

# Translating Proper Nouns: Institutions

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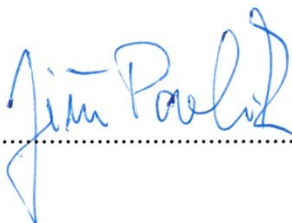
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**ABSTRAKT**

Cílem této práce je analýza překladů názvů českých institucí do angličtiny, jejich zhodnocení a navržení případných úprav. První polovina práce se zabývá teoretickým popisem překladu, ekvivalence, podstatnými jmény a názvy a jejich překladem. Následující část se věnuje analýze korpusu anglických překladů názvů českých institucí a jejich zhodnocení. Závěr práce shrnuje překlady jmen jako celek, popisuje nejčastější chyby a navrhuje jejich řešení.

Klíčová slova: podstatná jména, názvy institucí, překlad názvů

**ABSTRACT**

The aim of this bachelor thesis is analysis of translation of Czech institutional names into English and its evaluation. The theoretical part of this thesis outlines the basics of translation theory and equivalence in translation, describes proper nouns and names in theory and lists approaches for their translation. The analytical part analyses the institutional names collected in corpus and offers evaluation and suggestions for improvement of the translations where necessary. The closing part evaluates the translations, describes the recurring errors in translations and provides suggestions for their improvement.

Keywords: proper nouns, institutional names, translation of proper names

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I hereby declare that the print version of my Bachelor's thesis and the electronic version of my thesis deposited in the IS/STAG system are identical.

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## INTRODUCTION

*A Norwegian student Jørgen is in Prague for his Erasmus semester that has just started at a local university. He managed to find the street where the university was supposed to be, but he could not find the building itself. He decided to ask a local stranger for directions: “Excuse me, do you know where I could find the University of Life Sciences?” The stranger looked at him, puzzled: “No, sorry, I’ve never heard of such university before. There is just some agricultural school across the street...”* – What the local did not know is that the ‘agricultural school’, *Česká zemědělská univerzita*, is in fact called *the University of Life Sciences* in English and that it was the school Jørgen was looking for.

This situation, while hypothetical and unlikely, reveals the topic of this thesis, which is focused on institutional proper names and their translation. It also shows that even a translation of an institutional name that is done properly can sometimes cause misunderstandings.

This thesis begins with a theory about translation and it outlines some of the common procedures used during translation. Furthermore, it focuses on what is equivalence and what is its purpose in translation. The theoretical part continues with an introduction of proper nouns, its theory, grammar and definition of proper names of institutions. This theory is followed up by the explanation of the approaches and procedures that can be used specifically for translation of institutional proper names, proper names in general and what aspects should be taken into consideration while doing so.

For the practical part, names of various Czech institutions will be collected, together with their official English version (if available), which will be further analysed and evaluated. One of the aims will be analysing the names based on the theory and other similar names, and provide a suggestion for edits to the name where necessary. An additional aim will be to identify whether there are any specific patterns and approaches that could be used to create recommendations for translating proper names of institutions, and in general to recognise if there are any repeating errors in the translations and how they could be avoided.

## **I. THEORY**

## 1 WHAT IS TRANSLATION?

Julianne House (2012, 3) offers simple definition: “Translation is the replacement of an original text with another text.” During this replacement, the text is converted from one language to another, and these languages are referred to as Source Language, or SL, and the Target Language, or TL (Newmark 2008, 5).

Throughout this process, an increased attention and effort should be devoted to maintaining all the aspects of the original text so that the reader of the finished translation is affected by the TL text in a same way the original reader of the SL text was. This means that the text will keep its meaning and style; and altogether the way the reader feels and reacts while reading.

Dagmar Knittlová (2010, 10) explains that there are different views of how the process of translation can be perceived. Peter Newmark (theoretician and practitioner, especially of non-literary translation) prefers communicative translation over semantical translation. Semantical translation aims for as close reproductions of the original text as the semantical and syntactic devices in the target language allow to (Newmark 2008, 36). Communicative translation on the contrary is generally simpler, clearer and generally adapts to the means of the target language, which may lead to so-called undertranslation (2010, 10), that means using more common vocabulary in difficult sections, because during the communicative translation the translator is using the TL vocabulary and grammar that is coming to him naturally (Newmark 2008, 36). The semantical translation is more complex, and follows author’s thought process as well as the text’s intentions (Knittlová 2010, 10). This increases the tendency to overtranslation, where the text in TL becomes more specific than in SL, because the translator keeps adding more text with more information to fully comprehend the meaning of the original text. However, in practice it varies from text to text, and no translation is only semantical or only communicative, but each work of translation typically involves both phenomena in varying degrees (Knittlová 2010, 10).

### 1.1 Traditional Translation Procedures

There are seven common translating procedures; arranged from relatively the easiest to the most difficult, these include transcription (which includes transliteration), calque, substitution, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation (Knittlová 2010, 18).

1. *Transcription* is a process where the word is plainly rewritten (transcribed) from SL to TL, and adapted to the target language if necessary. This process may also include

a *transliteration* in the cases where SL and TL are using different alphabet, however this is usually not the case of translations from English to Czech or vice versa. Example: English word *briefing* is translated (replaced) using transcription as *briefing* or *brífink* (both versions are correct in Czech).

2. *Calque* is a word-by-word translation. E.g. soap opera : *mýdlová opera*, skyscraper : *mrakodrap*, or notepad : *poznámkový blok*.
3. *Substitution* is understood as replacing one item(s) by another item(s), for instance by using synonyms or pronouns. If synonyms are used, it is important to focus on whether the connotation of the used synonym from other language has the same meaning, which may happen in situations where this equivalent word would contain more (or less) information than the word used in SL.
4. *Transposition* describes the necessary changes that are consequent from the differences in the systems of source and target languages, for instance when considering different degrees of formality for addressing a person that are more distinct in the Czech than they are in English.
5. *Modulation* is change of direction in the text (different point of view). E.g. elbow of the pipe is translated as *koleno : potrubí*.
6. *Equivalence* means usage of devices stylistically and structurally different from the original, for instance in terms of expressivity; with idioms or proverbs and so on.
7. *Adaptation* is a process where the image described in SL is replaced in the TL by description of different, but corresponding image that is equal to the one depicted in the original. It is used in situations where the phenomenon in question is missing in one of the languages. For instance, play on words can be hardly translated word for word and should be adapted; but it is used in cases where the described situations cannot be plainly rewritten due to cultural differences (Knittlová 2010, 19-20).

## 2 EQUIVALENCE

### 2.1 Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence in translation means the SL and TL text are equivalent in value, in the sense of “conveying a similar message and fulfilling a similar function” (House 2012, 29). However, approaches and understandings of said similarity (and thus of equivalence as such) differ amongst the experts.

Knittlová (2000, 5-6) outlines some of the approaches and developments of equivalence based on John Catford, Eugene Nida or Peter Newmark’s remarks. Catford (1980, 27) came with the theory that units within the SL and TL does not necessarily have to have the same meaning, but they can work similarly in the same situations. Knittlová (2000, 6) identifies this theory a predecessor to what today is understood as *functional equivalence*, which according to her is one of the main bases for translation today. She describes functional equivalence as that it does not matter whether same or different language devices are used, but they do have to perform the same function, preferably in all aspects, mainly having same denotation, connotation and pragmatic function (Knittlová 2000, 6). Eugene Nida points out that the translator should not marginalize the individuality of the text, the author’s intentions, and his intended audience, for similar reasons: to be able to convey both the content and the form, where the finished translation should aim for equivalent reaction of the TL reader. This is called dynamic equivalence, where Knittlová (2000, 8) adds that to achieve truly equivalent effect within this understanding, we would have to know the reaction of original audience. However, to estimate the target reader’s reaction is problematic even with today’s text, and it becomes more difficult with, for instance, older or historical texts and generally this approach is described as inclination to the pragmatic translation (Knittlová 2000, 9), which is opposed to the communicative translation that was described in the previous chapter.

Other approach to equivalence is Anthony Pym’s definition of two different equivalence theories that are opposed to each other: natural and directional equivalence. The natural equivalence is an equivalence that exists prior translating, and as such, the results of translation should be the same whether translating from language A to language B and then back, which makes this equivalence reciprocal (Pym 2014, 6). Directional equivalence on the contrary deals with theories of equivalence that do not assume that the relation between the two languages is reciprocal or natural (Pym 2014, 24), therefore result of translation from language A to language B and then back to language A will result in two different texts (which

makes this equivalence non-reciprocal). According to Pym (2014, 39) this comes as the result of varying decisions made by individual translators. The translator with these (often creative) decisions contributes to creation of equivalents that were not existing prior the translation (as is the case of natural equivalence).

Another type of equivalence is the lexical equivalence that consists of *absolute equivalence*, *partial equivalence* and *zero equivalence* (Knittlová 2000, 33), which will be further described.

## 2.2 Main Types of Equivalence

### 2.2.1 Absolute Equivalence

Absolute equivalents are those words that have the exact same meaning in given context, words that function unchanged stylistically, as they have the same connotative and denotative meaning. Areas where absolute equivalents are common are numerals, ordinals, human body parts, measurements, weights, geographical names or chemical elements (Chan 2004, 2). Denotative meanings of these equivalents are nearly unambiguous. For instance, Knittlová (2000, 34) names these examples from Czech–English: *eye* : *oko*, *window* : *okno*, *roof* : *střecha* or *tree* : *strom*.

This category of equivalents also includes words with multiple possible equivalents which are, however, monosemanticised by grammatical, lexical, situational or pragmatic context, i.e. they allow for only one interpretation. Knittlová (2000, 34) lists examples such as the verb *grow*, where grammatical context limits the possible meanings to one. Structure *noun* + *grow* means *pěstovat*, whereas in a structure with adjective (*grow* + Adjective) it expresses a change of state: *růst*. Similar examples are verbs *put* (*postavit* / *položít* / *posadit* / *vstrčit*) or *wash* (*prát* / *mýt*). Slavonic verbs in general convey more information than corresponding Germanic (English) verbs, they are semantically richer. And as Knittlová (2000, 34) points out, this is something that translators should be especially aware of to make use of the semantical richness that Czech verbs offer.

The truly absolute equivalents include typically action verbs (*eat* : *jíst*, *laugh* : *smát se*), state verbs and their changes (*be* : *být*, *sleep* : *spát*, *sit* : *sedět*) or mental processes. However, these words are often accompanied by other information which makes their Czech equivalents semantically richer, making them partial equivalents rather than absolute ones.

### 2.2.2 Partial Equivalence

Majority of terms between Czech and English are equivalent partially. This partiality might regard to formal differences, connotative and denotative meanings or pragmatic differences.

Formal differences include differences between single and compound words, different explicitness and implicitness and differences in noun and prepositional phrases between Czech and English.

In English, it is more common that an information is expressed by compound word in situations where Czech has vocabulary allowing to express the same meaning with a single word, e.g. *post office* : *pošta*, *real estate* : *nemovitost* (Knittlová 2000, 35). Compound words tend to be more explicit in meaning, they bring more information into the text itself. In English, these words require additional defining term, whereas the meaning in Czech is apparent without it. For instance, *poker game* : *poker*, or *square tile* : *kachlička*. (Knittlová 2000, 38). The issue of higher or lower explicitness is apparent also within the noun (and prepositional) phrases in both Czech and English. Czech translation usually includes a preposition that indicates the type of relation between the determined and the determining, however English may not contain such indicator. For correct interpretation, the mutual position of these two (determined and determining) is important: *club discussion* means *diskuze v klubu*, whereas *discussion club* defines *diskuzní kroužek*, where the indicative preposition is present in the first Czech example, but not in the second (Knittlová 2000, 40).

Difference in the denotative meaning is occurring when the translation uses either specification (replacing the term from SL with hyponym in TL) or generalization. Within English-Czech pairs, specification is especially common practice with translation of verbs (Knittlová 2000, 42), for instance the English verbs *go*, *come*, *arrive* do not denote the form of transport (on foot or by car) whereas the Czech verbs do: *přijít* (arrive on foot) or *přijet* (arrive by car). Differences in connotative meanings include mainly different expressive (e.g. translation of diminutives) and stylistic features (differences between vernacular, professional, and otherwise specific vocabulary) of the text.

### 2.2.3 Zero Equivalence

When there is no equivalent in the TL, we recognize this as a zero equivalence, which can be resolved by adaptation of the word into the Czech language, calque, transfer or omission; and as Knittlová (2000, 84) points out, this in fact results in a creation of new partial equivalence that was outlined in the paragraph above.

### 3 PROPER NOUNS AND THEIR TRANSLATION

#### 3.1 Grammar of Proper Nouns

As opposed to *common nouns* that are used to express general indefinite objects, *proper nouns* on the contrary are names of specific people, places, days or months (Quirk et al. 1985, 288). For instance, words *a park* or *an avenue* are common nouns, they refer to an undefined park or street. But if we have a street named *Park Avenue* (or *Main Avenue* or *Central Park*), then it denotes a specific street and it is a proper noun.

Proper nouns are usually written with capital initial letters, although not all nouns with capitalized letters are proper nouns (Quirk et al. 1985, 288). Proper nouns can include so called *descriptor*, which are common nouns accompanying proper nouns and are also capitalized, they can either precede (*Senator Morse*) or follow (*Hyde Park*) the main proper name, and they together form composite names (Quirk et al. 1985, 288).

The distinction between *proper nouns* and *proper names* is that proper noun is a single word (*Monday*), whereas a proper name consists of a more words than one (*United States Congress*). With regards to grammar, proper name functions as a single unit.

Quirk et al. (1985, 288) also notes that even if such a composite name has a structure that could normally be analysed (he uses the example of *King's College* that could be analysed as a genitive noun with a head noun), in this case this structure cannot be modified for instance by insertion of words, therefore a composite name *King's College* cannot be turned into e.g. *King's famous College*.

Many proper names are normally tied to a zero article, such as personal names, months, days, cities, towns or states (Quirk et al. 1985, 290); however, classes of proper names such as institutions for public (hotels, restaurants, theatres, cinemas, museums, colleges, hospitals) are typically preceded by definite article (Quirk et al. 1985, 296) because they refer to a specific and unambiguous institution. One of the common exceptions from this rule are names where the first name is a genitive, then definite article is not used (*St John's College*), because the determiner slot is already taken by the genitive *St John's* (Biber et al. 2002, 65). Similar condition occurs when indefinite article or other determiner (possessive, demonstrative etc.) precedes in the sentence: *His Globe tickets were expired*, where the official name *the Globe* is normally used with a definite article (Quirk et al. 1985, 297).



## 3.2 Translation of Proper Names

As it was outlined in the previous subchapter, proper nouns can include anything from personal names, geographical names, names of days, objects, months, company names, historical terms to institutional names. Each of these categories has different approach to translation, or some of them are not translated at all (such as modern personal names).

Peter Newmark offers specific procedures to follow while translating institutional names. Before starting, Newmark recommends to divide the proper names into categories. Even though these categories may slightly overlap each other, individually they may require a slightly different approach. The categories that Newmark proposes are:

1. proper names,
2. historical institutional terms,
3. international institutional terms,
4. national institutional names,
5. cultural terms (Newmark 1986, 70).

The most important categories for this thesis are the national institutional names, the remaining categories will be briefly outlined as well to provide a comprehensive picture.

### 3.2.1 Translation of Personal and Institutional Names in General

Regarding proper names, Newmark (1986, 70) also mentions that, theoretically, some proper nouns (especially of single persons or objects) are above language and shall belong more to the encyclopaedia than to the dictionary, as they carry no meaning nor connotations and as such should not be translated (or they may be untranslatable altogether).

However, there are instances where personal proper names may be translated. This is the case for names of historical Christian personas, which do have mutual translations in major European languages, e.g. *St Paul* : *Svatý Pavel*. On the contrary, modern (and non-literal) personal names are mostly left untranslated, as “people have become jealous of their names as of their national and linguistic independence” (Newmark 1986, 70).

Regarding the institutional names, Newmark states that “names of firms, private institutions, schools, universities etc. are in principle not translated” (1986, 73). However, if we apply this statement to the main topic of the thesis, that is the translation of Czech institutional names into English, we can claim that it is no longer valid. It can be demonstrated on example of the university names: today’s education is more international than it was in the

1980s with their numerous exchange programs, and in the present day, all major Czech universities have their officially translated into English. Though the opinion on the translation of the rest of the named institutions can be still accepted. Especially names of smaller local firms and private institutions are likely to remain untranslated; though larger establishments will most likely have an official English name already (as these private institutions may include e.g. airports, hospitals, etc.).

International institutions usually have their official names in numerous languages that are done by professional translation teams (Newmark 1986, 74) and in most cases these are through-translations (calques): *L'Organisation internationale du travail* : *International Labour Organization* : *Mezinárodní organizace práce*.

### 3.2.2 Translation of National Institutional Names

Czech national institutions (apart from international ones mentioned above) may not always have an official translation that a translator could use, although in practice, as we will see further in this thesis, the contrary is often the case. In either case, if the name in question is yet to be translated, Newmark (1986, 75) proposes several translation procedures that could be used for translating institutional names:

1. *Transcription* (also adoption, transfer or a 'loan-word').
2. *Literal translation*, e.g. 'senate'.
3. *Through-translation* (calque).
4. *Recognized translation* (that is when an official SL organisation provides a TL version of their own institutions, then TL translator must adhere to this version).
5. *Cultural equivalent*. These depend on the degree of cultural equivalence; e.g. *secondary grammar school* : *gymnázium*; however attention should be focused, in this specific case, on avoiding false friends, as an unexperienced Czech translator might be inclined to using the English *gymnasium*. This word is in fact recognized by some dictionaries as secondary school (as a minor denotation): "a European secondary school that prepares students for the university" (*Merriam-Webster 2017*), however other dictionaries assess it only one denotation, which is very different and also more common within the English-speaking countries: "a large room used for various indoor sports" (*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online 2017*).
6. *Translation couplets*. This is, according to Newmark, the most common form of translation which consists of "a transcription of an institutional term followed by its translation, which may be a literal translation, a cultural equivalent or a translation

label” (Newmark 1986, 76). The assumption is that the SL term will be used within the whole TL text, and only with its first occurrence in the text it will be amended of this translation couplet that explains the term for the TL text reader). For instance: “*Knesset (izraelský parlament) navrhnul... a dále Knesset usnesl, že...*”.

7. *Deletion* can be used in cases where parts of the term are of marginal importance in the TL culture, where these parts of the name can be omitted (this approach is used in the official translation of *Záchranná služba hlavního města Prahy* that is translated as *The Prague Emergency Medical Service*).

### 3.2.3 Considerations Whether to Translate Proper Names

First aspect to consider according to Newmark (1986, 78) is the “expertise” of target reader. This expertise varies from very expert readership to “lay readership”. The first reader will require and appreciate the SL term, while the latter needs an explanation in TL with as much detail as its interest will allow. In between these two Newmark places an “educated non-specialized reader” for whom the ideal solution will be a *translation couplet* or *cultural equivalent*.

The second aspect to consider is the degree of importance of the term to the TL reader. Terms of great importance should be translated anytime it is possible (e.g. the names of public institutions, for instance *FED : federální rezervní systém*). Terms of an average importance should be transcribed or translated as a translation couplet, and terms of little to no importance (e.g. third country’s historical institutional term) can be translated very directly and freely (Newmark 1986, 78).

What is perhaps worth mentioning is Newmark’s last advice: “When a translator is in doubt, he should transcribe rather than translate institutional terms” with which Newmark refers to Nida’s claim that “literalness and the attempt translate everything as the translator’s worst faults” (Newmark 1986, 81).

The last part of the proper nouns were the non-institutional cultural terms, and these, according to Newmark, usually introduce fewer problems and the abovementioned approaches and consideration can be applied to their translation as well.

## **II. ANALYSIS**

## 4 METHODOLOGY AND AIMS

This thesis in its practical part will focus on analysing the translation of proper names of Czech institutions into English. The list of institutions consists mostly of governmental and state institutions – especially ministries, various offices, bureaus, educational institutions and other institutions for public.

The corpus contains 112 names that were sorted into these categories: governmental institutions (ministries, offices, parliament, courts and security forces), academic institutions (academies, universities and secondary schools) and other public institutions (airports, offices, funds, inspectorates). The names are written down as standalone names, that is the name as it would have appeared on, for instance, an official document, in a logotype, or otherwise without another context from which further information could be deducted (e.g. about the institution's origin). The main source of the Czech names was the comprehensive list<sup>1</sup> of all the institutions receiving state funding that is available online from the Ministry of Finances of the Czech Republic. The criterion for selection was that the selected institutions are commonly known and used (or referred to) within the Czech culture and that there is a premise that the institution might have a genuine use for a proper English name. Corresponding individual English versions of these names (if they exist) were then located primarily from the English versions of the institute's websites; or in some cases taken from the official English documents (such as a copy of a headed paper). The source of each individual English name is included in the corpus.

The aim of the practical part is to analyse and evaluate English translations of the names, based on theory, on comparison these names with similar or equivalent foreign and domestic institutions, on comparison with dictionary definitions and on common understanding. A further aim is to provide suggestions for improvements if necessary and to suggest an English translation for institutions for which an official English name was not found. A related aim is to find recurring patterns in translations (both positive and negative) and to suggest recommendations for translating Czech institutional names into English; and finally, to compare these suggestions (based on real translations) with those found in the theoretical part.

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<sup>1</sup> Seznam vládních institucí v ČR – říjen 2016. Xlsx. Available from [http://www.mfcr.cz/assets/cs/media/Rozp-ramce-EU-85-2011\\_2016\\_Seznam-vladnich-instituci-v-CR\\_v02.xls](http://www.mfcr.cz/assets/cs/media/Rozp-ramce-EU-85-2011_2016_Seznam-vladnich-instituci-v-CR_v02.xls)

## 5 ANALYSIS OF CZECH INSTITUTIONAL NAMES TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH

### 5.1 Ministries

The first part of the analysis covers corpus data focused on governmental institutions which start with fourteen names of the ministries in the Czech Republic:

No.	Czech name	English name
1	Ministerstvo dopravy České republiky	Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic
2	Ministerstvo financí České republiky	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic
3	Ministerstvo kultury České republiky	The Ministry of Culture Czech Republic
4	Ministerstvo obrany České republiky	The Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic
5	Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí České republiky	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
6	Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj České republiky	Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic
7	Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu České republiky	Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic
8	Ministerstvo spravedlnosti České republiky	Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic
9	Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy České republiky	The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic
10	Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky	Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic
11	Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí České republiky	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic
12	Ministerstvo zdravotnictví České republiky	Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic
13	Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky	Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
14	Ministerstvo životního prostředí České republiky	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic

Table I. Ministries

First and foremost, we can see that the Czech *ministerstvo* is always translated as a *ministry*. We can also compare the English translation of the Czech institution with names used in different English-speaking countries.

- The Czech Republic has the (11) *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*,
- the United Kingdom has the *Foreign & Commonwealth Office*,

- the United States have the *Department of State*,
- Canada has the *Department of Global Affairs*,
- and Australia has the *Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*.

The first point that can be observed is that different foreign countries use different terminology (*department* and *office*), but the description as ‘*department*’ prevails. Secondly, it is apparent that the area of responsibility is not the same among the countries for the same department. One country’s office covers duties that might be performed by multiple departments in other country (e.g. one department’s duties in Australia are performed by two different ministries – [7] and [11] – in the Czech Republic). This makes these departments/ministries only partially equivalent, so it would be problematic to use a name of similar foreign English institution, at least not without taking into consideration what are (or are not) all the institute’s duties.

When the definitions of a *ministry* (“a government department that has a particular area of responsibility,” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online 2017*), and of a *department* (“section of a large organization such as a government, business, etc.” *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online 2017*), are compared, it can be seen that in this case ‘*a ministry*’ is in fact more specific description denoting a governmental institution from the start, which makes it a well selected term (for instance, Canada’s *Department of Global Affairs* could very well be also a department in an international private corporation, whereas *Ministry of Global Affairs* already denotes a governmental institution only).

Considering the list of ministries, it can be stated that they are generally translated perfectly. There is only one exception, and that is the (12) *Ministry of Health*, as *health* is not a synonym term for *health care* or *public health* (these would be more appropriate English equivalents for the Czech *zdravotnictví*), and the whole name might be considered ambiguous in the terms that *health of the Czech Republic* might also refer to the Czech Republic as a state institution rather than its citizens. Using a name such as ‘*The Ministry of Public Health of the Czech Republic*’ would eliminate this implication.

When we examine the names as they are used on the official websites, from where they were mostly sourced, we can notice another issue. More often than not, the name used in the English variation of the website is used improperly: with inadequately abbreviated parts of the name, without territorial reference or with wrongly capitalized letters. That is problematic for several reasons, first of which is that the institution is altering its own name, and if

someone (especially without deeper knowledge of English grammar) needs to use the English version of the name, then this name in its incorrect form might be taken as-is, including the errors. Missing territorial reference specifically on the official websites does not have to present a serious issue because the context usually allows for quick orientation of what state it relates to, but including it would add to the clarity of the website, as e.g. unspecified title *Ministry of Justice* does not give the visitor clear indication within the search result of whether it leads to the website of Czech ministry or any other.

The issue with capital letters is the case of the website of ‘*Ministry Of Regional Development CZ*’ (2017) which is using the preposition ‘of’ with capital ‘O’ throughout the website, likely resulting from misunderstanding the initial-letter rule about English proper nouns that states they are capitalized letters, but with exception of prepositions, determiners and conjunctions. The opposite issue is seen at the website of (10) *Ministry of the interior of the Czech Republic* (2007), where the ‘*interior*’ should be with capital initial letter, but is lower-cased throughout the website, as if it was applying Czech grammar to the title.

Other example showcases improper abbreviation, where *the Ministry of Regional Development* abbreviates the ‘*of the Czech Republic*’ as ‘*CZ*’. While it is a commonly used abbreviation, its meaning is more for a Czech quality, rather than being used as an abbreviation for the ‘*Czech Republic*’ as an institution of its own.

Other than these issues with the practical use of some the names, the translations are very well done. Highlighted can be the also the consistence of using unified vocabulary across the names (*transport, defence* and *labour* is all vocabulary of the British English).

## 5.2 Executive Government

There are numerous other institutes of executive power of which the corpus contains these:

No.	Czech name	English name
15	Česká národní banka	Czech National Bank
16	Kancelář prezidenta republiky	Office of the President of the Republic
17	Nejvyšší kontrolní úřad	Supreme Audit Office
18	Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství Česká republika	Supreme Public Prosecutor’s Office Czech Republic
19	Parlament České republiky	Parliament of the Czech Republic
20	Poslanecká sněmovna Parlamentu České republiky	Parliament of the Czech Republic, Chamber of Deputies
21	Senát Parlamentu České republiky	Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic

Table II. Executive Government



English name of the financial market supervisor, (15) *Czech National Bank*, is a solid translation until the official name of the country is taken into consideration. The official formal names are *the Czech Republic* as a full name, and recently approved *Czechia* as an official abbreviated name (United Nations 2017). In Czech, the full formal name of the country is *Česká republika* with official abbreviated variation *Česko* (Ústav pro jazyk český 2017), which can be used as an adjective (*Český, Česká*) referring to the country's formal short Czech name, but the English word *Czech* as an adjective expresses a Czech quality (*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online, s.v. "Czech"*), rather than the *Czech Republic* as a country. Therefore, while names *Národní banka České republiky* (fictitious), *Česká národní banka* (the official Czech name) and *National Bank of the Czech Republic* (fictitious) are all mutually equivalent, the official English name *Czech National Bank* might equal on a word level to *Česká národní banka*, but using it as an official name where it is supposed to refer to *the Czech Republic* could be problematic, although this approach of using only *Czech* as a reference to the country is frequently used with another institutions' English names, as we will see further in this thesis. However, with an institution of this importance it would be advisable to use the full formal name of the country in the English version of the name.

Apart from this issue, the current official English name (15, *Czech National Bank*) is clear (we know the nature of the institution and where is it from); moreover, the abbreviation ČNB (CNB) works for both mutations. Equivalent institutions as per function are the *Bank of England* in England and partly *Federal Reserve System* in the United States. When we apply the English example to the Czech institution, we get the name *Bank of the Czech Republic* (that could be further varied as *Central Bank* or *National Bank of the Czech Republic*); which is the same name that was formed when we added the full formal name of the country to the current English name. These variations are also subjectively more pleasant to pronounce and have higher euphonic quality.

Next name is the institute of the *Office of the President of the Republic* (official English name, example 16). While its Czech name (*Kancelář prezidenta republiky*) can go without the addition of territorial reference (it is located at the Prague Castle which is ordinarily recognized as the residence of the Czech president in the SL), the English name could use the reference as in this suggestion: *Office of the President of the Czech Republic*. Other approach would be rewriting the English name altogether: *The Presidential Office of the Czech Republic*, where the name now loses its previous double preposition 'of the', making it stylistically more elegant.

The *Supreme Audit Office* (official English translation, example 17) is an institution that controls state's management and economy. According to the official website, the Czech name is *Česká republika / Nejvyšší kontrolní úřad* (on two lines), and the English name is consequently *Czech Republic / Supreme Audit Office*. In this coordination, there is not much to object to, as the lexical translation is correct. The only suggestion would be a uniform name: *The Supreme Audit Office of the Czech Republic*. It is also worth noting that sometimes a former translation *Supreme Control Office* (probably a word-by-word translation from Czech) can be occasionally found in older official documents, however the version with *audit* is a more fitting choice of vocabulary as it denotes exactly what this office does: "a formal examination of an organization's or individual's accounts or financial situation" (*Merriam-Webster Online*, s.v. "audit."), while the *control office* is rather vague labelling.

The translation of the *Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office Czech Republic* (official English translation, example 18) is better in this regard: the official name now includes the reference to the country, though it is missing a preposition that would be linking it to the main name. This issue comes from the Czech version (*Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství Česká republika*) which has the same issue. The proposal for improvement could be '*The Supreme Public Prosecution Office of the Czech Republic*'. The name of the state is now linked to the office's name; and the possessive *prosecutor's office* was replaced with *prosecution office*, which has similar meaning while it makes the name more fluid and easier to read and pronounce.

Last part of this corpus section is the *Parliament of the Czech Republic* (*Parlament České republiky*, example 19) and its two sub-divisions *Chamber of Deputies* (*Poslanecká sněmovna*, example 20) and *Senate* (*Senát*, example 21). It is difficult to evaluate the English names of these institutions in terms of their factual correctness and their understandability for foreign speakers. While we can find parliaments in other English speaking countries as well (e.g. *the Parliament of England* in the United Kingdom), which is to some extent even similar in the base structure (for instance, both Czech and England's parliament consist of two houses), however the political system and development over time is so different, it would be unproductive to compare equivalent institutions and their names (not only against the United Kingdom, but also against the *United States' Congress* which also has a *Senate*). It might be more beneficial to compare these three institutions' English names against their dictionary meaning. *Chamber of Deputies* refers to a *deputy*, who is a "person who is appointed to undertake the duties of a superior in the superior's absence" (*Oxford Dictionaries Online 2017*), in this case a politician who was elected to represent their voters. Senate is

then a “smaller upper assembly in the US, US states, France, and other countries” (*Oxford Dictionaries Online 2017*) and “an assembly or council usually possessing high deliberative and legislative functions” (*Merriam-Webster Online 2017*). Based on these definitions the English names are quite accurate. The *Czech Chamber of Deputies* consists of deputies representing their voters, while the Senate is smaller chamber with power to control the work of the *Chamber of Deputies*. And while Czech senators are also elected in public elections (i.e. the definition of deputies could be also applied onto them), the candidates are proposed by political parties, unlike the elections to the *Chamber of Deputies*, where anyone (who is meeting the legal requirements) can participate as a candidate. Hence the English names of these three institutions are accurate and correct.

### 5.3 Courts

From executive structures, we now move on to the Czech judicial system, specifically to its arrangement of courts:

No.	Czech name	English name
22	Ústavní soud České republiky	The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic
23	Nejvyšší soud České republiky	The Supreme Court of the Czech Republic
24	Nejvyšší správní soud	The Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic
25	Vrchní soud v Praze	n/a
26	Krajský soud v Praze	n/a
27	Okresní soud Praha-západ	n/a
28	Městský soud v Praze	n/a
29	Obvodní soud pro Prahu 1	n/a

Table III. Courts

This is the first part of corpus data where some of the names were not found in English version at all. The reason is likely being the lower-instance courts are not of significant international importance, because if any court case were to be assigned to e.g. a European court, it must go through the hierarchy to one of the Czech supreme courts (which do have English names) until that assignment can be done. However, that does not mean that lower-instance courts do not have a use for an English name, as they can administer cases where foreign nationals are involved.

The courts that do have an English name (22-24) are all correct and precise translations, including the often-missing reference to the Czech Republic and issues with missing articles.

As for the courts that are missing English names, they represent three levels of courts in the Czech Republic, where the higher can overrule the verdict of the lower court. English names for the courts will be suggested based on the official English description of Czech judicial system that characterizes courts of individual instances (European e-Justice Portal 2013). All suggestions of English names will be carried out on examples of courts in various Czech cities, as the name of the city is the only variable in the Czech names.

The courts that are missing their English name are (from superior to subordinate) high courts, regional courts, and district, municipal and area courts that are on the same level (European e-Justice Portal 2013). Based on this official division in English, the missing names can be translated as follows (the part in cursive can be replaced with the city name as needed):

<b>Czech name</b>	<b>Suggestion for English name</b>
Vrchní soud v Olomouci	The High Court in <i>Olomouc</i>
Krajský soud v Ústí nad Labem	The Regional Court in <i>Ústí nad Labem</i>
Okresní soud v Břeclavi	The District Court in <i>Břeclav</i>
Městský soud v Brně	The Municipal Court in <i>Prague</i>
Obvodní soud pro Prahu 1-10	The Area Court for the <i>Prague 1-10</i>

Table IV. Courts – English name suggestions

The suggestions all use the capitalized terms from the official description with added city name with a preposition. In this case, the specific reference for the Czech Republic does not have to be part of the name for these lower courts for reasons explained above (the international overlap is usually not significant), however if needed, the English names can be further amended with the Czech Republic name separated with a comma: *The Municipal Court in Prague, Czech Republic*.

## 5.4 Security Services

Another name set for analysis consists of various institutions that are providing security services in the Czech Republic – specifically the institutions of police, prison service, security service and emergency medical services.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Czech name</b>	<b>English name</b>
30	Armáda České republiky	Armed Forces of the Czech Republic
31	Bezpečnostní informační služba České republiky	Security Information Service
32	Celní správa České Republiky	Customs Administration of the Czech Republic

33	Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů	General Inspection of Security Forces
34	Hasičský záchranný sbor České republiky	The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic
35	Policejní prezidium České republiky	Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
36	Policie České republiky	Police of the Czech Republic
37	Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace	The Office for Foreign Relations and Information
38	Vězeňská služba České republiky	The Prison Service of the Czech Republic
39	Zdravotnická záchranná služba hlavního města Prahy	The Prague Emergency Medical Service

Table V. Security Services

The first institution is the (30) *Armáda České republiky*, which is referred to on its official websites as the *Armed Forces of the Czech Republic*, however this name is misleading. Not necessarily incorrectly translated, but improperly used, as it refers to a different part of the organisational structure, which is explained on the same website: The *Armed Forces* include the professional army itself (the *Armáda České republiky*, example 30), Military Office of the President of the Republic (which shares the same shortcomings as the example 16, *Office of the President of the Republic*), and the Castle Guard (Ministry of Defence & Armed Forces of the Czech Republic 2017). Therefore, the correct English name would be *The Army of the Czech Republic*, and it would fall under the *Armed Forces*; however, the main mistake is the incorrect usage of different names on the official website from where the English name was sourced.

The *Security Information Service* (31) as a translation for *Bezpečnostní informační služba České republiky* showcases recurring issues with official English translations – it is not apparent from the name where is the service from, as well as it is missing the article. The translation itself seems to be correct, although subjectively the English name does not give the same impression of importance as worldwide-known similar institutes such are the MI5 (*The Secret Service of the United Kingdom*) or CIA (*The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States*). In this regard, the institution's own subheading: "*The Intelligence Service of the Czech Republic*" (Security Information Service 2017) used on the official website would have been a better English name for this institution, including all the necessary information, both factual (location) and grammatical (article).

The *Customs Administration of the Czech Republic* (32) as an English name for *Celní správa České republiky* is a solid translation. Similar institutions in English speaking countries (e.g. *United States Customs Service*) tend to use a label ‘service’ instead of ‘administration’, but both are equally applicable and the current English name is a suitable name as-is.

The *General Inspection of Security Forces* (33) is a recently established institute whose aim is the investigation of offences and crimes done by public officials (namely police officers, prison guards, customs officers etc.), both from preventative standpoint as well as investigating reported offences that had happened. Its English name works well as a translation of the Czech *Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů* (GIBS), but as a standalone name it is missing the reference to the Czech Republic which can be easily appended: *The General Inspection of Security Forces of the Czech Republic*.

*Hasičský záchranný sbor České republiky* (34) with its English name *The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic* is another translation that can be considered as well done. Though we still might look to the United Kingdom for inspiration for choice of individual words and suggest name such as *The Fire Protection Authority of the Czech Republic*. This change replaces the word ‘rescue’ with ‘protect’ which implies greater security (preventing fire danger instead of rescuing from it). It is also a more precise description of the institution’s duties, which include not only actual fire rescuing, because fire authorities also serve as preventative institutes in cooperation with building authorities, with whom they collaborate on a fire regulations and other protective measures, therefore in fact protecting the public before any fire occurs. But nonetheless the current official English name is good standing as is.

The *Police of the Czech Republic* (36) is an English name for the Czech *Policie České republiky* and it is yet another example of a name where there is nothing much to improve. Similar is the case of its executive body (*Policejní prezidium České republiky*, example 35), whose official English name *Police Presidium of the Czech Republic* can be accepted without any objections (except the missing article). The same can be said about *the Prison Service of the Czech Republic* (38), which is in all considerations proper English translation of the Czech *Vězeňská služba České republiky*.

Another name in this section is *The Office for Foreign Relations and Information* (39) as an English translation of the Czech *Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace*. The translation itself is accurate and simple calque, however yet again it is not apparent from the name where does this office reside, and if we were to simply add the prepositional phrase ‘of the Czech

*Republic*' (which usually can solve this issue), the whole structure would become unnecessarily complex with three prepositions and two possible interpretations of how far the scope of the PP 'of the Czech Republic' reaches: *The Office for Foreign Relations and Information of the Czech Republic*. Thus, we might suggest a name which solves these issues by fronting the subject (foreign relations and information): *The Foreign Relations and Information Office of the Czech Republic*.

The last example from this category is a representation of all the rapid response medical units in the Czech Republic: *Zdravotnická záchranná služba hlavního města Prahy* (39). There is not a central institution supervising its regional branches (as in cases of the police or fire rescue services), but there are many independent medical units, usually with very similar names, where only the name of respective city or town is being changed. The English name of this specific unit is *The Prague Emergency Medical Service* which is an accurate name, and its abbreviation (EMS) is recognized world-wide for emergency medical, ambulant and paramedic services. The only suggestion would be moving the name of the city after the Emergency Medical Service to create a more fitting name *The Emergency Medical Service of Prague*. It is a small detail, but where emergency services are concerned, the important information in the name should stand at the beginning. But in either case, the English name is a proper translation. The official English name also deletes the indication that Prague is a capital city which contributes to the clarity and comprehensibility of the name.

## 5.5 Educational, Researching and Scholar Institutions

From governmental establishments, we now move into the public sector of educational and science institutions. This part of corpus contains two examples of scientific institutions, ten of the largest universities in the country (all state funded) and six secondary schools with the difficult Czech 'gymnázium' in the name. As a solely research-oriented institutes there are two examples:

No.	Czech name	English name
40	Akademie věd České republiky	The Czech Academy of Sciences
41	Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky	Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Table VI. Research institutions

*The Czech Academy of Sciences* is an English name for *Akademie věd České republiky*, which is one of the highest research institutions in the Czech Republic. The name was translated as a calque, only the state name indicating its affiliation with the Czech Republic was

shortened and fronted – which was already mentioned previously as problematical in Chapter 5.2. Apart from that, this English name works very well, as it is clear and *academy of sciences* is a frequent term for research institutions (Hassan et al. 2015) independent from universities. It is noteworthy to compare the English name of this main institute with one of its inner sections, where the *Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky* (41) was chosen as an example. Its official English name is the *Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic* (which has the ending often abbreviated to *AV CR*). It can be seen that the name *The Czech Academic of Science* (as in 40) has changed to *The Academy of Science of the Czech Republic*. This is in fact how the main academy should be translated into English as well. However, this name is challenging in a way of its length, because the name of the subdivision is lengthy on its own. The result is usage of the preposition ‘of the’ four times which results in very tiresome and extensive name. This also applies to English names of all the other institutes within the academy; there is even one institute (IPM 2017) that would result in five-fold preposition ‘of’ (*Institute of Physics of Materials of the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic*). The proposal to soften these issues would be to use names as: ‘*The Czech Language Institute of Academy of Science of the Czech Republic*,’ which simplifies the name of the Czech language department. The issues are refined even more if we use the official Czech name of the academy: ‘*The Czech Language Institute of Czech Academy of Science*’.

### 5.5.1 Universities

The next name set contains names of the ten largest universities by number of students (MŠMT ČR 2017):

No.	Czech name	English name
42	Univerzita Karlova	Charles University
43	Masarykova univerzita	Masaryk University
44	Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci	Palacký University Olomouc
45	Vysoké učení technické v Brně	Brno University of Technology
46	České vysoké učení technické v Praze	Czech Technical University in Prague
47	Česká zemědělská univerzita v Praze	Czech University of Life Sciences Prague
48	Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava	VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava
49	Vysoká škola ekonomická v Praze	University of Economics, Prague
50	Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích	University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice



51	Mendelova univerzita v Brně	Mendel University in Brno
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Table VII. Universities

Observing the Czech names in general, there are three main types of names:

- (1) universities carrying the name of a prominent person (42, 43, 44, 51)
- (2) universities that include their major in their name (45, 46, 47, 48, 49)
- (3) universities named by the location (50)

The first two names (examples 42 and 43) are officially without the residential city in their names, and this absence converts into the English names. But for the English name it would be beneficial to include it because outside the Czech Republic the standalone name does not give any suggestions of the university's location.

Before looking at each of these three groups individually, we can observe that 'vysoká škola' or 'vysoké učení' in all the names is translated consistently as 'university', but the approaches to the construction of individual English names differ.

Within the universities that do contain their city in the names 44 to 51, the arrangement in which the city is appended is varying. In examples (46), (48), (50) and (51), the city is indicated with a preposition. Within these names, the example (48), '*Technical University of Ostrava*' is standing out because it uses the preposition 'of' instead of 'in', but with respect to the Czech names we can understand why: in Czech example (48), '*Technická univerzita Ostrava*' this is the only Czech name where the city is inseparable from the name, whereas the other Czech names are unambiguous, even in the usage where the location would be omitted. In such case, the *Technická univerzita Ostrava* would be left as *technická univerzita* which could refer to numerous different institutions within the Czech language without context (and overlap with the English name for the *Czech Technical University in Prague*). As far as the meaning in the English translation is concerned, there is not a significant difference in meaning between 'of' and 'in' prepositions, although in these names 'of' seems to indicate closer connection to the city, whereas 'in' merely indicates location.

Names (44), (45), (47) and (49) do contain a city, but only as a standalone word that is not connected to the main name in any way. Especially from a stylistic standpoint (and following the path of other examples), including the preposition 'in' within these names would be beneficial. The (45) *Brno University of Technology* is the only name where the city name is fronted. While it might seem as an unusual word order, it serves two purposes: it allows for an abbreviation *BUT*, which is comparable to the abbreviation of the Czech name (VUT);

and placing the city in front of the name allows for quick distinction from schools with similar phrasing of the major name (*Czech Technical University in Prague* and *Technical University of Ostrava*).

Examining the first group of universities named after well-known historical figures, the translation pattern is simple and is always the same. The person's name is fronted and *univerzita* is translated. The only exception from this list is the (42) *Univerzita Karlova* that is translated as a *Charles University*, because its founder's name (Karel IV.) is one of the personal names that can be translated as was discussed in the Chapter 3.2. In all cases, the pattern works very well for the English name.

The second group of names (examples 45, 46) are schools whose name includes their focus: the Czech names refer to technology, agriculture or economy (historically also to mining). The technical universities were partly covered already and the difference is only whether the phrasing in English is *Technical University* (used by 46 and 48) or *University of Technology* (45).

The one translation where the shift in meaning is more significant than in the others is (47) *Česká zemědělská univerzita*, which has an English name *Czech University of Life Sciences Prague*. The 'life sciences' are sciences "concerned with studying humans, animals or plants" (*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online 2017*). The reach of this university's program is far wider, apart from all the programs that fall under *life sciences* this university offers economic and engineering programs as well (Czech University of Life Sciences Prague 2017). Knowing this definition, this naming is accurate for large portion of the programs this university offers, and *University of Life Sciences* gives better impression than *university of agriculture* (that carries rather negative connotation within the Czech culture in the terms that agricultural sciences are not real sciences worthy of university education; however, this connotation does not transfer to the English, so rather the reason for such significant change was to grasp more of the university's educational reach). And finally, 'life sciences' are a hypernym to agricultural sciences, therefore the English name itself is still accurate. The only shortcoming to this English name is that there is no obvious similarity to the original Czech name (which can be seen in all the other name couplets, given the fact that the speaker knows at least basics of both language). A stylistic detail that could be improved would be including the preposition 'in' before the city in the name: (47) *Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague*, as was already discussed above.

The last group has only one sample and that is the *Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích* (example 44) with its English name the *University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice*. This name is translated well.

### 5.5.2 Secondary Schools

The corpus contains six examples of secondary-level schools, that were chosen at random from a list of schools that were among the most successful in the state part of English school-leaving exam in 2015 (CERMAT 2017). Official websites of these schools were examined for whether they contain English version and how they describe their field or scope of education. All these six schools are what in the United Kingdom is usually understood as secondary and/or grammar school: schools that are teaching the students a wide range of basic sciences that prepares them for further study on universities. The sample is as follows:

No.	Czech name	English name
52	PORG - gymnázium a základní škola	<i>gymnazium</i> , “the Czech equivalent of a secondary grammar school”
53	OPEN GATE - gymnázium a základní škola	Open Gate – <i>Grammar and Primary School</i>
54	Gymnázium Oty Pavla, Praha 5	n/a, website explains level
55	Gymnázium ALTIS	n/a
56	Arcibiskupské gymnázium	n/a
57	Gymnázium Brno-Řečkovice	n/a

Table VIII. Secondary schools

The examples (52-53) are private schools, the rest are public schools. Worth noting might be the example (53), which uses as its main name *Open Gate* (53) in both Czech and English.

PORG (example 52) is a private school whose name is an acronym for ‘*První obnovené reálné gymnázium*’ which the school’s official website explains properly as “literally, First Re-established Secondary School” (PORG 2017). The official school’s description of itself is ‘*gymnazium*’ (in this very spelling) with an explaining footnote clarifying that ‘*gymnazium*’ means the “Czech equivalent of a secondary grammar school” (PORG 2017). This explanation is correct. Open Gate (53) translates its Czech description ‘*gymnázium a základní škola*’ as ‘grammar school and primary school’, which again conforms with the British naming. Example (54), *Gymnázium Oty Pavla* is the last school from this list that offers an English version of their website, however it does not offer translation of the school’s name itself. What it does offer, however, is a comprehensive explanation of what level of school they represent: “small public grammar school that belongs to the type of secondary (high) school” (Gymnázium Oty Pavla 2017). While this is not a translation of the name

itself, it offers a rather complete explanation of the school level, that is likely to be clear to both British and American speakers, where for the latter naming *high school* is much more common to describe secondary level school as opposed to British *secondary school*.

International overlap of Czech secondary schools is likely way smaller than it is the case of above-discussed universities and having an official English name for most secondary schools may not be as crucial, but if we were to offer translations of the collected names of Czech schools, the incorporation of the ‘grammar school’ or ‘secondary grammar school’ would be the most precise definition to use. As discussed in theory, the English word *gymnasium* in some dictionaries offers a meaning approximately explaining that it is a type of secondary school commonly found in Europe but with foreign speakers (outside of Europe) it would likely be subject of confusion. The term ‘*high school*’ in general is a more common description that includes practical schools as well as grammar education and its exact comprehension differs among the American and British English.

The proposed names for the examples (54-57) would be as follows:

Czech name	Suggestion for English name
Gymnázium Oty Pavla	Ota Pavel Secondary Grammar School
Gymnázium ALTIS	Altis Secondary Grammar School
Arcibiskupské gymnásium v Praze	Archbishop Secondary Grammar School in Prague
Gymnázium Brno-Řečkovice	Secondary Grammar School of Brno-Řečkovice

Table IX. Secondary schools – English name suggestions

## 5.6 State Offices and Other Authorities

The next part of the corpus contains names of various state offices or official authorities:

No.	Czech name	English name
58	Český statistický úřad	The Czech Statistical Office
59	Český telekomunikační úřad	Czech Telecommunication Office
60	Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva	The Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition
61	Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální	State Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre
62	Drážní úřad	n/a
63	Správa železniční dopravní cesty	The Railway Infrastructure Administration
64	Energetický regulační úřad	Energy Regulatory Office
65	Úřad práce České republiky	The Labour Office of the Czech Republic
66	Úřad pro civilní letectví	Civil Aviation Authority Czech Republic
67	Úřad pro mezinárodněprávní ochranu dětí	Office for International Legal Protection of Children

68	Úřad pro ochranu hospodářské soutěže	Office for the Protection of Competition
69	Úřad pro ochranu osobních údajů	The Office for Personal Data Protection
70	Úřad pro technickou normalizaci, metrologii a státní zkušebnictví	Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing
71	Úřad pro zastupování státu ve věcech majetkových	Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs
72	Úřad průmyslového vlastnictví	Industrial Property Office
73	Státní úřad inspekce práce	State Labour Inspection Office
74	Státní úřad pro jadernou bezpečnost	State Office for Nuclear Safety
75	Český báňský úřad	The Czech Mining Office / The State Mining Administration Czech Republic

Table X. State offices and other authorities

These institutions are higher supervising or regulatory offices and although all the Czech names contain the term *úřad* (*office*), there are different patterns for the construction of the Czech names:

- First group of the Czech names (examples 58-61) begins with ‘*Czech office*’
- Second group begins (examples 65-71) with ‘*Office for...*’
- Third group (examples 62, 74) that does not fit either of these patterns.

That is not an issue and it only shows that the Czech names are diverse, which is anticipated given the variety of these offices. For this very reason, we can expect that the variety of their English translations will be wide-ranging as well.

As it was mentioned above, the first names (58 to 61) contain the reference to the Czech Republic even in the Czech name and the first three convey it to the English name as well. Only the translation (61) replaces the word ‘*Czech*’ with ‘*State*’, but it is not added back in the form of the PP at the end. We may then suggest a name that includes it and simplifies the whole name by removing the ‘*State*’ from the name altogether: *Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre of the Czech Republic*.

The same problem has another nine English names from this list (63, 64, 67-69, 71-74), that could be corrected by adding the ‘*of the Czech Republic*’ at the end of the name.

The name (62) of *Drážní úřad* is the only example from this set that does not have an English name, for which reason this list includes one statutory authority that is not ‘an office’: (63) *The Railway Infrastructure Administration*. While the latter owns, and maintains the existing railways in the Czech Republic (Rail network in the Czech republic 2017),

*Drážní úřad* is a superior authority, a state office that administrates railways, tramways, trolleys, cableways and subway tracks (Dražní úřad 2017). For such an office, we can suggest an English translation of (62) *The Rail Authority of the Czech Republic*.

Another name that is problematic is the English version of the Czech (73) *Státní úřad inspekce práce: State Labour Inspection Office*. The issue is with the word order rather than with the translation itself, where the ‘*State Office*’ was split in half and the description of the office (*Labour Inspection*) was inserted in the middle. Rearranging the words as *State Office for Labour Inspection of the Czech Republic* will result in a clearer and more fluid name.

The last example (75) is specific, not because it would have a problematic English translation, but rather the opposite: the *Český báňský úřad* alternates between two accurate official English names on its website: *The Czech Mining Office* and *The State Mining Administration, Czech Republic*, and in fact some parts of their website are utilizing third English name: *The Czech Mining Authority* (CBU 2017). To achieve a unified, clear and simple name, we may combine all three: *The Mining Authority of the Czech Republic*.

The English translations of the names from this section are otherwise accurate, consistent in using British vocabulary and do not need any significant refining other than adding the reference to the country and using a definite article, which are recurring issues for many of the names we have gone through thus far.

The same applies for another four examples of various state institutes:

No.	Czech name	English name
76	Český hydrometeorologický ústav	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
77	Institut pro kriminologii a sociální prevenci	The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention
78	Národní památkový ústav	National Heritage Institute
79	Český metrologický institut	Czech metrology institute

Table XI. State institutes

There are no issues to these translations and the only suggestion is, again, to add country reference to (77) and (78). The suggestion for (77) would be to use the PP at the end: (77) *The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention of the Czech Republic*; while for (78) it would work better to add the reference to the front, where it would suggest that it is both a Czech institute whose focus is on the (national) Czech heritage: *The Czech National Heritage Institute*.

## 5.7 Airports

The next set of names are airports, which includes both publicly and privately owned institutions and one former name (80) for comparison:

No.	Czech name	English name
80	Mezinárodní letiště Praha-Ruzyně	Prague Ruzyně International Airport
81	Mezinárodní letiště Václava Havla Praha	Václav Havel Airport Prague
82	Letiště Brno-Tuřany	Brno-Turany Airport
83	Letiště Leoše Janáčka Ostrava	Ostrava Leos Janacek Airport
84	Letiště Pardubice	Pardubice Airport

Table XII. Airports

The largest and most important names are the examples (80) and (81) which refer to the largest international airport in the Czech Republic that is based in Prague. Formerly, this airport was known as (80) *Mezinárodní letiště Praha-Ruzyně* or in English as *Prague Ruzyně International Airport*. This former English name contains a combination of translated (*Prague*) and Czech (*Ruzyně*) district names, where the latter is not very important in the TL. Otherwise, this English name is satisfactory, it indicates the destination (capital city of Prague) as well as its international significance.

In 2012 (Letiště Václava Havla Praha 2017) this name was changed in memory of the former Czech president Václav Havel to (81) *Mezinárodní letiště Václava Havla Praha*, which was translated as *Václav Havel Airport Prague*. The airport's spokesperson claims that the English version of the name "was chosen after consultation with language experts, [it] will be used to mark airport buildings because of the airport's international role" (Prague Airport 2012). For this reason, it is odd that the new official English name no longer indicates the 'international role' of the airport which should have been preserved in the English name (it remained so in the Czech version). If for any reason that would make the name too long, it is not uncommon that international airports often do not contain the city of the location at all in their names (e.g. *John F. Kennedy International Airport* contains no reference to its location in New York). Therefore, a change may be suggested to the name, such as *Václav Havel International Airport*. It can be assumed Havel was a well distinguished figure on the world stage as he played an important role in the affairs of (not only) the post-communist Czech Republic, therefore the name of the location would not necessarily have to appear in the translation. It should, however, be clearly distinguished that the Prague airport is indeed an international one, as it is the only one of such status in the Czech Republic.

Airports (82) and (84) consist only of a name of the city and the descriptor *airport*, which makes their translation straightforward and both English names are simple and accurate names.

The airport in Ostrava also has an eponymous name after Leoš Janáček, but the city name is fronted which creates an improper word order: (80) *Ostrava Leos Janacek Airport*. The name could be edited by shifting the city name at the end (*Leos Janacek Airport Ostrava*), following the example of (81).

## 5.8 Sports Organizations

This part of the corpus contains names of various unions, leagues, committees and other institutions related to sport. While some of the institutions discussed so far may not depend on an English name due to their minimal international overlap, competitive sport and its institutions are the opposite and makes it one of the categories where accurate and unambiguous English name is essential. The names included in corpus are:

No.	Czech name	English name
85	Antidopingový výbor České republiky	Czech Anti-Doping Committee
86	Česká asociace amerického fotbalu	The Czech League of the American Football
87	Česká asociace cheerleaders	Czech Cheerleading Union
88	Česká baseballová asociace	Czech Baseball Association
89	Česká basketbalová federace	Czech Basketball Federation
90	Česká gymnastická federace	The Czech Gymnastics Federation
91	Český atletický svaz	Czech Athletic Federation
92	Český olympijský výbor	Czech Olympic Committee
93	Český rybářský svaz	Czech Fishing Union
94	Český svaz ledního hokeje	The Czech Ice Hockey Association
95	Fotbalová asociace České republiky	Football Association of the Czech Republic
96	Šachový svaz České republiky	Chess Federation of the Czech Republic

Table XIII. Sports organizations

These sport-related institutions contain in their Czech name these four terms: *výbor*, *federace*, *asociace*, and *svaz*. *Výbor* or *federace* are translated consistently as a committee or federation. But *asociace* is translated as either *league*, *union* or *association* (used twice in the given examples); and *svaz* is presented in the English names as *federation* (used twice yet again), *union* or *association*. All the used English terms are to a certain extent synonymic



and it does not create an issue, the differences in used terms also might have come from the names of superior international organizations.

This could be the case of the example (90) *Czech Athletic Federation* which is translated from *Český atletický svaz*. This institution is a member of *International Association of Athletic Federations* (iaaf.org 2017) and this may be the reason translating *svaz* as a *federation*, even though other Czech institutions with *svaz* in their name were translated as *unions* or *associations* otherwise. The same could be the case of the *Chess Federation of the Czech Republic* (96), where the superior international organization is the *World Chess Federation* (World Chess Federation 2017). However, this is not a rule, as international organization for American football is IFAF (International Federation of American Football 2017), and the Czech organization's name uses the term *league* (which in this case might have been inspired from United States' NFL, *National Football League*).

Other than that, the names are translated properly, and none of them omit the word 'Czech' from its name, which is reappearing issue on many of the names discussed thus far.

## 5.9 Uncategorized Institutions

The last name set from the corpus contains names of institutions that were not attributed to any other category discussed so far, and are not related with each other. This list contains inspections (97, 82 and 110), administrations (99, 106 and 109), national institutions (101 to 104), a directorate (105) and two other establishments (97 and 111).

No.	Czech name	English Name
96b	Centrum pro regionální rozvoj České republiky	The Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic
97	Česká inspekce životního prostředí	The Czech Environmental Inspectorate
98	Česká obchodní inspekce	The Czech Trade Inspection Authority
99	Česká správa sociálního zabezpečení	The Czech Social Security Administration
100	Kancelář veřejného ochránce práv	The Office of The Public Defender of Rights
101	Národní archiv	The National Archives Czech Republic
102	Národní bezpečnostní úřad	National Security Authority
103	Národní divadlo	The National Theatre
104	Národní knihovna České republiky	National Library of the Czech Republic
105	Ředitelství vodních cest ČR	Waterways Directorate of the Czech Republic
106	Správa jeskyní České republiky	Cave Administration of the Czech Republic
107	Státní fond kinematografie	State Cinematography Fund

108	Státní fond životního prostředí České republiky	State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic
109	Státní veterinární správa	State Veterinary Administration
110	Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce	Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority
111	Svaz měst a obcí České republiky	Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

Table XIV. Uncategorized institutions

First name (96b) is one of the institutions whose English name is translated perfectly, without forgetting the article or omitting the name of the country from the name.

The English name of the institute of example (97) is also a good translation that carries all the necessary information, however stylistically it sounds rather heavy and possibly even too administrative: *The Czech Environmental Inspectorate*. This is the first name in the corpus where *inspekce* in the Czech name was translated as *inspectorate* into English. While it is not necessarily wrong, we can compare the name with similar agencies in the United States (EPA – *Environmental Protection Agency*) or in the United Kingdom (*The Environment Agency*). Especially the American term is more precise in the terms that the name itself indicates the main goal of such institutions: the protection of environment.

The next two inspection establishments are the examples (98) *Česká obchodní inspekce* and (110) *Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce*, both of which are translated following the same pattern: country + subject + *inspection authority*. This approach in these cases seems to work well, the only shortcoming is that one-worded *inspekce* is translated into two words as *inspection authority*. To solve this issue, we could either suggest the using the *inspectorate* as in (97), or replace it with a more modern sounding *agency* (again, as inspired from foreign institutes from example in the paragraph above).

The example (99), *Česká správa sociálního zabezpečení* has an accurate English name *The Czech Social Security Administration*, which is a name that equivalent office also carries in the United States (*United States Social Security Administration*). Following their example, it might be suggested to use the full formal name, but putting it at the end, as it was the approach in all the names so far: *The Social Security Administration of the Czech Republic*.

*The Office of the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman) of the Czech Republic* (100) is a proper and very well done translation for the *Kancelář veřejného ochránce práv*, though it could be rearranged for simplification as it is one of the longest names in the corpus, and also the explanation in the brackets is not necessary (although it is helpful) in the main name,

so suggestion of the edited name might be: *The Public Defender of Rights Office of the Czech Republic*.

Next four names are various national institutions – an archive, a security agency, a theatre and a library:

- (101) *National Archives Czech Republic*
- (102) *National Security Authority*
- (103) *National Theatre*
- (104) *National Library of the Czech Republic*

These translations are sufficient: *národní* is consistently translated as *national*, although there is a national theatre (103) and national security agency (102) from whose names it is not apparent of what nation these institutions are which can be solved by ending PP ‘*of the Czech Republic*’. In the example (101), the institute’s and state’s name could be linked together in a better way: *The National Archives of the Czech Republic*.

The next group of institutions, namely the examples (105), (106), (108), and (111), have all accurate and clear English translations, as they include the formal name of the state and their name is specific in describing the institution’s function.

The last two names left unanalysed are the examples (107) *State Cinematography Fund* and (109) *State Veterinary Administration* where the same issue can be identified as it was in the examples (102-3). Again, these are institutes that refer to a ‘*State*’ in their name, but do not specify of what state that is. The fix is simple by adding the ‘*of the Czech Republic*’ at the end of the name. Now that the name contains a reference to the state, the term ‘*State*’ might even be omitted from the English name altogether for simplification (the same can be applied to otherwise correct English name from example (108) and the proposed names would be as follows:

- (107) *Cinematography Fund of the Czech Republic*
- (108) *Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic*
- (109) *Veterinary Administration of the Czech Republic*

## CONCLUSION

In the theoretical part, translation theory was briefly introduced together with common translating procedures and with the theory of equivalence; and proper nouns and their translation were discussed.

In the practical part, the total of 112 official English names of Czech institutions was analysed and evaluated. In most cases, the English translations were clear and comprehensible, however, often there were missing details that would make the translation truly flawless. In these instances, suggestions were offered for improvement of the English name. Another positive conclusion is that all the English names were consistent in using the same vocabulary of British English.

The two most distinct issues with the English names were the omission of definite articles and not including the reference to the Czech Republic within the name (in some cases even in names where this reference was part of the Czech name). Another issue that emerged repeatedly was that the names were unnecessarily complex with too many prepositions which can be readily simplified. The last discovered problematic area was the usage of the adjective ‘*Czech*’ as if it was a short name for *the Czech Republic*, which it is not. However, its usage with meaning ‘from the Czech Republic’ is presumably acceptable for some of the institutions, such as the sports organization or other institutes of a lower profile.

The recommendations for approaching translation of similar names based on the analysed names include trying to incorporate the full formal name of the state (rather than the shortened adjective *Czech*). The further focus should be devoted to trying to limit the number of prepositions within the name by using more adjective words rather than the connection ‘of’ (as it will be included at least once with the ‘*of the Czech Republic*’ in many names). Another recommendation is to follow the rule *Deletion* from Chapter 3.2.2, and closely consider what parts of the Czech name version are (or are not) necessary to be included in the English translation (such as references to the capital city, or city districts, that are only recognized in Czech). Last recommendation is not concerning the translation itself, but rather the treatment of already existing and correctly translated names. In some instances, names were inadequately edited (incorrect abbreviation or removing the territorial reference from the name) which can be certainly avoided by using the whole official name as it is offered.

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## **APPENDICES**

1. Corpus of Czech institutional names and their English versions

## APPENDIX I: CORPUS OF CZECH INSTITUTIONAL NAMES AND THEIR ENGLISH

### Ministries

1	<b>Ministerstvo dopravy České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.mdcz.cz/?lang=en-GB">https://www.mdcz.cz/?lang=en-GB</a> .	
2	<b>Ministerstvo financí České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mfcr.cz/en/">http://www.mfcr.cz/en/</a> .	
3	<b>Ministerstvo kultury České republiky</b>	<b>The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.mkcr.cz/?lang=en">https://www.mkcr.cz/?lang=en</a> .	
4	<b>Ministerstvo obrany České republiky</b>	<b>The Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.army.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=5723">http://www.army.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=5723</a> .	
5	<b>Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mpsv.cz/en/">http://www.mpsv.cz/en/</a> .	
6	<b>Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.mmr.cz/en/Homepage">https://www.mmr.cz/en/Homepage</a> .	
7	<b>Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.mpo.cz/en/">https://www.mpo.cz/en/</a> .	
8	<b>Ministerstvo spravedlnosti České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic .” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/2008-status-report-on-migration-in-the-czech-republic.aspx">http://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/2008-status-report-on-migration-in-the-czech-republic.aspx</a> .	
9	<b>Ministerstvo školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy České republiky</b>	<b>The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.msmt.cz/file/494_1_1/">www.msmt.cz/file/494_1_1/</a> .	
10	<b>Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/ministry-of-the-interior-ministry-of-the-interior.aspx">http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/ministry-of-the-interior-ministry-of-the-interior.aspx</a> .	
11	<b>Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/index.html">http://www.mzv.cz/jnp/en/index.html</a> .	
12	<b>Ministerstvo zdravotnictví České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mzcr.cz/Cizinci/obsah/contact-information-for-important-institutions_2658_23.html">http://www.mzcr.cz/Cizinci/obsah/contact-information-for-important-institutions_2658_23.html</a> .	
13	<b>Ministerstvo zemědělství České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/mze/">http://eagri.cz/public/web/en/mze/</a> .	
14	<b>Ministerstvo životního prostředí České republiky</b>	<b>Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/en">http://www.mzp.cz/en</a> .	

## Executive Government

15	<b>Česká národní banka</b>	<b>Czech National Bank</b>
	“Czech National Bank.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.cnb.cz/en/">https://www.cnb.cz/en/</a> .	
16	<b>Kancelář prezidenta republiky</b>	<b>Office of the President of the Republic</b>
	“Office of the President of the Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.hrad.cz/en/president-of-the-cr/office-of-the-president-of-the-republic/legal-definitions">https://www.hrad.cz/en/president-of-the-cr/office-of-the-president-of-the-republic/legal-definitions</a> .	
17	<b>Nejvyšší kontrolní úřad</b>	<b>Supreme Audit Office</b>
	“Supreme Audit Office.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.nku.cz/en/about-us/status-and-powers/">https://www.nku.cz/en/about-us/status-and-powers/</a> .	
18	<b>Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství Česká republika</b>	<b>Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office Czech Republic</b>
	“Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.nsz.cz/index.php/en/contacts">http://www.nsz.cz/index.php/en/contacts</a> .	
19	<b>Parlament České republiky</b>	<b>Parliament of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Parliament of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/hp.sqw">http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/hp.sqw</a> .	
20	<b>Poslanecká sněmovna Parlamentu České republiky</b>	<b>Parliament of the Czech Republic, Chamber of Deputies</b>
	“Parliament of the Czech Republic, Chamber of Deputies.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/hp.sqw">http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/hp.sqw</a> .	
21	<b>Senát Parlamentu České republiky</b>	<b>Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.senat.cz/kancelar/kontakty/index-eng.php">http://www.senat.cz/kancelar/kontakty/index-eng.php</a> .	

## Courts

22	<b>Ústavní soud České republiky</b>	<b>The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.usoud.cz/en/contact/">http://www.usoud.cz/en/contact/</a> .	
23	<b>Nejvyšší soud České republiky</b>	<b>The Supreme Court of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Supreme Court of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.nsoud.cz/JudikaturaNS_new/ns_web.nsf?openDatabase&amp;lng=EN">http://www.nsoud.cz/JudikaturaNS_new/ns_web.nsf?openDatabase&amp;lng=EN</a> .	
24	<b>Nejvyšší správní soud</b>	<b>The Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic</b>
	“The Supreme Administrative Court of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://step.elsa.org/traineeship/brno-the-supreme-administrative-court-of-the-czech-republic/">https://step.elsa.org/traineeship/brno-the-supreme-administrative-court-of-the-czech-republic/</a> .	
25	<b>Vrchní soud v Praze</b>	n/a
26	<b>Krajský soud v Praze</b>	n/a
27	<b>Okresní soud Praha-západ</b>	n/a
28	<b>Městský soud v Praze</b>	n/a
29	<b>Obvodní soud pro Prahu 1</b>	n/a

## Security Services

30	<b>Armáda České republiky</b>	<b>Armed Forces of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Armed Forces of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.army.cz/en/">http://www.army.cz/en/</a> .	
31	<b>Bezpečnostní informační služba České republiky</b>	<b>Security Information Service (BIS) - Intelligence Service of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Security Information Service (BIS) - Intelligence Service of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.bis.cz/defaultEN.html">https://www.bis.cz/defaultEN.html</a> .	
32	<b>Celní správa České Republiky</b>	<b>Customs Administration of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Customs Administration of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.celnisprava.cz/en/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.celnisprava.cz/en/Pages/default.aspx</a> .	
33	<b>Generální inspekce bezpečnostních sborů</b>	<b>General Inspection of Security Forces</b>

	"General Inspection of Security Forces." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://goo.gl/aNm0Rf">https://goo.gl/aNm0Rf</a> .	
34	<b>Hasičský záchranný sbor České republiky</b>	<b>The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic</b>
	"The Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/hasicien/article/fire-rescue-service-of-the-czech-republic-mission-and-tasks.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/hasicien/article/fire-rescue-service-of-the-czech-republic-mission-and-tasks.aspx</a> .	
35	<b>Policejní prezidium České republiky</b>	<b>Police Presidium of the CR</b>
	"Police Presidium of the CR." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.policie.cz/docDetail.aspx?docid=21563988&amp;doctype=ART">http://www.policie.cz/docDetail.aspx?docid=21563988&amp;doctype=ART</a> .	
36	<b>Policie České republiky</b>	<b>Police of the Czech Republic</b>
	"Police of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.policie.cz/clanek/Police-of-the-Czech-Republic.aspx">http://www.policie.cz/clanek/Police-of-the-Czech-Republic.aspx</a> .	
37	<b>Úřad pro zahraniční styky a informace</b>	<b>The Office for Foreign Relations and Information</b>
	"The Office for Foreign Relations and Information." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://uzsi.cz/en/">http://uzsi.cz/en/</a> .	
38	<b>Vězeňská služba České republiky</b>	<b>The Prison Service of the Czech Republic</b>
	"The Prison Service of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.vscr.cz/generalni-reditelstvi-27/contact-us-1313/">http://www.vscr.cz/generalni-reditelstvi-27/contact-us-1313/</a> .	
39	<b>Zdravotnická záchranná služba hlavního města Prahy</b>	<b>The Prague Emergency Medical Service</b>
	"The Prague Emergency Medical Service." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.zzshmp.cz/ems-prague/basic-informations/">http://www.zzshmp.cz/ems-prague/basic-informations/</a> .	

### Research Institutions

40	<b>Akademie věd České republiky</b>	<b>The Czech Academy of Sciences</b>
	"The Czech Academy of Sciences." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.avcr.cz/en/">http://www.avcr.cz/en/</a> .	
41	<b>Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky</b>	<b>Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic</b>
	"Institute of the Czech Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.ujc.cas.cz/en/">http://www.ujc.cas.cz/en/</a> .	

### Universities

42	<b>Univerzita Karlova</b>	<b>Charles University</b>
	"Charles University." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cuni.cz/UKEN-1.html">http://www.cuni.cz/UKEN-1.html</a> .	
43	<b>Masarykova univerzita</b>	<b>Masaryk University</b>
	"Masaryk University ." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.muni.cz/en">https://www.muni.cz/en</a> .	
44	<b>Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci</b>	<b>Palacký University Olomouc</b>
	"Palacký University Olomouc." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.upol.cz/en/">https://www.upol.cz/en/</a> .	
45	<b>Vysoké učení technické v Brně</b>	<b>Brno University of Technology</b>
	"Brno University of Technology." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.vutbr.cz/en/">https://www.vutbr.cz/en/</a> .	
46	<b>České vysoké učení technické v Praze</b>	<b>Czech Technical University in Prague</b>
	"Czech Technical University in Prague." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.cvut.cz/en/welcome-to-ctu">https://www.cvut.cz/en/welcome-to-ctu</a> .	
47	<b>Česká zemědělská univerzita v Praze</b>	<b>Czech University of Life Sciences Prague</b>
	"Czech University of Life Sciences Prague." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.czu.cz/en/">https://www.czu.cz/en/</a> .	
48	<b>Vysoká škola báňská – Technická univerzita Ostrava</b>	<b>VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava</b>
	"VŠB - Technical University of Ostrava." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.vsb.cz/en">https://www.vsb.cz/en</a> .	
49	<b>Vysoká škola ekonomická v Praze</b>	<b>University of Economics, Prague</b>
	"University of Economics, Prague." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.vse.cz/english/">https://www.vse.cz/english/</a> .	
50	<b>Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích</b>	<b>University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice</b>

	"University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.jcu.cz/contact-folder">https://www.jcu.cz/contact-folder</a> .	
51	<b>Mendelova univerzita v Brně</b>	<b>Mendel University in Brno</b>
	"Mendel University in Brno ." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://mendelu.cz/en/">http://mendelu.cz/en/</a> .	

### Secondary Schools

52	<b>PORG - gymnázium a základní škola</b>	n/a
53	<b>OPEN GATE - gymnázium a základní škola</b>	<b>Open Gate - Grammar and Primary School</b>
	"Open Gate - Grammar and Primary School." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.opengate.cz/en/contacts/address-and-how-to-find-us/">http://www.opengate.cz/en/contacts/address-and-how-to-find-us/</a> .	
54	<b>Gymnázium Oty Pavla, Praha 5</b>	n/a
55	<b>Gymnázium ALTIS</b>	n/a
56	<b>Arcibiskupské gymnázium</b>	n/a
57	<b>Gymnázium Brno-Řečkovice</b>	n/a

### State Offices and Other Authorities

58	<b>Český statistický úřad</b>	<b>The Czech Statistical Office</b>
	"The Czech Statistical Office." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home">https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home</a> .	
59	<b>Český telekomunikační úřad</b>	<b>Czech Telecommunication Office</b>
	"Czech Telecommunication Office." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.ctu.eu/">https://www.ctu.eu/</a> .	
60	<b>Český úřad pro zkoušení zbraní a střeliva</b>	<b>The Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition</b>
	"The Czech Proof House for Arms and Ammunition." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cuzzs.cz/en/about-czech-proof-house/">http://www.cuzzs.cz/en/about-czech-proof-house/</a> .	
61	<b>Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální</b>	<b>State Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre</b>
	"State Administration of Land Surveying and Cadastre." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cuzk.cz/en">http://www.cuzk.cz/en</a> .	
62	<b>Drážní úřad</b>	n/a
63	<b>Správa železniční dopravní cesty</b>	<b>The Railway Infrastructure Administration</b>
	"The Railway Infrastructure Administration." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.szdc.cz/en/index.html">http://www.szdc.cz/en/index.html</a> .	
64	<b>Energetický regulační úřad</b>	<b>Energy Regulatory Office</b>
	"Energy Regulatory Office." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.eru.cz/en/">https://www.eru.cz/en/</a> .	
65	<b>Úřad práce České republiky</b>	<b>The Labour Office of the Czech Republic</b>
	"The Labour Office of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.expats.cz/prague/directory/central-state-authorities/?s=labour-office">http://www.expats.cz/prague/directory/central-state-authorities/?s=labour-office</a> .	
66	<b>Úřad pro civilní letectví</b>	<b>Civil Aviation Authority Czech Republic</b>
	"Civil Aviation Authority Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.caa.cz/index.php?lang=2">http://www.caa.cz/index.php?lang=2</a> .	
67	<b>Úřad pro mezinárodněprávní ochranu dětí</b>	<b>Office for International Legal Protection of Children</b>
	"Office for International Legal Protection of Children." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.umpod.cz/en/">http://www.umpod.cz/en/</a> .	
68	<b>Úřad pro ochranu hospodářské soutěže</b>	<b>Office for the Protection of Competition</b>
	"Office for the Protection of Competition." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.uohs.cz/en/homepage.html">https://www.uohs.cz/en/homepage.html</a> .	
69	<b>Úřad pro ochranu osobních údajů</b>	<b>The Office for Personal Data Protection</b>
	"The Office for Personal Data Protection." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.uouu.cz/en/">https://www.uouu.cz/en/</a> .	
70	<b>Úřad pro technickou normalizaci, metrologii a státní zkušebnictví</b>	<b>Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing</b>

	"Czech Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.iso.org/member/2133.html">https://www.iso.org/member/2133.html</a> .	
71	<b>Úřad pro zastupování státu ve věcech majetkových</b>	<b>Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs</b>
	"Office for Government Representation in Property Affairs." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.uzsvm.cz/en/">http://www.uzsvm.cz/en/</a> .	
72	<b>Úřad průmyslového vlastnictví</b>	<b>Industrial Property Office</b>
	"Industrial Property Office." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.upv.cz/en.html">https://www.upv.cz/en.html</a> .	
73	<b>Státní úřad inspekce práce</b>	<b>State Labour Inspection Office</b>
	"State Labour Inspection Office." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.mpsv.cz/en/">http://www.mpsv.cz/en/</a> .	
74	<b>Státní úřad pro jadernou bezpečnost</b>	<b>State Office for Nuclear Safety</b>
	"State Office for Nuclear Safety." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.sujb.cz/en/">https://www.sujb.cz/en/</a> .	
75	<b>Český báňský úřad</b>	<b>The Czech Mining Office / The State Mining Administration Czech Republic (in logotype)</b>
	"The Czech Mining Office / The State Mining Administration Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://cbusbs.cz/index.php/competence.html">http://cbusbs.cz/index.php/competence.html</a> .	

### State Institutes

76	<b>Český hydrometeorologický ústav</b>	<b>Czech Hydrometeorological Institute</b>
	"Czech Hydrometeorological Institute." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://portal.chmi.cz/?l=en">http://portal.chmi.cz/?l=en</a> .	
77	<b>Institut pro kriminologii a sociální prevenci</b>	<b>The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention</b>
	"The Institute of Criminology and Social Prevention." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.ok.cz/iksp/en/aboutus.html">http://www.ok.cz/iksp/en/aboutus.html</a> .	
78	<b>Národní památkový ústav</b>	<b>National Heritage Institute</b>
	"National Heritage Institute." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.npu.cz/en/NPU-and-heritage-conservation/NPU-the-institution">https://www.npu.cz/en/NPU-and-heritage-conservation/NPU-the-institution</a> .	
79	<b>Český metrologický institut</b>	<b>Czech metrology institute</b>
	"Czech metrology institute." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.cmi.cz/About%20CMI?language=en">https://www.cmi.cz/About%20CMI?language=en</a> .	

### Airports

80	<b>Mezinárodní letiště Václava Havla Praha</b>	<b>Václav Havel Airport Prague</b>
	"Václav Havel Airport Prague." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.prg.aero/Files/profile-and-csr-2016/">http://www.prg.aero/Files/profile-and-csr-2016/</a> .	
81	<b>Mezinárodní letiště Praha-Ruzyně</b>	<b>Prague Ruzyně International Airport</b>
	"Prague Ruzyně International Airport." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.prg.aero/en/prague-airport/about-airport/">http://www.prg.aero/en/prague-airport/about-airport/</a> .	
82	<b>Letiště Brno-Tuřany</b>	<b>Brno-Turany AIRPORT</b>
	"Brno-Turany AIRPORT." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.brno-airport.cz/en/brno-airport/about-the-airport/">http://www.brno-airport.cz/en/brno-airport/about-the-airport/</a> .	
83	<b>Letiště Leoše Janáčka Ostrava</b>	<b>Ostrava Leos Janacek Airport</b>
	"Ostrava Leos Janacek Airport." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.airport-ostrava.cz/en/">http://www.airport-ostrava.cz/en/</a> .	
84	<b>Letiště Pardubice</b>	<b>Pardubice airport</b>
	"Pardubice airport." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.airport-pardubice.cz/en/new-terminal/for-media">https://www.airport-pardubice.cz/en/new-terminal/for-media</a> .	

### Sports Organizations

85	<b>Antidopingový výbor České republiky</b>	<b>Czech Anti-Doping Committee</b>
	"Czech Anti-Doping Committee." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.antidoping.cz/news.php">http://www.antidoping.cz/news.php</a> .	
86	<b>Česká asociace amerického fotbalu</b>	<b>The Czech League of the American Football</b>

	"The Czech League of the American Football." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://caaf.cz/?path=kontakty/finals/">http://caaf.cz/?path=kontakty/finals/</a> .	
87	<b>Česká asociace cheerleaders</b>	<b>Czech Cheerleading Union</b>
	"Czech Cheerleading Union." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://sdeleni.idnes.cz/czech-cheerleading-union-pomaha-cheerleadingu-v-cesku-pd7-/sport-sdeleni.aspx?c=A140606_135317_tec_sdeleni_ahr">http://sdeleni.idnes.cz/czech-cheerleading-union-pomaha-cheerleadingu-v-cesku-pd7-/sport-sdeleni.aspx?c=A140606_135317_tec_sdeleni_ahr</a> .	
88	<b>Česká baseballová asociace</b>	<b>Czech Baseball Association</b>
	"Czech Baseball Association." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.baseball.cz/images/game/zou/7896.pdf">https://www.baseball.cz/images/game/zou/7896.pdf</a> .	
89	<b>Česká basketbalová federace</b>	<b>Czech Basketball Federation</b>
	"Czech Basketball Federation." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cbfcz/">http://www.cbfcz/</a> .	
90	<b>Česká gymnastická federace</b>	<b>The Czech Gymnastics Federation</b>
	"The Czech Gymnastics Federation." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.gymfed.cz/akce/000/813/AER_2017_Itl%20Events_Zlin_directives-e.pdf">http://www.gymfed.cz/akce/000/813/AER_2017_Itl%20Events_Zlin_directives-e.pdf</a> .	
91	<b>Český atletický svaz</b>	<b>Czech Athletic Federation</b>
	"Czech Athletic Federation." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.atletika.cz/en/">http://www.atletika.cz/en/</a> .	
92	<b>Český olympijský výbor</b>	<b>Czech Olympic Committee</b>
	"Czech Olympic Committee." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.olympic.cz/text/49--czech-olympic-committee?lang=en">http://www.olympic.cz/text/49--czech-olympic-committee?lang=en</a> .	
93	<b>Český rybářský svaz</b>	<b>Czech Fishing Union</b>
	"Czech Fishing Union." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.rybsvaz.cz/">http://www.rybsvaz.cz/</a> .	
94	<b>Český svaz ledního hokeje</b>	<b>The Czech Ice Hockey Association</b>
	"The Czech Ice Hockey Association." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.czehockey.cz/">http://www.czehockey.cz/</a> .	
95	<b>Fotbalová asociace České republiky</b>	<b>Football Association of the Czech Republic</b>
	"Football Association of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://research.omicsgroup.org/index.php/Football%20Association%20of%20the%20Czech%20Republic">http://research.omicsgroup.org/index.php/Football Association of the Czech Republic</a> .	
96	<b>Šachový svaz České republiky</b>	<b>Chess Federation of the Czech Republic</b>
	"Chess Federation of the Czech Republic ." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.czechtour.net/prague-open/regulations/">http://www.czechtour.net/prague-open/regulations/</a> .	

### Uncategorized Institutions

96b	<b>Centrum pro regionální rozvoj České republiky</b>	<b>The Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic</b>
	"The Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.crr.cz/en/">http://www.crr.cz/en/</a> .	
97	<b>Česká inspekce životního prostředí</b>	<b>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate</b>
	"The Czech Environmental Inspectorate." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cizp.cz/Who-we-are">http://www.cizp.cz/Who-we-are</a> .	
98	<b>Česká obchodní inspekce</b>	<b>The Czech Trade Inspection Authority</b>
	"The Czech Trade Inspection Authority." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.coi.cz/en/easter-closed-nr2588/">http://www.coi.cz/en/easter-closed-nr2588/</a> .	
99	<b>Česká správa sociálního zabezpečení</b>	<b>The Czech Social Security Administration</b>
	"The Czech Social Security Administration." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.cssz.cz/en/about-cssa/">http://www.cssz.cz/en/about-cssa/</a> .	
100	<b>Kancelář veřejného ochránce práv</b>	<b>The Office of the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman) of the Czech Republic</b>
	"The Office of the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsman) of the Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/fsnem.sq?org=423">http://www.psp.cz/en/sqw/fsnem.sq?org=423</a> .	
101	<b>Národní archiv</b>	<b>The National Archives Czech Republic</b>
	"The National Archives Czech Republic." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.nacr.cz/en/o-nas/kde-nas-najdete/">http://www.nacr.cz/en/o-nas/kde-nas-najdete/</a> .	
102	<b>Národní bezpečnostní úřad</b>	<b>National Security Authority</b>
	"National Security Authority." 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://www.nbu.cz/en/">https://www.nbu.cz/en/</a> .	

103	<b>Národní divadlo</b>	<b>The National Theatre</b>
	“The National Theatre.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.narodni-divadlo.cz/en/national-theatre">http://www.narodni-divadlo.cz/en/national-theatre</a> .	
104	<b>Národní knihovna České republiky</b>	<b>National Library of the Czech Republic</b>
	“National Library of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.en.nkp.cz/about-us/about-nl/contacts/">http://www.en.nkp.cz/about-us/about-nl/contacts/</a> .	
105	<b>Ředitelství vodních cest ČR</b>	<b>Waterways Directorate of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Waterways Directorate of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.szdc.cz/en/pro-media/tiskove-zpravy/nakup-na-burze.html">http://www.szdc.cz/en/pro-media/tiskove-zpravy/nakup-na-burze.html</a> .	
106	<b>Správa jeskyní České republiky</b>	<b>Cave Administration of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Cave Administration of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.jeskynecr.cz/?lang=en">http://www.jeskynecr.cz/?lang=en</a> .	
107	<b>Státní fond kinematografie</b>	<b>State Cinematography Fund</b>
	“State Cinematography Fund.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://fondkinematografie.cz/english/">http://fondkinematografie.cz/english/</a> .	
108	<b>Státní fond životního prostředí České republiky</b>	<b>State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic</b>
	“State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://en.sfzp.cz/sekce/585/sef/">http://en.sfzp.cz/sekce/585/sef/</a> .	
109	<b>Státní veterinární správa</b>	<b>State Veterinary Administration</b>
	“State Veterinary Administration.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="https://en.svsr.cz/">https://en.svsr.cz/</a> .	
110	<b>Státní zemědělská a potravinářská inspekce</b>	<b>Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority</b>
	“Czech Agriculture and Food Inspection Authority.” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/default.aspx">http://www.szpi.gov.cz/en/default.aspx</a> .	
111	<b>Svaz měst a obcí České republiky</b>	<b>Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic</b>
	“Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic .” 2017. Accessed April 12. <a href="http://www.smocr.cz/default.aspx?languageCode=EN">http://www.smocr.cz/default.aspx?languageCode=EN</a> .	