

# The Use of CAT Systems in Translation

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## **ABSTRAKT**

Cieľom tejto bakalárskej práce je porovnanie textu preloženého niekoľkými prekladateľmi s a bez použitia CAT nástrojov a zistenie či existujú nejaké benefity plynúce z prekladu s CAT nástrojmi a aké benefity to sú v porovnaní s prekladmi uskutočnenými bez pomoci CAT nástrojov. Teoretická časť sa zaoberá teóriou prekladu a popisom CAT nástrojov, ich výhod či nevýhod a popisom prekladateľského postupu na úrovni lexikálnej a štylistickej. Praktická časť sa venuje samotnej analýze prekladu, porovnaniu prekladu s použitím a bez použitia CAT nástrojov a následnému vyhodnoteniu analýzy. Záverečné zistenia sú prezentované v závere práce.

Kľúčová slova: preklad, porovnanie, prekladateľ, CAT nástroje, analýza prekladu

## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to compare a text translated by several translators with and without CAT tools and find out whether there are some benefits of translating with CAT tools and what these benefits are compared to translations carried out without CAT tools. The theoretical part covers the translation theory and discusses CAT tools, its advantages and disadvantages and translation process on a lexical and stylistic level. The practical part focuses on an analysis of translation, comparison of translation carried out with and without CAT tools and evaluation of the analysis. The findings are presented in the conclusion.

Keywords: translation, comparison, translator, CAT tools, translation analysis

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Translation has always been a fundamental part of world culture and has developed through the centuries, however, the changes are still going on. Translation started to be perceived as a “medium”, thanks to which communication between source language and target language can take place. This medium serves as a mean of communication between people speaking different languages and the medium is realized by either human translator, machine translation program or a combination of both. The purpose of translation is and has always been the same, to convey a message from one language into another (Malmkjaer 2005, 18). The increasing demand for translation of texts from different fields coming from various end-users has led to the development of many translation tools. Translation industry has undergone extensive transformation in a relatively short time period. This transformation, however, does not only concern the development of translation tools, but also changes the point of view on the role of translators and communication. The changes related to the work of a translator include e.g.: the tools of the trade, interaction between the translator and a customer, quantity and quality of the translation and deadlines. The technology available made the development possible. After all, the contemporary world is driven by technology and it has played a key role in people’s lives. Specifically, the technology enables activities, such as: analyzing enormous quantities of information instead of doing it manually, storing information in translators’ hard drives or retrieving already existing translations. The translation technology manages to do things that human brain is sometimes unlikely to ensure, such as: speed, consistency, reliability (Memoq, n.d.).

The theoretical part of this thesis will focus on translation and translation technology, namely CAT tools. The practical part will focus on an analysis of translation realized by CAT tools and without CAT tools. The aim of the analysis will be to find out if there are any benefits arising from the use of the CAT tools and what are the benefits compared to translations done without CAT tools. Therefore, the translated text will be mainly analysed from the lexical and stylistic point of view, however, effectiveness of the translation will be evaluated as well.

## **I. THEORY**

## 1 TRANSLATION

Translation can be perceived from two different perspectives. It can be viewed as:

- Product of translation, which means it is described from the point of view of people for whom the text is being translated.
- Process of translation, which represents the translator's point of view.

Thus, translation can have a completely different meaning for various people. The above-mentioned translator's perspective of translation values the activity as a primary element, because it is interconnected with his daily job, such as receiving texts for translation, doing research, translating the text itself and, most importantly, getting paid for the job. However, the client's perspective values the text which is translated precisely, cheaply and swiftly (Robinson 2003, 6-7).

The translation process requires that the translator converts an original text, also called source text (ST), to so-called target text (TT), from the original language (source language) to another language (target language) (Munday 2001, 5). The intention of translation is to produce distinct kinds of texts, such as literary, scientific, religious or philosophical, allowing immense audience to reach the texts and make use of it (Ordudari 2007). It plays a crucial role in intercultural communication, in which the end product is a fully functional text and it must be able to function in specific situations and contexts of use, which is desired by the user of the translation. To sum up, providing collaborative and functional communication throughout cultural barriers is the principal aim of the translation process (Baker 1998, 3).

### 1.1 Brief history of translation

According to Aiga Dukāte, practice of translation dates back to the period of human history when writing was introduced. However, it was a long process before translators started to think about translation more deeply (Dukāte 2009, 20). Translation represented an important position in intercultural communication and contributed to its understanding. It also allowed access to texts written for religious purpose and other important texts (Munday 2001, 5). Greek and Roman translators were the first who tried to define and clarify translation. Their intention was mainly to develop the best way to do translation and it dates back to 240 BC. However, the study of translation as an academic subject appeared much later due to the introduction of translation as an independent science in 1950s (Dukāte 2009, 20). As a matter of fact, translation was not included as a part of language learning before that. Munday states that there was a method, so-called grammar-translation method, which became widely

spread among secondary school language learning throughout the world. The method prevailed from the eighteenth century to the 1960s. Its principal aim was to focus on the teaching of grammar, structures and other rules of a foreign language. Specifically, the mentioned rules were practiced by students and these exercises were a way to learn the foreign language. Later on, translation was studied at US universities, with the aim to examine the translation process in depth and concentrate on the target language principles. This concept became known as translation workshop and dealt mainly with literary translation. Undoubtedly, there were more approaches, in which translation became the focus of research and studies. The development of translation studies brought new insights on translation, such as focus on what happens during translating, rather than focus on translation as a way of teaching (Munday 2001, 7-9).

## 1.2 Types of translation

There exist 3 translation categories that are distinguished and they include the following:

1. Intralingual translation
2. Interlingual translation
3. Intersemiotic translation (Munday 2001, 5)

There are specific characteristic features that are typical for each of the mentioned category. Intralingual translation, also called rewording, takes place when the translator formulates a text that was written or said in other words in order to clear something up within the same language (Newmark 1995, 5). On the other hand, interlingual translation, or so-called translation proper, requires translation from the source language to the target language. One needs a considerable amount of interlingual translation competence in order to perform this type of translation due to several factors. Firstly, cultural differences make the translation process difficult and secondly, the unlikeness of the source language and the target language, such as grammar, syntax and idioms, make the process challenging as well (Maksymski, Gutermuth, and Hansen-Schirra 2015, 167). The last category is intersemiotic translation, also called transmutation. This type of translation takes place when the translator converts a written text into music or a picture (Munday 2001, 5).

There is one thing that makes this type of translation similar to other parts and it is that the process of translation in each category requires the substitution of an expression carrying meaningful content by another expression in a different form (House 2009, 4).

### 1.2.1 Methods of approach

There are several approaches to translation, including:

- Literal translation
- Word-for-word translation
- Semantic translation
- Faithful translation
- Free translation
- Adaptation
- Communicative translation
- Idiomatic translation (Newmark 1998, 45-47)

Literal translation involves the replacement of grammatical structures from the source language by the possibly most similar alternative in the target language. On the other hand, word-for-word translation is characterized by the translation of words, out of the context, from the source language into the target language by their most habitual meaning and the word order of the source language is likely to be maintained, rather than the word order of the target language. Another method is the semantic translation which enables the translator to reproduce the text at the linguistic level. It finds its use in expressive texts due to the fact that it is peculiar and individual, moreover, it respects author's thinking and observes slight differences in meaning. The aim of faithful translation is to substitute the source text by the target text while trying to accomplish the most accurate contextual meaning of the text, despite the anomalies between the source and target language. In contrast to this approach, the free translation often brings additional, unfamiliar information to the target text, therefore it is not accepted as a regular method. According to Newmark, translators utilize adaptation for poetry. While adaptation tries to keep the customs of the source text and maintain them in the target text, the communicative translation's focus is to provide a translation in which the meaning of the source text will be as circumstantial as possible. Lastly, in idiomatic translation, the translators tend to deal with slight differences in meaning by using for example idioms, however, these idioms are not recognized in the source text (Newmark 1998, 45-47).

## 2 TRANSLATION ON A LEXICAL AND STYLISTIC LEVEL

The main focus of the practical part will be split only between the lexical and stylistic analysis of translation because of the limited extent of the bachelor thesis. The practical part will focus on analysing several aspects from each of the mentioned category that will be introduced in the following sub-chapters.

### 2.1 Translation on a lexical level

When engaged in the translation on a lexical level, a translator is dealing with words that are the smallest units of language. As Galina Babich manages to explain, “the word is the smallest language unit that can stand alone as a complete utterance” (Babich 2006, 9). There are different types of approaches to translation that have been discussed in the chapter 1.2.1 called Methods of approach.

#### 2.1.1 Terminology

Terminology is a specialized part of vocabulary and plays a crucial part in the whole translation process. Specifically, technical or scientific vocabulary is considered the most difficult to be translated and a translator is required to possess enough knowledge about mentioned subject matters in order to translate the text properly. Such terminology does not only demand that the translator has wide knowledge, but also an understanding of the context and its needs. It is important to mention that while ordinary words can be translated from the SL into TL in many ways, specialized terminology is rather a straightforward process where the translator has very limited options of translation (Calzada 2018).

#### 2.1.2 Idiomatic expressions

Idioms are defined as so-called frozen patterns which typically do not permit change in its form. These expressions must be learned by heart because the meaning cannot be deduced from their individual components. For instance, the idiom *break a leg* cannot be translated literally and does not actually mean to cause bone fracture but it means to wish someone good luck. Moreover, a translator must follow several rules in order to deliver a proper translation of the idiom. The mentioned rules represent a prohibition for the translator to do an adjustment of the word order, remove a component, substitute a component of the idiom for another one or disrupt its grammatical structure. Because of this fact the translation of idioms is a very demanding process (Baker 1992, 67).

## 2.2 Translation on a stylistic level

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics which is dealing with the analysis of style in a language. There are many factors that make a text different from another one, such as e.g.: context, genre, but most importantly the author of the text. In other words, each translator has a different style of translating, however, the difference can be caused by various styles of specific genres (Jeffries and McIntyre 2010, 1). Since the scope of the practical part is an analysis of text which was translated by several translators, the stylistic analysis will be included and different styles of translators will be observed.

### 2.2.1 Coherence and cohesion

Coherence and cohesion are interconnected text elements and their task is to arrange and form a text. While the task of cohesion is to establish a connectivity between particular words and expressions in a sentence, coherence is responsible for a unity of relations in the whole text. Basically, coherence of the whole text is achieved by interface of the content with its user and the end-user's prerequisite to understand is based on his knowledge or experience (Baker 1992, 230-232).

### 2.2.2 Register

Register can be characterized by a person's style of using a language differently in distinct situations. There are several factors that influence the usage of language in different circumstances, such as e.g.: context, intention, and mainly target audience. Register is divided into 5 distinct types and are following:

- Formal, Frozen – this type of register is marked by the usage of business, academic or legal vocabulary which is required to be restrained.
- Casual – while the use of slang or contractions is prohibited in the above-mentioned types, casual register allows its usage because it is associated with the vocabulary used in a communication between people who are in a close acquaintance.
- Consultative – this type of register is used in a circumstance marked by a communication with a person possessing expertise in a specific field, such as a doctor and the communication or vocabulary used in writing should remain rigid. However, slang is allowed if the communication is held with, for instance, family doctor.
- Intimate – register is used in a private communication and takes place between two people most often (Nordquist 2018).



### 3 TECHNOLOGY IN TRANSLATION

Most commonly, the first association people have when connecting technology with translation is the machine translation. Machine translation has a long history and it has developed significantly over time. It is still not errorless, however, there are considerable improvements that were achieved by many aspects, such as the possibility of broader terminology databases or extensive knowledge of linguistics due to the progress in technology. Nonetheless, progress in technology was not the only factor to help develop the quality of machine translation. It was better comprehension of linguistics as well as improved understanding of possibilities of machines which helped shape new attitudes towards machine translation. Nowadays, it mostly serves users who simply seek for translation in an intelligible form, rather than for purposes of distributing the translation to the public, where more professional, detailed translation may be required, such as on a conference. In this case, the end-product would not be likely acknowledged. And because of that fact, humans will still play a crucial role in translating, only with the difference of doing it with the help of the technologies available. This new approach suggests that mentioned technologies are a great assistance for the human translators. This approach became known as the computer-aided translation and differs from the machine translation by the way of the translation. While machine translation is done through computer system and may or may not be corrected by the translator, the purpose of computer-aided translation is that the translator produces the translation with the help of technology, therefore making the work faster and more effective (Bowker 2002, 3-4).

#### 3.1 Types of technologies

This chapter discusses machine translation, because it is related to CAT tools, especially in the case of integrated CAT/MT systems. There is a variety of types of technology and the terminology concerning each type may vary based on the environment of the translation.

- Machine translation (MT)
- Machine-aided human translation (MAHT)
- Human-aided translation (HAMT)
- Computer-aided translation (CAT)
- Machine-aided translation (MAT)
- Fully automatic high-quality translation (FAHQQT) (Quah 2006, 6)

### 3.1.1 Machine translation

According to Bowker, the central focus of machine translation is to provide a translation that will satisfy its intended purpose to understand the text, instead of providing high-quality translation (Bowker 2002, 7).

There is no human involvement necessary in the machine translation process, however, a human intervention throughout the process is possible (Quah 2006, 9). If there is human involvement, the translation is semi-automatic, and if the machine translation is performed without human involvement, it is automatic. As House manages to explain, the outcome of automatic translation is a translation in a rough form, though such translation can still be very beneficial and helpful. For instance, if a translation concerning some specialized content generated by a human cannot be made for the reason that a professional in the certain field is unavailable, people can make use of fully automatic translation. Even though there might be some obscurity in the translation, the professional can overcome it thanks to his acquaintance with the subject matter. On the other hand, if there is a demand for higher-quality translation, semi-automatic translation takes place (House 2009, 9-10).

### 3.1.2 History of machine translation

Even though the conception of machine translation emerged almost four hundred years ago, it started just fifty years ago (Quah 2006, 58). The first attempt to develop the conception of machine translation was in 1949 by Weaver and his memorandum. The Weaver memorandum was a base for many researches later on. The work was built on the development of elementary notion of MT by providing comparison between a translation process and a process of decoding unfamiliar symbols (Austermühl 2001, 154-155). His idea behind developing such system was simply to maintain peace thanks to worldwide communication. However, Cold war rivals, that were the US and the Soviet Union, found an opportunity in MT to acquire secret information, that is why Weaver got financial funding (Quah 2006, 59). The financial support was provided, even though his system was supported only by limited lexicon and grammar rules. All in all, the system he developed was a success and there were attempts of many researches to improve the system that would generate excellent translation without human interference. Later on, however, disagreement with the idea of developing FAHQT appeared. It was specifically Bar-Hillel who argued that it is impossible to expect high-quality translation as an outcome of MT. What followed after his criticism on MT was the so-called ALPAC Report (Automatic Language Processing Advisory Comitee). After studying the nature of MT, the committee reported that investing into MT

is no longer advised, as the translation generated by MT is not very good, its expenses are very high thanks to the post-editing, and human translators are able to do a much better job anyway. After a period of quiet years, researches concentrated rather on the pragmatic approach to the research of MT. This approach suggested that MT should be utilized only for specific kinds of texts. Nonetheless, the demand for MT translation was growing, because the quantity of translation in large companies was higher, and specifically in Europe which became a major buyer, as well as investor in MT systems during 1980s. To sum up, even though there was a huge wave of criticism of the aim to accomplish fully automatic high-quality translation, MT again managed to gain progress in research. The technology that became gradually available was not the problem anymore, but rather the meaning, language and dissimilarity of cultural elements of communication (Austermühl 2001, 155-157).

### **3.1.3 Human-aided machine translation**

Unlike machine translation, where the human intervention is possible but not always necessary, human intervention is required in this type of translation and it plays a part either in pre-editing, or post-editing. Pre-editing is used to identify aspects that could represent difficulties in machine translation process, such as translating idioms or unusual phrases. However, post-editing is utilized for the correction of those errors that could be made throughout the translation. The correction may include stylistic and linguistic changes in the text (Quah 2006, 11).

## 4 COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSLATION

The initial focus of people involved in MT was to develop fully automatic high-quality translation, which received a lot of criticism that it had been an unrealistic goal. However, there was a shift of the focus later on which claimed that machines should rather assist human translators, rather than replace them (Somers 2003, 13). As Bowker manages to explain, CAT technology represents any kind of computer technology that facilitates translator's work (Bowker 2002, 6). There is a number of tools such as:

- Grammar checker
- Word processor
- Spelling checker
- Internet

These tools are so widespread that they are not used only by translators anymore, but also by general public. Despite the fact that they are still very useful and an inseparable part of the translator's work, these tools will not be discussed in this chapter because of their familiarity. The main focus will now be on CAT tools that are mostly used by professionals in the field of translation and general public is not acquainted with them. Some tools have developed in recent years thanks to the evolving technology, other have been present for some time, although they have not been much used. These tools are only helpful because translators are given instructions on how to operate them. Sometimes it is even difficult to decide what type of tool is the most suitable to use in a specific situation. It is a demanding process to integrate such tools into a translation process or use more tools at the same time from a number of different reasons. For example, each tool works differently, some programs demand a different operating system or utilize different file format. However, as the popularity of CAT tools is swiftly increasing, they are nowadays included in almost every translator's portfolio (Bowker 2002, 6-8). CAT tools comprise of translation tools, localization tools and linguistic tools, all of which will be talked about in following chapters (Quah 2006, 174).

### 4.1 Translation memory

Translation memory is a type of tool that belongs into a single integrated system called workbench. In fact, a translation memory was among the first CAT tools developed in 1970. The aim of TM is to help the translator enlarge translation productivity in a way that it automates the translation from SL (source language) into TL (target language). It enables the translator to lead the decision-making process and decide which suggested phrase or

term, which is offered by translation memory system, should be used and the translator has the possibility to create his 'memory' as well (Quah 2006, 94). Basically, TM is a database which stores segments of translated texts as well as original texts with close similarity to the stored texts. The mentioned segment usually represents a sentence. The major advantage of TM for a translator is that a lot of texts, such as technically oriented texts comprise of many repetitive elements. Many products are usually a base for a new product and for that reason there is a possibility that those previous products were translated and the translator can now make a use of them. What a database does is that it compares the prior text with the new text and finds similar or equivalent segments, therefore the translator may utilize the original text. To sum up, the biggest advantage of TM is that it saves time as well as costs and helps the translator to increase the quality of his work (Austermühl 2001, 135).

#### **4.1.1 Function of the TM**

There are three distinct possibilities how a translator can build his own TM. Firstly, a translator can build TM from existing translations. This method requires that the translator enters the existing translation and the original text into a software and lets the software create a TM. However, this process demands the use of alignment tools that provide an analysis of an existing translation and original text and state which segments (sentences) of text are matching or are similar. The results generated by alignment tools may be modified by a translator. Secondly, as many translators use TM on a daily basis, they can share their TM and a translator can import someone else's TM. This is a great advantage for translators, mainly because TM possesses terminology matching facility which basically stores information about newly attached items. This information includes e.g.: source, translator's name, date, all of which enable the system to create statistics about the segments, resulting in providing more commonly used examples. Thirdly, another method for creating a TM is to build it step-by-step by the translator himself/herself. This method is among the others the simplest one from the technical point of view. The translator's task is to translate a sentence and it will be automatically added to the database. This process is commonly used when the translator wants to have a different TM for each project he is working on, however, it is the most time-consuming method. All in all, this method requires patience and it takes more time until the software potential of TM can be utilized by the translator (Somers 2003, 33-34).

Basically, TM works in a way that when the translator enters a segment for translation into the database and TM finds already existing translation that is similar or identical, it offers

the translated segment which can be used in the exact same form or the translator can to adjust it. There are several types of results provided by the TM and they are following:

- Perfect match – The translated segment provided by the TM matches the new source text segment 100 %.
- Full match – The search result offered by the TM is similar to the perfect match, only with the exception of different elements that are either in the translation unit found or in the source text e.g.: names, dates, numbers...
- Fuzzy match – The user of TM can decide what degree of similarity they want the TM to provide. That is why, the TM is also able to provide translations with a lower match value that was determined by the translator (Austermühl 2001, 136-139).
- Term match – Because of the fact that some TMs can run as a part of an integrated suit with a terminological management system, TM is able to compare the terms with the ones situated in term bases that will be talked about more in following chapters.
- Sub-segment matches – This type combines finding matches at the fuzzy and term matching level. What is being compared in this case are shorter chunks of segments. The match can be found between two small segments, regardless if there is any big likeness between the segments of text (Bowker 2002, 101-106).

#### **4.1.2 Advantages and disadvantages of working with TM**

Generally, there are several major advantages of working with the TM, such as:

- a) Quality of translation
- b) Time
- c) Cost-savings
- d) Increase in income

Basically, if the translator's TM is big enough, with wide range of previously translates texts, it can fuel his work highly, resulting in the increase of income. The increase of income was listed as one of the advantages as well and it is closely related to time. Because the translator is able to increase his/her productivity, he/she manages to translate large portions of text, resulting in earning much more money as opposed to working without the technology (Bowker 2002, 114-115). The quality of translation is equally important, because reusing existing translations leads to increased consistency throughout the text, especially when working on a bigger project, and therefore ensuring good quality of work (Austermühl 2001, 140).

On the other hand, disadvantages of TM include e.g.:

- a) Electronic form of the source text
- b) Time
- c) Quality
- d) Language-related problems
- e) Economic aspects

Even though time and quality were listed as advantages, there are some drawbacks of both that need to be mentioned. For example, a translator must learn how to operate a MT, which can take up a lot of time and the translator's productivity will decrease. The quality of translation can also suffer when working with TM because of several factors. Firstly, if the translations stored in the TM are of a poor-quality, the end product will show an equal or lower level of quality. Secondly, even if the information is correct at the time it is inserted into the TM, it may change into being less accurate due to terminological changes throughout time (Bowker 2002, 115-117). Language related problems represent difficulties with the inability of some TMs to process double-byte character sets that are typical for Asian languages. Therefore, translators translating into e.g. Chinese are not able to utilize every single TM available on the market (Bowker 2002, 120). Another drawback of TM is that the source text has to be in the electronic form and since some customers still provide texts in a hard copy, it can be necessary for the translator to work without the TM (Bowker 2002, 118).

## 4.2 Localization tools

Localization tools are going to be talked about in this chapter as they are closely related not only to translation memory, but also CAT tools in general. The main task of localization tools is to provide assistance during the translation of websites or translation of software applications (Quah 2006, 113) in such a way that the translation adjusts to the cultural norms of the target market. Software localization tools comprise of various translation-related functions which are all part of a single application. These functions include e.g.: terminology extraction, glossary management, project management, software engineering, and others that are a positive contribution to the process of translation.

**Project management function** – is one of the functions available in the most modern localization tools on the market today. Its task is to make the co-ordination of a project easy. It allows the usage of a single archive, composed of a vast amount of different files, which then enables easy monitoring of individual files. Another feature is the division of a major project into minor parts, which is closely related with the function called History List that

allows keeping track of the project as a result of documenting main tasks (Austermühl 2001, 146-149).

**Glossary management function** – basically, localization tools offer the possibility to use an attached glossary while working on a project. When the glossary management finds the same word in the project and glossary, then it enables the translator to choose from the offer of suggested terminology.

**Terminology extraction** – presents the possibility to create new glossaries as a result of extracting terms from older projects. The translator can utilize the new glossary in the same project.

**Quality-assurance function** – possesses the feature to detect mistakes automatically. Usually, localization tools with this function contain predefined tests in order to perform the quality-assurance process and find localization errors, such as duplicate hotkeys (Austermühl 2001, 146-149).

### 4.3 Terminology management system

A crucial part of the translation process is recognizing equivalents for specialized terms, especially because professional translation is regarding mostly technical translation. Highly technical subject fields might include e.g.: law, computing, business and are very demanding in terms of terminology. Terminology is a significant field of study and translators involved in technical translation do not want to spend much time and work researching terms as it is a very time-consuming process. Therefore, the translators use terminology management system, which assists them in documenting and integrating terminology into their translation. (Bowker 2002, 77) The principal tasks of TMS are:

- Maintaining and organizing a term base (database that has already been utilized)
- Determining multiple equivalent terms
- Forming terminological resources for glossaries
- Efficient reciprocity of terms (Quah 2006, 105)

#### 4.3.1 Advantages and disadvantages of using a TMS

Main advantages of working with a TMS are:

- a) Quality of translation
- b) Tempo and flexibility of the translation
- c) Distribution of information (Bowker 2002, 86-89)



The disadvantages of utilizing TMS during translation are:

- a) Language-related problems
- b) Economic problems
- c) Time-consuming creation
- d) Chaotic features (Bowker 2002, 86-90)

Each aspect is very similar and, in some cases, identical to advantages and disadvantages of translation memory which have been discussed in the chapter 3.1.2 called Advantages and disadvantages of working with TM.

#### 4.4 Types of CAT tools

This chapter describes specific types of CAT tools that also correspond with the types of tools utilized for the practical part. Specifically, 3 types of tools will be demonstrated and include: SDL Trados, Wordfast, Memsource. Each of them is slightly different in terms of features, price, supported file formats, user interface, and system requirements.

- SDL Trados – It is the best-known translation memory software in the world and it provides innovative features, helps users improve quality of the translation and makes the project creation easier. In fact, more than 250,000 translators use SDL Trados. The reason behind its widespread use is not only because of its functions, but also thanks to versions available both for freelancers and translation agencies.

The included functions are e.g.:

- Translation memory
- AutoSuggest- this system offers words based on prediction
- Wide range of language options and file type support
- Terminology management
- Quality assurance checks

TM is the key component of the whole CAT tool (SDL Trados, n.d.).

- Wordfast

Another popular CAT tool is Wordfast, which, in principle, works on a similar basis as Trados, which is the segmentation and TM. The company's goal is to provide services that will not only save translator's time but also client's costs. The range of functions Wordfast offers is following:

- Compatibility with various operating systems

- Classification of retrieved segments of text
- Sharing translator's packages
- Import of Wordfast packages
- Quality assurance checks
- Merging of various files into an independent file
- Glossary access

The main advantage of the CAT tools is the ability to simultaneously work with unrestrained number of TMs and glossaries (Wordfast, n.d.).

- Memsorce

The company's objective is to decrease costs associated with the translation process by merging translation technology with artificial intelligence. The purpose of artificial intelligence lies in the ability to recognize and translate content of a specific text at high quality. The major functions are e.g.:

- Possibility of mobile app notifications
- TM
- Quality assurance checks
- Possibility to work offline/online
- Compatibility with various operating systems (Memsorce, n.d.)

## 5 CAT TOOLS CONTRIBUTING TO TRANSLATION

The work of a translator has always been among the most demanding, compared to other professions. However, the technological revolution brought some major changes in the way the translators work. Nowadays, a wide knowledge range is required to fulfil the translation task, therefore the translators need to engage new strategies into their work. What they mainly need to focus on is practice, teaching, and research (Austermühl 2001, 1).

Nowadays, translation agencies work with CAT tools not only because they are helpful for them, but also for their clients. The mentioned agencies prefer investing into CAT technologies so that they keep up with modern trends and facilitate the process of translation. One of the most significant advantages of CAT technologies is speeding up the translation process, resulting in much higher productivity of the translator. However, there are many more advantages that make CAT tools an indispensable part of the translation process, such as the possibility of cooperation between translators or cooperation with their clients via access to their TM, consistency of terminology, lower cost rate, quality assurance and others. CAT technology allows quality assurance and this feature ensures that there are not any mistakes in formatting, punctuation, extra or missing spaces, uppercase or lowercase letters, which contributes to the increase in the quality of the translation (Borkovec 2017). According to Bowker, there is a proof that CAT tools, namely e.g.: terminology management system or translation memory, cause changes in standard practice of translation. It includes changes such as translating texts which will likely become recyclable in the future, changes in terminographic practice, which, in other words, means using highly professional terminology, and consistency of terminology (Bowker 2002, 127). However, these changes are necessary in order to utilize the whole potential of translation technology. All in all, there are some aspects of CAT tools that reflect some of its disadvantages, e.g.: price, time-consuming guide learning, but benefits of using CAT tools prevail. Translators nowadays depend on CAT tools, because technology is a major assistance which helps them as the capacity of translation increases. But, most importantly, expertise in translation technology refines not only the way translators perceive themselves, but also the way clients perceive translators. And this positive image can be the client's base for choosing the most appropriate translator for their needs. Ability to use such advanced technology is priceless in the marketplace these days and makes up professional and skilled profile of the translator (Bowker 2002, 129-130).

## **II. ANALYSIS**

## 6 METHODOLOGY

The aim of the practical part is to find out if there are any benefits arising from the use of CAT tools and what are the advantages of utilizing CAT tools during translation in comparison with translation without CAT tools. For the purpose of carrying out such task, a comparative analysis of a text translated with and without CAT tools by several translators was chosen. Each of the translators provided two translations of the same text. Altogether, 4 translators were engaged in the translation of the selected text. They started with performing the translation without any CAT tools and then translated the assigned text with CAT tool of their choice afterwards. To achieve the best results, the translators did not realize the translation with and without CAT tools right after one another but fulfilled the task in an interval of more than 10 hours.

First of all, a text will be assembled and then assigned for the translation into different translation agencies. After the translation is done, the actual analysis will be given attention to. Quality of translations with and without CAT tools will be compared and the stress will be laid on the lexical, stylistic point of view and effectiveness. Further information about what will be analysed specifically is provided in the chapters dealing with lexical and stylistic analysis. The aspect of effectiveness includes time frame of individual translations and costs associated with the translations.

These aspects will be firstly discussed, compared and evaluated in the translations without CAT tools and subsequently, the same procedure will be applied to the translations carried out with the assistance of CAT tools. As soon as these tasks are done, the following task will be to compare texts translated with CAT tools and without CAT tools between each other. The findings will show, whether the nowadays so wide-spread CAT tools are really such a contribution to the work of a translator compared to translating without these tools. Lastly, all the analysed aspects will be evaluated, and conclusion will be formed.

### 6.1 About the translated text

Before the actual analysis of a text translated by translators with and without the help of CAT tools will be discussed, information about the translators and text itself will be provided. It is necessary to include such information, because context is always an important aspect, when reading not only an academic work, but any kind of work in general.

For the purpose of comparative analysis of text translated with CAT tools and without by various translators, within the scope of this thesis, an economic-oriented blog post text was chosen. The text comes from Slovak blog called Trend and was written by Roman Kanala

in 2018. However, the blog is a property of News and Media Holding, which is the biggest media undertaking in Slovakia. Their target audience are mainly readers interested in the topics relating lifestyle, economy, social problems, technical or hobby readings, as it is the subject-matter they write about (Trend, n.d.).

The reason of selecting this particular article was because of its economic related theme. Another motive was to choose a less formal text. The advantage of doing so is that it is often harder for the translators to work with similar texts and the text provides much more elements to be analysed. For instance, the text is not only rich in economy and business terminology, but also idiomatic expressions and sometimes misleading words are present. Due to these circumstances, the text was a perfect choice to see how the translators will tackle with such problems.

## 6.2 Subjects realizing the translation

In order to carry out and evaluate the analysis, 4 translators were asked to realize the translation of text from Slovak into English. Each of the translators was assigned to execute a translation of the same text without the help of CAT tool and subsequently with the assistance of CAT tool. However, in order to ensure adequate results, the translators were asked to translate the text with sufficient time gap between each translation task. Therefore, the translation without CAT tool was carried out in the morning and with CAT tools in the evening or the following day. Because of the fact that the translation agencies were not willing to cooperate on behalf of this bachelor thesis and did not provide the translations for free, the number of translators involved in this analysis is 4. However, the number of subjects involved is sufficient to produce a valuable result of the analysis. In the following chapter, subjects engaged in the translation are going to be introduced.

- **Translator 1**

The first subject (hereinafter Translator 1) is a translator cooperating with translation agency operating in the Slovak republic. It is a dynamic company with significant experience in translating within different fields and work with a lot of languages. The CAT tools that the Translator 1 utilized was SDL Trados.

- **Translator 2**

As in the case of the first agency, this agency is seated in the Slovak republic. The agency is able to ensure translation into or from 35 world languages and works with business and economic oriented texts. This agency contacted one of their translators (hereinafter

Translator 2) who performed the translation task. The Translator 2 worked with Wordfast which is among the most popular tools on the market.

- **Translator 3**

Third translation was carried out by a translator who works for a translation agency (hereinafter Translator 3). The agency also offers wide range of languages they are translating into/from. They specialize in the field of legal, business, economic, social, technical, medical and personal matters. Translator 3 utilized SDL Trados as Translator 1 did.

- **Translator 4**

A freelance translator (hereinafter Translator 4) was addressed for the purpose of providing the last translation. The areas that the last translator engages in on a daily basis are e.g.: economic, business, legal, social field. The translation technology that the Translator 4 utilized was Memsource.

## 7 COMPARISON OF TEXTS TRANSLATED WITHOUT CAT TOOLS ON A LEXICAL LEVEL

In this chapter of analysis, the lexical level of texts translated without CAT tools will be discussed. Because of the fact that the text is loaded with economic-related terminology and idiomatic expressions, the focus will be split between them. The attention will specifically be paid to whether accuracy and proficiency of terminology was maintained. Quality of translated idiomatic expressions will be evaluated as it can be a very tricky task to translate such expressions.

### 7.1 Terminology

**Source text:** *Burzová ekvivalencia*

**Translator 1,2:** *Exchange equivalence*

**Translator 3,4:** *Stock market equivalence*

In this case, both translators did not use the official name of the financial market, which is *stock exchange* and shortened it into *exchange*. The meaning was preserved, however, the term *exchange equivalence* in both cases appears to be unprofessional. Translators might have translated the term like this on purpose, because they found it redundant, to use the whole term, as it is clear from the context, what type of exchange it is being talked about.

Translator 3 and 4 utilized the term *stock market equivalence*. As a matter of fact, *stock market* is a superset of the *stock exchange* and because the source text discusses equivalency of Switzerland, it can be deduced that it is concerning overall Swiss *stock market*, rather than individual parts of the *stock market*. Thus, Translators 3 and 4 provided more accurate translation than Translator 1 and 2 did (Chen 2019).

**Source text:** *Cenné papiere*

**Translator 1,2:** *Bonds*

**Translator 3,4:** *Securities*

Translators 1 and 2 used a term that does not correspond with a financial term *cenné papiere*. The translators used the term *bond* that rather relates to the specific type of securities. According to Libuše Dušková, “the company issues bonds just to raise the capital for financing its projects instead of arranging a loan with a bank or issuing shares” (Dušková 2009, 111). Therefore, there is a slight shift of the meaning. *Securities* should have been used instead, because they represent the type of document that the author of the source text was referring to. On the other hand, Translator 3 and 4 did not make the same mistakes as



the previous two translators. They replaced the Slovak term with an English equivalent - *securities* that corresponds with the actual meaning.

**Source text:** *Akcie*

**Translator 1,3,4:** *Stocks*

**Translator 2:** *Shares*

The term *akcie* was translated correctly in every single case. The translators used terms *shares* and *stocks*, which are basically synonyms to the Slovak equivalent *akcie*. As Akhilesh Ganti states, a stock is also known as share and it “is a type of security that signifies proportionate ownership in the issuing corporation” (Ganti 2019). Thus, each version of the translation is correct.

**Source text:** *Burza*

**Translator 1,2,3,4:** *Stock Exchange*

The term *burza* is a very common and well-known term in the Slovak language and each translator possesses enough knowledge to know that it should be translated into English as *stock exchange*. As there are not any inconsistencies in the translations, another example can be focused on.

**Source text:** *Rámcová dohoda*

**Translator 1,4:** *Framework agreement*

**Translator 2:** *Framework contract*

**Translator 3:** *General agreement*

In fact, both first two translations are acceptable in terms of meaning. *Framework agreement*, as Translator 1 states, is an English equivalent of the Slovak term *rámcová dohoda*, which, as Craig Berman says, “[sets] the basic parameters for a business relationship, serving as a prelude to a signed contract or a shared approach to a specific objective” (Berman 2017). However, the difference between the two translations is that both terms specify different obligations. On one hand, *contract* is more specific in terms of quantity of goods or services and on the other hand, *agreement* is usually not specific about the quantity at all (Ramzi 2014). However, there is not much information in the context that would indicate, which term is more suitable, therefore both are reasonable.

*General meeting*, which was a version delivered by Translator 3 is not acceptable. As Dušková points out, it is an important international financial agreement involving several states and its aim is to e.g.: get rid of the obstacles associated with exchange of goods, lower custom tariffs, as well as customs duties or import quotas (Dušková 2009, 62). From this explanation it is more than clear that the term *general agreement* contradicts with the meaning of the source text term which was clarified above.

**Source text:** *Bilaterálne dohody*

**Translator 1:** *Clearing trades*

**Translator 2,3,4:** *Bilateral agreements*

In this case, either *clearing trades* or *bilateral agreements* represent a suitable and correct translation. The mentioned terms are synonym, therefore both of them can be used in the particular context (CFI, n.d.). It could be said that Translator 1 possesses deeper knowledge of the problematics associated with bilateral agreements, because he used a synonym that is not very commonly used among translators.

**Source text:** *Schôdza predstaviteľov*

**Translator 1:** *General meeting*

**Translator 2:** *Meeting of representatives*

**Translator 3:** *Representatives were called for a meeting*

**Translator 4:** *Representatives gathered for a meeting*

As far as this source text term is concerned, only Translator 2 managed to deliver correct translation. *General meeting* is a term relating to a different subject matter than *meeting of representatives*. When a *general meeting* is held, company's shareholders gather, rather than representatives of countries (Investing Answers, n.d.). However, representatives of countries are the audience that the source text refers to, that is why only second translation is precise. Translators 3 and 4 translated the texts freely and the sentence appears to be loose, yet the meaning was transferred well.

**Source text:** *Šedá listina*

**Translator 1,2,4:** *Grey charter*

**Translator 3:** *Grey list*

The English equivalent for *šedá listina* is not a *grey charter*, but *grey list*. The term *charter* rather stands for "a formal statement of the rights of a country's people, or of an organization

or a particular social group, that is agreed by or demanded from a ruler or government” (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.). As the term *grey charter* has a different meaning, it is not an appropriate translation. Only Translator 3 managed to translate the term correctly.

**Source text:** *Daňové raje*

**Translator 1:** *Tax heavens*

**Translator 2:** *Tax paradise*

**Translator 3,4:** *Tax haven*

In this case, Translator 1 probably did not translate the term like this on purpose and he made a typographical error, because the English equivalent for *daňové raje* is *tax haven*. On the other hand, Translator 2 was hypnotized by the source text and used word-for-word translation. However, this is irrelevant rather than correct translation, as *tax haven* is the right English equivalent (Kagan 2019). Although, the last two translators had no difficulties with providing a suitable term because they are most likely acquainted with this kind of financial terminology.

**Source text:** *Daňová transparentnosť*

**Translator 1,2,3,4:** *Tax transparency*

The financial term is deeply rooted in the Slovak language, therefore none of the translators had an issue with translating this well-known term. Moreover, the translators work with economic related texts very often, that is why every one of them provided an excellent translation.

**Source text:** *Daňové štatúty*

**Translator 1,2,3,4:** *Tax statuses*

In this case, there is no difference between the translations and as a matter of fact, there is no space for a discussion, because the term *tax statuses* is all right.

**Source text:** *Čierna listina*

**Translator 1:** *Blacklist*

**Translator 2:** *Blacklisted country*

**Translator 3:** *Blacklisted country*

**Translator 4:** *To blacklist*

*Blacklisted country* basically refers to the same thing, therefore the target audience understands the meaning and knows what *blacklist* and *blacklisted country* regard to. Translator 2 did not use the same word class of the Slovak equivalent and used an adjective instead of a noun. Additionally, the last translator also exchanged the word category from a noun into a verb, but all in all, both versions are suitable for the context.

**Source text:** *Parafovať*

**Translator 1,2,4:** *Initial*

**Translator 3:** *Sign*

As the term *parafovať* carries the meaning of preliminary signing, the word choice of the translators was appropriate. The term *initial* works well in the particular sentence. Hence, none of the translations can be reproached.

**Source text:** *Zmluvné podmienky*

**Translator 1:** *Contractual conditions*

**Translator 2,3,4:** *Terms and conditions*

In this specific example, both terms provided by the translators are correct, however *terms and conditions* is more commonly used as an alternative of the Slovak equivalent *zmluvné podmienky*. Moreover, the second translation - *terms and conditions* is very often stated in formal, official documents, rather than its synonymous expression *contractual condition*.

## 7.2 Idiomatic expressions

**Source text:** *Sypanie peňazí*

**Translator 1:** *Throwing money into*

**Translator 2:** *Spending money*

**Translator 3,4:** *Pouring money into*

This example points out that the translation done by Translators 1,3 and 4 of was rather a straightforward process, as it is a widespread idiom in Slovak and English as well. Each of the 3 translators delivered accurate translation, which, moreover, stylistically fits into the context. However, Translator 2 did not choose the best option and it does not fit into the context, because the idiom is used with a preposition *on*, which is missing in the sentence.

**Source text:** *Studená sprcha*

**Translator 1,4:** *Issue*

**Translator 2,3:** *Problem*

In this case, the Slovak idiom was translated very freely. None of the translators probably knew how to tackle with the particular idiom and used as simple interpretation as possible. They did not use an English idiomatic expression with similar meaning but used a phrase that indicates the negative impact on Switzerland, which suits to the context, therefore the meaning was not disrupted, and the target audience surely gets the point. Although, there are plenty of idioms that could be used instead and would fit into the given context more.

**Source text:** *O čom to divadlo teda je*

**Translator 1,4:** *What is all the fuss about*

**Translator 2:** *What is the sensation about*

**Translator 3:** *What is this drama actually about*

Every translator managed to deliver acceptable idiomatic equivalents. The meaning transfer was maintained and there is no doubt that each version fits into the particular sentence. Even though Translator 3 used literal translation, there is no decline in quality either.

**Source text:** *Kotúľať sa dolu kopcom*

**Translator 1,3,4:** *Go downhill*

**Translator 2:** *To have something under control*

Even though each version that Translator 1 and 2 provided has a different connotation, one positive and one negative, both are acceptable in terms of meaning. Translator 2 decided to use an idiom with positive connotation, which contrasts with the negative connotation of the Slovak equivalent, however, it fulfils its aim to deliver the information to its target audience. The last two translators used an appropriate option of an English idiomatic expression.

**Source text:** *Ťahať perinu na seba*

**Translator 1:** *To have it all*

**Translator 2,3:** *Take the whole part*

**Translator 4:** *Steal the thunder*

The meaning was transferred from the source text into the target text properly. The translators managed to provide a translation without literal translation that would appear to be rather strange because there is no such equivalent in English. Although, Translator 4 used the most sophisticated idiom, which means to garner praise that others should have received, therefore it was a good choice that suits to the context (Kroulík and Kroulíková 1993, 169).

## 8 COMPARISON OF TEXTS TRANSLATED WITHOUT CAT TOOLS ON A STYLISTIC LEVEL

In terms of stylistics, there will be several factors discussed. The focus will be split between register, coherence and cohesion. Several examples from the text will be chosen in order to comment on individual above-mentioned factors.

### 8.1 Coherence and cohesion

**Source text:** *Ten má od roku 2008 za cieľ znižovanie regionálnych rozdielov v oblasti ekonomickej a sociálnej.*

**Translator 1:** *The fund's aim is to lower regional differences...*

**Translator 2:** *Since 2008, the fund's goal is to decrease regional differences...*

**Translator 3:** *Since 2008, this fund's goal is to lower regional differences...*

**Translator 4:** *Since 2008, this fund's goal is to lower regional differences...*

In each case, the translators used a specific object that the point of the sentence refers to, therefore the target audience will not have a problem understanding the subject matter. They clearly stated whose goal the text talks about. That is why coherence of this paragraph is maintained.

**Source text:** *Niekde sa to možno podarilo, ale Bratislava ten fond použila na prehĺbenie regionálnych rozdielov.*

**Translator 1:** *It might had been successful somewhere, but Bratislava used the fund...*

**Translator 2:** *It could have been achieved somewhere, but Bratislava increased regional differences, with the help of this fund.*

**Translator 3:** *This goal might have been successful somewhere, but Bratislava used the fund to create even deeper contrast...*

**Translator 4:** *This might have worked somewhere, but Bratislava used the fund to create even deeper regional difference...*

Every translator managed to translate the sentence in a way that it is clear what it refers to. It is clear what is being talked about because the previous sentence was discussing the issue, that is why the sentence is comprehensible for the target audience in each case. Moreover, Translator 3 replaced *it* with a word *fund* and the reason behind this decision is that Translator 3 wanted to make sure that the sentence is completely clear, and the reader of the text knows what could be successful somewhere. The translated texts are coherent, because of all the mentioned aspects.

**Source text:** *Švajčiarsko len rok.*

**Translator 1:** *Switzerland got just one.*

**Translator 2:** *Switzerland got only a year.*

**Translator 3:** *Switzerland got only a year.*

**Translator 4:** *However, Switzerland received only a year.*

Even though Translator 1 did not use the word *year* in this particular sentence, it still makes sense because the previous sentence gives more specific information, such as the time period that Translator 1 omitted in his translation. The rest of the translators included the word *year* and provided more detailed information, therefore their level of cohesion in the sentence is even higher. It is understandable from the context what did Switzerland receive, that is why the coherence is present.

**Source text:** *V skutočnosti ide samozrejme o niečo iné.*

**Translator 1:** *In fact, it is concerning something different.*

**Translator 2:** *Actually, the point is different.*

**Translator 3:** *In fact, it is concerning something different.*

**Translator 4:** *However, the point is about something different.*

The translators stated the subject, despite the fact that it is not present in the source text. They used either the subject *it* or *point* that contribute to higher cohesion of the sentence. Furthermore, the use of linking words, such as e.g.: *actually, in fact, however* gives the text a unity of texture and the text is meaningful on the whole, in other words the text is coherent.

## 8.2 Register

**Source text:** *Bičovať Švajčiarov*

**Translator 1:** *To punish Swiss citizens*

**Translator 2:** *Torturing the Swiss*

**Translator 3:** *Whipping the Swiss*

Translators 2,3 and 4 managed to translate the selected example appropriately, because their versions stylistically fit into the context. It is clear from each translation that the Switzerland is a victim of some punishment. Translator 1 delivered a translation that only states the fact but is less stylistically marked as the expression in the source text. On the other hand, Translator 4 exaggerated the Slovak equivalent more than the rest of the translators and it creates a suitable textual mood.

- Source text:** *Udeliť burzovú ekvivalenciu*  
**Translator 1,2:** *To confer the exchange equivalence*  
**Translator 3,4:** *To grant the stock market equivalence*

In this case, the translations are on the same level of formality, as the source text expression. There was no space for translators' creativity from the stylistic point of view, because the Slovak expression *udeliť burzovú ekvivalenciu* requires equally formal English equivalent.

- Source text:** *Urobiť poriadok*  
**Translator 1:** *Bring order to*  
**Translator 2:** *Aim to clarify*  
**Translator 3:** *Clean up*  
**Translator 4:** *Establish an order*

As far as this source text example is concerned, Translator 3 was hypnotized by the source text expression and he delivered literal translation that appears strange in the sentence and context itself. Translator 2 used rather inappropriate translation, because it is more formal than the Slovak expression. The other translators used expressions that are relevant.

- Source text:** *Politikou všetko na os Bratislava - Žilina*  
**Translator 1:** *The politics is fully aimed at Bratislava- Žilina*  
**Translator 2:** *The politics is directed at Bratislava - Žilina*  
**Translator 3:** *The politics is aimed on the axis Bratislava-Žilina*  
**Translator 4:** *Politics is directed at Bratislava – Žilina axis*

Every translation meets the same stylistic level and denotes the same thing as it is the case of the source text expression.

- Source text:** *Uhladené deklarácie o priateľstve*  
**Translator 1,4:** *Polished friendship declarations*  
**Translator 2:** *Sleek declarations about friendship*  
**Translator 3:** *Polished declarations about friendship*

In this case every translator has done well. Translator 1,4 provided an identical translation and Translator 3 very similar one. Their versions are suitable and the adjective *polished* is a perfect equivalent that goes hand in hand with the noun *declarations*. Translator 2 decided to use the adjective *sleek* which is a synonym to the adjective *polished* and it represents a suitable option from the stylistic point of view.



- Source text:** *Do písmenka dodržiavať*  
**Translator 1:** *Completely recognize the contracts*  
**Translator 2:** *Follow the contracts*  
**Translator 3:** *Follow religiously*  
**Translator 4:** *No difficulty with meeting contract terms*

Translator 2 and 3 delivered better translations from the stylistic perspective compared to the rest of the translators. Translations provided by Translator 1 and 4 are less stylistically marked. They are very formal and do not fit into the particular sentence. As the source text expression is very relaxed and informal, the translations should have been in a similar form.

- Source text:** *Ponechať ľubovôli*  
**Translator 1,2:** *Left to the arbitrariness*  
**Translator 3,4:** *To be secured from the self-will*

In this case, the translation *left to the arbitrariness* is a better option, because the translation delivered by translators 3 and 4 seems to be more formal, which contradicts with the level of formality of the Slovak expression *ponechať ľubovôli*. The translation carried out by Translator 1 and 2 is equally stylistically marked as its Slovak equivalent.

## 9 COMPARISON OF TEXTS TRANSLATED WITH CAT TOOLS ON A LEXICAL LEVEL

This chapter of lexical analysis will follow the same procedure as chapter 7 did. Several examples focused on terminology and idiomatic expressions will be chosen from the source text and analysed. The aim of this chapter will be to discuss and evaluate the accuracy and proficiency of the selected terms and evaluate the quality of translated idiomatic expressions. Moreover, the chapter will include a brief comparison of the selected examples translated with and without CAT tools.

### 9.1 Terminology

**Source text:** *Burzová ekvivalencia*

**Translator 1,2,4:** *Stock exchange equivalence*

**Translator 3:** *Stock market equivalence*

Translators 1,2 and 4 translated the Slovak term *burzová ekvivalencia* correctly. They used the official name of the financial market and did not shorten it into exchange only, as was the case of translations without CAT tools. Thanks to preserving the whole name of the financial term the translation is more professional. Translator 3, as the only one, provided the most suitable translation of the Slovak term and used stock market equivalence. The reason why the 3rd translation is the most accurate one is that stock market is a set of various exchanges and as the source text is not discussing only one particular stock exchange, the term stock market is a better option.

**Source text:** *Cenné papiere*

**Translator 1,2,3,4:** *Securities*

Every translator managed to provide correct translation of the term *cenné papiere*. Unlike in translations without CAT tools, where some of the translators used an inappropriate term, all of the translators utilizing CAT tools delivered accurate English equivalent.

**Source text:** *Akcie*

**Translator 1:** *Stocks*

**Translator 2,3,4:** *Shares*

As *stocks* and *shares* are synonymic expressions, the translations are appropriate. Although, there is a slight difference between the two terms. While *stock* refers to more general perception of financial equities and states an ownership of some companies, *share* rather

describes an ownership of some specific company (Segal 2019). But as the source text is not discussing *stocks* of some company, both options are correct. There is no difference between translations carried out with and without CAT tools and the translators did a good job in both cases.

**Source text:** *Rámcová dohoda, Bilaterálne dohody, Schôdza predstaviteľov*

**Translator 1-4:** *Framework agreement, Bilateral agreements, Meeting of representatives*

Every translator possesses enough knowledge of economic related terminology, as it is a scope of their everyday translation. That is why none of them had difficulty with the translation of the selected examples from the source text and provided accurate English equivalents. On the other hand, translators that did not use CAT tools provided often inaccurate translations that were not suitable in terms of terminology.

**Source text:** *Šedá listina*

**Translator 1,2,4:** *Grey charter*

**Translator 3:** *Blacklist*

In this case only Translator 3 made a mistake in the translation, therefore there is a shift of the meaning. The terms *grey charter* and *blacklist* are different and the disparity between them is that a country is placed on a *grey charter* as a warning that it might be included in the *blacklist* in the future. For that reason, it is inaccurate to use the term *blacklist*. Such mistake did not appear in the translations without CAT tools and the translators delivered only correct English versions of the Slovak term.

**Source text:** *Daňové raje, Daňová transparentnosť, Čierna listina*

**Translator 1-4:** *Tax havens, Tax transparency, Blacklist/ To be blacklisted*

All of the examples above point out that the translation of these specific examples was rather a straightforward process. However, this was not the case of translations done without the help of CAT tools. The most common mistakes were e.g.: typographical error and literal translation that did not maintain proficiency of the terminology.

**Source text:** *Parafovať*

**Translator 1,2:** *Initial*

**Translator 3,4:** *Sign*

**Source text:** *Zmluvné podmienky*

**Translator 1,2,3:** *Terms and conditions*

**Translator 4:** *Contract terms*

As far as these two examples are concerned, the translators managed to provide an appropriate English equivalent. The space for improvisation in the first example *parafovat'* is limited, because only two equivalents, which the translators decided to utilize, can be used. On the other hand, there are more options of translating the second example and the versions provided by the translators are all adequate.

The translations carried out without CAT tools can be described in the same way, because they do not differentiate from the ones done by CAT tools.

## 9.2 Idiomatic expressions

**Source text:** *Sypanie peňazí*

**Translator 1,2:** *Pouring money into*

**Translator 3,4:** *Throwing money into*

The translations of the Slovak idiomatic expression *sypanie peňazí* are suitable in terms of stylistics. Both versions fit into the context and meaning was preserved as well. The translators that used CAT tools managed to provide an appropriate English equivalent, compared to those who did not use the mentioned tools. The idiom was translated well by some of the translators working without the CAT tools, however, there was a mistake concerning omission of a preposition that was a crucial element in the particular sentence.

**Source text:** *Studená sprcha*

**Translator 1,4:** *Disappointment*

**Translator 2:** *Real letdown*

**Translator 3:** *To be driven up the wall*

Translator 1 and 4 translated the idiomatic expression rather freely and used a noun *disappointment* that matches with the negative connotation of the source text idiom. Even though, they replaced the idiom with a noun and did not provide an English idiomatic expression with similar meaning, the target audience can understand the idea emerging from the sentence. On the other hand, Translator 2 and 3 did a better job because they provided adequate idiomatic translations. As the Macmillan Dictionary explains, the idiom *real letdown* means to make a person feel dissatisfied or frustrated, thus this expression represents suitable equivalent. (Macmillan Dictionary, n.d.) Equally suitable equivalent is the idiomatic

expression *to be driven up the wall*. Cambridge Dictionary clarifies that the idiom refers to making a person feel frustrated and angry, so the meaning was preserved and it stylistically fits into the context (Cambridge Dictionary, n.d.).

Translations done with the help of CAT tools are more suitable than those carried out without the tools because the translators replaced the Slovak idiom with English idiomatic expressions. The translators that did not utilize the mentioned tools used very simple interpretations and none of them delivered an actual English idiomatic expression.

**Source text:** *O čom to divadlo teda je*

**Translator 1,2:** *What is all the fuss about*

**Translator 3:** *What's behind the drama*

**Translator 4:** *What is all this about*

In this case, every translator managed to deliver a translation that corresponds with the source text meaning. There are small differences between the translations, but all of them are appropriate from the stylistic point of view.

The quality of the translations done with and without CAT tools is the same because the translators delivered similar and adequate translations in both cases.

**Source text:** *Kotúľat' sa dolu kopcom*

**Translator 1:** *To keep under control*

**Translator 2:** *Go downhill*

**Translator 3:** *Roll like a snowball*

**Translator 4:** *Run down the hill*

Even though, the source idiom has a negative connotation, Translator 1 decided to provide a translation with a positive connotation, but the quality of the translation did not decline. Translator 3 modified the idiom *snowball effect* into *roll like a snowball*. It was a good decision, because the idiom fits into the context and is apposite alternative for the particular sentence. Translator 4 used similar idiom as Translator 3, which is also appropriate choice. Translations done with CAT tools offer, compared to translations done without utilizing the tools, wider variety of idiomatic expressions that also describe the meaning of the Slovak idiom the best.

**Source text:** *Ťahať perinu na seba*

**Translator 1:** *Take the whole portion*

**Translator 2:**        *Have the lion's share*

**Translator 3:**        *Turn something into one's advantage*

**Translator 4:**        *Take advantage of something*

As far as this idiomatic expression is concerned, every translation is suitable and correct in terms of meaning and suitability. Translator 2 provided an English idiomatic expression *lion's share*, which means to have the largest portion of something (Merriam-Webster, n.d.). This version fits into the context as the source idiom describes the same thing. Translations provided by Translator 3 and 4 are also appropriate English equivalents.

Translators managed to deliver translations with perfect meaning transfer in the case of translating with and also without CAT tools.

## 10 COMPARISON OF TEXTS TRANSLATED WITH CAT TOOLS ON A STYLISTIC LEVEL

This chapter will follow the same procedure as the stylistic comparison of translations done without the help of CAT tools. The aim of this analysis will be to discuss coherence and cohesion, as well as register. What is more, the chapter will also include brief comparison of chosen examples from the source text that were translated with and without CAT tools.

### 10.1 Coherence and cohesion

**Source text:** *Ten má od roku 2008 za cieľ znižovanie regionálnych rozdielov v oblasti ekonomickej a sociálnej.*

**Translator 1:** *Since 2008, the fund's objective is to reduce regional differences...*

**Translator 2:** *Since 2008, the aim of the fund is to reduce regional differences...*

**Translator 3:** *Since 2008, the Fund has aimed to reduce regional disparities...*

**Translator 4:** *Since 2008, it has intended to reduce regional disparities...*

The last translator used the subject *it*, but as the preceding sentence informs about the subject matter, the target audience knows exactly what the translator refers to. The translators managed to maintain cohesion in the sentence translated without, as well as with CAT tools. They included specific subject, even though it was not part of the source text and the paragraphs are coherent in every case.

**Source text:** *Niekde sa to možno podarilo, ale Bratislava ten fond použila na prehlbenie regionálnych rozdielov.*

**Translator 1:** *It could reach its goal somewhere, however, Bratislava utilized the fund...*

**Translator 2:** *It could have been achieved somewhere, however, Bratislava availed the fund...*

**Translator 3:** *The aim was successfully achieved in some countries, however, Bratislava used the Fund...*

**Translator 4:** *The intentions were fulfilled in some places, but Bratislava used the fund...*

As the previous sentence provides detailed information about this issue, the target audience understands what the subject *it* refers to. The level of cohesion is higher in the versions delivered by Translator 3 and 4, because they expanded the sentence by including more specific subject, which enables the reader better comprehension of the sentence. The translators even involved discourse marker *however* that contributes to the cohesion of individual sentences. The translations carried out with and without CAT tools are equally

cohesive and coherent. The factors that contributed to the cohesion and coherence of the translations are e.g.: usage of specific subject that the sentence refers to and usage of cohesive devices.

**Source text:** *Švajčiarsko len rok.*

**Translator 1:** *Switzerland was given just one.*

**Translator 2:** *46 countries on the grey charter got 2 years for adjustments, however, Switzerland obtained just one year.*

**Translator 3:** *The current 46 countries in the blacklist were granted 2 years to set things right, Switzerland was offered one year to manage the same.*

**Translator 4:** *The time limit for Switzerland was only a year.*

In this case, the best translation from the cohesive point of view was delivered by Translator 2 and 3. Both of them merged 2 separate source text sentences together, therefore the level of cohesion increased. They decided to utilize a merger operation and it basically is a procedure of combining 2 independent words or sentences to form a larger unit within a text (Radford 2004, 57). The translations done with the help of CAT tools contain higher level of cohesion compared to translations carried out without CAT tools, but the texts are coherent equally, because no matter if the paragraph was translated with or without the help of CAT tools, the target audience can understand the issue that is being discussed.

**Source text:** *V skutočnosti ide samozrejme o niečo iné.*

**Translator 1:** *Actually, the point is another matter.*

**Translator 2:** *In fact, it is concerning something different.*

**Translator 3:** *The catch is in something else.*

**Translator 4:** *In fact, the catch is in something else.*

Almost every translator utilized discourse marker that fits into the context and connects the topic discussed in the previous paragraph with the paragraph that includes this particular sentence. The use of mentioned cohesive devices caused that the sentences are cohesive. The paragraphs are coherent as it was the case of translations done without CAT tools.

## 10.2 Register

**Source text:** *Bičovať Švajčiarov*

**Translator 1,3:** *Whipping the Swiss*

**Translator 2:** *Afflicting the Swiss*



**Translator 4:** *To slash the Swiss*

Translators 1,3 and 4 provided precise translation in terms of stylistics. Each version of translation fits into the context and creates similar textual mood as was in the source text. Only translation delivered by Translator 2 is less stylistically marked as its source text equivalent. This was the case of translations without CAT tools as well because one of them provided more formal equivalent, while the rest did a good job.

**Source text:** *Udeliť burzovú ekvivalenciu*

**Translator 1,2,4:** *To grant a stock exchange equivalence*

**Translator 3:** *To grant the stock market equivalence*

In this case, the translations are appropriate and there is a maintenance of the level of formality. Translators working with and without the CAT tools managed to provide equally suitable translation from the stylistic perspective.

**Source text:** *Urobiť poriadok*

**Translator 2:** *To sort*

**Translator 3:** *To rearrange*

**Translator 4:** *Set right*

Every translation of the source text expression possesses higher level of formality than it should. The equivalent of the source text expression should be more relaxed and should not appear so strict in the context. On the other hand, translations provided without utilizing CAT tools fulfil the same level of formality as it is required by the source text, thus they are better. Two of the translators made a mistake as well, but the translations done without CAT tools are more suitable overall.

**Source text:** *Politikou všetko na os Bratislava – Žilina*

**Translator 2:** *Politikou všetko na os Bratislava – Žilina*

**Translator 3:** *The political activity is directed on the axis Bratislava – Žilina*

**Translator 4:** *The policy supported everything on the axis Bratislava - Žilina*

The translations are equally stylistically marked as the source text equivalent. There is no difference in translations carried out with and without CAT tools because they all delivered appropriate translations from the stylistic point of view.

<b>Source text:</b>	<i>Uhladené deklarácie o priateľstve</i>
<b>Translator 1:</b>	<i>Courtly friendship declarations</i>
<b>Translator 2:</b>	<i>Polished declarations about friendship</i>
<b>Translator 3:</b>	<i>Gentlemanish declarations</i>
<b>Translator 4:</b>	<i>The declarations of friendly relations</i>

The last translator avoided translating the adjective *uhladené* and his translations appears to be austere. On the other hand, the rest of the translators did a better job. Their translations stylistically fit into the context.

Translations done without CAT tools did retain the same stylistic level as is represented in the Slovak equivalent. Therefore, the stylistic quality of the translations delivered without CAT tools is higher.

<b>Source text:</b>	<i>Do písmenka dodržiavať</i>
<b>Translator 1,2:</b>	<i>Stick to the rules</i>
<b>Translator 3:</b>	<i>No trouble meeting the contract terms</i>
<b>Translator 4:</b>	<i>Carefully fulfill</i>

As far as this selected example is concerned, the translations are less stylistically marked than the Slovak equivalent. Translators' versions are much formal than it is required from the stylistic perspective, especially versions of Translator 3 and 4.

Translations carried out without CAT tools are also marked with higher formality in some cases, but the translators managed to deliver also equivalents that fit into the context. All in all, there are no significant differences in quality between the translations done with and without CAT tools, because in both versions there were translations which were stylistically more and less suitable.

<b>Source text:</b>	<i>Ponechať ľubovôli</i>
<b>Translator 1,2:</b>	<i>Left to the arbitrariness</i>
<b>Translator 3:</b>	<i>Protected from the self-will</i>
<b>Translator 4:</b>	<i>Left to the discretion</i>

Translator 1,2 and 4 did well and maintained the level of formality in their translations. However, Translator 3 decided to use the translation *protected from the self-will* which has a higher level of formality than its Slovak equivalent. The same mistake appeared in the translations done without CAT tools, but with this exception they managed to provide stylistically suitable translations.

## 11 EVALUATION

This chapter discusses and concludes the findings from the analysis of text translated with and without the help of CAT tools. The focus will be split on comparison of individual factors that have been analysed in the lexical and stylistic part of analysis. Each aspect that has been analysed in these chapters of translation done with and without CAT tools will be compared and it includes terminology, idiomatic expressions, coherence, cohesion and register.

### 11.1 Terminology

Translations carried out without CAT tools were marked by the most common mistakes, such as e.g.: usage of shortened forms of terms (*burzová ekvivalencia* - *exchange equivalence*), usage of inaccurate translations (*cenné papiere* – *bonds*), wrong translation of terminology (*schôdza predstaviteľov* – *general meeting*), typographical errors (*daňové raje* – *tax heavens*). On the other hand, translations carried out with CAT tools avoided such mistakes. The findings showed that translators used the whole and official names of institutions (*burzová ekvivalencia* – *stock exchange equivalence*), accurate translations (*cenné papiere* – *securities*, *rámcová dohoda* – *framework agreement*) and there was usually no occurrence of typographical errors.

### 11.2 Idiomatic expressions

Only one mistake was found in translation of idiomatic expression and it was particularly in the translation provided without utilizing CAT tools. The translator replaced the source text idiom *sypanie peňazí* with an English equivalent *spend money*, however a preposition *on* was missing, therefore a mistake appeared. Such error did not occur in the CAT translations. Moreover, translations done with CAT tools usually avoided using free interpretations and used proper idioms instead. There were some cases where translators that worked without the tools did not know how to tackle with the translation of certain idioms and used very free interpretations, such as in the case of idiom *studená sprcha* which was replaced with *problem* or *issue*. This particular idiom was translated with CAT tools as *to be driven up the wall*, *real letdown*.

### 11.3 Coherence and cohesion

There was one case where the cohesion of translation done with CAT tools was higher because of connecting two separate source text sentences. However, both cohesion and

coherence were equally maintained in translations carried out with and without CAT tools. In both cases, cohesion was high due to the usage of discourse markers and specific objects that were not part of the selected source text sentences and the translations were coherent as well, such as in the sentence: *Švajčiarsko len rok*, translated as: *The time limit for Switzerland was only a year*.

### 11.4 Register

In terms of register, there were significantly more cases in translations done with CAT tools where the translations delivered by individual translators were less stylistically marked than the original expressions from the source text. This occurred in 9 cases in translations carried out with CAT tools and in 4 cases in translations done without the help of the mentioned tools. CAT tools mostly suppress the textual mood of the whole text, while translations done without the tools are more stylistically marked. Therefore, CAT tools are more suitable for translation of economic, technical or business texts as they do not contain much stylistically marked elements.

### 11.5 Effectiveness

This chapter discusses costs and time frame of individual translations. Every translator provided information on how long it took to do the translation with and without CAT tools. Moreover, as the translation was paid from the student's own financial resources, this information is also available and will be provided.

<b>Costs</b>		
<b>Translation done:</b>	<b>With CAT tools</b>	<b>Without CAT tools</b>
<b>Translator 1:</b>	€25	€27
<b>Translator 2:</b>	€20	€20
<b>Translator 3:</b>	€25, 90	€27
<b>Translator 4:</b>	€22	€25

Table 1 Costs

It is clear from the data that CAT tools are undoubtedly a benefit for a translator. Thanks to CAT tools he/she is able to do much more work for almost the same amount of money. However, the costs can be perceived as an advantage for the client as well because the price can be also lower thanks to CAT tools.

<b>Time frame</b>		
<b>Translation done:</b>	<b>With CAT tools</b>	<b>Without CAT tools</b>
<b>Translator 1:</b>	70 minutes	110 minutes
<b>Translator 2:</b>	60 minutes	90 minutes
<b>Translator 3:</b>	75 minutes	120 minutes
<b>Translator 4:</b>	60 minutes	105 minutes

Table 2 Time frame

## CONCLUSION

The goal of this bachelor thesis was to compare translations carried out with and without CAT tools and find out whether there are some advantages of using CAT tools and what are the benefits compared to translations done without CAT tools. The theoretical part introduced CAT tools, advantages and disadvantages of using them based on the literal sources and it was a theoretical base for the practical part.

For the purpose of the analysis, economic-related text was chosen and assigned for translation. After the text was translated, the following step was to realize lexical and stylistic analysis of translations done without CAT tools and the same procedure followed with the translations done with the tools. Subsequently, the translations done without and with CAT tools have been compared and evaluated. The information about costs and time frame of individual translations was also included.

The results of the analysis demonstrate that translations done with CAT tools are of a higher quality than the translations done without the tools. The translations are better namely from the terminological and idiomatic point of view. This is caused due to the usage of a term base and translation memory that the utilized CAT tools contain. The terminology was in many cases more accurate and no typographical errors occurred in the translation of terminology, therefore the translations are more professional than the ones translated without the tools.

Idiomatic expressions were more accurate overall in translations done with the help of CAT tools and the translators avoided using simple interpretations instead of proper idiomatic expressions. Another finding was concluded from the evaluation of register. Usage of CAT tools caused suppression of the textual mood of the whole text, thus, CAT tools are more suitable for economic or technical texts because they do not contain a lot of stylistically marked elements.

However, according to the data provided in the sub-chapter 11.5 called Effectiveness, the translations carried out with CAT tools have an advantage over those done without the tools in costs and mainly in duration of the translation. This means that CAT tools save time and also money. CAT tools managed to save up to 45 minutes which is a huge benefit for the translator because he/she is able to do more work with CAT tools for almost the same amount of money, compared to translating without the tools. In one case, the price remained the same as the price of translation done without the tools but was lower in the rest of the cases. CAT tools managed to save up to €3 and it is an advantage for the client.

The findings of the translation analysis show that CAT tools show significant contribution to translation. Machine translation offered the translators collocations and pre-translated text so they did not have to write down all the words, only adjust particular sections of text. It can be one of the attributes that enabled saving of time. Translation memory also saved translator's time because it suggested already existing translations based on similarity. It can be concluded that CAT tools saved not only time, but also costs of the individual translations.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ST	Source text
TT	Target text
CAT	Computer-aided translation
MT	Machine translation
TM	Translation memory
SL	Source language
TL	Target language
TMS	Terminology management system

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## APPENDIX P I: SOURCE TEXT

Ako Brusel bičuje Švajčiarov

Rozhodnutie udeliť burzovú ekvivalenciu obmedzenú len na jeden rok vyvolalo zdesenie vo Švajčiarsku a rozhorčenie v zahraničí.

Kto nesledoval nedávne udalosti a vzťahy Švajčiarsko - EÚ, treba si zapamätať tri veci.

**Burzová ekvivalencia** medzi Konfederáciou a Úniou umožňuje bankárom a investorom obchodovať so švajčiarskymi cennými papiermi a naopak. Vďaka uznaniu burzovej ekvivalencie je SIX, Swiss Exchange v Zurichu ekvivalentom Londýna, Frankfurtu, Amsterdamu či Paríža. Hlavné švajčiarske akcie sa najviac obchodujú na burzách Veľkej Británie (59.3%), až potom nasleduje Švajčiarsko (25.7%), Francúzsko (8%), Írsko (3.8%), Holandsko (1.8%), Nemecko (0.9%), Švédsko (0.3%) a Lichtenštajnsko (0.2%).

**Rámcová dohoda** medzi Konfederáciou a Úniou má za cieľ urobiť poriadok vo vyše 120 bilaterálnych dohodách a dať im širší rámec, bezpečnosť obchodným vzťahom a pokračovať v prístupe Švajčiarska na spoločný trh.

**Obnova "kohéznej miliardy"**, pojem vzniknutý krížením Bundessprache a bruselského newspeaku, znamená švajčiarsky príspevok do Kohézneho fondu. Ten má od roku 2008 za cieľ znižovanie regionálnych rozdielov v oblasti ekonomickej a sociálnej. Niekde sa to možno podarilo, ale Bratislava ten fond použila na prehĺbenie regionálnych rozdielov. Áno, politikou všetko na os Bratislava - Žilina a inde sa cesty ani len neopravujú. Náklady 1.302 miliardy frankov, a Švajčiarsko rokuje priamo s partnermi v jednotlivých krajinách namiesto slepého sypania peňazí do čiernej diery v Bruseli.

Ešte na jeseň to všetko vyzeralo tak pekne. Ešte v novembri úsmevy, návšteva J.-C. Junckera v Berne, šampanské, uhladené deklarácie o priateľstve, spolupráci a vzájomnom rešpekte. Keď sa vzácna návšteva vrátila do domov, očakávané schválenie burzovej ekvivalencie sa nekonalo. Namiesto toho v decembri narýchlo zvolaná schôdzka predstaviteľov 28, ktorá mala schváliť burzovú ekvivalenciu pre Švajčiarsko obmedzenú na jeden rok. V januári ďalšia studená sprcha: Brusel dal Švajčiarsko na šedú listinu daňových rajov. To sú krajiny, ktoré sa snažia, snažia, ale stále nevyhovujú štandardom daňovej transparentnosti.

O čom to divadlo teda je? Zrušenie zvláštnych daňových štatútov, ktoré nezodpovedajú cudzím legislatívam, to nie je. Viaceré americké štáty úplne ignorujú pravidlá, ktoré by si Únia priala zaviesť. Luxembursko, Malta, Holandsko, Írsko ich tiež nerešpektujú, a to sú členské štáty Únie. Francúzske kolónie, dnes sa im už hovorí zámorské departementy, majú

nulové zdanenie dodnes. 17 štátov, ktoré nejavia žiadnu ochotu spolupracovať v daňovej oblasti, sú na čiernej listine: Bahrajn, Južná Kórea, Arabské emiráty, Grenada, Mongolsko, Panama, Tunisko. K tomu, aby nejaký štát bol zaradený na čiernu listinu, je potrebná jednomyseľná zhoda štátov. 46 krajín na šedej listine dostalo na nápravu lehotu dva roky. Švajčiarsko len rok.

V skutočnosti ide samozrejme o niečo iné. Ide o bilaterálne rokovania, z ktorých je EÚ unavená, lebo si vyžadujú veľa práce a ostávajú statické. Švajčiari si prajú mať kontrolu nad vyrokovanými zmluvami, ktoré ako právny štát do písmenka dodržiavajú, ale nechcú nič navyše a nechcú, aby sa obsah a rozsah zmlúv nekontrolované kotúľal dolu kopcom sám, ako pri Lisabonskej zmluve. To znamená, že treba parafovať každú zmenu zmluvných podmienok, lebo obsah zmlúv nie je ponechaný ľubovôli jednej zmluvnej strany, a táto si nemôže ťahať perinu na seba.

## APPENDIX P II: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 1 WITHOUT CAT TOOL

How Brussels punishes Swiss citizens

The decision to confer the exchange equivalence valid just for one year caused shock in Switzerland and outrage abroad.

Who has not been watching recent affairs in the Switzerland – EU, it is urged to remember three things.

**The exchange equivalence** between the Confederation and Union allows bankers and investors to do business with Swiss bonds and vice versa. Thanks to the approval of the stock exchange equivalence is SIX, Swiss Exchange in Zurich, an equivalent of London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Paris. The major Swiss stocks are most often traded on stock exchange of Great Britain (59.3%), then Switzerland follows (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Lichtenstein (0.2%).

**The framework agreement** between the Confederation and Union is supposed to bring order to more than 120 clearing trades and give them wider frame, safety to business relations and continue with the approach of Switzerland to the common market.

**The innovation of “cohesion billion”**, term that comes from Bundesprache and Brussels’ newspeak, and means the Swiss grant to the Cohesion Fund. The fund’s aim is to lower regional differences in the economic and social sphere from 2008. It might had been successful somewhere, but Bratislava used the fund to deepen regional differences. Yes, the politics is fully aimed at Bratislava – Žilina and the roads are not even being repaired elsewhere. The costs are 1.302 billion francs, and Switzerland is discussing directly with partners in individual countries, instead of blindly throwing money into a black hole in Brussels.

In autumn, everything looked so nice. People smiling in November, visit from J.-C. Juncker in Bern, champagne, polished friendship declarations, cooperation and mutual respect were prepared. After the precious visit returned home, the forecasted approval of the exchange equivalence did not take place. Instead, quickly convened general meeting of 28 representatives took place and was supposed to approve the stock equivalence for Switzerland limited for one year. Another issue came in January: Brussels put Switzerland on the grey charter of tax heavens. It describes countries which are trying and trying, however, still not meeting standards of tax transparency.



What is all the fuss about? It is not about dissolving strange tax statuses, which do not correspond with foreign legislations. Several American states completely ignore the rules that the Union would be glad to establish. They are also not respected by Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland that are member states of the Union. The French colonies, nowadays called overseas departments, have zero taxation until now. There are 17 states that do not show any willingness to cooperate in the field of taxation, and they are on a blacklist: Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. The unanimous consent of the states is required to include some state in the blacklist. 46 countries, included in the blacklist, got a 2-year period for an improvement. Switzerland got just one.

In fact, it is concerning something different. It is about the bilateral negotiations that the EU is tired from because they need a lot of work and stay static. The Swiss wish to have control over negotiated pacts which they completely recognize. They do not want anything extra and do not want the content and scope of the treaties to be uncontrollably going downhill, which was the case of the Lisbon Treaty. That means that it is necessary to initial each change of the contractual conditions because the content is not left to the arbitrariness of one counterparty which is not allowed to have it all for herself.

## APPENDIX P III: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 1 WITH CAT TOOL

Brussels whipping the Swiss

The decision to grant a stock exchange equivalence, limited just for a year, inflicted horror in Switzerland and indignation abroad.

Who has not been watching latest events between Switzerland – EU, it is necessary to memorize three things.

**The stock exchange equivalence** between the Confederation and The European Union facilitates bankers and investors to trade with the Swiss securities and vice versa. SIX, Swiss Exchange in Zurich is an equivalent to London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam or Paris, thanks to the recognition of the stock exchange. The main Swiss stocks are most often traded on the stock exchanges in Great Britain (59.3%), then Switzerland follows (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%), Lichtenstein (0.2%).

**The framework agreement** between the Confederation and European Union has the purpose to sort more than 120 bilateral agreements and deliver a wider frame, security to trade relations and proceed with the Switzerland's access to the common market.

**The renewal of “cohesive billion”**, the term originated from Bundessprache and Brussels's newspeak, represents the Swiss contribution to the Cohesive Fund. Since 2008, the fund's objective is to reduce regional differences concerning economic and social areas. It could reach its goal somewhere, however, Bratislava utilized the fund for enhancement of regional differences. Yes, political activities are aimed on the axis Bratislava – Žilina and the roads and not even repaired elsewhere. The costs represent 1.302 billion Swiss francs, and Switzerland is negotiating directly with partners in individual countries, instead of blindly pouring money into a Brussel's black hole.

Everything still looked so nice in autumn. Everyone was smiling in November, J.-C. Juncker visited Bern, champagne, courtly friendship declarations, cooperation and mutual respect. After the special visit returned home, the expected action of confirming the exchange equivalency did not realize. Instead, a meeting of 28 representatives was called in a hurry which should have approved the stock exchange equivalency for Switzerland limited for one year. Another disappointment in January: Brussels put Switzerland on the grey charter of tax havens. This are the countries which are striving with might and main but are still not meeting the standards of tax transparency.

What is then all the fuss about? Cancellation of odd tax statues that do not meet foreign legislations is not the matter. Multiple American states completely ignore the rules which the European Union would like to implement. Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland do not respect them either and they are members of the European Union. The French colonies, nowadays called overseas departments, have zero taxation until present day. 17 states that do not indicate any sign of willingness to cooperate in the tax sphere are on the blacklist: Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. For any state to be included in the blacklist, unanimous consent of the states is needed. 46 countries which are part of the grey charter were given an improvement period of 2 years. Switzerland was given just one.

Actually, the point is another matter. It is concerning bilateral negotiations that the European Union is tired from because they demand a lot of workload and they remain static. The Swiss wish to keep the negotiated contracts under control and, as a legal state, stick to the rules, however, do not want anything extra and the contract content go down the hill alone, as in the case of the Lisbon Treaty. It means that it is essential to initial every single change of terms and conditions because the content of the agreements is not left to the arbitrariness of one contracting party which is not allowed to take the whole portion.

## APPENDIX P IV: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 2 WITHOUT CAT TOOL

How is Brussels torturing the Swiss  
The decision to confer the exchange equivalence, limited on one year period, caused shock  
in Switzerland and outrage abroad.  
If you did not watch the recent events and relationships between Switzerland – EU, it is  
advised to remember 3 points.

**The exchange equivalence** between confederation and Union allows bankers and investors to trade with Swiss bonds and vice versa. Thanks to agreement of stock exchange equivalence is SIX, Swiss Exchange located in Zurich equivalent of London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Paris. Main Swiss stocks are the most traded on the stock exchange in Great Britain (59.3%), then followed by Switzerland (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Lichtenstein (0.2%).  
**The framework contract** between the Confederation and the Union aims to clarify more than 120 bilateral agreements and enlarge a framework, safety of business relations and continue with an access of Switzerland to the common market.

**Renewal of the “Cohesion billion”**, this concept comes from Bundessprache and Brussel’s newspeak and in Swiss language means donation to the Cohesion Fund. Since 2008, the fund’s goal is to decrease regional differences in economic and social terms. It could have been achieved somewhere, but Bratislava increased regional differences with the help of this fund. Of course, the politics is directed at Bratislava-Žilina and they are not repairing roads in different places. With total costs 1.302 billion Francs, Switzerland is still negotiating directly with the partners in individual states instead of spending money in a Brussel’s black hole.

Situation seemed so nice in autumn. Great mood in November, J. C. Juncker visited Bern, champagne, sleek declarations about friendship, collaboration and mutual respect. When the very special visitor came back home, everyone expected approving of the stock exchange equivalence, but it did not happen. Instead of approving, a meeting of 28 members was called, aim of which was to approve the stock exchange equivalence, with 1-year limitation for Switzerland. Another problem appeared in January: Brussels put Switzerland on tax paradise black list. These are countries which are still trying but they cannot meet standards of tax transparency.

What is the sensation about? It is not about the cancellation of strange tax statuses which do not meet foreign legislation. Several US states completely ignore the rules which the Union would like to implement. Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland are not respecting these rules and they are members of the Union. The French colonies, currently called overseas departments, have no taxation until today. 17 blacklisted countries with no interest in tax problematics cooperation: Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. To add any country on blacklist is necessary to make agreement by common consent. 46 countries on the grey charter got 2-year period for adjustments. Switzerland got only 1 year.

Actually, the point is different. It is about bilateral negotiations that make the EU tired because they require a lot of work and stay static. The Swiss would like to have control over the negotiated contracts which they, as a legal state, follow but they do not want something more than they have, and they want to have the content and range under control, not to repeat mistakes of the Lisbon Treaty. It means that it is necessary to initial each change of terms and conditions because content of contract is not left to the arbitrariness of one contracting party which is not allowed to take the whole part.

## APPENDIX P V: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 2 WITH CAT TOOL

How is Brussels afflicting the Swiss

The decision to grant the stock exchange equivalence, with the limitation of one-year, evoked horror in Switzerland and indignation abroad.

Who has not been watching the recent events and relations between Switzerland – EU, it is necessary to remember 3 things.

**The stock exchange equivalence** between the Confederation and the European Union allows bankers and investors to do business with the Swiss securities and vice versa. Due to approval of the stock exchange equivalence is SIX - Swiss Exchange in Zurich an equivalent to London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam or Paris. The main Swiss shares are most often traded on Great Britain's stock exchanges (59.3%), then followed by Switzerland (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), Holland (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Lichtenstein (0.2%).

**The objective of the framework agreement** between Confederation and the Union is to settle more than 120 bilateral agreements and extend their framework, safety of business relations and proceed with the Switzerland's access to the common market.

**Renewal of the “cohesive billion”**, conception that originated from crossing of Bundessprache and Brussel's newspeak, in Swiss meaning contribution to the Swiss Cohesive Fund. Since 2008, the aim of the fund is to reduce regional differences in the political and social field. It could have been achieved somewhere, however, Bratislava availed the fund for enlarging regional differences. Yes, the political activity is directed on the axis Bratislava – Žilina, elsewhere the roads are not even being repaired. The costs of 1.302 billion Swiss francs and Switzerland is negotiating directly with the member states in individual countries, instead of blindly pouring money into a black hole in Brussels.

Everyone was full of the joys of spring. People smiling in November, visit from J.-C. Juncker in Bern, champagne, polished declarations about friendship, cooperation and mutual respect. After the special visit came back home, the approval of the stock exchange equivalency did not take place, as was expected. Instead, a meeting of 28 representatives was called and was supposed to approve equivalency for Switzerland, limited for a period of one year. Another real let down took place in January: Brussels put Switzerland on the grey charter of tax havens. Those are countries that experience an uphill struggle of meeting standards of tax transparency.

What is all the fuss about then? Cancellation of strange tax statutes that do not meet foreign legislations is not the deal. Several American states totally ignore the rules which the European Union wished to introduce. Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland do not respect them either and as a matter of fact, they are member states of the European Union. French colonies, nowadays called overseas departments, have zero taxation until present day. No willingness to cooperate caused 17 states to be included on the blacklist: Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. A common consent of the states is needed to include a state on the blacklist. 46 countries on the grey charter got 2 years for adjustments, however, Switzerland obtained just one year.

In fact, it is concerning something different. It is dealing with bilateral negotiations which the European Union is tired from because they demand a lot of work and they remain static. The Swiss would like to have control over negotiated contractions and as a legal state stick to the rules, however they do not require something extra and do not want the content and range of the contractions go downhill, as it was the case of the Lisbon Treaty. It means that it is required to initial each change of the terms and conditions because the content of the contractions is not left to the arbitrariness of one contracting party that is not allowed to have the lion's share.

## APPENDIX P VI: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 3 WITHOUT CAT TOOL

How Brussels is whipping the Swiss

Switzerland and foreign countries were outraged when the decision to grant the stock market equivalence limited for just a year was revealed.

If you were not watching the latest events and relationships between Switzerland – EU, you should remember three points.

**The stock market equivalency** between the Confederation and the Union allows bankers and investors to trade with Switzerland's securities and vice versus. Thanks to the acknowledgement of the stock market equivalency is SIX - Swiss Exchange in Zurich an equivalent to London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Paris. The top Switzerland's stocks are most commonly traded on the stock exchange of Great Britain (59.3%), then Switzerland follows (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Liechtenstein (0.2%).

The goal of the **general agreement** between the Confederation and the Union is to clean up more than 120 bilateral agreements and give them a wider range, security to the business relations and continue to provide Switzerland an access for Switzerland to the common market.

**Renewing the "Cohesion billion"**, the term comes from Bundessprache and Brussels's newspeak and means a Swiss donation to the Cohesion Fund. Since 2008, the funds goal is to lower the regional differences among the economic and social spheres. This goal might have been successful somewhere, but Bratislava used this fund to create even deeper contrast between regions. Of course, the politics is aimed on the axis Bratislava-Žilina and the roads are not being repaired elsewhere. The expenses are 1.302 billion francs and Switzerland is negotiating directly with the partners in each country instead of blindly pouring money into a black hole in Brussels.

It all looked fine in spring. Smiles were seen in November, J.-C. Juncker visited Bern, champagne, polished declarations about friendship, collaboration and mutual respect. When the special visit returned home, the awaited approval of the stock market equivalency did not occur. Instead of that, 28 representatives were called for a meeting in December and were supposed to approve the Switzerland's stock market equivalence limited for a year. Another problem came in January: Brussels put Switzerland on the grey list of tax haven. These are countries that try and try and still do not meet the standards of tax transparency.



What is this drama actually about? Cancelling all the special tax statuses that do not meet foreign legislations is not the matter. Several American states are ignoring the rules that the Union wishes to establish. Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Ireland do not respect them either and they are the member states of the Union. The French colonies, nowadays called overseas departments, have no taxation to this day. 17 countries that show no effort to cooperate in the tax area are on the black list: Bahrain, South Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. For a country to be included in the black list, all countries must agree on the decision. 46 countries on the grey list received 2 years to get their act together and fix their problems. Switzerland got only a year.

In fact, it is concerning something different. It is about bilateral negotiations that the EU is tired of because they require a lot of work and stay static. The Swiss wish to have control over the negotiated contracts which they, as a lawful state, follow religiously and they do not want anything extra and they do not want the content and range of the contracts to go uncontrollably downhill, as was the case of the Lisbon Treaty. This means that there is a need to sign every change of the terms and conditions because the content of the contracts is not left out to the arbitrariness of one contracting party which is not allowed to take the whole part.

## APPENDIX P VII: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 3 WITH CAT TOOL

Brussels Whipping the Swiss

Due to the decision to grant the stock market equivalence just for one year, Switzerland turned into rage and other states are highly concerned.

Who has not followed the recent affairs and relationships between Switzerland and the EU, they need to understand three main facts.

**The stock market equivalence** between the Confederation and Union enables the bankers and investors to trade Swiss securities and vice versa. If the stock market equivalence is granted, the SIX—Swiss Exchange in Zurich—becomes equivalent to stock exchanges in London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam or Paris. The main Swiss shares are mostly traded on stock exchanges in the UK (59.3%), followed by Switzerland (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), The Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Leichtenstein (0.2%).

**The framework agreement** between the Confederation and Union aims to rearrange more than 120 bilateral agreements and place them into a broader framework, provide security in trade relationships and carry on the negotiations in terms of Switzerland entering the single market.

**Reintroduction of the ‘cohesion billion’**, the term which combines Bundessprache and Brussels’ newspeak means the contribution of Switzerland into the Cohesion Fund. Since 2008, the Fund has aimed to reduce regional disparities in economic and social areas. The aim was successfully achieved in some countries, however, Bratislava used the Fund to increase regional disparities instead. Due to its policy to support all kinds of development on the axis Bratislava – Žilina, the motorways and roads in the rest of the country have remained intact. The costs were 1.302 billion Swiss francs, and, moreover, Switzerland communicates directly with its partners in individual countries and avoids throwing its money into the black hole in Brussels.

All things seemed coming along just fine in the autumn. We could even see smiles from all sides, J.-C. Juncker even visited Bern, there was champagne and gentlemanish declarations on friendly relations, cooperation and mutual respect. After the special visitor returned home, the expectations on the stock market equivalence approval were not met. Instead, Brussels rushed to arrange a meeting of 28 representatives in December with the aim to approve the stock market equivalence for Switzerland limited to one year only. Switzerland was also

driven up the wall in January after it was included in the blacklist of tax havens by Brussels. We can say that the list includes countries which have tried really hard, but for some reasons still cannot meet the standards of tax transparency.

What's behind the drama then? Definitely, it is not about the abolition of special tax status which do not correspond with foreign legislative rules. Many American states ignore the rules that the European Union would wish to introduce. Even though Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Ireland are the member states of the EU, they do not respect the rules either. The French colonies, called the overseas departments these days, still use the model of zero taxation. There are 17 states enlisted in the blacklist for countries which do not show any willingness to cooperate in the area of taxes, including Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, or Tunis among others. In order to enlist a state in the blacklist, the unanimous agreement of all states is necessary. The current 46 countries in the blacklist were granted 2 years to set things right, Switzerland was offered one year to manage the same.

The catch is in something else. All the fuss is about the bilateral debates that have made the EU tired as they require a great deal of work and yet remain static. The Swiss want to keep the content of the agreed contracts in their hands since, as a legal state, they have never had trouble meeting the contract terms. They do not wish to receive any other benefits. However, the Swiss are definitely not interested in letting the content and range of contracts roll like a snowball, which was exactly the case of the Lisbon Treaty. This only means that it is necessary to sign every change in the contract terms and conditions, and the content of contracts is protected from the self-will of one of the parties in case it wants to turn the contract to its advantage.

## APPENDIX P VIII: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 4 WITHOUT CAT TOOL

How Brussels is whipping Switzerland's butt

Fear in Switzerland and foreign countries was outraged when the decision to grant the stock market equivalence for only a year was revealed.

If you were not watching the latest affairs of the Switzerland-EU relationship, you should remember three things.

**The stock market equivalence** between the Confederation and the Union allows bankers and investors do trade with Switzerland's securities and vice versus. Thanks to the acknowledgment of the stock market equivalence is SIX - Swiss Exchange in Zurich an equivalent to London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Paris. The main Switzerland's stocks are most often traded on the stock exchange in Great Britain (59.3%), then Switzerland follows (25,7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) ale Liechtenstein (0.2%).

**The framework agreement** between the Confederation and Union aims to establish an order in more than 120 bilateral agreements and give them a wider range, security to the business relations and continue in moving Switzerland to the common market.

**Renewing the "cohesion billion"**, a term that that originated from Bundessprache and Brussels's newspeak and means Swiss consideration to the Cohesion fund. Since 2008, this funds' goal is to lower regional differences among the economic and social spheres. This might have worked somewhere, but Bratislava used this fund to create even deeper regional difference. Yes, politics is directed at Bratislava-Žilina axis and the roads are left unrepaired in other places. The expenses represent 1.302 billion francs, and Switzerland is dealing directly with the partners in each country instead of blindly pouring money into a black hole in Brussels.

It all looked fine in the spring. Smiles were seen in November, J.-C. Juncker visited Bern, champagne, polished friendship declarations, collaboration and mutual respect. When the special visit returned home, the awaited approval of the stock market equivalence did not take place. Instead of that, 28 representatives gathered for a meeting in December and were supposed to approve the Switzerland's stock market equivalence restricted for one-year period. Another issue appeared in January: Brussels put Switzerland on the grey charter of tax haven. These are countries that try hard but still do not meet the standards of the tax transparency.

What is all this fuss about? The abolition of strange tax statuses that do not meet the standards of foreign legislations is not the issue. Several American states are completely ignoring the rules that the Union wishes to establish. Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Ireland do not respect them either and they are the member states of the Union. The French colonies, which are called overseas departments these days, have no taxation until today. 17 countries that show no effort to cooperate in the tax area are on the black list: Bahrain, South Korea, the United Arab Emirates, Grenada Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia. A general consent is necessary to blacklist any state. 46 countries on the grey list received 2 years for adjustments. However, Switzerland received only a year.

However, the point is about something different. It is concerning bilateral negotiations that the EU is tired of because they demand a lot of attention and yet remain static. The Swiss wish to have control over the negotiated contracts since, as a legal state, they had never difficulties with meeting the contract terms. They do not want anything extra and they do not want the content and extent of the contracts go uncontrollably downhill by itself which was exactly the case of the Lisbon Treaty. This means that there is a need to initial every change in the terms and conditions because the content of the contracts is secured from the self-will of one of the parties involved which is not allowed to steal the thunder.

## APPENDIX P IX: TRANSLATION DONE BY TRANSLATOR 4 WITH CAT TOOL

How Brussels slashes the Swiss

The decision to grant a stock exchange equivalence limited to only one year has sparked consternation in Switzerland and caused outrage abroad.

Who has not followed the recent events and relations of Switzerland versus the EU, it is important to remember three things.

**The stock exchange equivalence** between the Confederation and the Union allows bankers and investors to trade with the Swiss securities and vice versa. If the stock exchange equivalence is granted, the SIX—Swiss Exchange in Zurich—becomes the equivalent to markets in London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam or Paris. The main Swiss shares are traded the most on the stock exchanges of the United Kingdom (59.3%), followed by Switzerland (25.7%), France (8%), Ireland (3.8%), the Netherlands (1.8%), Germany (0.9%), Sweden (0.3%) and Liechtenstein (0.2%).

**The framework agreement** between the Swiss Confederation and the European Union aims to set right over 120 bilateral agreements and give them a broader framework, provide security to trade relations, and continue to prepare Switzerland to enter the common market. The renewal of the "cohesion billion", the concept comes from Bundessprache and Brussels's newspeak and describes the Swiss contribution to the Cohesion Fund. Since 2008, it has intended to reduce regional disparities in economic and social areas. The intentions were fulfilled in some places, but Bratislava used the fund to increase regional disparities instead. Yes, the policy supported everything on the axis Bratislava-Žilina, however, the motorways and roads in the rest of the country remained intact. The costs reached 1.302 billion francs, and Switzerland has negotiated directly with partners in each country, instead of throwing money into a black hole in Brussels.

Everything seemed going well in autumn. In November, we could see smiles, J.-C. Juncker visited Bern, champagne, the declarations of friendly relations, cooperation and mutual respect were carefully prepared. When the rare visitor returned home, the expected approval of the stock exchange equivalence did not come. Instead, there was a hastily arranged meeting of 28 representatives in December, the aim of which was to approve the stock exchange equivalence for Switzerland limited to one year. In January, another disappointment came: Brussels put Switzerland on the blacklist of tax havens. The term

describes such countries that have been trying hard, but still have not met the standards of tax transparency.

What is all this about? Definitely, it is not about the abolition of special tax status which do not correspond to foreign legislation. A number of American states has completely ignored the rules that the Union wished to introduce. Countries such as Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Ireland also do not respect them, and these are the member states of the Union. The French colonies, called the overseas departments these days, have maintained zero taxation. There are 17 states that do not show any willingness to cooperate in the field of taxation, and they are blacklisted: Bahrain, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Grenada, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia among others. The unanimous agreement of states is necessary to include a state in the blacklist. As many as 46 blacklisted countries were given the time limit of two years to set things right. The time limit for Switzerland was only a year.

In fact, the catch is in something else. It is all about the bilateral negotiations that make the EU tired because they require a lot of work and remain static. The Swiss people wish to have control over the agreed contracts which they have always carefully fulfilled in terms of their legal state status. They do not require more than was agreed, neither they want to let the content and scope of the contracts run uncontrollably down the hill, which was the case of the Lisbon Treaty. This means that it is necessary to sign any change to the contract terms because the content of contracts is not left to the discretion of one party which could possibly take advantage of it.