatical changes due to a different language system.” (Knittlová, 2010, p. 19)

5. Modulation

The modulation is a semantic change in the concept of a specific language unit. For example: *elbow of the pipe* – *koleno potrubí*.

6. Equivalency

In this case the word 'equivalency' has another meaning; it is a change of language units e.g. during expressing of expressiveness, idioms and proverbs. For example: *mummy* – *maminka*, *daddy* – *tatínek*.⁴

⁴ Author's own examples – Kateřina Bočková.

7. Adaptation

During the process of adaptation the language units of the SL are replaced by the language units of the TL, which are usually used for a given situation. Adaptation is used in the case that there is no suitable equivalent in the TL or in the case that the given situation does not exist in the culture of the TL.

The American linguist **Gerardo Vázquez-Ayora** created new linguistic concepts concerning translation: amplification (i.e. enlargement of the text), explicitation (i.e. adding of explanatory text), omission and compensation.

The omission leaves out the redundant information during the translation from the SL into the TL. The compensation represents inserting of a specific element in the SL to a better place of text in the TL. (Brůčková, 2010)

Another theorist of linguistic translation is **Joseph Malone**, who clarifies terms such as: divergency, convergency, reduction, condensation, diffusion and reordering.

The principle of divergency is based on the existence of two or more possibilities how to translate the expression from the SL into the TL. The translator must choose between these possibilities in accordance with the meaning and the context. It is e.g. the contrast between addressing someone formally or informally – in English: *you* and in Czech: *ty, vy*. (Brůčková, 2010)

The principle of the convergency is in fact the opposite of the divergency indicating that for more equivalents from the SL there is only one possible translation in the TL. If the Czech language is the SL and the text is translated into English, then there is no difference in English between *you (ty)* and *you (vy)*. (Brůčková, 2010)

During the process of reduction the translator shortens the text of the TL. This text is afterwards more concentrated and the reader is able to deduce the omitted information from the context. The process of amplification is the opposite to the process of the reduction. (Brůčková, 2010)

The condensation is a kind of compression during the translation from the SL into the TL. For example: *s modrým hřbetem* – *blue-backed*. The condensation is the opposite of the diffusion leading to the expansion of the translated unit from the SL into the TL. For example: *tongue-heavy* – *mít těžký jazyk*.

Reordering, or rearrangement, involves a change of the word order.

3 JOURNALISTIC STYLE IN ENGLISH (Composed on the Basis of the Book by Dagmar Knittlová)

Journalistic style can be in English considered as an autonomous functional style, separated from the publicistic style. Its main task is to inform a reader in an interesting way and in addition it transmits the latest events or affairs to the public.

What events are reported is based on a complex artificial set of criteria for selection, not on the importance of those events. (Fowler, 1991)

News primary values are: recency (scoops and exclusive information are the goal of news agencies), size (an event affecting more individuals is preferable), clarity (the structure of the text and the content of the text should be lucid), cultural or geographical proximity (it is more appropriate to inform about home affairs than foreign ones), elites (information about large nations and countries rather than small ones; information about the elite rather than the masses), predictability (unexpected and surprising events play an important role as well as unexpected events which become expected e.g. *scandals involving highly-placed politicians*), personalization (news concerning individuals), and negativity (the best news is bad news). (Edginton & Montgomery, 1996)

The English language in today's news has been condensed, since the economical way of expressing is preferred. The most condensed part of a text is a headline.

Headline features:

"It has informative, indicative, graphic and aesthetic function."

(Osvaldová, 2011, p. 30)

A headline should truthfully characterise the text and should attract the reader. (Bednář, 2011)

The vocabulary of a journalistic text is predominantly neutral and standard, however, there is a large number of journalistic expressions, economic and political terms, professionalisms and expressions from the colloquial or informal register (slang expressions) occurring especially in the headlines and in the direct speech of the text. The choice of the language unit is dependent on what type of the reader the text is intended to. Journalistic clichés can appear in the text, nevertheless too flat clichés can have a negative effect on the text. It is advised to use specific words rather than abstract words. In journalistic text there can be found: a large number of acronyms, abbreviations, neologisms and various compound words and borrowings (a journalist who is not well acquainted with the issues of the text will probably use borrowings in a greater way, since the loan words are more abstract).

In English news there is used only a small number of nouns without any modifier. Nouns are usually connected with premodifiers or postmodifiers. Adjectives should impart vivid pictures and further details to the text. New unusual adjective structures are often used e.g. *seven-to-ten hour* as well as semantic condensates e.g. *British-appointed*. Appositions are very frequent as well as strings of noun modifiers in the prenominal position. In addition, in American press there is used a Saxon genitive as a premodifier.

The syntactic aspect is more complicated if the text is shorter. In journalistic texts a formation of not too long sentences is advisable, since shorter sentences are more comprehensible and readable. Participial constructions are preferred to subordinate clauses; and parataxis is favoured to hypotaxis. A parenthesis is frequently used in journalistic texts, it is probably a consequence of efforts to put as much information as possible into a sentence.

Authors of journalistic texts try to establish a relationship with a reader, and thus they use the definite article (in contrast use of the indefinite article is associated with more impersonal tone).

In addition, authors of journalistic texts do not use the same language as their readers, however journalists try to make the readers feel that they speak their language. (Edginton & Montgomery, 1996)

4 GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO QUALITY AND POPULAR PRESS

4.1 Quality Press

Quality press is also called: *broadsheets, the qualities, the heavyweights*. Traditionally, the size of quality press is two times larger than the size of popular press, it is more expensive and it has usually relatively low circulation figures. (Edginton & Montgomery, The media, 1996)

“Broadsheets tend to concentrate on providing in-depth coverage of both national and international political news.”

(Edginton & Montgomery, The media, 1996, p. 140)

Quality press includes news that brings a high degree of added value to their content. (Bednář, Internetová publicistika, 2011)

Broadsheets are primarily intended for highly educated readers, since more sophisticated style is used there. Opinion columns by the most respected journalists and other respected persons occur in quality press. Under pressure of popular press they provide colour pictures and human interest stories as well. (Tihelková, 2011)

Quality press should respect the principles of objectivity, should be impartial, balanced, accurate and neutral. It should inform clearly and fully and it should not interfere with the facts on which it reports. Quality press uses a neutral terminology. Not acceptable is partiality, intentional misinterpretation of the facts, manipulation with terms and so on. (Osvaldová, 2011)

In spite of these facts, it is possible to treat the truth reported in the newspaper in a dubious way and it can be considered as manipulation with facts and information.

“In journalistic there it is possible to treat the untruth in such way to create the truth from it; the untruth can be created by exaltation of certain facts, by specific arrangement of these facts and by emotional expressiveness while choosing the expressions.” (Verner, 2007, p. 27)

Examples of quality press are: *The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Guardian, The Observer, The BBC, The Independent etc.*

4.1.1 Basic Information about The BBC

The British Broadcasting Corporation, a semi-autonomous public service broadcaster, was founded in 1927. (Wikipedia, 2012)

Within The BBC media can be included: television (BBC One, BBC Two, BBC World News), radio, news and internet websites. (Media Newline, 2009)

The BBC values are: being independent, impartial and honest. According to The BBC their mission is to enrich people's lives by informing, educating and entertaining them. (BBC, 2012)

Traditionally, The BBC considered itself as neutral and independent, however, a large number of allegations of being biased against the centre-right attitudes has appeared. (Tihelková, 2011)

4.1.2 Basic Information about The Daily Telegraph

The Telegraph Media Group owns The Daily Telegraph and Sunday Telegraph. (Wikipedia, 2012)

The Daily Telegraph was founded in 1855 and it is the highest selling quality newspaper. It is a right-wing newspaper and its readers are Conservative voters. Some of the respected columnists are *Simon Heffer*, *Borish Johnson*, *Benedict Brogan* and others. (Tihelková, 2011)

The Daily Telegraph and the Sunday Telegraph are run by different editorial staff. (Wikipedia, 2012)

4.2 Popular Press

Popular press is also called: *tabloids*, *the gutter press*, *the yellow press*. Popular press is half the size of quality press, it is cheaper and it has relatively high circulation figures in comparison to quality press. In popular press can be found informal vocabulary e.g. *slang*, *catchwords* and the use of first names, diminutives and nicknames, which bring intimacy and informality. The use of contractions of auxiliary verbs and negatives such as *he'll*, *don't* and shortened or incomplete sentences can be found in popular press. (Edginton & Montgomery, The media, 1996)

“Popular press tends to concentrate more on human interest stories than hard news, though this varies depending on the newspaper concerned.” (Edginton & Montgomery, The media, 1996, p. 140)

Popular press is intended for wide readership; it contains a large number of pictures and it is written in simpler style than quality press. The size of headlines is usually large. Popular press deals extensively

with sensation and celebrity gossip, however in a smaller-scale it deals with international news and politics as well. (Tihelková, 2011)

The size of the popular press is smaller, therefore the stories of the popular press are shorter. (Journalism, 2011)

Examples of popular press are: *Today, The Sun, The Daily Express, The Daily Mirror, The Daily Star etc.*

4.2.1 Basic Information about The Sun

The Sun is owned by Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation and it is published within the United Kingdom and Ireland. The Sun has one of the highest circulation figures of any daily newspaper in the United Kingdom. (Tihelková, 2011)

Politically, the Sun newspaper was swinging between supporting the Conservatives and the Labour Party. (Tihelková, 2011)

Recently The Sun has been a right-wing paper. (Wikipedia, 2012)

4.2.2 Basic Information about The Daily Mirror

The Daily Mirror was established in 1903. It was run by women and it was intended primarily for women. As a consequence of new leadership all the female journalists were fired and the direction of the newspaper had changed. The Daily Mirror is a left-wing tabloid, supporting the Labour party. (Tihelková, 2011)

“In the 1970s, the Sun surpassed the Mirror in circulation and the Mirror has since been plagued by declining circulation.”
(Tihelková, 2011, p. 4)⁵

⁵ The original source: *World News*

5 PRACTICAL PART

5.1 Quality Press Translation

5.1.1 The Daily Telegraph – Text Translated

Titanic se potopil kvůli optické iluzi způsobené neobvyklým počasím

Nový průlomový výzkum týkající se potopení Titaniku odhalil, že loď narazila do ledovce, protože byl skrytý optickou iluzí.

21. března 2012

Jeden z předních světových odborníků na zaoceánský parník odsouzený k záhubě objevil důkaz o tom, že příčinou slavné nehody byla optická iluze.

Tim Maltin strávil šest let důkladným prozkoumáním dříve neprobádaných záznamů a výsledky jeho bádání budou uvedeny v připravovaném televizním dokumentu – *Titanic: Case Closed* (*Titanic: Případ uzavřen*).

Maltin věří, že mlžný „opar“ vzniklý vzdušnými proudy vytvořil optický klam – podobný mlhavé skvrně, kterou můžeme spatřit na silnici za teplého dne.

Maltin analyzoval dříve neprobádané záznamy o počasí z více než 75 lodních deníků z týdne, kdy se Titanic potopil (15. dubna 1912) a zemřelo tak 1500 lidí.

Zjistil také, že mimořádné povětrnostní podmínky zapříčinily abnormální lom světla známý jako “superlom”.

Navzdory úplně jasnému obzoru té noci optická iluze zastřela ledovec a způsobila, že hlídky lodi, jež byla na své první plavbě z Anglie do New Yorku, zpozorovaly ledovec až příliš pozdě.

Historik a spisovatel Tim Maltin věří, že optická iluze skryla před parníkem Californian, který se tou dobou nacházel poblíž, nouzové signální světlice, které byly vypuštěny posádkou lodi Titaniku.

K tomu dodává: “Mnoho let nikdo nevěřil hlídkám Titaniku tvrzení, že se ledovec zčistajasna vynořil z mlžného oparu za jasné noci, teď ale víme, že mluvily pravdu.”

“Můj výzkum slučuje dříve nevyřešené svědectví a odhaluje, že Titanic se potopil v centru bouře atmosférických podmínek.”

“V minulosti byly různé teorie, ve kterých byl kapitán lodi opilý, či že ocel lodi byla nekvalitní, avšak tyto teorie jsou již vyvráceny.”

“Je příjemné vědět, že tak mnoho životů nebylo ztraceno jen v důsledku lidské chyby, jíž se dá předejít, ale kvůli souhře okolností tak zvláštních, na které nebyla posádka lodi připravena.”

Tato teorie o možné příčině potopení Titaniku byla poprvé předložena Britskou vládou v průběhu vyšetřování v roce 1992, ale nebyla nikdy plně probádána.

Tim Maltin, kterému je nyní 39 let, cestoval po celém světě, aby analyzoval záznamy o počasí, výpovědi přeživších a lodní deníky z roku 1912.

Zjistil, že studená voda Labradorského proudu dorazila tehdy na místo havárie Titaniku a ochladila odspodu nahoru teplý vzduch nad Golfským proudem.

Tím se vytvořila silná teplotní inverze, kde teplý vzduch leží nad vzduchem studeným a způsobuje tím lom světla.

Hlídkám Titaniku se horizont jevil vyšší než obvykle a zakryl tak obrys ledovce.

Tim Maltin, z Malboroughu, Wiltsu, k tomu dodává: “V několika lodních denících jsem našel zmínky o optické iluzi a o abnormálním lomu světla, které jsou časté ve studených vodách, jako je například Labradorský proud.

“Teplý vzduch ležící výše než studený způsobil, že se signální rakety Titaniku zdály parníku Californian vyslané příliš nízko, signál Morseovy abecedy byl zkreslený a to vše přispělo k dalšímu zmatku o tom, co se vlastně dělo.”

Dokument *Titanic: Case Closed (Titanic: Případ uzavřen)* bude vysílat televizní program *National Geographic* 10. dubna ve 20:00.

Nejnovější kniha od Maltina: *A Very Deceiving Night* ukazuje katastrofu v novém světle a tvrdí se v ní, že odhaluje skutečnou příčinu tragédie.

5.1.2 The BBC – First Text Translated

Nepokoje v Řecku: v Aténách se odehrává generální stávka

19. října 2011

Video (online): Protestující házejí rakety a benzínové bomby na policisty, kteří na útok reaguji obušky a slzným plynem.

Řecká pořádková policie chrlila slzný plyn a bojovala s protestujícími v průběhu 48-ti hodinové generální stávky, která paralyzovala celou zemi.

Protestní pochod desítek tisíců lidí v centru Atén se změnil v agresivní, když někteří z protestujících začali na policii házet benzínové bomby a kameny.

Mnoho Řeků je rozrušených kvůli posledním návrhům na úsporná opatření, která teď prošla prvním hlasováním v parlamentu.

Nejvyšší představitelé Evropské unie a celosvětoví finanční odborníci vedou jednání o krizi eurozóny.

Francouzský prezident Nicolas Sarkozy letěl ve středu večer do Německa, aby se zde setkal s německou kancléřkou Angelou Merkelovou a nejvyššími úředníky Evropské centrální banky a s představiteli MMF (Mezinárodní měnový fond).

Řecko se snaží snížit obrovský státní schodek ze strachu, že nebude schopno dodržet své závazky a vyvolá krizi, která zachvátí další země eurozóny jako třeba Španělsko a Itálii.

Představitelé Evropské unie a Mezinárodního měnového fondu požadují tvrdá omezení výměnou za dva záchranné balíčky finanční pomoci. Setkání představitelů EU a MMF ve Frankfurtu se uskuteční pár dní před summitem EU o krizi.

Plynové masky

Doposud zavedla řecká vláda jednu sérii úsporných opatření.

Parlament dal ve středu večer souhlas ke schválení zákona představující další snižování sociálních dávek.

Ve čtvrtek proběhne konečné hlasování o opatřeních, která zahrnují plány na dočasné propuštění 30 000 zaměstnanců veřejného sektoru a další snižování důchodů a platů.

Vláda se snaží přesvědčit věřitele, že omezuje náklady dostatečně efektivně, a tak rozhořčení obyvatelstva za posledních pár týdnů vzrůstá.

Poslední stávka byla doprovázena obrovskými shromážděními lidí napříč celou zemí, jež byly zorganizovány odbory, které prohlašují, že letošní demonstrace jsou nejrozsáhlejší.

Více než 70 000 lidí se sešlo na náměstí Syntagma v centru Atén a další tisíce lidí se shromažďovaly v dalších městech po celé zemi.

Před budovou parlamentu v Aténách nastoupily stovky členů pořádkové policie proti velkým skupinám mladistvých. Poté následovalo rozlícené střetnutí.

Protestující házeli na policisty kouřové granáty, benzínové bomby, cihly a kameny. Se strážníky se prali a vyvolávali šarvátky na různých místech.

Někteří z mladíků si nasadili plynové masky, jiní si obalili tvář šálou.

Policisté reagovali palbou omračujících granátů a slzným plynem v průběhu vytváření obranného kruhu před budovou parlamentu.

'Daňový Armagedon'

Tato stávka, svolaná obyvatelstvem a odbory soukromého sektoru, uzavřela vládní resorty, firmy, úřady a obchody.

Letoví dispečeři zorganizovali 12-ti hodinový protestní odchod z práce a zrušili tak 150 domácích a mezinárodních letů.

Jeden ze stávkujících, univerzitní profesor Yannis Zabetakis, sdělil BBC, že Řecko je jako „daňový Armagedon“.

K tomu ještě dodal: „Řecká ekonomika umírá. A my umíráme společně s ní. Úsporná opatření nefungují a naši nejlepší lidé jsou nuceni odejít do zahraničí“.

Ministr financí Evangelos Venizelos, jehož úřady byly začátkem tohoto měsíce převzaty protestujícími státními úředníky, žádá podporu pro úsporná opatření.

Vyjádřil se, že je to „trýznivý, ale nutný boj za vyhnutí se poslednímu a nejkrutějšímu stupni krize“.

George Papandreou, předseda vlády řecké strany Pasok, vlastníčí většinu křesel, byl upozorněn některými svými poslanci, že budou hlasovat proti opatřením.

V Řecku roste nezaměstnanost, ekonomika stagnuje a země je zatížena státním dluhem, který činí 162% hrubého domácího produktu.

Minulý rok EU vytvořila centrální záchranný fond pro finanční pomoc Řecku a souhlasila, že mu poskytne 110 miliard eur (tj. 96 miliard liber; 152 miliard dolarů).

Tato půjčka bohužel ve stabilizaci ekonomiky země selhala, a tak se EU později dohodla na další finanční pomoci činící 109 miliard euro.

Řecko varovalo, že bude do listopadu bez peněz, jestliže mu nebude poskytnut další podíl z prvního záchranného balíčku – tedy 8 miliard euro.

Očekává se, že nejvyšší představitelé Evropské unie a odborníci finanční sféry vydají tuto částku ve druhé polovině tohoto týdne.

Pokračující řecký kolaps vede jednak k obavám o euro, a jednak k obavám, že by se krize mohla rozšířit i do dalších zemí.

Kritici vyslovili pochybnosti o tom, zda je záchranný fond pro finanční pomoc Evropské unie, známý jako European Financial Stability Facility – EFSF (Evropské finanční stabilizační zařízení), schopný zabránit krizi.

Ve snaze uklidnit trhy se evropští nejvyšší představitelé setkají tento víkend a pokusí se dát dohromady plán na podporu fondu – pravděpodobně do něj bude vloženo více peněz anebo bude učiněn více autonomním.

Ve středu ve Frankfurtu nad Mohanem kancléřka Angela Merkelová znovu zopakovala svůj závazek týkající se vyřešení krize:

„Jestli euro selže, tak se zhroutí celá Evropa. Ale my to nedovolíme“, prohlásila.

Nejnovější plánovaná úsporná opatření

- Nový platový a kariérní systém týkající se všech 70 000 státních úředníků
- Další snižování platů a zrušení bonusů ve veřejném sektoru
- Asi 30 000 zaměstnanců veřejného sektoru bude propuštěno, platy ostatních zaměstnanců budou o 40% sníženy a po roce budou tito zaměstnanci čelit propuštění
- Vyjednávání o mzdách bude odloženo
- Měsíční důchody nad 1 000 eur budou sníženy o 20%
- Další snižování penzí a jednorázových důchodových přídavků
- Nezdánitelná část základu daně bude snížena z 8 000 eur na 5 000 eur ročně.

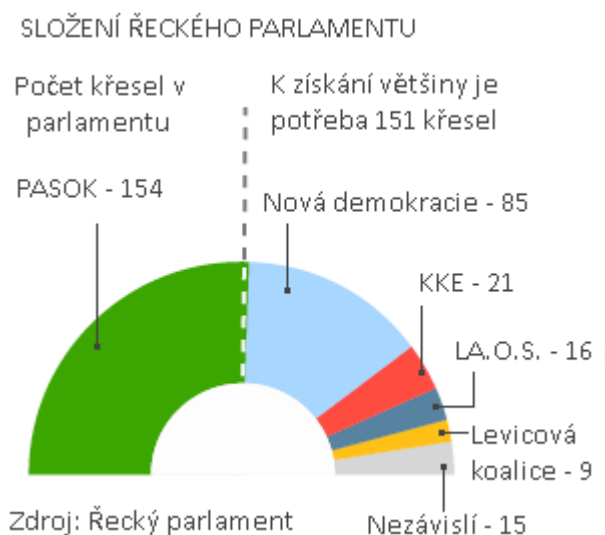
Analýza

Gavin Hewitt, šéfredaktor BBC Europe

V sázce není jen to, zda řecký parlament bude schopný prosadit svou legislativu. Když se podíváme na pouliční bouře, násilí a zaneprázdněná ministerstva, musíme se ptát, jestli bude Řecko vůbec schopné uplatnit tato nová úsporná opatření.

A jestli toho schopno nebude, bude Evropská unie a Mezinárodní měnový fond pokračovat s dalšími podíly záchranných balíčků finanční pomoci? Protože bez dalších 8 miliard eur (tedy 11 miliard dolarů a 7 miliard liber) Řecko nebude schopné splácet své dluhy.

Nálada v této situaci klesá pod bod mrazu. Je tu méně strachu z nedodržení požadavků. Ještě jsme se do toho bodu nedostali, ale mohla by vyvstat otázka: Co se stane, když si země eurozóny odmítne vzít svou medicínu?



Obr. č. 1: Složení řeckého parlamentu

Zdroj: BBC

5.1.3 The BBC – Second Text Translated

Umělé srdce dalo Matthew Greenovi novou chuť do života

40-ti letý otec, který umíral na srdeční selhání, je po operaci umělého srdce a brzy odejde z nemocnice.

Matthew Green je připraven jít domů a čekat na transplantaci srdce poté, co mu chirurgové z nemocnice Papsworth Hospital v Cambridgeshiru nahradili jeho srdce implantátem.

Jeho nové umělé srdce je poháněno přenosným zařízením, které je vloženo do batohu. Green se nechal slyšet, že operace mu přinesla „zásadní zvrát“ v jeho životě.

Ve Velké Británii je to prý poprvé, co je pacient schopný odejít domů se zcela umělým srdcem.

Ve světě již bylo uskutečněno asi 900 podobných operací.

Green prohlásil: „Je to velký zvrát v mém životě. Předtím jsem nebyl schopný chodit. Stěží jsem vyšel jedno patro schodiště. Teď jsem však na nohou a chodím na procházky. Vracím se zpátky do normálního života.“

„O víkendu jsem šel na oběd do hospody a bylo skvělé být zase s normálními lidmi.“

Stephen Tsui, primář kardiologické chirurgie, prohlásil, že Green z Londýna by pravděpodobně bez umělého srdce nepřežil čekání na transplantaci srdce.

„V každém okamžiku je v pořadníku nemocnice Papsworth až třicet lidí čekajících na transplantaci srdce a z toho jedna třetina čeká něco přes rok,“ sdělil primář.

„Vynikající zotavení“

„Matthewův stav se rychle zhoršoval, a tak jsem s ním prodiskutoval možnost voperování umělého srdce. Bez něho by pravděpodobně nepřežil do doby, kdy by mu bylo poskytnuto vyhovující dárcovské srdce.“

Primář se nechal slyšet, že to je vůbec poprvé, co po ulicích Británie chodí člověk bez lidského srdce.

Green je ženatý, má syna a trpí Arytmogenní kardiomyopatií pravé komory, což je onemocnění srdečního svalu, které může vyústit v arytmií, selhání srdce a někdy až v náhlé úmrtí.

Jeho zdravotní stav se v posledních letech zhoršil, a proto jedinou možností pro něj byla operace srdce.

Green děkuje nemocnici Papworth za to, že „se může vrátit domů k rodině.“

„Před dvěma roky jsem jezdil na kole každý den devět mílí (pozn. překl. 1 míle = 1,61 km) do práce a dalších devět z práce. Avšak v době, když jsem byl hospitalizován, tak jsem stěží ušel i jen pár yardů (pozn. překl. 1 yard = 0,91 m)“, sdělil Green.

„Opravdu se těším, až budu moci jít domů a budu schopen dělat každodenní věci, které jsem po tak dlouhou dobu nemohl. Těším se na hraní si se synem na zahradě a na vaření pro svou rodinu.“

Stoprocentně umělé srdce SynCardia, jež Green obdržel, se používá jako přechodné řešení pro umírající pacienty, kteří se nachází v pokročilém stádiu biventrikulárního srdečního selhání, kde obě komory srdce selhávají.

Toto zařízení je podobné transplantovanému srdci, protože nahrazuje obě selhávající komory a srdeční chlopně, a tak zmírňuje symptomy a následky těžkého srdečního selhání. Nicméně není vhodné pro dlouhodobé používání.

Primář a ředitel transplantačního střediska v nemocnici Papworth, Tsui, prohlásil, že operace z 9. června „šla velmi dobře.“

„Matthew se zotavil velmi rychle,“ sdělil Tsui.

„Očekávám, že brzy půjde domů a bude schopen dělat o mnoho více věcí než před operací a to výrazně přispěje k lepší kvalitě jeho života – dokud se nám nepodaří najít mu vhodného dárce srdce.“

Green opustí nemocnici Papsworth s batohem obsahujícím 13,5 librové (6 kg) přenosné zařízení, které pohání jeho nové srdce.

Nemocnice Papsworth provádí kolem 2000 vážných srdečních operací za rok – to je více než kterákoliv jiná nemocnice ve Velké Británii. Tato nemocnice používá mechanická zařízení už od 80. let, aby pomohla pacientům trpícím pokročilým stádiem srdečního selhání.

Sto procentně umělé srdce je moderní verzí umělého srdce Jarvik-7 používaného v 80. letech. V listopadu roku 1986 byl poprvé zaznamenán případ, kdy pacient dostal umělé srdce Jarvik-7 a byl tak po dva dny udržován při životě před transplantací lidského srdce.

Je zřejmé, že i další pacienti s mechanickým srdcem byli již dříve posíláni domů z nemocnice, ale nikdy to nebylo s oběma umělými srdečními komorami najednou.

Ministr zdravotnictví, Andrew Lansley, prohlásil: „Státní zdravotnický systém má dlouhou historii spojenou s vysoce kvalitními inovacemi, které v minulosti řídily významná zlepšení v péči o pacienta.“

„Úspěch operace v nemocnici Papworth Hospital je vynikajícím příkladem toho, jak Státní zdravotnický systém může i nadále poskytovat tu nejlepší léčbu a výsledky pro své pacienty v budoucnosti.“

Profesor Peter Weissberg, ředitel britské nadace srdce British Heart Foundation, vyslovil názor, že pro některé pacienty s těžkým srdečním selháním je transplantace srdce jejich jedinou nadějí na dlouhodobé přežití, avšak dárcovská srdce nejsou vždy k dispozici.

Weissberg dodal: „Pacienti s mechanickým srdcem musejí zůstat trvale spojeni s napájecím zařízením a přes hadičky, které procházejí přes kůži, což je potenciálním zdrojem infekce.“

„Toto umělé srdce je poháněno tak malým napájecím zařízením, že se vejde do tašky přes rameno, a tak pacienti mohou volně chodit a jít domů.“

5.2 Popular Press Translation

5.2.1 The Sun – Text Translated

Odborníci tvrdí: Potopení Titaniku způsobila optická iluze

Tato strašidelná fotka Titaniku z hrobu ze dna Atlantiku byla včera zveřejněna – odborník na tuto problematiku tvrdí, že optická iluze zahalila ledovec, do kterého Titanic následně narazil.



Špičkové kamery robotické ponorky ukázaly naprosto nejčistší fotky parníku – včetně zbytků příďe a dvou motorů zádi, které leží odděleně na mořském dně 13 000 stop (pozn. překl. 1 stopa = 30,48 cm) pod mořem.

Tyto exkluzivní záběry se objeví příští měsíc v časopise National Geographic.

Britský historik Tim Maltin, světový odborník na problematiku potopených lodí, tvrdí, že hlídky Titaniku měly omezený výhled kvůli mlžnému oparu, jenž byl vytvořen studenou vodou ze severu, která narazila na teplý Golský proud.

Tento opar také zapříčinil, že poblíž nacházející se parník Californian nezachytila signální světlice ani Morseovy signální lampy vyslané Titanikem.

Maltin pocházející z Malboroughu, Wiltsu, studoval lodní deníky dalších 75 lodí, které se nacházely ten týden poblíž.

Maltin se nechal slyšet, že některé záznamy deníků uváděly „podivný lom“ světla. Titanic se potopil v roce 1912 a při této tragédii zemřelo 1500 lidí.

5.2.2 The Daily Mirror – First Text Translated

Zlost, strach a zmatek:

Život v nepokojných ulicích Atén

Nikdo zde netuší, co bude následovat. Může si ale být jistý jednou věcí – pěkné to nebude.

V tuto chvíli víří Aténami celá řada emocí.

Zmatek, zlost a strach – velké množství lidí prožívá tyto emoce všechny najednou.

Nikdo zde netuší, co bude následovat. Ale může si být jistý jednou věcí – pěkné to nebude.

V neděli proběhla v Aténách obrovská exploze. Když jsem se procházel ulicemi okolo náměstí Syntagma, viděl jsem jen hustý kouř a byl tu cítit slzný plyn.

Vypadalo to tu jako bitevní pole kvůli granátům, které vytvářely ozvěnu o hořící budovy.

Bylo zraněno velké množství jak policistů tak protestujících, a je opravdu překvapující, že nikdo nezemřel. Dlažební kostky mramorového chodníku byly zničené, protože sloužily jako vrhací zbraně.

Policisté, zasahující ve skupinách po třiceti, byli obklopeni demonstranty, kteří po nich házeli kameny.

Policisté odpověděli na útok zvláště silným slzným plynem. A bylo ho opravdu velké množství. Dokonce i pro člověka chráněného brýlemi a plynovou maskou je to za chvíli nesnesitelné. Slzný plyn přilne ke kůži, a pokud se člověk potí, tak pálí.

Na své návštěvě Atén jsem v posledních měsících potkal spoustu lidí a zaznamenal jsem změnu všeobecné nálady.

Mnoho lidí, kteří ještě před pár týdny vzbouřence kritizovali, teď přijímají násilí jako poslední možnost řešení.

Někteří nyní věří, že jejich politici neuslyší na nic jiného. To ovšem zůstává diskutabilní.

Vypálené obchody, kina a banky, všechny tyto instituce a společnosti poskytovaly práci pro stovky Atéňanů, kteří se teď budou muset připojit k narůstajícím počtům nezaměstnaných.

Avšak není složité pochopit naprostý pocit zoufalství, jenž tu teď panuje.

Představte si sebe na místě Dimitria, 25-ti letého účetního, který se také připojil k demonstraci.

Bez práce už je po dobu jednoho roku. I v případě, že by našel společnost, která by ho zaměstnala, by nevydělal víc než 500 liber za měsíc (pozn. překl. 1 libra = asi 29,60 Kč).

Připadá si bezcenný, nevidí pro sebe žádnou budoucnost, avšak stejně jako mnoho mladých Řeků miluje svou zemi a nemůže snést pomýšlení, že by ji musel opustit.

Všichni jeho přátelé to vidí stejně. Jsou součástí nejlépe vzdělané generace, kterou kdy tato země měla, a velké množství jich bude emigrovat.

Tento "odliv mozků" poškodí i zemi. Je to deprimující sestupná spirála.

Šel jsem navštívit Ellie, starou tetu mého zdejšího přítele. Je upoutaná na lůžko, a tak si nemůže dovolit platit účty za vytápění.

Posledních pět měsíců strávila ve své kuchyni, protože je to jediný pokoj, kde si může dovolit zatopit. Nyní se její důchod pravděpodobně ještě více sníží.

Vzlykala, když mi říkala, že kdyby jí její syn nedával menší obnos našetřených peněz, tak by byla teď mrtvá. "Mám štěstí", říká.

"Prožila jsem hezký život. Ale láme mi srdce, když pomyslím jaký chaos tu zanecháváme pro naše vnoučata."

Každý si teď dělá velké starosti. Ať už je váš názor na to, jak se do této situace Řecko dostalo, jakýkoliv, tamní lidé za to musí zaplatit opravdu vysokou cenu.

5.2.3 The Daily Mirror – Second Text Translated

Opravdový GROUNDHOG DAY: 19-ti letá teenagerka ztrácí každých 24 hodin paměť

Jess Lydon je lapena v přítomnosti poté, co jí doktoři diagnostikovali neuvěřitelně vzácnou chorobu zvanou Susacův syndrom.

Tato 19-ti letá teenagerka podlehla velmi vzácnému onemocnění, což pro ni znamená, že si pamatuje jen to, co se dělo posledních 24 hodin.

Jess Lydon je lapena v přítomnosti poté, co jí doktoři diagnostikovali velmi vzácnou chorobu zvanou Susacův syndrom. Tomuto onemocnění se přezdívá „Groundhog Day“⁶ podle filmového trháku s Billem Murrayem, který ve filmu prožívá stejný den znovu a znovu.

19-ti letá dívka vysvětluje svou situaci: „Občas si nemůžu dokonce vzpomenout, co jsem měla předchozí večer k večeři. Nepamatuju si, jak jsem strávila Vánoce nebo své prosincové narozeniny.“

„Když se dívám na fotografie, tak se cítím zmatená. Opravdu smutné je, že si nepamatuju pohřeb své babičky, který se konal minulý rok.“

⁶ Pozn. Groundhog Day je americká komedie z roku 1993 režírovaná Haroldem Ramisem. V České republice byl tento film vysílán pod názvem: *Na Hromnice o den více*.

Toto onemocnění mozku je tak vzácné, že je po celém světě nahlášeno jen 250 případů této choroby.

Poté, co jí byla tato choroba diagnostikována, se rozešla se svým přítelem, se kterým byla dva roky. Jess se ale každé ráno probouzí a myslí si, že jsou stále spolu.

Po několika závratích a bolestech hlavy, byla Jess spěšně odvezena do nemocnice a tam jí dělali testy po dobu tří měsíců. Nedávno upadla, a proto musí být natrvalo doma ve městě Walsgrave v Coventry.

Matka Tracey, která se o ni v současné době stará, říká: „Od té doby, co se to stalo, jsem probrečela spoustu nocí. Není to fér.“

„Jess má před sebou celý život, ale postihlo ji onemocnění, o kterém víme jen tak málo. Nevíme, jak dlouho ji to bude ovlivňovat a jaká budoucnost ji čeká.“

Doktoři ale nevědí, co je spouštěčem této choroby. Symptomy mohou trvat až pět let než vymizí. V nejhorších případech ztrácí tito pacienti zrak nebo sluch.

Primář neurologie Holger Allroggen se nechal slyšet: „Většina neurologicko-vědeckých center se neseťká s více než s jedním případem za několik let.“

6 COMMENTARY AND GLOSSARY

6.1 Commentary and Glossary – Quality Press

6.1.1 Commentary and Glossary – The Daily Telegraph

Analysis

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

TITANIC SANK DUE TO 'MIRAGE' CAUSED BY FREAK WEATHER

Macroapproach analysis

a) The background and context

- The source – *The Daily Telegraph* – Quality press
- Information about the possible cause of sinking of Titanic
- Background info is not necessary since everyone knows about the historical catastrophe of Titanic.
- Purpose of this text – to give information about new investigations of Titanic.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- The Daily Telegraph newsman – name unknown
- Relationship
 - Objective
 - Unbiased
 - Impersonal

e) Subject matter

- Topic – This text deals with new investigations concerning the Titanic crash in April 1912. Experts claim that the iceberg was disguised by an optical illusion. A strong inversion was created by hitting the warm water of the Gulf Stream by the cold water of the Labrador Current. As a consequence of covering the emergency flares of Titanic by the haze – the SS Californian was not able to see them. Results of further explorations concerning Titanic can be seen in upcoming documentary, *Titanic: Case Closed* (*Titanic: Případ uzavřen*).

f) Function of the text

- Informative

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:
 - Headline – “*Titanic sank due to 'mirage' caused by freak weather*” → There is a finite verb form *sank* – past tense form. There is also a non-finite verb form *caused* – past participle. The expression *mirage* has a connotation, it refers to something illusory and it makes the headline more vivid. This expression appears in both texts about Titanic – in The Daily Telegraph and also in the Sun. However, there is a difference between these two texts and it is that The Daily Telegraph text shows the unusualness of this expression because of appearance in inverted commas.
The expression *Freak weather* – is bringing more attention to the text.
 - Subheadline – “*Groundbreaking new research into the sinking of the Titanic has revealed the ship*”

crashed because the iceberg was disguised by an optical illusion.” → The subheadline is related to the headline. It explains the headline profoundly with more formal language.

- Paragraphs – Each sentence of the text is divided into a paragraph, sentences are medium-sized.
- → Purpose: a common style of English news, the structure is well-defined and lucid thus serving for better comprehension of the text.
- Direct speech – Direct speech appears frequently in this text. *“In the past there has been various theories, such as the captain was drunk or the ship's steel was not good enough, but they have all been disproved.”*
- Reported speech – *Historian and author Mr Maltin says the illusion would also have disguised the emergency flares sent up by the ship's doomed crew from the vision of the nearby SS Californian.* Reported speech animates the text.
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The text is more vigorous due to effect of active voice. *“One of the world's foremost experts on the doomed passenger liner has discovered evidence a 'mirage' was the cause of the famous crash.”*
- Participial constructions – Principal constructions bring a condensation of the text, a concentration of nouns, giving further information to the sentence e.g. *“(…) cooling the warm air of the Gulf Stream (…)”*
- Tenses – In the text appear principally finite verb forms of: *past simple tense, present simple tense and present perfect tense.* However, the forms

of the past simple tense predominate. “(...) *the mirage horizon camouflaged the iceberg and caused the lookouts to spot it too late (...).*”

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – formal language with a small number of eye-catching expressions such as: *freak, to camouflage, groundbreaking*
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Titanic, Tim Maltin, England, New York, SS Californian, Labrador Current, Gulf Stream, National Geographic Channel, the Morse Code*
 - Terms – A large part of terms is connected to vessels, optical illusion and survival technology; e.g. *passenger liner, lookouts, ship logs, ship's maiden voyage, 'mirage', 'haze', 'super refraction', distress rockets, the Morse Code*
 - Abbreviations – e.g. SS – steamship (appearing also in the text published in the Sun)

i) In the text appear:

- Photograph provided – showing Titanic leaving England.
- Use of inverted commas – The inverted commas place emphasis on phrases: “*super refraction*”, “*haze*”, “*mirage*”

Microapproach analysis

- Translation of the word '*mirage*' as *přízrak, přelud* was not deemed as appropriate. Thus *mirage* was translated as *optická iluze*, since *optical illusion* is the hyperonym to the word *mirage*. A substitution was used in this case, as it was described in the theoretical part.

- A book *A Very Deceiving Night* was not in the target text translated, since the translation of this book has not been released in the Czech Republic.
- The documentary *Titanic: Case Closed* was translated in the target text as *Titanic: Case Closed (Titanic: Případ uzavřen)*, since it has been shown in the Czech Republic. A kind of explicitation was used in this instance.
- *Mr Maltin* – on the basis of comparative study with Czech news was found, that the Czech press usually states only surname. Nevertheless, there is a full name in the first reference to the person.
- “*Super refraction*” was translated as: “*superlom*”. This is a case of condensation.

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Air current (nominal phrase)

- vzdušný proud
- a current of air

Camouflage (verb)

- skrýt, zastřít, zamaskovat
- to disguise by camouflaging, to conceal the identity of something by modifying its appearance

Haze (noun)

- mlžný opar, jemná mlha

- atmospheric moisture or dust or smoke that causes reduced visibility

Log (noun)

- záznam, zápis, lodní/palubní deník
- a written record of events on a voyage (of a ship or plane)

Maiden voyage (nominal phrase)

- první plavba lodi
- first voyage of a ship

Morse code (nominal phrase)

- Morseova abeceda, morseovka
- a telegraph code in which letters and numbers are represented by strings of dots and dashes (short and long signals)

Optical illusion (nominal phrase)

- optická iluze
- an optical phenomenon that results in a false or deceptive visual impression

Passenger liner (nominal phrase)

- zaoceánský parník
- a large commercial ship (particularly one that carries passengers on a regular schedule)

6.1.2 Commentary and Glossary – First Text of The BBC

Analysis

THE BBC

GREECE UNREST: ATHENS CLASHES AMID GENERAL STRIKE

Macroapproach analysis

a) The background and context

- The source – *the BBC* – specifically *the BBC News Europe* → Quality press
- Information about current economic problem – Greece and its national debt causing problems.
- Background info is not very necessary – The issues are mostly explained.
- The purpose of this text is to give information about the current problem.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- the BBC Europe editor – *Gavin Hewitt*
- Relationship
 - Objective
 - Unbiased
 - Impersonal
 - Evaluative – Author's provided analysis is evaluative

e) Subject matter

- Topic – This text informs about Greece and its huge national debts concerning the economic crisis. Greece, as a member of the Eurozone, has received two bailout packages. Subsequently the EU and the IMF have demanded tough cuts in return for it. The austerity measures are about to be performed and since they are of very hard nature they cause strikes.

f) Function of the text

- Informative, giving an explanation of current situation in Greece

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:
 - Headline – *“Greece unrest: Athens clashes amid general strike”* → There is a condensation of the text typical of the English headlines. The verb *clash* is a typical journalism, it makes the headline more vivid. It is unusual for the headline to contain a finite verb form. On the other hand there is a common feature of the English headline, namely the use of colon.
 - Subheadline – *“Greek riot police have fired tear gas and fought running battles with protesters, amid a 48-hour general strike that has paralysed the country.”*
→ The subheadline goes more deeply into a matter. Present perfect tense in a subheadline is quite common, since the situation is relating to the present time and in journalistic style it gives to the subheadline liveliness and currentness.

- Paragraphs – Each sentence of the text is divided into a paragraph.
→ The purpose: emphasis on each information.
- Direct speech – For example: *"The economy is dying. Along with the economy, we are dying. The austerity measures are not working and our best people are being forced to go abroad," he said.*
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The purpose is to make the text more lifelike, vivid: *"Many Greeks are furious at the latest austerity proposals, which have now passed an initial vote in parliament.*
- Participial constructions – Purpose: higher level of the English language + condensation of the text → it brings more information in one sentence. *"Wage bargaining suspended."*
- Tenses – There is a slight predomination of the past simple tense form → relating to the event in the past e.g. *"Parliament gave its initial approval to a bill envisaging more cuts late on Wednesday."*

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – formal with expressions used in the journalistic style: *clash, hurl, harsh*
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Nicolas Sarkozy, Angela Merkel*
 - Terms – Mostly connected to economic matters: *gross domestic product*
 - Abbreviations – e.g. *the EU – European Union, the IMF – International Monetary Fund*
 - Acronyms – e.g. *bn – billion*

i) In the text appear:

- Graph provided – “*Composition of Greek parliament*”
- Additional info – “*Latest Planned Austerity Measures*”
The austerity measures are listed after the principal text.
- Analysis provided by Gavin Hewitt – the BBC Europe editor
 - Provided video (available online) is showing riots without speech.

Microapproach analysis

- “(...) which have now passed an initial vote in parliament” → First suggestion of the translation: “(...) které teď prošly v prvním kole parlamentu.” Better version: “(...) které teď prošly prvním hlasováním v parlamentu.”
- *High-level EU talks* → First suggestion: *vysoké jednání EU* after consideration translated as: *summit EU*.
- A large number of sentences in the text of SL starts with the conjunction *but*. In the Czech translation was the occurrence of this conjunction eliminated. “*But the government is struggling to convince lenders, that (...).*” → “*Vláda se snaží přesvědčit věřitele, že (...).*”
- On the basis of comparison study of a text in the TL about the same issue was the phrase: *bailout packages* translated as: *záchranné balíčky finanční pomoci*. In this case there is an example of amplification, as it was described in the theoretical part.
- In the TL there was a substitution of passive voice with active voice used e.g. “(...) 150 domestic and international flights cancelled.” → “(...) zrušili tak 150 domácích a mezinárodních letů.”

- *Mrs Merkel* translated as: (*kancléřka*) *Angela Merkelová* → on the basis of comparison study of the texts in the TL.

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Austerity (noun)

- úsporná opatření, úspornost (z ekonomické nouze)
- the trait of great self-denial (especially refraining from worldly pleasures)

Bailout (noun)

- finanční (vý)pomoc
- a kind of financial aid

Gross domestic product (GDP) (nominal phrase)

- hrubý domácí produkt
- the total market values of goods and services produced by workers and capital within one state during a given period (usually one year)

Public sector (nominal phrase)

- veřejný sektor
- „*The part of the economy concerned with providing basic government services. The composition of the public sector varies by country, but in most countries the public sector includes such services as the police, military, public roads, public transit, primary education and healthcare for the poor.*” (*Public sector: Definition, 2010*)

Rally (noun)

- shromáždění, dav, zástup
- a large gathering of people; mass meeting

Scrap (verb)

- (hovor., publ.) zrušit, opustit, zbavit se
- dispose of (something useless or old)

Scuffle (noun)

- rvačka, potyčka
- an unceremonious and disorganized struggle

Stave off (verb)

- zabránit něčemu, odvrátit
- prevent from happening; prevent the occurrence of

Strike (noun)

- stávka
- a group's refusal to work in protest against low pay or bad work conditions; work stoppage

Stun grenade (nominal phrase)

- omračující granát
- „a small weapon that soldiers or police throw at someone in order to prevent them from moving, without killing them“ (Macmillan Definition, 2012)

Suspend (verb)

- přerušit, odložit, pozastavit
- set aside

Trade union(s) (nominal phrase)

- odbory
- an organization of employees formed to bargain with the employer

Walkout (noun)

- stávka (opuštění pracoviště); protestní odchod
- a strike in which the worker walks out

Withhold (verb)

- nevydat, zadržet, neposkytnout, odmítat vydat
- hold back; refuse to hand over or share

6.1.3 Commentary and Glossary – Second Text of The BBC**Analysis****THE BBC****PLASTIC HEART GIVES DAD MATTHEW GREEN
NEW LEASE OF LIFE****Macroapproach analysis****a) The background and context**

- The source – *The BBC* – Quality press
- Information about a life story.
- Background info is not necessary since the text deals with a human interest story; all the issues connected with it are explained.
- Purpose of this text is to inform about a man who received an artificial heart.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- The BBC science editor – *David Shukman*
- Relationship
 - Objective
 - Unbiased
 - Impersonal

e) Subject matter

- Topic – This text deals with a real story of a man who has received an artificial heart. *Matthew Green* has been suffering from Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy, which can lead to sudden death. There is a large number of waiting people for a heart transplant and Matthew would probably not have survived the wait for a heart transplant operation. A solution was the replacement of his heart by an artificial heart. The operation was successful and Matthew will be able to go home to see his family soon. He feels excited about that, since he will be capable of doing everyday things which he could not do before. Nevertheless, he must carry the power supply of the artificial heart and wait for the transplant operation.

f) Function of the text

- Informative

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:
 - Headline – “*Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green new lease of life*” → there is a finite verb form in the present simple tense *gives*. The expression *dad* is emotionalised, it brings more information about the person the text is about and it affects the reader's feelings.

- Subheadline – “A 40-year-old father who was dying from heart failure is set to leave hospital after receiving an artificial heart.” → The subheadline is related to the headline, it explains *Matthew Green's* situation and it gives more information. The subheadline contains also a word *artificial* which refers to the word *plastic* in the headline. The reason could be since the headline should be clear, catchy and interesting and the subheadline goes more into the matter and does not have to be filled by catchy words.
- Paragraphs – Each sentence of the text is divided into a paragraph, sentences are medium-sized.
→ Purpose: a common style of English news, the structure is clearly-arranged and comprehensible for a reader.
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The text is more vivid. “*Matthew Green is ready to go home and await a transplant after surgeons at Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire replaced his heart with an artificial heart.*”
- Participial constructions – The purpose is a condensation of the text, giving more information in one sentence e.g. “*(...) is set to leave after receiving an artificial heart.*”
- Tenses – In the text appear principally finite verb forms of: *present simple tense, past simple tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, past perfect continuous tense and present future tense.* The past tense is a slightly predominated tense of the text. → relating to the event in the past

For example: “I went out for a pub lunch over the weekend and that just felt fantastic, to be with normal people again.”

- Direct speech – e.g. “I went out for a pub lunch over the weekend and that just felt fantastic, to be with normal people again.” In this text there is a large number of statements in direct speech. A variety of people performed in this text direct speech: *Matthew Green, Steven Tsui, Andrew Lansley and Peter Weissberg*. The text is considered to be more truthful.
- Reported speech – The reported speech occurs in this text only seldom. There is a noticeable predomination of direct speech. *He said for the first time a patient was walking the streets of Britain without a human heart.*
- Ellipsis – Omission of words or expression in the sentence. “(...) *Steven Tsui said (that) without the device (...).*” → Omission of the conjunction *that*.

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – formal
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Matthew Green, Steven Tsui, Andrew Lansley, Peter Weissberg, Papsworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, London, Jarvik-7*
 - Terms – mostly connected to heart diseases and mechanical heart e.g. *heart failure, arrhythmia, portable driver, artificial heart*
 - Abbreviations – e.g. *the UK – United Kingdom, ARVC – Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy, NHS – National Health Service*

i) In the text appear:

- Photograph provided – Showing *Matthew Green* with his family and with the portable driver.
- Video provided – Showing the artificial heart and the portable driver; giving explanation how it works by *David Shukman*.
- Use of inverted commas – e.g. "*revolutioned*" The inverted commas place emphasis on this part of the reported speech.

Microapproach analysis

- The headline of the SL contains the word *dad*, which was in the text of the TL omitted. The reason was that it would not sound naturally in the TL. "*Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green new lease of life*" → "*Umělé srdce dalo Matthew Greenovi novou chuť do života*". In this particular case there was used a reduction.
- "He said for the first time a patient was walking the streets of Britain without a human heart." Translated as: "Primář se nechal slyšet, že to je vůbec poprvé, co po ulicích Británie chodí člověk bez lidského srdce." In the TL sounds more appropriate the version with *člověk* rather than with the word *patient*.
- *Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy (ARVC)* was translated as: *Arytmogenní kardiomyopatie pravé komory*. This translation was based on the comparative text in the TL. This phrase was reordered.
- "*Two years ago I was cycling nine miles to work and nine miles back every day, but by the time I was admitted to hospital I was struggling to walk even a few yards,*" he said. Translated with a comment: „*Před dvěma roky jsem jezdil na kole každý den devět mílí (pozn. překl. 1 míle = 1,61 km) do práce a dalších devět*

z práce. Avšak v době, když jsem byl hospitalizován, tak jsem stěží ušel i jen pár yardů (pozn. překl. 1 yard = 0,91 m)“, sdělil Green. In this paragraph can be found an example of explicitation.

- The abbreviation *the NHS* was translated as *Státní zdravotnický systém*, since only the abbreviation would not be for a reader in the TL comprehensible.
- *The Total Artificial Heart* was translated as: „*Stoprocentně umělé srdce*“. In the TL is stressed, that the artificial heart is fully artificial. A substitution of *total* (*celý, celkový, naprostý, absolutní*) was used in this case.

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Artificial heart (nominal phrase)

- umělé srdce
- a pump that replaces the natural heart

Arrhythmia (noun)

- srdeční arytmie
- an abnormal rate of muscle contractions in the heart

Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy (ARVC) (nominal phrase)

- Arytmogenní kardiomyopatie pravé komory (srdeční)
- a heart disease, where the heart beats in an arrhythmic way, leading to heart failure and to sudden death

Deteriorate (verb)

- zhoršovat se, přitížit
- become worse or disintegrate

Heart failure (nominal phrase)

- srdeční selhání, selhání srdce
- inability of the heart to pump enough blood to sustain normal bodily functions

End-stage (adjective)

- v konečném stádiu
- in the last stadium of the disease

NHS (abbreviation)

- Státní zdravotnický systém
- National Health Service

Portable driver (nominal phrase)

- přenosné zařízení
- device providing the power to the mechanical heart

6.2 Commentary and Glossary – Popular Press**6.2.1 Commentary and Glossary – The Sun****Analysis****THE SUN****EXPERTS CLAIM A MIRAGE SANK THE TITANIC****Macroapproach analysis****a) The background and context**

- The source – *the Sun* – Popular press
- Information about the possible cause of sinking of Titanic.

- Background info is not necessary – Everyone knows about the tragedy of Titanic.
- Purpose of this text is to give information about new investigations and up-to-date photos of Titanic.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- The Sun newsman – name unknown
- Relationship
 - Objective
 - Expressive – expressive words or phrases used
e.g. *ghostly photo; Atlantic grave*
 - Unbiased
 - Impersonal

e) Subject matter

- Topic – In the first part of this text there are shown up-to-date unseen pictures of Titanic. The main part informs about the possible cause of sinking of Titanic – a haze was created by mixing of warm and cold water streams. Subsequently it obscured the iceberg which Titanic hit.

f) Function of the text

- Informative

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:
 - Headline – “*Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic*”
→ there is a finite verb form in the present simple tense *claim*. There is an indefinite article *a* which is unusual for a headline. The expression *mirage* has

a connotation, it refers to something illusory and it makes the headline catchy.

- Subheadline – *“THIS ghostly photo of the Titanic in its Atlantic grave was released yesterday — as an expert claimed a MIRAGE obscured the iceberg it struck.”* → the subheadline is related to the picture of Titanic on the seabed. Two words are written with capital letters, since the author put emphasis on them to make the text sound more interesting. There is also a metaphor used: *Atlantic grave* which is typical of journalistic style. However, it is a not journalistic cliché since this is not a usual phrase.
- Paragraphs – Each sentence of the text is divided into a paragraph, sentences are medium-sized.
→ Purpose: a common style of English news, the structure is clearly-arranged.
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The text is more vivid. *“(…) – as an expert claimed a MIRAGE obscured the iceberg it struck.”*
- Participial constructions – The purpose is a condensation of the text, giving more information in one sentence e.g. *“Titanic sank in 1912, killing 1,500.”*
- Tenses – A predomination of the past tense → relating to the event in the past e.g. *“THIS ghostly photo of the Titanic in its Atlantic grave was released yesterday — as an expert claimed a MIRAGE obscured the iceberg it struck.”*
- Reported speech – e.g. *He said several recorded a 'refraction' of the light.*

- No direct speech – It is probably caused by the length of the text. → it is a short text. There is only one person providing information in reported speech.
- Ellipsis – Omission of words or expression in the sentence. “He said (that) several (logbooks) recorded a 'refraction' of the light.” → omission of conjunction *that* and *several* is referring to *several logbooks*.

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – formal with journalisms e.g. *claim, hitting, blur*. The expressions such as: *clearest-ever, mirage* are likely to attract attention.
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Titanic, Tim Maltin, Gulf Stream, SS Californian, National Geographic*
 - Terms – mostly connected to vessels and sea life; e.g. *robot submarine, seabed, bow, stern, logbook*
 - Abbreviations – e.g. *SS – steamship*
 - Acronyms – e.g. *ft – foot/feet*

i) In the text appear:

- Photographs provided – Showing Titanic on the seabed, the engines covered with rust etc.; the provider of the photographs: *National Geographic magazine*.
- Use of inverted commas – e.g. “*refraction*” The inverted commas place emphasis on this expression.
- Use of words with capital letters – e.g. *THIS, MIRAGE* The capital letters stress the word *mirage* and the word *this*, which is related to the photograph.
- Use of dashes = (...) — *a world expert on the sinking* — (...) it is an apposition (referring to *Tim Maltin*).

Microapproach analysis

- The headline contains personification: *“Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic”* → *“Odborníci tvrdí: Optická iluze potopila Titanic.”*
Better version of translation: *“Odborníci tvrdí: Potopení Titaniku způsobila optická iluze.”*
- In the target text there is additional information needed or advised for further reading comprehension. *“(…) a haze created by cold water from the north hitting the Gulf Stream.”* → *“(…) omezený výhled kvůli mlžnému oparu vytvořeného studeného vodou ze severu, která narazila na teplý Gofský proud.”* Another example: *“(…) lying apart 13,000ft down on the seabed.”* → *“(…) které leží odděleně na mořském dně 13 000 stop (pozn. překl. 1 stopa = 30,48 cm) pod mořem.”* Both sentences are instances of explicitation.
- *“Refraction” of the light* – translated as: *„podivný lom” světla.*
- Participial constructions were translated in most cases by means of subordinated clauses, especially by relative adjectival clauses. *“(…) lying apart 13,000ft down on the seabed.”* → *“(…) které leží odděleně na mořském dně 13 000 stop (pozn. překl. 1 stopa = 30,48 cm) pod mořem.”*

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Bow (noun)

- příď lodi
- pertaining to the forward part of a vessel; the fore

Distress flares (nominal phrase)

- nouzové světlice
- an intentionally recognized signal sent out by a ship indicating that help is needed

Liner (noun)

- parník, zaoceánská loď (na pravidelné lince)
- a large commercial ship (especially one that carries passengers on a regular schedule)

Logbook (noun)

- lodní deník, palubní deník
- a book in which a log is written

Lookout (noun)

- pozorovatelna, hlídka (lidé), rozhledna
- observation post, an elevated post affording a wide view; or a person employed to watch for something to happen – a watchman

Mirage (noun)

- přelud, přízrak
- an optical illusion in which atmospheric refraction by a layer of hot air distorts or inverts reflections of distant objects

Morse lamps (nominal phrase)

- Morseovy signální lampy
- a blinker lamp for signaling in Morse code

Refraction of the light (nominal phrase)

- lom světla
- the amount by which a propagating wave is bent

Seabed (noun)

- mořské dno
- the bottom of a sea or ocean

Stern (noun)

- zád' lodi
- pertaining to the after part of a vessel; the rear part of a ship; the end of a ship

6.2.2 Commentary and Glossary – First Text of The Daily Mirror**Analysis****THE DAILY MIRROR****ANGER, FEAR, BEWILDERMENT: LIFE ON THE RIOT-TORN
STREETS OF ATHENS****Macroapproach analysis**a) The background and context

- The source – *the Daily Mirror* – Popular press
- Information about the riots in Greece
- Background info – It is well-advised to know the situation within Greece, since the riots are regarding the economic crisis and the austerity measures applied in Greece.
- Purpose of this text is to give information about the situation in Greece.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- The Daily Mirror newsman – *Martin Geissler*
- Relationship
 - Objective – with a large number of parts containing subjectivity: *“I walked the streets around Syntagma Square, thick with smoke and gas.”*, *“Whatever your thoughts of how Greece got into this mess, its people are about to pay a heavy, heavy price.”*
 - Expressive – Expressive phrases used e.g. *riot-torn streets, a battlefield, the swelling ranks of unemployed, overwhelming sense of desperation*
 - Evaluative – The author is judging the situation: *“(…) it's astonishing no one died.”*, *“(…) it won't be pretty.”*
 - Biased – The author shows his opinions and his experience, since he spent some time in Greece: *“But it's easy to understand the overwhelming sense of desperation here.”*, *“But they can be certain of one thing – it won't be pretty.”*
 - Personal – The author uses at some points of the text the 1st person singular: *“I walked the streets around Syntagma Square (…).”*, *“I went to visit Ellie (…).”*

e) Subject matter

- Topic – This text deals with the riots in Athens, Greece. Protesters are demonstrating against the austerity measures, which have been approved. The streets of Athens are destroyed due to frequent fights of police officers with protesters. The best-educated people are about to leave the country. As it was said in the text, people in Greece will pay a heavy price.

f) Function of the text

- Informative

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:

- Headline – “*Anger, fear, bewilderment: Life on the riot-torn streets of Athens*” → There is no finite verb form, which is typical of English headlines. There is a definite article *the*, which is unusual for a headline, since under normal conditions all articles are omitted in the headline. There is a colon used after enumeration of human emotions. The expression *riot-torn* is used for the effect of text attractiveness.
- Subheadline – “*No one here knows what's coming next. But they can be certain of one thing – it won't be pretty.*” → The subheadline contains contractions, similarly the whole text does. As a consequence the text is not considered to be so formal, rather colloquial. A personal judgement appears in this subheadline: “(...) *it won't be pretty.*”
- Paragraphs – In large quantities individual sentences of this text are divided into paragraphs, however, there is a small number of sentences, which are short and as a result, there are more sentences put together into one paragraph. Sentences are short or medium-sized.
→ Purpose: a common style of English news, the structure is clearly-arranged and the text is more comprehensible for a reader.
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The text is evoking lifelike images within the mind – it is connected with the action and riots in Greece

and for that reason is essential putting the verbs into active voice. There are several instances of passive voice in the text, however, only a small number.

- Participial constructions – The purpose is a condensation of the text, giving more information in one sentence e.g. “Cops, operating in groups of 30 (...).”, “With grenades echoing off burning buildings (...).”
- Tenses – In the text appear principally finite verb forms of: *present simple tense, present continuous tense and past simple tense*. The forms of present simple tense predominate, since the text is related to the present time. “He feels worthless, he can't see a future here but like so many young Greeks he loves his country and can't bear the thought of leaving.”
- Direct speech – Direct speech contributes to the liveliness of the text. For example: “I'm lucky.”, “I've had a good life. But it breaks my heart to think of the mess we're handing over to my grandchildren.”
- Reported speech – e.g. (...) she told me that if it wasn't for her son giving her a little spare money she'd be dead by now. Reported speech brings tense shift, nevertheless this is a case of *Conditional sentence type II* (if + simple past + conditional I → would + infinitive).
- Ellipsis – Omission of words or expression in the sentence. “They're part of the best-educated generation (which) this country has ever produced (...)” → an instance of missing conjunction *which*;

“(...) violence (which) may be a necessary last resort.”

→ a missing conjunction “which”.

- Repetition – Repetition is used for accentuation of the sentential meaning. For example: a heavy, heavy price.

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – colloquial; occurrence of contractions and colloquial expressions such as *mess*
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Athens, Dimitris, Ellie*
 - Terms – Terms are mostly connected to the riots and protesters. For example: *battlefield, grenade, tear gas, gas mask, missile*.

i) In the text appear:

- Photographs provided – depicting police officers and protesters in fighting.
- Video provided – showing protesters throwing fire bombs at police in Athens.
- Use of inverted commas – The inverted commas place emphasis on this expression, it is a distinct phrase, which is not necessary to explain, since it is frequently experienced. For example: “*brain drain*”.
- Idiom – “*Put yourself in the shoes of Dimitris (...)*.”

Definition of this idiom: “*If you put yourself in someone's shoes, you imagine what it is like to be in their position.* (Using English: Reference Idioms, 2012)

- Metaphor – The metaphor *a depressing downward spiral* is related to the “*brain drain*”, which is affecting the country in a negative way. The text is animated by this metaphor.

Microapproach analysis

- “£500 per month” → Translated with additional information → “500 liber za měsíc (pozn. překl. 1 libra = asi 29,60Kč).” It is a case of explicitation.
- The repetition was not translated by using repetition, since it would not sound appropriate in the target language. “(...) *its people are about to pay a heavy, heavy price.*” It was translated as: “(...) *tamní lidé za to musí zaplatit opravdu vysokou cenu.*” This is an instance of substitution.
- The simple sentence “*I walked the streets around Syntagma Square, thick with smoke and gas.*” was translated by complex-compound sentence as there was a condensation occurring in the source text: “*Když jsem se procházel ulicemi náměstí Syntagma, viděl jsem jen hustý kouř a byl tu cítit slzný plyn.*”
- This sentence “*Even behind goggles and a gas mask it was soon intolerable.*” was translated with additional words to sound natural in the target language: “*Dokonce i pro člověka chráněného ochrannými brýlemi a plynovou maskou je to brzy nesnesitelné.*”

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Battlefield (noun)

- bitevní/válečné pole, bojiště
- a region where a battle is being (or has been) fought

Bewilderment (noun)

- zmatek, ohromení, vyvedení z konceptu

- confusion resulting from failure to understand

“Brain drain” (nominal phrase)

- tzv. odliv mozků (vědců apod. za penězi, prací)
- depletion or loss of intellectual and technical personnel

Gas mask (nominal phrase)

- plynová maska
- a protective covering worn over the face against gas

Grenade (noun)

- granát
- a small explosive bomb thrown by hand or fired from a missile

Last resort (nominal phrase)

- poslední možnost, poslední záchrana, krajní prostředek
- French expression standing for “*worst going*”

Missile (noun)

- vrhací zbraň, raketa (s výbušninou), balistická střela, vržený/vystřelený předmět
- a weapon that is thrown or projected

Noxious (adjective)

- škodlivý, nezdravý, jedovatý
- injurious to physical or mental health

Pelt (verb)

- házet, vrhat, bombardovat
- to attack with missiles

Riot (noun)

- veřejné nepokoje, výtržnosti, pouliční bouře
- a wild gathering involving public violence

Tear gas (nominal phrase)

- slzný plyn
- a gas that makes the eyes fill with tears but does not damage them; used in dispersing crowds

6.2.3 Commentary and Glossary – Second Text of The Daily Mirror

Analysis

THE DAILY MIRROR

REAL-LIFE GROUNDHOG DAY: TEENAGER, 19, LOSES HER MEMORY EVERY 24 HOURS

Macroapproach analysis

a) The background and context

- The source – *the Daily Mirror* – Popular press
- Information about a life story.
- Background info is not necessary, concerned issues are explained.
- Purpose of this text is to give information about a teenager who has been suffering from Susac syndrome.

b) Audience

- For general reader

c) Style

- Journalistic style → a report

d) Author + relationship

- The Daily Mirror newsman – *Martin Fricker*
- Relationship
 - Objective

- Expressive – Expressive phrases used e.g. “*Jess Lydon is trapped in the present (...).*”, “*A teenager has been struck down by an incredibly rare condition (...).*”
- Unbiased
- Impersonal

e) Subject matter

- Topic – This text informs about a 19-year-old teenager *Jess Lydon*, who is a sufferer from an extremely rare condition – Susac syndrome. She loses her memory every 24 hours, therefore her mother takes care of her at home. The dark side of this condition is that sufferers from this condition can lose their sight or hearing and that doctors do not know what triggers this condition.

f) Function of the text

- Informative

g) Grammar

- Structure of the text:
 - Headline – “*Real-life Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours*” → There is a finite verb form, which is not typical of English headlines, however, it brings more liveliness to the headline. There are no articles, since they are usually omitted in the headline. There is a colon used, which is typical of the headline. The name of the movie: *Groundhog Day* is used for the effect of headline attractiveness; it is a comparison of the movie to the teenager's disease.
 - Subheadline – “*Jess Lydon is trapped in the present after doctors diagnosed her with an incredibly rare condition called Susac syndrome.*” → The subheadline

is related to the theme of the text. It brings more details.

- Paragraphs – Each sentence of the text is divided into a paragraph and sentences of the text are medium-sized.
→ Purpose: a common style of English news, the structure is clearly-arranged and thus serving for better comprehension of the text.
- Active voice used more than passive voice – The text is about a life story and to be considered as an interesting vivid story, it is advised to use active voice. *“Doctors do not know what triggers the condition but the symptoms can take up to five years to disappear. In the most extreme cases sufferers can lose their sight or hearing.”*
- Participial constructions – The purpose is a condensation of the text, giving more information in one sentence e.g. *“Jess had three months of tests after being rushed to hospital suffering from severe headaches and dizziness.”*
- Tenses – In the text appear numerous finite verb forms of: *present simple tense and past simple tense*. The forms of present simple tense predominate, since the text is related to a life story and the text is more lifelike. *“When I look at photographs I just find it confusing. The really upsetting thing is I don’t remember my nan’s funeral last year.”*
- Direct speech – Direct speech contributes to the liveliness of the text. This text is about a life story, therefore the use of direct speech is even more appropriate. For example: *“When I look at photographs*

I just find it confusing. The really upsetting thing is I don't remember my nan's funeral last year."

- Reported speech – e.g. no occurrence in the text, since it is a life story and all people concerned speak directly.
- Ellipsis – Omission of words or expression in the sentence. "(...) *Teenager, 19 (...)*" → A 19-year-old teenager; the phrase was omitted, since it appears in the headline. The purpose was shortening of the headline.

h) Lexis

- Vocabulary – formal register with various expressive words or phrases such as: *trapped in the present, incredibly rare condition, she has been struck down etc.*
- Typical features:
 - Proper names – e.g. *Jess Lydon, Groundhog Day, Coventry, Tracey, Holger Allroggen, Christmas*
 - Terms – Terms are mainly connected to the disease. For example: *Susac syndrome, condition, brain disorder, symptoms, neuroscience centres*

i) In the text appear:

- Photographs provided – Showing mother Tracey with her daughter Jess Lydon; showing the main character of *Groundhog Day* movie.
- Use of inverted commas – The inverted commas place emphasis on this phrase "*Groundhog Day*", since it is used in a different sense of the word. It is a kind of a comparison, relating to the condition of *Jess Lydon*.

Microapproach analysis

- The headline: “*Real-life Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours*” was translated as: “*Opravdový GROUNDHOG DAY: 19-ti letá teenagerka ztrácí každých 24 hodin paměť*”. The phrase *Groundhog Day* was in the TL kept in the same form, however this phrase was written with capital letters to stress this phrase. In the Czech Republic there was this movie published under the name: *Na Hromnice o den více*, nevertheless it would not sound appropriate in the TL together with the rest of the headline information, therefore it would not be so effective.
- “*I can’t even remember*” was translated as: “*nepamatuju si*” instead of “*nepamatuji si*”, since it occurs in the direct speech and the teenager says it. The teenagers do not usually speak in the formal register.
- “*Susac syndrome*” was translated on the basis of a comparative study of the TL text → “*Susacův syndrom*”.

Glossary

→ Containing keywords

Brain disorder (nominal phrase)

- onemocnění mozku
- any disorder or disease of the brain

Condition (noun)

- onemocnění
- the state of health

Diagnose (verb)

- stanovit/určit diagnózu, diagnostikovat
- determine or distinguish the nature of a problem or an illness through diagnostic analysis

Dizziness (noun)

- závrať
- a reeling sensation

Headache (noun)

- bolest hlavy
- pain in the head caused by dilation of cerebral arteries or muscle contractions or a reaction to drugs

Sufferer (noun)

- pacient (postižený nemocí), člověk sužovaný chorobou
- a person suffering from an illness

Susac syndrome (nominal phrase)

- Susacův syndrom
- *“Susac syndrome is an autoimmune disease affecting the smallest blood vessels and capillaries in the brain, eye retina and inner ear.” (Šácha, 2012)*

Symptom (noun)

- příznak, symptom (choroby)
- (medical) any sensation or change in bodily function that is experienced by a patient and is associated with a particular disease

Trigger (verb)

- spustit, vyvolat, aktivovat, způsobit, dát do pohybu
- put in motion or move to act

7 EVALUATION

7.1 Evaluation of texts A and B

Text A stands for the text *Titanic sank due to 'mirage' caused by weather* published in *The Daily Telegraph*, which is a representative newspaper of quality press, **Text B** stands for the text *Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic* published in *The Sun*, which is a representative newspaper of popular press.

The text A and the text B are related to the same theme, which is sinking of Titanic and new investigations about it. Since the quality press is intended for more educated individuals, it gives more information and goes more deeply into a matter, and therefore the text A is larger than the text B.

Both texts are written in impersonal style and they are unbiased and objective, although the text B uses more expressive words and expressions such as *ghostly photo*, *Atlantic grave* as well as a large number of journalisms such as *claim*, *hit* and a large number of eye-catching expression – *clearest-ever*. The reason is, that popular press concentrate on attracting the reader. However, as a whole the language of both texts is formal. The text B is likely to attract attention by using capital letters in the subheadline: *THIS, MIRAGE*. The expression *mirage* has a connotation, it refers to something illusory and therefore in quality press and thus in the text A is this expression appearing in inverted commas. The text A uses the inverted commas to a greater extent than the text B e.g. *“super refraction”, “haze”*.

Both texts use active voice, since it is more appropriate in the journalistic style. The text A and the text B deal with the same topic – Titanic and the possible cause of its sinking. Since the catastrophe is related to the past, both texts use the simple past tense predominantly.

In the text A as well as in the text B there is occurrence of participial constructions, which is for the journalistic style characteristic, since in this style the language condensation is preferred.

In the text B can be found ellipsis. Ellipsis is defined as:

*“**Ellipsis** This name is given to the omission of part of an utterance or a grammatical structure which the listener or reader is assumed to understand easily from its context.”*

(Clark, 1996, p. 59)

In the text A there is direct speech used in contrary to text B, where no direct speech appears. In addition in the text B there is only one person providing reported speech. The probable cause is the length of the text B, it is a short text.

The terms of the glossaries are very similar or even the same (then appearing only in one glossary), most of them are connected to vessels, sea life, optical illusion and survival technologies.

Both texts provide photographs, however the text B provides a larger number of photographs, since the text A is supplied only by one photograph.

7.2 Evaluation of texts C and D

Text C stands for the text *Greece unrest: Athens clashes amid general strike* published in *The BBC*, which is a representative newspaper of quality press, **Text D** stands for the text *Anger, fear, bewilderment: Life on the riot-torn streets of Athens* published in *The Daily Mirror*, which is a representative newspaper of popular press.

The text C and the text D deal with the theme – Greece and strikes caused by implemented austerity measures. The text C is much more larger than the text D, since it is a representative text of quality press

and provides in-depth information, listed new austerity measures, a graph “Composition of Greek parliament” and opinion column by *Gawin Hewitt*. Both texts contain short or medium-sized sentences and there is a division of the sentences into paragraphs.

The text C is written in impersonal style and is unbiased and objective compared to the text D, which is written in personal style, since the author of the text uses at some parts of the text 1st person singular, it is objective but with a large number of parts containing subjectivity and biased – the author's opinions are shown in the text. The author's analysis is provided in the text C, therefore this part of the text is evaluative. The text D is evaluative within the text, since the author is judging the situation in Greece.

The text C uses formal register in contrast to the text D, which uses colloquial register as it can be seen by use of contractions and not formal vocabulary such as *mess*. In both texts there are journalisms *clash*, *hurl*, *harsh* and expressive words or phrases *battlefield*. The text C as well as the text D contains phrases in inverted commas, the text C uses a kind of metaphor or comparison '*Taxation Armageddon*' to real Armageddon however in a different meaning. The text D put emphasis on the phrase “brain drain” for highlighting this phrase, since it is a known phrase.

Both texts use active voice, since it is written in journalistic style. In the text C the past simple tense form slightly predominates in contrast with the text D, where the present simple form prevails. In both texts participial constructions can be found.

In the text C as well as in the text D there is used direct speech for the purpose of bringing authenticity and liveliness to the text. For further liveliness of the text D were used a repetition and an idiom.

In the text C there is provided an online video showing riots without speech. In the text D can be also found an online video showing protesters throwing bombs at police officers Athens, in addition the text D provides photographs of police officers and protesters fighting.

Terms of the glossary of the text C are principally connected to economic matters and riots. Terms of the glossary of the text D are mostly connected to riots and protesters, the economic matter is more in the background.

7.3 Evaluation of texts E and F

Text E stands for the text *Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green new lease of life* published in *The BBC* – a representative newspaper of quality press, **Text F** stands for the text *Real-life Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours* published in *The Daily Mirror* – a representative newspaper of popular press.

Both texts are related to human interest story. Human interest story is based on reality and it deals with individuals, their acts, situations which they have experienced etc. (Jílek, 2009)

The size of the text E is larger than the size of the text F. These texts contain medium-sized sentences; each sentence is divided into a paragraph.

The text E as well as the text F is written in impersonal style, they are both objective and unbiased. The language of both texts is formal. In the text F there are used expressive phrases.

Both texts use active voice, since it is in journalistic style and since it is human interest story. In the text E there is a slight predomination of past simple tense and in the text F there is predomination of present simple tense for the purpose of making the text more authentic and vivid.

In the text E as well as in the text F there is occurrence of participial constructions – the text condensation is preferred. In both texts there is direct speech to a greater extent, since both texts are related to human interest stories; it serves for better understanding of the reader and authenticity of the text.

Terms of the glossary of the text E as well as the glossary of the text F are principally connected to phrases from the field of medical science – *heart diseases, artificial heart, Susac syndrome*.

Both texts contain photographs, however the pictures of the text F are larger. In the text E there can be found a video showing how the artificial heart works.

7.4 Evaluation of all texts

Based on author's findings all texts from both quality and popular press have these features in common:

- the structure is: headline + subheadline after that the main text follows
- each sentence is divided into a paragraph – the structure is then clearly-arranged and the text is comprehensible

“Presentation of thought values: good arrangement (one paragraph = one complete thought)” (Verner, 2007, p. 48)

- sentences are short or medium-sized
- use of participial constructions
- language condensation
- common use of 2-3 abbreviations within a text
- ellipsis e.g. frequent omission of conjunction *that*

Based on author's findings all texts from quality press have these features in common:

- larger size of the text
- usually at least one photograph – occurring under pressure of popular press
- videos (online) are common – used for authenticity of the text and for explanation or providing additional information

Based on author's findings all texts from popular press have these features in common:

- large size of headlines
- attractive graphical emphasis on words or phrases
- a large number of photographs
- catchy and expressive words
- shorter size of texts

The texts of quality and popular press have some coincident features e.g. *the same structure*, i.e. the first is a headline in a larger font size and then follows the subheadline, which is typically in bold face. The sentences are of very similar length, since they are short or medium-sized. Quality and popular press share some features, however they also have different features e.g. *the length of the text, the size of headlines, a number of photographs etc.*

8 CONCLUSION

The objectives of my Bachelor thesis were high-quality translation of six source texts from the field of journalistic style, high-level processing of commentaries related to these texts and creation of glossaries with terms based on the particular theme.

Since the texts were chosen from four different sources, two representatives of quality press *The Daily Telegraph*, *The BBC* and two representatives of popular press *The Sun*, *The Daily Mirror* and subsequently they were evaluated, my findings about the features of quality and popular press can be generalised. The texts of quality and popular press share the same structure of the texts, i.e. the first is the headline in a larger font size and then follows the subheadline, which is typically in bold face. The sentences of all texts are short or medium-sized and they are divided into paragraphs contributing to comprehension. Another common feature is use of participial constructions, which is in journalistic style applied for the purpose of creating textual condensation. Language and textual condensation is in journalistic style preferred.

The style of quality press is precise and objective; the text is usually larger and it contains more information. Under pressure of popular press the quality press usually provides at least one photograph and quite common are online videos used for authenticity of the text and for providing additional information.

As it was presumed at the very beginning of my Bachelor thesis, the texts of popular press are usually quite short and they are easier to translate than the texts of quality press. The statement that the texts of popular press are short has been verified. On the other hand the shorter the text is the more complicated the syntactic aspect is. The result is that shorter texts of popular press cannot be considered as easier to translate. Large sizes of headlines, attractive graphical

interpretation of words or phrases, expressive vocabulary and numerous photographs can be found in the popular press.

While working on my Bachelor thesis I have extended my knowledge of journalistic style and its language means, I have gained general awareness about translation methods and the competencies of “ideal” translator. I have discovered new information about quality and popular press within the Great Britain. In addition, I have enriched my vocabulary.

In my opinion all objectives of my Bachelor thesis were successfully fulfilled.

9 ABSTRACT

This Bachelor thesis is called: *Translation of Selected Texts from the Field of Journalistic Style with a Commentary and Glossary*. The objectives of the thesis were a creation of high-quality translation, valuable processing of commentaries related to individual texts and drawing up glossaries. At the beginning of the thesis there is a theoretical part dealing with translator's competencies, types of translation and translation methods. A characteristic of journalistic style in English can be found further in the thesis and features of quality and popular press as well. The practical part deals with translation of original texts chosen from four various sources: British quality press - *The BBC, The Daily Telegraph*; British popular press - *The Sun, The Daily Mirror*. The selected texts are divided into three thematic areas. In each thematic area there are two texts, one of the quality press and one of the popular press. All commentaries were created on the basis of Macro- and Microapproach. Glossaries contain definitions in Czech and English as well. Thereafter all texts were evaluated. The coincident and distinct features of quality and popular press were distinguished on the basis of this evaluation. By the evaluation it was found out, that the texts of quality press are larger and contain more information. Texts of quality press include at least one photograph related to the topic as a consequence of influence of popular press. Texts of popular press are shorter, however, they cannot be considered as easier to translate. A large number of photographs and large-sized headlines can be found in the popular press. Coincident features of quality and popular press are: the same textual structure, i.e. the first is a headline in a larger font size and then follows a subheadline typically in bold face; use of participial constructions for textual condensation; sentences are short or medium-sized and they are divided into paragraphs contributing to comprehension. The source texts including photographs are in appendices.

10 RESUMÉ

Tato bakalářská práce se nazývá: *Překlad textů z oblasti žurnalistického stylu s komentářem a glosářem*. Cílem této práce bylo vytvoření kvalitního překladu, hodnotné zpracování komentářů k jednotlivým textům a zhotovení glosářů. Na začátku této práce byla zhotovena teoretická část zabývající se osobou překladatele, typy překladu a překladatelskými postupy. Dále tato práce pojednává o žurnalistickém stylu v angličtině, o rysech seriózního tisku a tisku bulvárního. Praktická část se zabývá překladem výchozích textů, které byly vybrány ze čtyř zdrojů: zástupci britského seriózního tisku - *The BBC, The Daily Telegraph*, zástupci britského bulvárního tisku - *The Sun, The Daily Mirror*. Tyto texty jsou rozděleny do tří tematických celků. V jednom tematickém celku se nachází dva texty, a sice text seriózního tisku a text bulvárního tisku. Komentáře byly vytvořeny na základě makro- a mikroanalytických přístupů. Zhotovené glosáře zahrnují české i anglické definice. Dále byly texty vyhodnoceny a na základě toho byly určeny shodné a odlišné znaky textů seriózního tisku a textů bulvárního tisku. Evaluací bylo zjištěno, že texty seriózního tisku jsou delší, obsahují více informací a v důsledku působení bulvárního tisku obsahují alespoň jednu fotografii vztahující se k tématu. Texty bulvárního tisku jsou kratší, avšak vždy to neznamena, že jsou pro překlad jednodušší. Dále se v textech bulvárního tisku objevuje velké množství fotografií a časté jsou velké rozměry titulků. Shodnými znaky seriózního a bulvárního tisku jsou: stejná struktura, tj. větší rozměr titulku a podtitulek psaný tučným písmem, užívání participiálních konstrukcí pro kondenzaci textu, věty jsou krátké nebo střední velikosti a pro lepší porozumění textu jsou rozčleněny do odstavců. Příloha práce je tvořena originálními texty s fotografiemi.

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12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 *Titanic sank due to 'mirage' caused by freak weather*
(The Daily Telegraph)

Appendix 2 *Greece unrest: Athens clashes amid general strike*
(The BBC)

Appendix 3 *Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green new lease of life*
(The BBC)

Appendix 4 *Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic* (The Sun)

Appendix 5 *Relating pictures: Picture No. 1: A seaman sending Morse code signals; Picture No. 2: A False horizon*

Appendix 6 *Anger, fear, bewilderment: Life on riot-torn streets of Athens*
(The Daily Mirror)

Appendix 7 *Real Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours* (The Daily Mirror)

Titanic sank due to 'mirage' caused by freak weather

Groundbreaking new research into the sinking of the Titanic has revealed the ship crashed because the iceberg was disguised by an optical illusion.

11:37AM GMT 21 Mar 2012

One of the world's foremost experts on the doomed passenger liner has discovered evidence a "mirage" was the cause of the famous crash.

Tim Maltin spent six years scouring previously unseen records and the results will be shown on television in an upcoming documentary, Titanic: Case Closed.

He believes a "haze" created by air currents caused the optical illusion - similar to the blur seen on a road during a warm day.

Mr Maltin analysed previously unseen weather records taken from more than 75 ship's logs from the week the liner sunk on 15th April 1912, killing more than 1,500 people.

He found that a unique set of weather conditions caused an abnormal bending of light known as "super refraction."

Despite the absolutely clear conditions that night, the mirage horizon camouflaged the iceberg and caused the lookouts to spot it too late on the ship's maiden voyage from England to New York.

Historian and author Mr Maltin says the illusion would also have disguised the emergency flares sent up by the ship's doomed crew from the vision of the nearby SS Californian.

He said: "For years Titanic's lookouts were not believed when they said the iceberg came out of a haze on that clear night, but now we know they were telling the truth."

"My research reconciles much previously unreconciled testimony and reveals that Titanic sank at the centre of a perfect storm of atmospheric conditions."

"In the past there has been various theories, such as the captain was drunk or the ship's steel was not good enough, but they have all been disproved."

"It's nice to know that so many lives were not lost simply as a result of avoidable human mistake, but that it was a set of circumstances so peculiar that the crew were caught out."

The theory was first raised during a British government enquiry in 1992, but the possibility was never fully explored.

Mr Maltin, 39, travelled all over the world to analyse weather records, survivor accounts, and ship logs from 1912.

He found that the cold water of the Labrador Current had only recently arrived at Titanic's crash site, cooling the warm air of the Gulf Stream, from the bottom up.

This created a strong thermal inversion, where warm air lies above cold air and causes light to bend.

To the Titanic's lookouts, the horizon would have appeared higher than normal and disguised the iceberg's outline.

Mr Maltin, from Marlborough, Wilts, added: "Several of the log books I found recorded miraging and abnormal refraction, which are common in cold water areas, such as the Labrador Current."

"The warm air higher up also caused Titanic's distress rockets to appear low to the SS Californian and scramble the Morse Code signal, adding to the confusion about what was seen."

The documentary, Titanic: Case Closed, will be screened on the National Geographic Channel, at 8pm on April 10.

Mr Maltin's latest book, A Very Deceiving Night, sheds new light on the disaster and claims to reveal the true cause of the tragedy.

Greece unrest: Athens clashes amid general strike

19 October 2011 Last updated at 19:05 GMT

Video: Protesters threw missiles and petrol bombs at police, who responded with tear gas and baton charges.

Greek riot police have fired tear gas and fought running battles with protesters, amid a 48-hour general strike that has paralysed the country.

Some protesters hurled petrol bombs and stones at the police, as a march by tens of thousands of people in central Athens turned violent.

Many Greeks are furious at the latest austerity proposals, which have now passed an initial vote in parliament.

EU leaders and global finance chiefs are in talks over the eurozone crisis.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy flew to Germany late on Wednesday to meet German Chancellor Angela Merkel and senior officials from the European Central Bank and IMF.

Greece is struggling to reduce a huge government deficit amid fears it may default and set off a crisis, engulfing other eurozone countries like Spain and Italy.

The EU and IMF have demanded tough cuts in return for two bailout packages, and their meeting in Frankfurt comes days before high-level EU talks on the crisis.

Gas masks

The Greek government has so far introduced one round of austerity measures.

Parliament gave its initial approval to a bill envisaging more cuts late on Wednesday.

A final vote is due on Thursday on the measures that include plans for temporary lay-offs of 30,000 public sector workers and further cuts to pensions and salaries.

But the government is struggling to convince lenders that it is cutting effectively enough, and public anger has been growing in recent weeks.

The latest strike was accompanied by huge rallies across the country organised by trade unions, who say the demonstrations are the largest this year.

More than 70,000 people gathered in Syntagma Square in central Athens, and thousands more in cities across the country.

But outside parliament in Athens, hundreds of riot police faced off against large groups of youths, and angry clashes followed.

Protesters threw smoke grenades, petrol bombs, bricks and stones at police, and fought scuffles and running battles with officers.

Some of the youths were wearing gas masks; others had scarves wrapped around their faces.

The police responded by firing stun grenades and tear gas as they formed a defensive ring around the parliament building.

'Taxation Armageddon'

The strike, called by both public and private sector unions, closed government departments, businesses, offices and shops.

Air traffic controllers staged a 12-hour walkout, with some 150 domestic and international flights cancelled.

One striker, university lecturer Yannis Zabetakis, told the BBC Greece was like "a taxation Armageddon".

"The economy is dying. Along with the economy, we are dying. The austerity measures are not working and our best people are being forced to go abroad," he said.

Finance Minister Evangelos Venizelos, whose offices were taken over by protesting civil servants earlier this month, appealed for support for the austerity measures.

He said it was an "agonising but necessary struggle to avoid the final and harshest point of the crisis".

Prime Minister George Papandreou's Pasok party has a four-seat majority, but some of his backbenchers have threatened to vote against the measures.

Greece has rising unemployment and a stalled economy and is saddled with a government debt that is 162% of its gross domestic product.

Last year the EU set up a central bailout fund and agreed to provide Greece with 110bn euros (£96bn; \$152bn).

But the loan failed to stabilise the country's economy, and the EU later agreed another 109bn euro package.

Greece has warned that it will run out of money by November if the next 8bn-euro slice of the first bailout package is withheld.

EU leaders and finance chiefs are expected to release the money later this week.

But Greece's continuing failure has led to doubts about the euro, and fears that the crisis could spread to other countries.

Critics have also questioned whether the EU's bailout fund, known as the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), is capable of staving off the crisis.

In a bid to reassure markets, European leaders will meet on the weekend to try to find a plan to bolster the fund - possibly by pumping more money into it, or by making it more autonomous.

In Frankfurt on Wednesday, Mrs Merkel reiterated her commitment to sorting out the system.

"If the euro fails, Europe fails. But we will not allow that," she said.

Latest Planned Austerity Measures

- New pay and promotion system covering all 700,000 civil servants
- Further cuts in public sector wages and many bonuses scrapped
- Some 30,000 public sector workers suspended, wages cut to 60% and face lay off after a year
- Wage bargaining suspended
- Monthly pensions above 1,000 euros to be cut 20% above that threshold
- Other cuts in pensions and lump-sum retirement pay
- Tax-free threshold lowered to 5,000 euros a year from 8,000

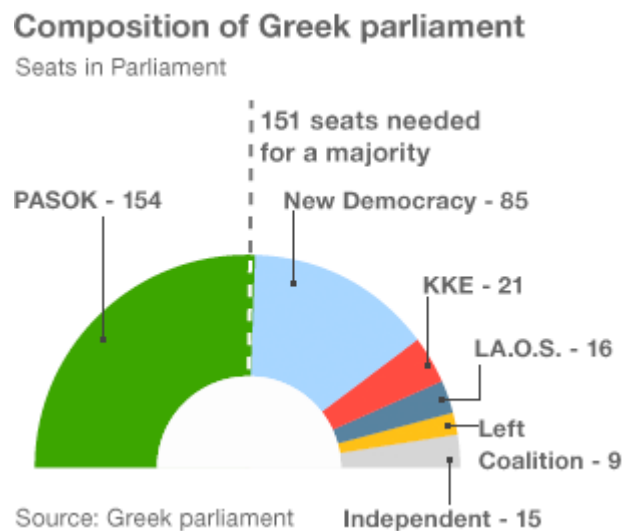
Analysis

Gavin Hewitt BBC Europe editor

At stake here is not just whether the Greek parliament can get its legislation through. Seeing the vast numbers on the street, the government ministries occupied, the violence, it has to be asked whether Greece can impose these new austerity measures.

And if it can't, will the EU and IMF go ahead with the next tranche of bailout money? Without the next 8bn euros (\$11bn; £7bn) Greece will soon find itself unable to pay its bills.

But the mood has hardened here. There is less fear of default. We are not there yet but the question may have to be faced: what happens if a eurozone country refuses to take the medicine?



Picture No.1: Composition of Greek parliament

Source: the BBC

Plastic heart gives dad Matthew Green **new lease of life**

A 40-year-old father who was dying from heart failure is set to leave hospital after receiving an artificial heart.

Matthew Green is ready to go home and await a transplant after surgeons at Papworth Hospital in Cambridgeshire replaced his heart with an implant.

His new plastic heart is powered by a portable driver in a backpack, which he said had "revolutionised" his life.

It is thought to be the first time a UK patient has been able to go home with an entirely artificial heart.

Around 900 similar operations have been carried out around the world.

Mr Green said: "It's going to revolutionise my life. Before I couldn't walk anywhere. I could hardly climb a flight of stairs and now I've been up and I've been walking out and getting back to a normal life.

"I went out for a pub lunch over the weekend and that just felt fantastic, to be with normal people again."

Consultant cardiothoracic surgeon Mr Steven Tsui said without the device Mr Green, from London, might not have survived the wait for a heart transplant operation.

"At any point in time there may be as many as 30 people waiting for a heart transplant on our waiting list at Papworth, with one third waiting over a year," he said.

'Excellent recovery'

"Matthew's condition was deteriorating rapidly and we discussed with him the possibility of receiving this device, because without it, he may not have survived the wait until a suitable donor heart could be found for him."

He said for the first time a patient was walking the streets of Britain without a human heart.

Mr Green, who is married and has a son, had been suffering from Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy (ARVC), a heart muscle disease that results in arrhythmia, heart failure and occasionally sudden death.

His health had declined over recent years, meaning the only option available to him was a heart transplant.

Earlier, he thanked the Papworth staff for making "it possible for me to return home to my family".

"Two years ago I was cycling nine miles to work and nine miles back every day, but by the time I was admitted to hospital I was struggling to walk even a few yards," he said.

"I am really excited about going home and just being able to do the everyday things that I haven't been able to do for such a long time, such as playing in the garden with my son and cooking a meal for my family."

The SynCardia temporary Total Artificial Heart Mr Green received is used as a bridge-to-transplant for patients dying from end-stage biventricular heart failure, where both sides of the heart are failing.

The device works in the same way as a heart transplant in that it replaces both failing ventricles and the heart valves they contain, thus relieving the symptoms and effects of severe heart failure. However, it is not suitable for long-term use.

Mr Tsui, director of the transplant service at Papworth, said the operation on 9 June "went extremely well".

"Matthew has made an excellent recovery," he said.

"I expect him to go home very soon, being able to do a lot more than before the operation - with a vastly improved quality of life - until we can find a suitable donor heart for him to have a heart transplant."

Mr Green will leave Papworth with a backpack containing a 13.5lb (6kg) portable driver to power his new heart.

Papworth Hospital carries out 2,000 major heart operations a year - more than any other hospital in the UK. The hospital has been using mechanical devices to support patients with end-stage heart failure since the 1980s.

The Total Artificial Heart is a modern version of the Jarvik-7 artificial heart of the 1980s. In November, 1986, a patient received a Jarvik heart and was supported for two days before receiving a transplant.

It is understood that other patients with mechanical hearts have been sent home before, but never with both ventricles replaced.

Health Secretary Andrew Lansley said: "The NHS has a long and proud track record of innovation that has driven major improvements in patient care in the past.

"The success of this procedure at Papworth Hospital is an excellent example of how the NHS can continue to provide the best treatment and outcomes for its patients in the future."

Professor Peter Weissberg, medical director at the British Heart Foundation, said that for some patients, with severe heart failure, transplantation is their only hope of long-term survival, but donor hearts are not always available.

He added: "Patients with mechanical hearts must remain permanently linked to a power supply via tubes that pass through the skin, which is a potential source of infection.

"With this artificial heart, the power supply is small enough to fit in a shoulder bag so patients can walk around and go home."

Experts claim a mirage sank the Titanic

Published: Today at 01:32

THIS ghostly photo of the Titanic in its Atlantic grave was released yesterday — as an expert claimed a MIRAGE obscured the iceberg it struck.



Hi-tech cameras in a robot submarine reveal the clearest-ever images of the liner, including the bow end and two engines in the stern, lying apart 13,000ft down on the seabed.

The stunning shots appear in next month's National Geographic magazine.

Meanwhile, British historian Tim Maltin — a world expert on the sinking — says Titanic lookouts were hampered by a haze created by cold water from the north hitting the Gulf Stream.

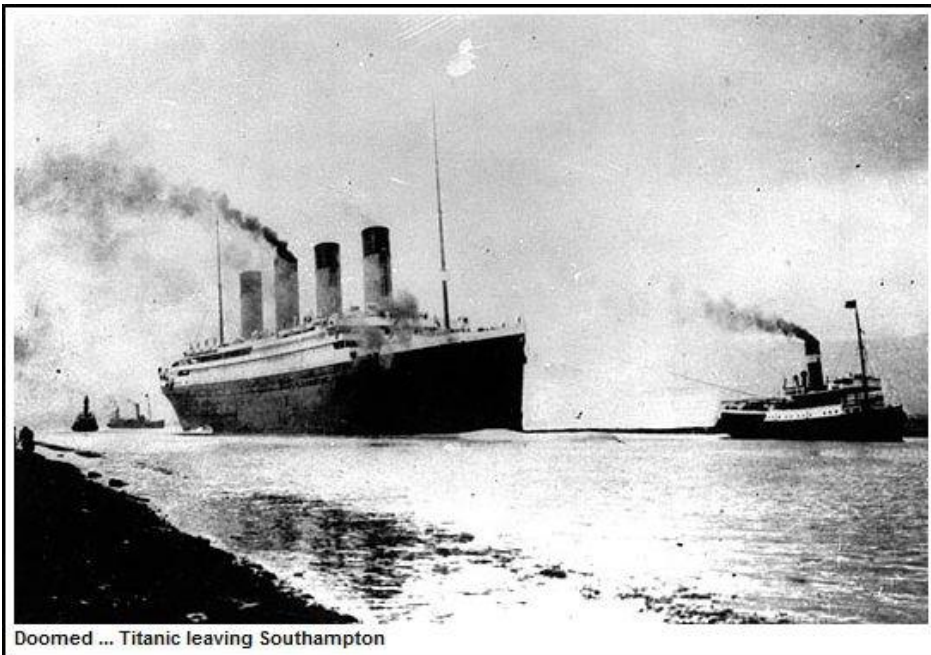
The blur also stopped the nearby SS Californian from spotting distress flares and Morse lamps.

Tim, of Marlborough, Wilts, studied logbooks from 75 other ships in the area that week.

He said several recorded a "refraction" of the light. Titanic sank in 1912, killing 1,500.



Source: *National Geographic* (belonging to the text)

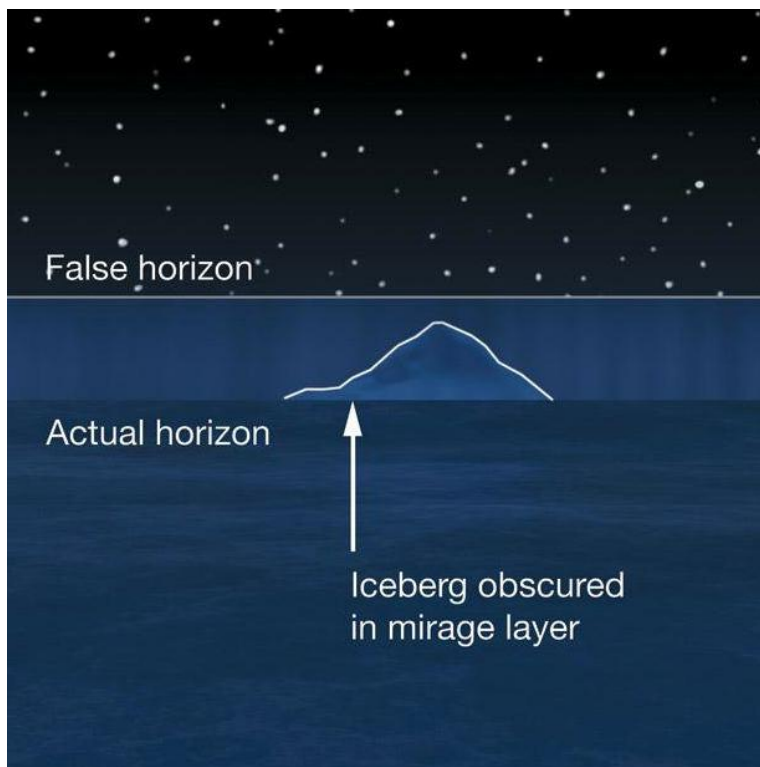


Source: *National Geographic* (belonging to the text)

Relating Pictures



Picture No.1: A seaman sending Morse code signals
(Wikipedia, 2012)



Picture No 2: A False horizon
(The Our World, 2012)

Anger, fear, bewilderment: Life on the riot-torn streets of Athens

No one here knows what's coming next. But they can be certain of one thing – it won't be pretty



A whole range of emotions are swirling round Athens at the moment.

There's bewilderment, anger, fear – and many people are experiencing them all at the same time.

No one here knows what's coming next. But they can be certain of one thing – it won't be pretty.

Athens exploded on Sunday night. I walked the streets around Syntagma Square, thick with smoke and tear gas.

With grenades echoing off burning buildings it looked, felt and sounded like a battlefield.

Scores of police and protesters were injured, and it's astonishing no one died. Whole slabs of marble paving were torn up, smashed and used as missiles.

Cops, operating in groups of 30, were surrounded and pelted with lumps of rock.

They replied with a particularly noxious tear gas. And lots of it. Even behind goggles and a gas mask it was soon intolerable. It clings to the skin and burns if you break sweat.



I've met a lot of people on my visits here over recent months and I'm detecting a change of mood.

Many who criticised the rioters a few weeks ago now accept violence may be a necessary last resort.

Some now believe their politicians won't listen to anything else. That is, of course, a questionable logic.

The burned-out shops, cinemas and banks provided jobs for hundreds of Athenians, who will now join the swelling ranks of unemployed.

But it's easy to understand the overwhelming sense of desperation here.

Put yourself in the shoes of Dimitris, a 25-year-old accountant who came out to join the demonstration.

He's been out of work for a year and even if he does find a firm to take him on he says he'll earn less than £500 per month.

He feels worthless, he can't see a future here but like so many young Greeks he loves his country and can't bear the thought of leaving.

All his friends feel the same. They're part of the best-educated generation this country has ever produced, but so many will emigrate.

That "brain drain" will hurt the country too. It is a depressing downward spiral.

I went to visit Ellie, the aged aunt of a friend here. She's housebound but can't afford to pay her fuel bill.

She's spent the past five months in her kitchen, the only room she can afford to heat. Now her pension is likely to be cut even further.

She sobbed as she told me that if it wasn't for her son giving her a little spare money she'd be dead by now. "I'm lucky," she says.

"I've had a good life. But it breaks my heart to think of the mess we're handing over to my grandchildren."

Everyone's deeply worried. Whatever your thoughts of how Greece got into this mess, its people are about to pay a heavy, heavy price.

Real-life Groundhog Day: Teenager, 19, loses her memory every 24 hours

Jess Lydon is trapped in the present after doctors diagnosed her with an incredibly rare condition called Susac syndrome.

A teenager has been struck down by an incredibly rare condition which means she can only remember what has happened in the last 24 hours.

Jess Lydon is trapped in the present after doctors diagnosed her with Susac syndrome – dubbed “Groundhog Day” after the hit movie in which Bill Murray relives the same day.

The 19-year-old explained: “Sometimes I can’t even remember what I had for dinner the night before. I can’t remember Christmas, or my birthday in December.”

“When I look at photographs I just find it confusing. The really upsetting thing is I don’t remember my nan’s funeral last year.”

The brain disorder is so rare there have only been 250 reported cases of the condition in the world.

Since she was diagnosed with the condition, she has split up from her boyfriend of two years – but she wakes up every morning thinking they are still together.

Jess had three months of tests after being rushed to hospital suffering from severe headaches and dizziness. A recent fall means she is trapped at home in Walsgrave, Coventry.

Mum Tracey, who is now caring for her, said: “I have cried so much since this happened. It’s not fair.”

“Jess has got her whole life ahead of her but she has been struck down by something we know so little about. We don’t know how long this is going to affect her or what the future is going to hold for her.”

Doctors do not know what triggers the condition but the symptoms can take up to five years to disappear. In the most extreme cases sufferers can lose their sight or hearing.

Consultant neurologist Holger Allroggen said: “Most neuroscience centres would see no more than one case every few years.”