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Bakalářská práce

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Sémantické role anglického genitivu a jeho české překladové protějšky

Semantic roles of English genitive and its Czech translation counterparts

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

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Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickým genitivem, jeho sémantickými rolami a jeho českými překladovými protějšky. Genitiv je jedním ze dvou anglických pádů a u substantiv se vyjadřuje pomocí *s*-genitivu nebo *of*-konstrukce. Sémantická role anglického genitivu může být posesivní (*my wife's father*), podmětová (*the boy's application*), předmětová (*the boy's release*), původu a původce (*the girl's story*), deskriptivní (*a women's college*), partitivní (*the baby's eyes*), míry (*ten days' absence*) či atributivní (*the victim's courage*) (Quirk et al, 1985: 5.116).

Práce je zaměřená na anglický *s*-genitiv, tvořený flektivním morfémem 's. Zkoumá, jaké překladové protějšky anglického *s*-genitivu se využívají v českých paralelních textech pomocí náhodného vzorku 150 příkladů z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp v15*, získaných skrz rozhraní *KonText*. Cílem práce bylo zjistit, jaké překladové konstrukce se využívají při překladu anglického genitivu do češtiny, k jakým sémantickým rolím se konkrétní konstrukce pojí, a zda existuje spojitost mezi sémantickou rolí anglického genitivu a jejími překladovými protějšky v češtině.

Klíčová slova: genitiv, *s*-genitiv, sémantické role, české překladové protějšky, *InterCorp*, analýza paralelního korpusu

Abstract

The BA thesis examines the English genitive, its semantic roles, and its Czech translation counterparts. The genitive case is one of two cases used in the English language and nouns can either express the genitive through the *s*-genitive or the *of*-construction. The English genitive can have the possessive semantic role (*my wife's father*), the subjective semantic role (*the boy's application*), the objective semantic role (*the boy's release*), the semantic role of origin (*the girl's story*), the descriptive semantic role (*a women's college*), the partitive semantic role (*the baby's eyes*), the semantic role of measure (*ten days' absence*), or semantic role of attribute (*the victim's courage*) (Quirk et al, 1985: 5.116).

The thesis focuses on the *s*-genitive, formed by the inflectional morpheme 's. It examines what translation counterparts of the English *s*-genitive are used in the Czech parallel texts. The random sample of 150 examples from the parallel corpus *InterCorp v 15*, extracted via the *KonText* interface. The aim of the thesis was to find what translation equivalent constructions are used in the translation of the English genitive to Czech, what translation counterparts are used with each semantic role, and if there is any correspondence between the semantic roles of the English genitive and its Czech translation counterparts.

Keywords: genitive case, *s*-genitive, semantic roles, Czech translation counterparts, *InterCorp*, parallel corpus analysis

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List of abbreviations

N	noun
Adj	adjective
Pron	pronoun
Prep	preposition
Nom	nominative case
Gen	genitive case
Dat	dative case
Acc	accusative case
Rel	relational (adjective)
Qual	qualitative (adjective)
Pos	possessive (adjective)
UN	genitive with an unclear semantic role
POS	possessive genitive
SUB	subjective genitive
OR	genitive of origin
PAR	partitive genitive
ATT	genitive of attribute
DES	descriptive genitive
OBJ	objective genitive
MEA	genitive of measure

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1. Introduction

The thesis examines the English genitive, its semantic roles, and its Czech translation equivalents. The genitive case is one of two cases in Present Day English, and the nouns can either express the genitive case through *s*-genitive, with the morpheme 's, or through the *of*-construction. The semantic roles of the English genitive are the possessive genitive (*my wife's father*), the subjective genitive (*the boy's application*), the objectives genitive (*the boy's release*), the genitive of origin (*the girl's story*), the descriptive genitive (*a women's college*), partitive genitive (*the baby's eyes*), genitive of measure (*ten days' absence*), and the genitive of attribute (*the victim's courage*) (Quirk et al, 1985: 5.116).

The thesis is divided into the theoretical background of the English genitive, and the research part that describes the findings of the analysis. The sample for the analysis is taken from the parallel corpus *InterCorp v15* through the *KonText* interface. The sample consists of 150 examples of the English *s*-genitive and their parallel Czech translation equivalents.

The expected Czech translation equivalents should be nouns in genitive, e.g., *my wife's father* – *otec mé ženy*, possessive adjectives, e.g., *the girl's story* – *dívčín příběh*, or relational adjectives, e.g., *a women's college* – *ženská kolej*. It is quite possible that other translation equivalent constructions will be used as well. The thesis aims to find all kinds of translation constructions used in the Czech translation counterparts of the English genitive, select which Czech counterparts are used for each semantic role of the English genitive, and observe if there are any similar tendencies in the translation equivalents chosen for each semantic role.

2. Theoretical Background

The theoretical part of the thesis focuses on the category of case in the English language, and the discussion of the English genitive. The thesis explores the possible forms of the genitive inflection, the difference in the written and spoken forms, and discusses the grammatical functions and the different constructions of the genitive. A larger section of the text is dedicated to the discussion of the semantic roles of the genitive as it is the main concern of the thesis. The uses of the *s*-genitive and its alternating form of the *of*-construction are discussed. Finally, the theoretical part examines the possible Czech translation equivalents of the English genitive, with the brief exploration of the Czech case system and semantics.

2.1. Case in the English language

Unlike the Old English case system that distinguished between the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative case (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6), the Present-Day English nouns form only two types of cases: the common case and the genitive case (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.112). The thesis is interested only in the case of nouns, not taking into account the case of the pronouns that distinguish between subjective (the equivalent to the common case), objective (the equivalent to the accusative case), and genitive (case of the possessive pronouns) case forms (Ibid.: 6.2.). The common case of nouns is unmarked, without any inflection, e.g., *boy* in the singular and *boys* in the plural (Ibid.: 5.112). The common case is the most frequently used form of noun (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6).

2.2. The English genitive

The genitive case of nouns is marked, e.g., *boy's* in the singular and *boys'* in the plural (Ibid: 5.112). The 's marking is a development from the case system where the genitive was indicated by the marker inflection *-es* and later by *-s* (Allen, 2008: 1.1). Allen also prefers the term “possessive marker” for those inflections (Ibid: 1.1), although the possessive role, while ‘central’, is not the only use of the genitive case (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.112).

While the original ending *-es* or *-s* was an affixation, the genitive in the Present-Day English could be seen both as a synthetic or analytical feature (Vachek, 1976: 329-330). The fixed place of the genitive after the noun phrase, e.g., in the group genitives like *Smith and Brown's office*, would argue for the analytical nature of the genitive (Ibid.: 329). However, other grammars (e.g., *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, Quirk et al., 1985), use the term inflection when discussing the genitive ending of the nouns and this thesis will follow this terminology.

The genitive can occur either as a phrase dependent on the noun phrase or as an independent phrase without being followed by a head noun (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6).

2.3. The form of the English genitive

This chapter is interested in providing the context of the different forms and variations of the genitive, both in its written form and the pronunciation. The chapter discusses the allomorphs of the inflection *'s* in the genitive case form and their change in accordance with the context of the inflected noun. It also explains the variation of the written form of the genitive and the variation to the *'s* marker in the zero genitive.

2.3.1. The forms of genitive inflections

The form and pronunciation of the genitive varies and is dependent on the inflected noun. If the noun ends in a voiceless non-sibilant consonant, the genitive is pronounced as /s/ e.g., *cat's* being pronounced as /kæts/. Alternatively, if the inflected noun ends in a vowel or a voiced non-sibilant consonant, the pronunciation of the genitive *'s* changes to /z/, e.g., *boy's* is pronounced as /bɔɪz/. If the inflected noun ends in a sibilant, i.e., /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/, the genitive inflection is pronounced as /ɪz/, e.g., *Charles's* is pronounced as /tʃɑ:lɪzɪz/ (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.1).

The nouns in an irregular plural form the genitive like the nouns in singular, i.e., adding the *'s* inflection after the noun and following the same pronunciation rules as explained above.

For example, the genitive form of *men* is formed by added 's with the pronunciation changing to /z/ in dependence on the preceding voiced consonant /n/ – *men's* would be pronounced as /menz/ (Ibid.: 4.6.1).

2.3.2. The zero genitive

The regular plural form of nouns adds the inflection -s or -es after the noun changes both the written form and the pronunciation of the genitive. In the regular plural noun forms the genitive is marked by writing only an apostrophe and the pronunciation does not change from the common case, e.g., *boys'* is pronounced as /bɔɪz/ still. This occurrence where the genitive is marked by an apostrophe only and left unpronounced is known as the zero genitive (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.114).

The zero genitive can also occur in the multisyllabic Greek names ending in -s, e.g., *Hercules* or *Socrates* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.114). The genitive is then marked only by the apostrophe and the noun in genitive form is pronounced without any added syllable or a different sound change from the common case pronunciation, e.g., *Achilles'* in *Achilles' heel* would still be pronounced as /ə'kɪli:z/ (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.2).

Similarly to the Greek names, the genitive of some Biblical names ending in a sibilant, like *Jesus* or *Moses*, is pronounced without any sound change or added syllable, i.e., *Jesus'* being pronounced as /dʒi:zəs/ (Ibid.: 3.51.2). However, their written form varies between two possible forms: *Jesus'* and *Jesus's* (Ibid.: 3.51.2) The written form does not influence the pronunciation in any way.

The zero genitive also occurs in the names ending in /z/, e.g., *Dickens* or *Burns* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.114). However, unlike the Greek names, the zero genitive is only a variant to the regular 's inflection and both of the spellings are possible, i.e., the written form can be *Dickens'* *novels* or *Dickens's novels* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.2). The pronunciation also permits two variants: both written forms can be read either as /dɪkɪnzɪz/ with the added syllable /ɪz/, or as

/dɪkɪnz/ (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.114). While the written form is more frequently used in the form with the zero genitive, the more common pronunciation is with the added syllable /ɪz/ (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.2).

Different names ending in a sibilant different from /z/, like *Keats* or *Marx*, can also use both variants in their written form – the genitive of *Keats* could *Keats'* or *Keats's* (Ibid.: 3.51.2). However, the pronunciation is fixed to only one variant: the added syllable /ɪz/ after the name, e.g., *Keats'* pronounced as /ki:tsɪz/ (Ibid.: 3.51.2).

The last group that uses the zero genitive is the fixed expressions *for ... sake* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.114). If the noun in the expression ends in a sibilant, e.g., *for peace' sake*, the expression uses the zero genitive (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.2). Sometimes, the zero genitive in the construction is analogically applied to the nouns that do not end in sibilant, or they can omit the inflection completely, e.g., *for brevity sake* instead of the also possible variant *for brevity's sake*.

2.4. Grammatical status of the genitive

This chapter discusses the two grammatical functions of the genitive: the determinative and the noun modifier. These two functions will be discussed within the terminology of *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al., 1985) and *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 2012). *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999) does not use these terms. Instead, it divides the genitives into groups of specifying genitives that carry the determinative function and of classifying genitives that are similar to the noun modifiers.

2.4.1. Genitive as determinative

In most cases, the genitive has a determinative function, i.e., providing the determinative of the noun phrase instead of an article (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.121). The noun in genitive could easily be replaced by another definite determiner: *Jenny's* in *Jenny's desk* could be replaced the

possessive pronoun *her* (bearing the possessive function of the genitive), or the determiner *the*, or even another noun phrase in genitive, e.g., *my daughter's desk* (Ibid.: 5.121). The noun in genitive has a determiner on its own, the possessive pronoun *my*. This shows that the genitive determines (or modifies) the head noun as a whole, as the possessive pronoun *my* is not in any relation to the head of the original noun phrase *desk* (Ibid.: 5.121). *Jenny's* does not have a preceding modifier as *Jenny* is a proper noun without a need of a determinative (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.1).

Biber et al. (1999) use the term specifying genitives for this group, stating that “the most important function of the genitive phrase is to specify the reference [...] in the same way as a determiner” (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.3).

Additionally, the initial position of the genitive in the superordinate noun phrase results in the modifiers that precede the noun in genitive modifying the genitive rather than the following common case head noun of the superordinate noun phrase (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.121).

2.4.2. Genitive as modifier

Alternatively, the genitive can occasionally presume the role of the noun modifier (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.122). Its role then shifts to modifying the superordinate noun phrase similar to the noun modifiers and some adjective modifiers, e.g., *several women's universities* meaning *the several universities for women* (Ibid.: 5.122).

Biber et al. (1999) call this group classifying genitives (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.4). Unlike the specifying genitives that “specify the reference of the noun phrase”, the classifying genitives describe what kind of head noun follows, assigning it a class (Ibid.: 4.6.4). Furthermore, the classifying genitives can sometimes be idiomatic, e.g., *a hornet's nest* (Ibid.: 4.6.4).

Unlike the genitive in the determinative position, the modifiers preceding the genitive are usually modifying the noun in the superordinate noun phrase and not the noun in the genitive, e.g., *a quaint old shepherd's cottage* where *quaint* and *old* modify the head noun

cottage and not the *shepherd* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.122). In some cases, it is possible for the modifying genitive itself to be modified, e.g., *those farm workers' cottages* where *farm* modifies the modifying genitive *workers'* (Ibid.: 5.122).

2.5. Special types of genitive construction

The following chapter is concerned with the types of genitive constructions that do not follow the established form and position in the noun phrase, i.e., the inflection 's affixed to a noun followed by the superordinate noun head in common case. These include the group genitive, the independent genitive, the local genitive, and the double genitive. Finally, the six different constructions according to *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002) will be discussed.

2.5.1. The group genitive

The genitive in the determinative function can also be affixed to the postmodifier of a noun phrase, e.g., *the teacher of music's room* where the *room* belongs to *the teacher* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.123). The 's of the genitive case is not necessarily just the inflection of the noun as it does not immediately follow *the teacher*, but rather a “postposed enclitic”, i.e., it has the function of a preposition, but it follows the whole noun phrase instead of preceding it (Ibid.: 5.123).

The nouns in coordination can also form the group genitive if the genitive is affixed to the group and relating to all the coordinators together, e.g., *my uncle and my aunt's house* meaning a singular *house* that belongs to *my uncle and aunt* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.2). If the genitive is attached to the nouns separately, the meaning of the phrase changes (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.9), e.g., *my uncle's and my aunt's houses* would mean two separate houses, each of them owned by a different person.

2.5.2. The independent genitive

The independent genitive occurs when the head of the superordinate noun phrase does not have to appear after the genitive and its meaning is clear from the context (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.124). Biber et al. (1999) prefer the term *elliptic genitives* for this group (Biber et al, 1999: 4.6.7). The examples of an independent genitive could be *My car is faster than John's* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.124), where the head of the noun phrase *John's car* is omitted as it is understood from the context provided in the sentence.

Biber et al. (1999) also recognize a type of independent genitive where the head noun is retrievable from the text, appearing in a dependent genitive phrase, e.g., *Parkinson's disease* appearing once in a text and later referred to only as *Parkinson's* (Biber et al, 1999: 4.6.8).

2.5.3. The local genitive

Similarly to the independent genitive, the local genitive does not have to be followed by a superordinate noun. It is used with the relation to establishments or premises, e.g., *Tiffany's* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.125). However, the head of the noun phrase is not necessarily retrievable from the context fully, as it usually does not appear in the linguistic context, and phrase like *Bill's* could refer to place where *Bill* lives, but not to a specific noun head like *house*, *flat*, or *place* (Ibid.: 1985: 5.125). The local genitive can refer even to restaurants, e.g., *Tiffany's*, professional establishments, e.g., *the dentist's*, commercial firms, e.g., *Macy's*, or even a one-person business relating to a specific person, e.g., *at (Mr) Johnson's* (Ibid.: 5.125).

In the case of the commercial firms and companies, the genitive might become weakened and provides an opportunity for the establishment of non-standard variants, e.g., the instances of *McDonald's* being spelled as *McDonalds* or *McDonald* (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.8.1).

2.5.4. The double genitive

The double genitive (or post-genitive) uses the *of*-construction that will be thoroughly discussed later in the thesis (*Chapter 2.7*). The double genitive uses both forms of the genitive,

and the independent form of the *s*-genitive is used as the prepositional complement of the preposition *of*, e.g., *an invention of Gutenberg's* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.126).

The reason for using the double genitive form is the impossibility to combine two determiners referring to the same head in the noun phrase (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.4). The determinative genitives cannot be in the preposition to the noun phrase combined with other determinatives, e.g., *some, any, that, several*, etc. (Ibid.: 3.51.4). The definite articles do not usually appear in the double genitive and their preferred form is the usual form of the genitive, e.g. *Johnny's good idea* instead of **the good idea of Johnny's* (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.10).

2.5.5. Six types of genitive construction according to *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*

The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language distinguishes six types of genitive constructions: *subject-determiner, subject-of gerund-participial, fused subject-determiner-head, oblique genitive, predicative genitive, and attributive genitive* – some of which align with the categories mentioned above (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.3).

The first type, subject-determiner, is the closest to the *s*-genitive with a determinative function or the specifying genitive, e.g., *Kim's father* (Ibid.: 16.3). The *subject of gerund-participial* type of genitive is similar, except the following head of the phrase is not a noun but a gerund, e.g., *Kim's joining the party* (Ibid.: 16.3).

The *oblique genitive* that Huddleston and Pullum define as being “related to the head noun [...] obliquely, via a preposition *of*” (Ibid.: 16.3). This type is the same as the *double genitive* defined in chapter 2.5.4.

The *predicative genitive* and the *fused subject-determiner-head* types somewhat agree with the *independent* and *local genitive*. While the *fused subject-determiner-head* requires the ellipsed head of the noun phrase within the sentence, e.g., *Max's **attempt** wasn't as good as*

Kim's, the *predicative genitive* does not, and it indicates a relation of belonging to the noun in genitive, e.g., *Let's call it Kim's* (Ibid.: 16.3).

The last type is the *attributive genitive* that is similar to the modifying or classifying function of the genitive, e.g., *an old people's home* (Ibid.: 16.3). The attributive genitive is then divided into two subtypes: *descriptive genitives* and *measure genitives*, according to their meaning (Ibid.: 16.3). This division of genitives based on their meaning will be discussed in the following chapter.

2.6. The semantic roles of the genitive

Although the most common meaning of the genitive is the possessive (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.5), there are other semantic roles that the genitive can bear. The representative grammars differ in their conception of the possible semantic roles of the genitive. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) lists 23 types of semantic relation to the individual examples, including the semantic role of time, cause, member, kin, relation, etc. (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.5.2). Other grammars often offer a tighter list of semantic roles. Although there is not a perfect overlap, they often share some similarities in their division of the semantic roles.

Therefore, this thesis will follow the semantic roles of genitive according to *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al., 1985), and include the comments from different grammars if the described semantic roles share any similarities between them.

2.6.1. The semantic roles used for the purpose of the thesis

The semantic roles of genitive as listed in *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) are the possessive genitive, the subjective genitive, the objective genitive, the genitive of origin, the descriptive genitive, the genitive of measure, the genitive of attribute, and the partitive genitive (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116).

The **possessive genitive** expresses the relationship of possession that the noun in genitive has over the following head in the superordinate noun phrase, i.e., it could be paraphrased by using the verb *have* (Ibid.: 5.116). The example of such a genitive is *Jimmy's new ball* that could be paraphrased as *Jimmy has a new ball* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.5).

The **subjective genitive** occurs when the noun in genitive can be paraphrased as a subject of a clause in which is the following head noun transformed into a verb, e.g., *her parents' consent* can be paraphrased as *Her parents consented* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116). On the other hand, the **objective genitive** can be paraphrased with the noun in genitive taking the place of the object in a clause, e.g., *the chairman's election* paraphrased as *they elected the chairman* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.5).

The **genitive of origin** marks the source or the creator of the head in the superordinate noun phrase. Examples of the genitive of origin could be *Jane's letter* (a letter written by Jane) or *Sam's mistake* (a mistake made by Sam) (Ibid.: 3.51.5).

The other semantic role is the **descriptive genitive** that occurs when the genitive takes the role of the modifier (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.122). This role also applies to the classifying genitives in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.4). The genitives with the descriptive semantic role can be replaced by a premodifying adjective or noun, or a postmodifier, e.g., *a women's college* can be paraphrased as *a college for women*, and *a summer's day* can be paraphrased as *a summer day* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116). In *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002), the closest equivalent to this role would be the subtype of the attributive genitive: the descriptive genitive (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.3). This semantic role includes the genitive of time that is listed in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* separately, e.g., *yesterday's job* or *this autumn's statement* (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.5).

The **genitive of measure** is used to express duration, length, and value (Ibid.: 4.6.6), e.g., *ten days' absence* can be paraphrased as *The absence lasted ten days* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116). *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* lists measure genitives as the other subtype of the attributive genitive (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.3).

The **genitive of attribute** describes a characteristic of the noun in genitive, e.g., *the victim's courage* meaning *the victim was courageous/had courage* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116). This semantic role seems to be close to some of the semantic relations listed in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*: either that of the human property or the feeling (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.5.2).

The **partitive genitive** is used to express a relation in which the head noun is a part of the noun in genitive, e.g., *the baby's eyes* or *the earth's surface* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.116). The former is a representative of the semantic relation of body part in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, and the latter closer to the non-human property relation (Huddleston, R., & Pullum G. K., 2002: 16.5.2).

It can be, however, difficult to precisely categorize the semantic role of the genitives, as they are often ambiguous. The objective and subjective semantic role are often homonymous: *Bill's accusation* without a necessary context could mean either that *Bill accused somebody* (the subjective genitive), or that *somebody accused Bill* (the objective genitive) (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.5). The ambiguity is not restricted to the distinction between the subjective and the objective genitive: *John's picture* can mean a picture that belongs to John (the possessive genitive), a picture that John painted (genitive of origin), or the picture that somebody painted or took of John (the objective genitive) (Ibid.: 3.51.5).

2.7. The *of*-construction

Until this point, the theoretical part was concerned with the *s*-genitive, i.e., the genitive using the affixed 's or the allographic form represented by an apostrophe. This chapter is focused on

the equivalent of the *s*-genitive that can be used in some cases: the *of*-construction. The *of*-construction is not formed by an affixation like the *s*-genitive, but instead by the postmodification of the head noun, using the relational marker *of*, e.g. *the eyes of the girl* (Rosenbach, 2002: 2.1). Both structures are similar in meaning and function and are often equivalent in meaning, e.g., *the ship's name* being an equivalent to *the name of the ship* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.115). However, they are not completely interchangeable as sometimes only one of the variants can be used, e.g., *the front of the house* is possible while **the house's front* is not (Ibid.: 5.115).

2.7.1. The competition between the *s*-genitive and the *of*-construction

The *s*-genitive can be used both with the animate nouns as well as some of the inanimate nouns. It is used with personal names, e.g., *George Washington's statue*, personal nouns, e.g., *the boy's new bicycle*, or the collective nouns, e.g., *the nation's resources* (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.118). The other animate category that the *s*-genitive can be used with is that of higher animals, e.g., *the elephant's tusks* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.3).

The *s*-genitive can also be used with some types of inanimate nouns (Quirk et al., 1985: 5.118). This includes the inanimate nouns that allow personification (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.3) including the geographical names, e.g., *Europe's future*, the locative nouns, e.g., *the earth's interior*, or other nouns 'of special relevance to human activity', e.g., *the novel's structure* (Quirk et al.: 5.118). The *s*-genitive is also used with the temporal nouns, e.g., *a day's work*, or *the hockey's season's first event* (Ibid.: 5.118). Another use of the *s*-genitive is in the established phrases, e.g., *at a stone's throw* or *at arm's length* (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.3).

The *of*-construction is used to express the meaning of the genitive with the inanimate nouns that do not allow the formation of *s*-genitive, i.e., not personified inanimate nouns, or nouns that are not a part of an established phrase, like *the victims of the earthquake* (Dušková

et al., 2012: 3.51.6). Other nouns that allow only the *of*-construction are animate, but belonging to the lower animal nouns, e.g., *the humming of the bee* (Ibid.: 3.51.6).

The *of*-construction is not restricted to the inanimate and lower animal nouns only. Beside the possible alternation with the *s*-genitive in the case of animate nouns, the *of*-construction is often used to express the objective semantic role, e.g., *the loss of his wife* (Ibid.: 3.51.6). The *of*-construction can also express the subjective semantic role, e.g., *the noise of the traffic* (Ibid.: 3.51.6).

Similarly to the established phrases with *s*-genitive, the *of*-construction is used in some expressions with the animate nouns, e.g., *the king of England* instead of **the England's king*, or in the phrases that have an appositional relation, e.g., *the city of London* (Rosenbach, 2002: 3.3.2.1.1). The other uses of the *of*-construction can have the descriptive role if the *s*-genitive cannot be used and are paraphrased by a premodifying adjective (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51.6), e.g., *a king of honour* would be paraphrased as *an honourable king*, not **an honour's king* (Rosenbach, 2002: 3.3.2.1.1). It can be used with partitives to express the measure, e.g., *a flock of birds* (Dušková et al.: 3.51.6), although Biber et al. (1999) exclude these from the possible alternative to the *s*-genitive (Biber et al., 1999: 4.6.12.1).

Additionally, the alternation between the *s*-genitive and the *of*-construction can be affected by the end-weight principle, i.e., shifting the new and important information towards the end of the noun phrase (Rosenbach: 2002: 3.3.2.2.4). The *of*-construction would then add a greater information value to the postmodification of the head noun and the *s*-genitive would mark the head noun as more important (Ibid.: 3.3.2.2.4).

2.8. The expected Czech translation equivalents

2.8.1. The expected translation constructions

The Czech genitive is part of the inflectional case system that includes seven cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, locative, and instrumental, and they often determine the

role of the noun in the clause (Grepel et al., 2000: 235). Genitive is the only shared case in both languages besides nominative, and the expected means of translation of the English genitive would therefore be the Czech genitive. However, the English genitive does not fully correspond with the Czech genitive. Dušková et al. (2012), for example, prefer the term *adnominal case* for the English genitive, as the English form has lost some of the functions of genitive, e.g., the role of an object in a clause, and it is therefore not appropriate to refer to it as to a genitive. (Dušková et al., 2012: 3.51). The role of the English genitive is restricted only to determining or modifying a noun (Ibid.: 3.51).

These roles of the genitive can be transferred into Czech by one of the Czech genitive functions – the “*attribute*” (Grepel et al., 2000: 237). It is to note that the Czech term “*attribute*” can be misleading in the context of comparison to the English language where “*attribute*” is not one of the clausal elements, but rather a term referring to the semantic role of a clausal element, e.g., a subject complement (Quirk et al., 10.20). The Czech “*attribute*” is then closer to the English noun phrase modifier and is not restricted to the genitive case, e.g., the “*attribute*” *zelené* in *zelené šaty* translates to *green* in *the green dress*. The term “*attribute*” is therefore not appropriate for the discussion of the English language, and the thesis will use the term *modifier* for both the English and the Czech terms to prevent further confusion.

The Czech modifier can either be congruent with the head noun or not, e.g., the adjective *Petrovo* in *Petrovo zblednutí* (*Petr's paling*) agrees with the head noun in some grammatical categories, while the noun *babičky* in *vzpomínka babičky* (*the memory of grandma's*) does not (Grepel & Karlík, 1998: 317-330). It can be both in preposition or postposition to the modified head noun (Ibid.: 317-330). The Czech genitive in the role of the modifier is not congruent with the head noun (Grepel et al., 2000: 237) and its translation to English could be done by the English genitive, e.g., *chalupa mého otce* translated as *my father's cottage*. However, the genitive is not the only means of expressing the noun modification in the Czech language. The

other variants of the non-congruent modifier could be expressed by nouns in different cases, e.g., the instrumental in *jízda vlakem* (*a train drive*), by nouns preceded by a preposition, e.g., *slavnost na zahradě* (*a garden party*), by the idiomatic comparison, e.g., *podvod jak prase* (*a scam *as a pig**), and others (Grepl & Karlík, 1998: 326-330).

Additionally, there are the congruent variants of the noun modification expressed by adjectives, either *qualitative* (*kvalitativní*) or *relational* (*vztažná*) (Ibid.: 318). The relational adjectives can be separated into the individual possessive adjectives (*individuálně posesivní*), which are used to describe the possessiveness of a single person or, although rarely, of an animal, e.g. *Karlův* (*Karel's*), and the class possessive adjectives (*druhově posesivní*) that are used to describe the possessiveness or a relation to a class or a group, e.g., *francouzský* (*French*), and others (Grepl et al, 2000: 165-166). The thesis will separate the individual possessives from the rest of the relational adjectives, as they differ from the rest in paradigm and meaning. Other congruent modifiers can be subordinate clauses introduced by the relatives *který* (*which*) or *jaký* (*which*), numerals, e.g., *sedmero krkavců* (*seven ravens*), pronouns, e.g., *moje žena* (*my wife*), and others (Grepl & Karlík, 1998: 319-326).

There is the question whether the English genitive could be translated to Czech by those other means of expressing the modification as well. Three possible variants of the English genitive translation are provided in the *Studies in the English Language I* (Dušková, 1999) where the possible translations for *a fisherman's cottage* include a genitive in postposition (*domek rybáře*), an individual possessive adjective noting an ownership of a specific person (*rybářův domek*), and a relational adjective (*rybářský domek*) (Dušková, 1999: 257). Those means of translation are in the listed options for the noun modifier in Czech and can be included in the expected translation. The difference in the translation is not arbitrary. The translation to the possessive adjective and to the Czech postmodifying genitive mark the possessive semantic role of the English genitive, and the relational adjective marks the descriptive semantic role

(Ibid.: 257). Therefore, there is some correlation between the Czech translation equivalents and the semantic role of the original English genitive.

Based on the examples from *Studies in the English Language I* (Dušková, 1999), the possessive semantic role of the English genitive should most likely correspond with the individual possessive adjective and the genitive in Czech. However, the Czech language can express possession by a dative.

The dative in the Czech language, besides its regular functions, can be used as a means of the realization of *the third syntactical plan*. The third syntactical plan is not concerned with the obligatory clausal elements (*the first syntactical plan*), or the non-compulsory clausal elements that complement the clause by adding the information regarding time, place, or other circumstances (*the second syntactical plan*), but the clausal elements that have evaluating, intellectual, or emotional subjective relation to a human and their abilities (Poldauf, 1963/2018: 61-62). The Czech dative can be part of the first and second syntactical plan, but in the third syntactical plan its function is to inform about the relationship of the clause or a clausal element and the “interested person.” For example, in the clause *natrhal jí na louce květiny* (*he picked the flowers in the meadow for her*) *jí* (the Czech dative form of *she*) represents the possessive relation between the flowers and the female (Ibid.: 62). Poldauf (1963/2018) states that in English, “the free dative expressing possession disappeared in the Middle English,” and the Modern-Day English substitutes it by the possessive pronouns, e.g., *he broke his leg* instead of the Czech *zlomil si nohu* (Ibid.: 71).

This substitution should not be restricted only to the possessive pronouns, and other means of possession, including the genitive case, can substitute the missing free dative in the English language. The translation to Czech would then follow the more natural means of expressing those relations in the Czech language and use dative, e.g. *The wind blew off Jim's hat* can be translated with the possessive dative as *Vítr odnesl Jimovi klobouk* (Dušková et al.,

2012: 3.52.2). Additionally, the possessive dative can also be used when expressing the partitive semantic role, e.g., *He squeezed the girl's arm* can be translated as *Stiskl dívce paži*.

Beside the use of the Czech dative to translate the English genitive, there are other possible deviations from the translation by the noun modifier. The subjective and objective genitive could be placed in the position of the object or a subject of the Czech clause. The objective and subjective role would also not be restricted just to this paraphrasing, as the genitive in the head noun modifying position can carry those semantic roles as well, e.g., *štěkáni sousedova psa – the neighbour's dog's barking* has the agentive role (subjective genitive in English), and *výslech mého syna – my son's interrogation* bears the semantic role of the patient (objective genitive in English) (Grepl et al., 2000: 237).

2.8.2. The semantic roles of the expected translation equivalents

The semantics of the Czech genitive in the noun modifying position differ slightly from the English system. It can have the agentive role (genitiv agentní), e.g., *vzpomínka babičky – grandma's memory*, the role of a bearer of an characteristic (genitiv nositele vlastností), e.g., *zbaběloství lidí – people's cowardice*, the role of a patient (genitiv pacientní), e.g., *vznik románu – the novel's creation*, the possessive role (genitiv posesivní), e.g., *chalupa mého otce – my father's cottage*, the role of the author (genitiv autorský), e.g., *balada Jana Nerudy – Jan Neruda's ballad*, the role of the portrayed (genitiv zobrazovaného), e.g., *obraz presidenta – the president's picture*, the role of dedication (genitiv dedikační), e.g., *most Palackého – Palacký's bridge*, the role of quality (genitiv vlastnosti), e.g., *žena černých vlasů – a black-haired woman*, the explanatory role (genitiv vysvětlovací), e.g., *trest smrti – the death sentence*, and the genitive of quantified object (genitiv kvantifikovaného předmětu), e.g., *roj včel – a swarm of bees* (Grepl & Karlík, 1998: 327-329).

When comparing the semantic roles of the English and Czech genitive, there are some similarities that offer a point of comparison between them, e.g., the possessive genitive in

English might agree with the possessive genitive in Czech, the English subjective genitive with the agentive genitive in Czech, the genitive of origin in English with the genitive of the author in Czech, the semantic role of attribute in English with the semantic role of a bearer of the characteristic in Czech, and the English objective genitive with the role of the patient in Czech. The partitive genitive in English does not have an immediate equivalent within the Czech system, but one of the examples listed in Grepl & Karlík (1998) for the Czech possessive genitive is *křídla ptáků – birds' wings* (Ibid.: 327), and thus the closest equivalent of the partitive genitive is the possessive semantic role in Czech as well. The descriptive genitive might match with the genitive of quality in Czech, although this should be a more tentative comparison as the English descriptive genitive often classifies the following noun head rather than qualifying it. The semantic role of measure does not have a direct equivalent within the genitive system, but other Czech modifiers besides genitive can carry the meaning of measure, as well as of time, manner, place, origin, etc. (Ibid.: 329).

The translation equivalents are not limited by the word class through which they are translated, or by what clausal element they become. There is also the connection between the semantic roles of the English genitive and the semantic role of the Czech translation. Besides categorizing the translation by the word class and case, the analytical part of the thesis aims to explore this correspondence between the semantic role of the English genitive and its Czech translation equivalent.

3. Material and Method

3.1. Material

The main source for the analysis sample is the parallel synchronic corpus *InterCorp*, a part of the *Czech National Corpus*. The corpus consists of a set of source texts translated to different languages. The material for the thesis was taken from the *InterCorp Release 15*, published in 2022. It includes the *Core* section, which contains source texts taken mostly from fiction, and *Collections*, which contains a specialized series of texts from non-fiction areas, as are political commentaries, legal texts, proceedings from the European Parliament, as well as translations of the Bible, and movie subtitles. The search for the genitive was conducted within the *InterCorp v15 – English* corpus with the *InterCorp v15 – Czech* corpus in parallel. The search for the examples of genitives was made through the *KonText* interface of the *Czech National Corpus*.

3.2. The form of the search query

The *s*-genitive has its own tag within the *InterCorp* tagset, marking the “possessive ending”. The query for all *s*-genitives is then simply [tag=”POS”], and it includes both the regular form of the genitive *'s*, as well as the zero genitive *'*.

The *Subtitles* collection was removed from the search query entirely. The quality of the translation of the subtitles was lower, and the chosen tag “*POS*” did not work properly in the subtitles search, often confusing the *s*-genitive with other forms that use *'s* or *'*, e.g., the shortened form of *is* or *has*, or *'* in the shortened form of *did not* in *didn't*. While similar problems were present in the other collections and the core as well, it was less prominent than in the *Subtitles* collection.

3.3. Errors in the sample

The search query was then established to contain the *Core* and all additional *Collections* besides *Subtitles*, i.e., *Acquis*, *Bible*, *Europarl*, *PressEurop*, and *Syndicate*, with the aim to search for a

random sample of 150 examples of the *s*-genitives. The sample included errors similar to those in the *Subtitles* search. The first error that occurred was the confusion of the zero genitive with quotation marks:

Table 1. The quotation marks mistaken with the zero genitive

woolfova-dallowayova	'Hullo, Elizabeth!' cried Peter, stuffing his handkerchief into his pocket, going quickly to her, saying 'Good-bye, Clarissa	'	without looking at her, leaving the room quickly, and running downstairs and opening the hall door.
_ACQUIS	'elections to the European Parliament	'	means elections by direct universal suffrage to the European Parliament of representatives in accordance with the Act of 20 September 1976 (1);
_EUROPARL	We therefore say to you: 'look at what is already happening in some countries	'	.

The other error of the query was the confusion the zero genitive with the markings signalling the accent of the speaker:

Table 2. The accent markings mistaken for the zero genitive

Steinbeck-Mysi a lide	I jus	'	now finished swampin' out the wash house."
Wells-Neviditelny	I might ha	'	known."

Another case of the undesired results there were pronouns that were included in the sample marked with the 's ending of a genitive. They were excluded from the final list of the *s*-genitives, as the thesis is concerned only with the examples of nouns in genitive.

Table 3. The excluded pronouns with the s-genitive form

allende-dum_duchu	In Clara's view, the best thing for one's health was to keep one	's	hands busy, so she kept her daughter's illnesses in line by making her work.
Vonnegut-Kolibka	A cat's cradle is nothing but a bunch of X's between somebody	's	hands, and little kids look and look and look at all those X's..."

Lastly, some of the text passages from the *Collections* section did not match with the Czech segment of the text:

Table 4. The lack of correspondence between the English and Czech texts

_PRESSEU _ROP_2010	For years the Turkish government has been deliberately gutting Istanbul	's	old town rather than restoring it, writes the <i>Süddeutsche Zeitung</i> .	Turecká metropole, která byla letos zvolena Evropským hlavním městem kultury, by mohla brzy ztratit své místo na Seznamu světového kulturního dědictví UNESCO.
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After this selection, there were 150 examples of *s*-genitives prepared for the analysis.

3.4. Method

The first step was to name the construction used in the Czech translation equivalent of the examples. This included nouns, adjectives, pronouns, a subordinate clause, and an omission of the noun of the English genitive entirely. If the translation equivalent was a noun without a preposition, then the case of the noun was noted to see what other variants besides the genitive are used in the Czech translation.

Due to the nature of the Czech language as a primarily synthetic language, there were certain difficulties with some of the examples:

(1a) Perhaps however his choice did show a certain preference for wakening with the **Queen's** face rather than Mr Nixon's on the wall (Mr Nixon's face would surely have appeared somewhere in the same number of *Life*). (PAR10)

(1b) Přesto však patrně dával výběrem najevo, že když se probudí, má na očích radši **anglickou královnu** než prezidenta Nixona (páně Nixonova tvář by se bývala někde v témž čísle *Lifu* jistě taky našla). (PAR10)

The Czech translation adapts the rest of the sentence to correspond with the translation of the phrase *a certain preference for*. The noun in accusative, (**anglickou**) **královnu**, is a result of this process rather than the direct translation equivalent of the genitive itself. It does not reflect the semantic partitive role in the Czech translation. However, it is the example provided by the corpus and is treated as the English genitive translation equivalent in the context of the analysis

as well as other cases in which might be argued that they reflect the structure of the Czech sentence rather than the genitive directly.

Once every example had their translation construction added, the following step was to assign the semantic role to the English genitives. All eight possible semantic roles listed in the theoretical part of the thesis were present within the search result. Selecting the semantic roles was simple in some cases, e.g., *her mother's eyes* (PAR15) is an example of the partitive genitive. Some examples were less clear in what semantic role they bear. There was a competition especially between two pairs of the semantic roles.

The first pair was the possessive genitive and the genitive of attribute that to a certain degree mark a possession over the following noun. To better distinguish between them, the genitive of attribute was marked in the cases when the following noun was abstract or described a characteristic, e.g., *the EU's security* (ATT13). The possessive role was marked in the cases of the following material noun or immaterial noun that did not mark a characteristic, often with a close relation to a man, e.g., *Canadian workers' pay and conditions* (POS16).

The other pair was the and the subjective genitive and the genitive of origin. There were some unclear cases in which the following noun could either be paraphrased as a verb, or could be a type of written document, e.g., *the Commission's proposal* (OR4). For these cases, if there was any indication in the surrounding context that the following noun is a written document, they were marked as a genitive of origin. Otherwise, they were marked as unclear cases with two possible options for the semantic role.

The rest of the problematic genitives that did not offer an evident interpretation were marked as unclear in their semantic role. This included the undecided competition between the genitive of origin and the subjective genitive, and others, like the unclear case of *the computer's memory* (UN11). It could mean the ability of the computer to store data, making it a semantic role of attribute. However, it could also mean the material component of the computer that

could be found inside the machine. Then it would be a part of the computer, similarly to how *her mother's eyes* (PAR15) are part of *the mother*, and the genitive would have the partitive semantic role. The context in this case does not help and neither does the Czech translation equivalent – *v paměti počítače*. This and other similar examples were marked and will be examined in a separated segment of the analysis.

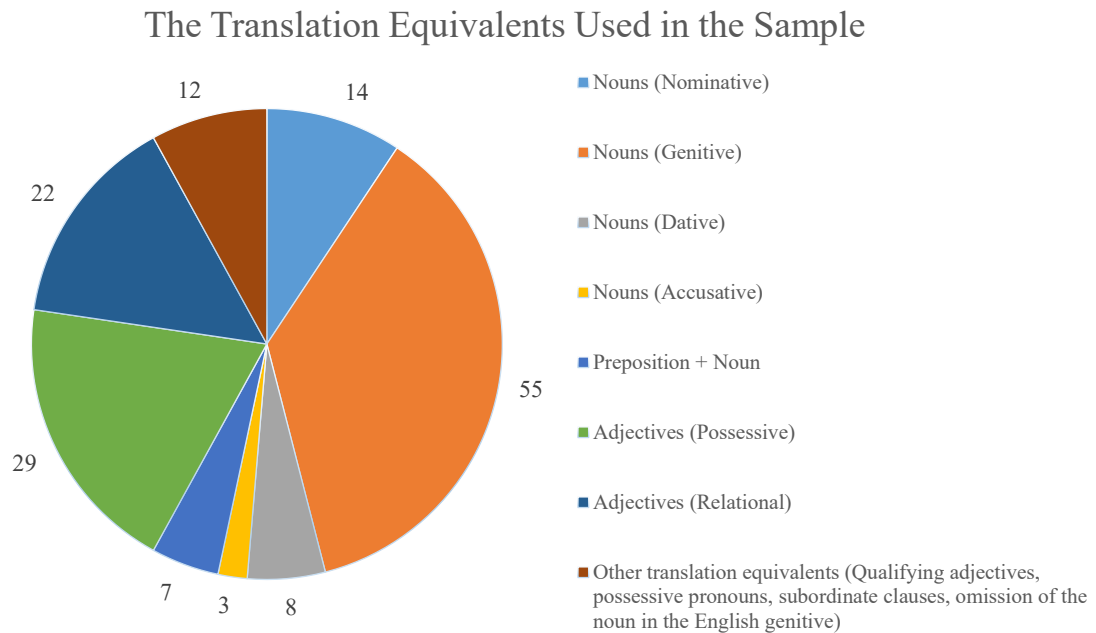
Finally, the Czech translation equivalents were compared to the semantic role of the English genitive to see if it somehow reflects the semantics of the English genitive.

4. Analysis

4.1. The constructions used in the Czech translation

The 150 examples in the sample covered a large scale of the constructions used in the Czech translation equivalents:

Graph 1. The Translation Equivalents Used in the Sample (150 examples)

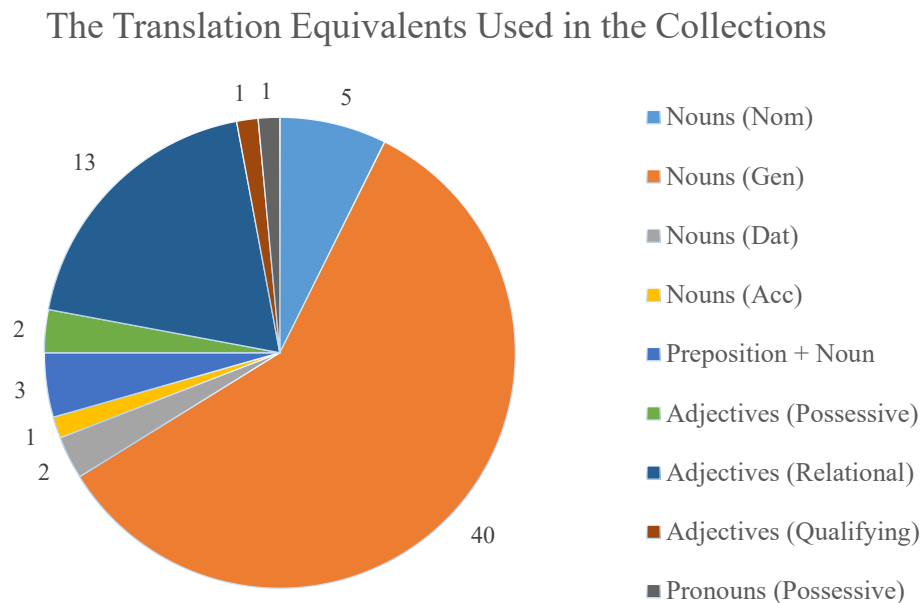


The most common translation counterparts of the English genitive to Czech were the nouns in the genitive case (36,66%), possessive adjectives (19,33%), and relational adjectives (14,66%). The other translation equivalents were the nouns in nominative (9,33%), nouns in dative (5,33%), nouns in various cases preceded by a preposition (4,66%), nouns in accusative (2%), and other translation equivalents, including a qualifying adjective, possessive pronouns, subordinate clause, and omission of the noun in the English genitive from the Czech text). Nouns were the most used means of translation, and the only case that was not present in the translation, regardless of whether they were preceded with the preposition or not, was the vocative case. However, the accusative, local, and instrumental cases were mostly in the prepositional phrases postmodifying a noun, e.g., [...] *across the nation's campuses* – [...] *po studentských kampusech v zemi* (UN5).

4.1.1. The constructions used in the *Collections* section

Despite the genitive case taking a large percentage in the overall translation equivalents in the sample, the overwhelming number of the English genitive translation to the Czech genitive does not come from the *Core* part, but from the *Collections* section of the sample:

Graph 2. *The Translation Equivalents Used in the Collections (68 examples)*



The translation within the *Collections* section relies primarily on the use of the Czech genitive. The reason for such a high number of the nouns in genitive in the Czech translation might be the translation method in the legal texts and political reports that cover most of the *Collections*. Their translation is meant to provide the most important facts, and not to transform the original text in a way that might omit any piece of information or change meaning, even slightly. While the translations are comprehensive, they might not always be as natural to the Czech speakers as are the translation equivalents in fiction, which can adjust the text to better suit the language.

Another reason for this might be that the English genitive used in this segment is often the genitive of countries and cities, e.g., *Russia's control* – *kontrola Ruska* (SUB12), or the genitive of collectives or institutions, e.g., *the Agency's efforts* – *úsilí agentury* (POS12), that

had tendency to be translated either through the nouns in genitive or the relational adjectives, e.g., *China's President* – *čínský president* (UN6). Unlike in the English language, in which countries and cities can be referred to as individual units, the Czech language does not view them as such, and there is not a means of translating an individual country or city possessiveness, even if the genitive bears the possessive semantic role. E.g., the translation equivalent of *Venice's massive GDP* (POS36) is the relational adjective *obří[...]* *benátské[...]* *HDP* and not the non-existent possessive adjective **Benátčino* *obří HDP*.

The other means of translation in the *Collections* segment beside the nouns in genitive and the relational adjectives are mostly exceptions and some are not present at all. The possessive adjective, which in the whole sample takes almost a fifth of the overall percentage of the translation constructions used, is limited in the *Collections* segment to only two examples, one of which is from the *Bible* section, *Elijah's cry* – *Elijášův hlas* (SUB26), a section that is more similar to the *Core* fiction texts, and *Arafat's successor* – *Arafatův nástupce* (POS34), as the *Collections* section rarely discusses individuals.

A missing means of translation is the omission of the English genitive from the Czech translation. The reason might again be the need for exactness in the legal text and political proceedings, and the omission of the English genitive from the translation might change the exact meaning, even if the noun might be retrievable from the context. The possessive pronoun translation equivalents are mostly missing from list of the translation equivalents used in the *Collections* as well, and the only use of the possessive pronoun as the Czech translation counterpart:

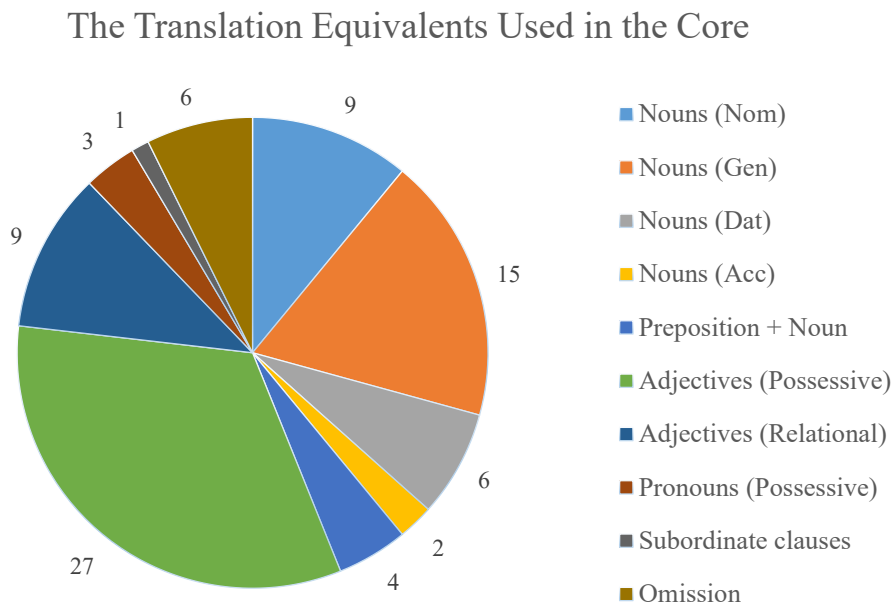
(2a) The principal products of **Acetex's** acetyls business are acetic acid and VAM, which together represented more than 70 % of Acetex's acetyls sales of 2003. (POS10)

(2b) **Jeho** hlavními acetylovými produkty jsou kyselina octová a VAM, které v roce 2003 představovaly dohromady více než 70 % odbytu Acetexu v oblasti acetylů.. (POS10)

The English sentence mentions the genitive *Acetex's* twice very close to each other and the possessive pronoun *jeho* can be used, as it is transparent enough in its meaning, and the added possessive pronoun eases reading of the text for the Czech reader.

4.1.2. The constructions used in the *Core* section

Graph 3. The Translation Equivalents Used in the *Core* (82 examples)



The *Core* section of the sample offers a larger scale of the means of translation than the translation equivalents in the *Collections* segment. The only means of translation it does not use from all the possibilities presented in the first graph is the qualifying adjective. The translation into the Czech genitive does not have the overwhelming leading position as in the *Collections* section, and the most common translation construction in the *Core* segment is the possessive adjective. Unlike the *Collections*, the *Core* section includes more animate individuals in the position of the English genitive. In fact, all the translations to the possessive adjective, including the *Collections* segment are those of an individual person, e.g., *Kolman's opulent architecture* – *Kolmanovy honosné stavby* (OR7).

The exception to this trend was the example in which the English genitive meant a single individual and was translated into the relational adjective, and not into the possessive. The

genitive *God's will* had the translation counterpart in the relational adjective *Boží vůle* (ATT22). Although *God* is usually spoken of as an individual person, the Czech translation equivalent *Boží* acts as if he were only a representative of the class of *gods*.

Unlike in the *Collections* section, there are more possessive pronouns used as the translation counterparts, and the omissions and subordinate clause are found only in the *Core* section. The Czech texts do not strictly follow the exact wording and meaning of the English text, and unlike the legal texts and records of the political proceedings, the fiction texts can rely on the overall context.

4.2. Comparison of the semantic roles of the English genitive with the Czech translation

Most of the semantic roles had their Czech equivalents in the noun in genitive and the possessive adjective, as they were the most common translation equivalents within the sample. There were exceptions to this tendency, represented by the semantic role of measure, the objective, and the descriptive semantic roles. None of their translation equivalents were the possessive adjective, and only one example of the descriptive genitive had its counterpart in the noun in genitive.

Table 5. The translation construction used in different semantic roles

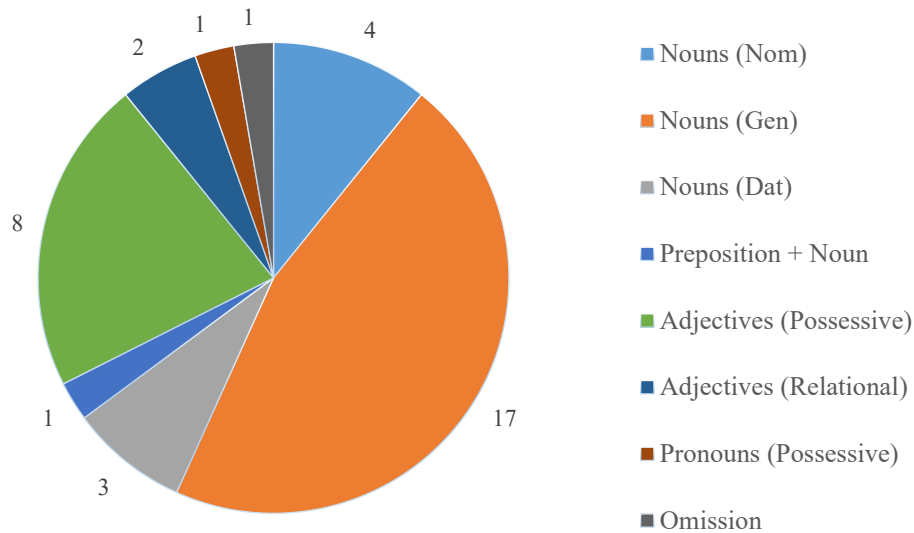
Semantic role	N, nom	N, gen	N, dat	N, acc	Prep + N	Adj, pos	Adj , rel	Adj, qual	Pron, pos	Subordinate clause	Omission	Total
Possessive	4	17	3	0	1	8	2	0	1	0	1	37
Subjective	4	14	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	30
Origin	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	10
Partitive	1	4	3	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	17
Attribute	2	11	1	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	23
Descriptive	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	16
Objective	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Measure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unclear	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	11

The following subchapters will summarize the main tendencies in the Czech translation equivalents of all semantic roles of the English genitive, as well as address the unclear semantic roles within the sample.

4.2.1. The possessive genitive

Graph 4. The Translation Equivalents of the Possessive Genitive (37 examples)

The Translation Equivalents of the Possessive Genitive



The possessive genitive was the most present semantic role within the sample with 37 examples. The main translation construction was the noun in genitive with 17 examples using such translation equivalents.

(3a) **Nanny Ogg's** Jason was a young man with the build and, Magrat had always thought, the brains of a herd of oxen. (POS8)

(3b) Jason **Stařenky Oggové** byl mladý muž, který, jak si v duchu Magráta vždycky říkala, měl sílu a mozek stáda býků. (POS8)

The less clear example of the Czech genitive translation counterpart might be:

(4a) The two ladies who had joined in the shopping expedition yesterday turned out to be **Jeremy's** cousin and his aunt by marriage. (POS6)

(4b) Ukázalo se, že ty dvě neznámé dámy, které včera **Jeremyho** doprovázely po nákupech, jsou **jeho** sestřenice a nevlastní teta. (POS6)

This example of the Czech genitive is not a typical one, as the translation into Czech genitive is not directly in the place of the English genitive: its position is instead occupied by a possessive pronoun *jeho*. There were a couple of cases where the Czech translation chose to fill

the direct position of the English genitive with a possessive pronoun like this, but the noun in genitive still appeared elsewhere within the text excerpt.

The second most common translation counterpart of the possessive genitive was the possessive adjective with 8 examples:

(5a) Anthony had to get in a few digs at **Reggie's** husband, Nicholas, of course. (POS29)

(5b) Anthony si jako obvykle neodpustil pár rýpanců vůči **Regininu** manželovi Nicholasovi.

(POS29)

The possessive genitive is also one of the three semantic roles (possessive, partitive, and descriptive) within the sample the translation counterpart of which was omitted entirely in the Czech translation:

(6a) 'We wouldn't have, not if we'd known this was a **teacher's** house.' (POS37)

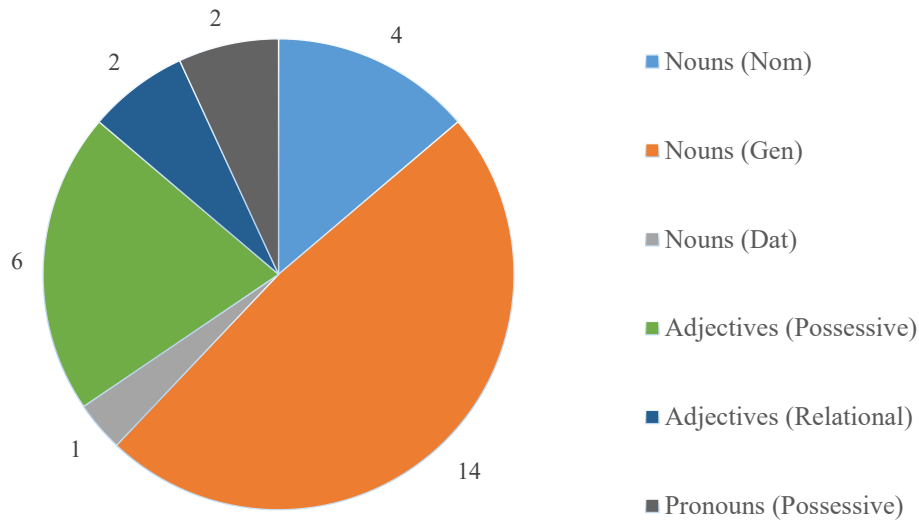
(6b) "My bychom to prosím neudělali, vědět, že tu bydlíte." (POS37)

Even though the translation of the genitive *teacher's* is not directly present in the translation, it could presumably be retrieved from the wider context than that shown in the query. The addressee of the sentence is *the teacher*. The possessiveness and the placement in the house is implied in the second part of the sentence *vědět, že tu bydlíte – had we known you live here*.

4.2.2. The subjective genitive

Graph 5. The Translation Equivalents of the Subjective Genitive (30 examples)

The Translation Equivalents of the Subjective Genitive



Similarly to the possessive genitive case, the most common translation equivalent of the subjective genitive was the Czech noun in genitive with 14 examples:

(7a) **Russia's** control of energy will inevitably lead to a further increase in the cost of energy in Europe. (SUB12)

(7b) Kontrola **Ruska** nad energetikou nevyhnutelně povede k dalšímu zvyšování nákladů na energie v Evropě. (SUB12)

The second most common translation counterpart was the possessive adjective with 6 examples:

(8a) 'This is **Mum's** handwriting. (SUB25)

(8b) „To je **mámino** písmo. (SUB25)

The third most used translation construction was the noun in nominative with 4 examples:

(9a) the **Frenchman's** gaze was drawn to it. (SUB1)

(9b) **Francouz** zbystrčil. (SUB1)

The example demonstrates the occurring tendency that was present not only in the translation counterparts of the subjective genitive, but in other semantic roles as well: transforming the

English noun in genitive into the subject of the Czech clause. In this instance, the translation counterpart stays on the same syntactic level as the English genitive, and does not move to a subordinate clause, unlike the following example:

(10a) annul the **Commission's** decision of 29 July 2004 to reassign him to Brussels headquarters, such decision being in substitution for a previous, similar decision of 13 June 2003; (SUB4)

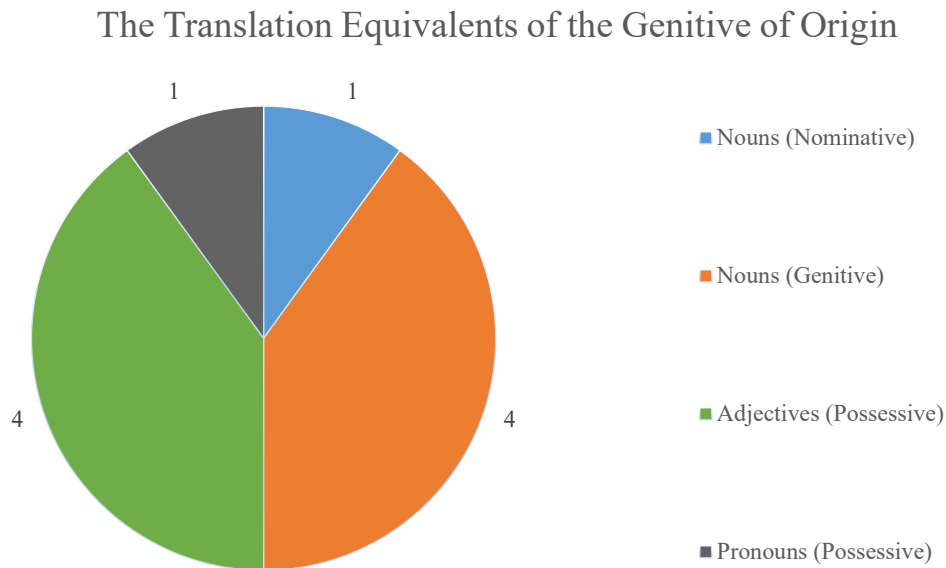
(10b) zrušit rozhodnutí, kterým **orgán oprávněný ke jmenování** rozhodl dne 29. července 2004 znovu zaměstnat Philippa Combescota v sídle v Bruselu poté, co zrušil a nahradil jiné obdobné rozhodnutí přijaté dne 13. června 2003;.(SUB4)

The noun in nominative was used as the translation equivalents of all semantic roles except the genitive of measure, and it usually followed the tendency above: either becoming the subject of the clause on the same level as the English clause, or of the subordinate clause. The only semantic roles that did not place it in the subject position were the descriptive genitive, e.g., *next week's* with the translation counterpart in the postmodification *příští týden* (DES1), and the partitive genitive with the translation equivalent of the comparison *legs [...] as a barren goat's – jako jalová koza* (PAR1).

The example (9) (SUB1) also presents a tendency that occurred in the subjective genitive and the partitive genitive: the omission of the following noun head (*gaze*) from the Czech translation. The omitted nouns were always parts of a human body in the translations with the partitive genitive, e.g., *Treacly-Sweeter's waist – Sirupčík[...]* (PAR4), or those of an action closely linked to a person's body part, e.g., *the Frenchman's gaze* (SUB1) or *the man's expression* (SUB20).

4.2.3. The genitive of origin

Graph 6. The Translation Equivalents of the Genitive of Origin (10 examples)



The most common translation equivalents of the genitive of origin were both the noun in genitive with 4 examples and the possessive adjective also with 4 examples:

(11a) This is where it can be shown to which category of people you belong according to **Dr. Witherspoon's** theory. (OR2)

(11b) A tu se tedy má ukázat, do které skupiny lidí podle teorie **doktora Vlacha** patříte. (OR2)

(12a) As if I hadn't read every description of this garden from that eighteenth century **Miller's** dictionary onwards. (OR8)

(12b) Velkopansky mě poučila, že se tomu tady říká dřeviny, jako bych nečetla každý popis téhle zahrady, **Millerovým** slovníkem z 18. století počínajíc. (OR8)

There was also one translation counterpart in the noun in nominative taking place of the subject in the subordinate clause similarly to the (10) (SUB4) and one translation counterpart in the possessive pronoun:

(13a) or 'schoolteacher', and so on) and he tried to recall in each case **the woman's** curriculum vitae. (OR10)

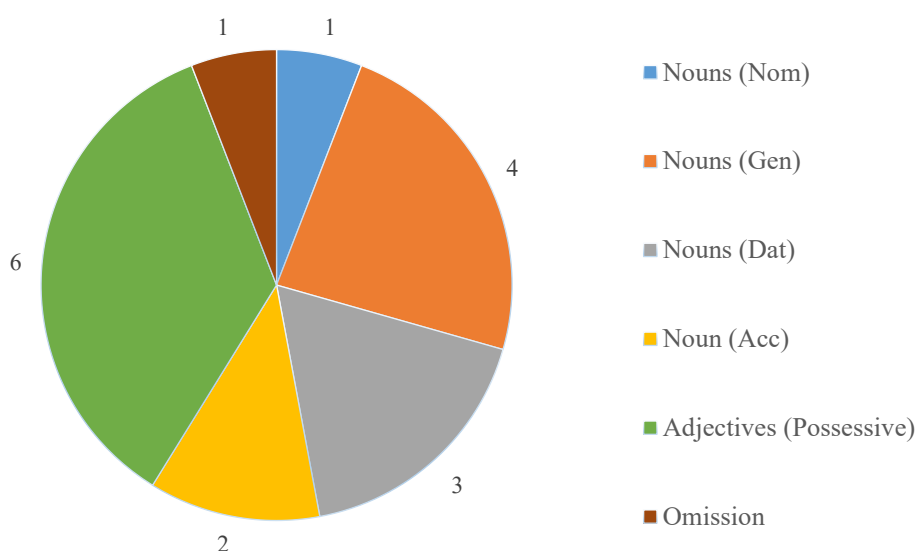
(13b) nebo: "učitelka" a podobně) a snažil si pak vybavit u každé z nich **její** curriculum vitae.

Unlike the possessive pronoun translation equivalents in most of the other occurrences across the different semantic roles, where the translation of the English genitive was presumably present outside of the context given by the presented text excerpt, this example is slightly different. This example is a translation of a Czech text into English that uses *její* – *her* likely to refer to the ‘*schoolteacher*’, and the English genitive *the woman’s* is more of a gender marker, easily substituted by the pronoun *her* even without the parallel Czech text.

4.2.4. The partitive genitive

Graph 7. The Translation Equivalents of the Partitive Genitive (17 examples)

The Translation Equivalents of the Partitive Genitive



The most common translation equivalent for the partitive genitive mainly possessive adjective with 6 examples:

(14a) **Faber's** hands itched on his knees. (PAR16)

(14b) **Faberovy** ruce na kolenou sebou žalostivě pošubávaly. (PAR16)

The second most common translation counterpart of the partitive genitive was the noun in genitive with 4 examples:

(15a) Clouds ran in packs resembling furrows in a field, gliding along beneath the **sky's** enclosing dome, which was noticeably low. (PAR3)

(15b) Mraky se táhly po obloze jako brázdy po poli. Klouzaly pod stísněnou kopulí **nebes**, jež působila dojmem, že je mimořádně nízká. (PAR3)

The partitive genitive was also one of the four semantic roles (partitive, subjective, possessive, and the genitive of attribute) that used the noun in dative as their translation equivalent:

(16a) He laid his hand on **Frodo's** shoulder. (PAR9)

(16b) Položil ruku **Frodovi** na rameno. (PAR9)

This use of the dative is an example of the third syntactical plan in the Czech language (*Chapter 2.8.1.*) and the relationship of *his hand* towards the “interested” person (*Frodo*) is highlighted. There were other dative translation counterparts that were not part of the third syntactical plan, but of the necessary valency of the Czech verb in the first syntactical plan:

(17a) Finally, Anthon shrugged and tossed the control box back into **Darell's** lap. (PAR7)

(17b) Nakonec Anthon pokrčil rameny a předal ovládací krabičku **Darellovi**. (PAR7)

The other genitives that used the noun in dative as their translation counterpart were the possessive, subjective and the genitive of attribute, with only the possessive genitive having the translation counterpart dative as a part of the third syntactical plan:

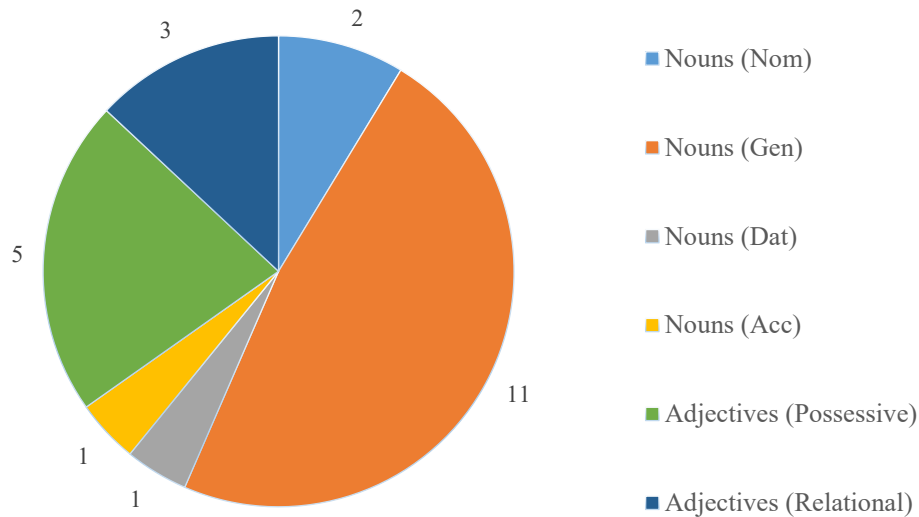
(18a) Why, it's what I'm obliged to keep a little of in the house, to put into **the blessed infants'** Daffy, when they ain't well, Mr. Bumble,' replied Mrs. Mann as she opened a corner cupboard, and took down a bottle and glass. (POS23)

(18b) "Cože to je? No, čeho musím mít pořádku v domě, pane Bumble, abych to mohla **těm drahejm dětičkám** stříknout do meducínky, když stůňou, " vysvětlovala paní Mannová a už otvírala koutnici a lovila z ní láhev a sklenku. (POS23)

4.2.5. The genitive of attribute

Graph 8. The Translation Equivalents of the Genitive of Attribute (23 examples)

The Translation Equivalents of the Genitive of Attribute



The most common translation equivalent of the genitive of attribute was the noun in genitive with 11 occurrences:

(19a) He got as near as he could to thanking her for Miss Taylor's merits, without seeming quite to forget that in the common course of things it was to be rather supposed that Miss Taylor had formed **Miss Woodhouse's** character, than Miss Woodhouse Miss Taylor's. (ATT3)

(19b) Div jí nepoděkoval za všechny přednosti slečny Taylorové, ale zarazil se ještě včas, jako by si přece jen uvědomil, že za normálních okolností patrně spíše slečna Taylorová dotvářela povahu **slečny Woodhousevé** než naopak. (ATT3)

The second most used translation counterpart was the possessive adjective with only 5 examples:

(20a) Probably this was the reason why **Hitler's** hatred for Churchill burned so fiercely till the very end. (ATT17)

(20b) To byl zřejmě důvod, proč **Hitlerova** nenávisť vůči Churchillovi planula tak prudce až do samého konce. (ATT17)

There was also one example of the translation counterpart in the accusative case that were quite rare within the whole sample:

(21a) The recent IMF/World Bank annual meetings indicate that this is gradually being recognized, with emerging countries increasingly critical of **China's** inflexibility. (ATT15)

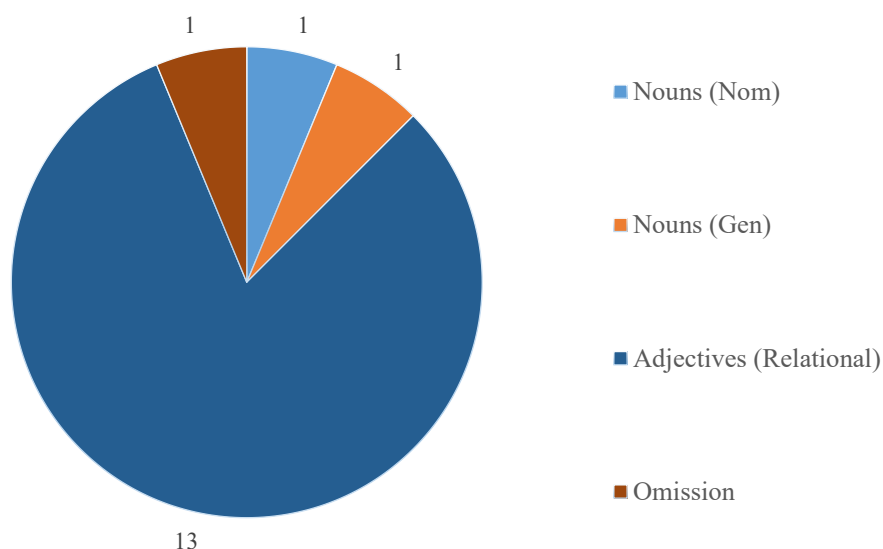
(21b) Nedávné výroční schůze MMF a Světové banky naznačují, že si to ostatní postupně začínají uvědomovat a rozvíjející se státy stále častěji kritizují **Čínu** za nepružnost. (ATT15)

Like the example (1) (*Chapter 3.4*) the Czech text is accustomed to accommodate the translation equivalent of the phrase *critical of*. The last part of the sentence *kritizují Čínu za nepružnost* could be translated directly as *criticise China for (its) inflexibility* and the relationship between the characteristic *nepružnost – inflexibility* and **China** is still implied. A similar translation counterpart can be found in the partitive genitive where *A new hand held Liesel's* has the Czech equivalent in *Liesel popadl za ruku někdo jiný* (PAR2).

4.2.6. The descriptive genitive, objective genitive and the genitive of measure

Graph 9. The Translation Equivalents of the Descriptive Genitive (16 examples)

The Translation Equivalents of the Descriptive Genitive



The lack of any translation into the possessive adjective in the translation equivalents of **the descriptive genitive** is mainly due to the nature of the descriptive genitive to mark the

classification of the following noun head rather than the possessiveness of an individual. Therefore, the most common means of translating the descriptive genitive is the relational adjective and 13 out of 16 of the descriptive genitive examples use it as their translation counterpart in the Czech text:

(22a) So I sat on the tiled floor of the **women's** bathroom and in the last rays of light I read three more poems by Pedro Garfias and then I closed the book and closed my eyes and said to myself:

(DES3)

(22b) Takže jsem si sedla na dlaždičky **dámského** záchodu a využila posledních slunečních paprsků k přečtení dalších tří básní Pedra Garfiase a pak jsem knihu sklopila a zavřela jsem oči a řekla si: (DES3)

There was only one translation equivalent into the noun in genitive:

(23a) These countries will need to undertake major changes in their policies to adjust to **today's** new realities. (DES2)

(23b) Tyto státy budou muset zásadně změnit svou politiku, aby se přizpůsobily nové realitě **dneška**. (DES2)

The translation equivalent carries the meaning of the time of *today's*. Considering the otherwise lacking genitive translation equivalent of the descriptive genitive in the sample, this translation is more of an exception in the otherwise overwhelming number of the translation into a relational adjective. The example is also from the *Syndicate* part of the *Collections* and might have chosen the genitive translation counterpart to ease the translation as well as avoid the change in meaning in the Czech text.

As for the **objective genitive**, there were only five objective genitives within the sample. The translation equivalents were divided between four prepositional phrases and one noun in nominative. In three of the prepositional phrases, the noun after the preposition was in accusative:

(24a) The future will not wait, Mr President, and uniting both sides of the Atlantic is the **West's** challenge in the context of globalisation and the 21st century. (OBJ4)

(24b) Pane předsedo, budoucnost na nás nepočká. Sjednocení obou stran Atlantiku představuje **pro Západ** hlavní globalizační výzvu 21. století. (OBJ4)

The translation counterpart is not the strict genitive translation, e.g., *hlavní globalizační výzvu Západu*, but instead carries the objective semantic role in the prepositional object translation equivalent *pro Západ* (*for the West*). The other prepositional translation equivalents are noun postmodifiers, but still somehow reflect the objective nature of the English genitive, mostly by the accusative case, which is often used to express the direct object in the Czech language.

There was only one noun in the nominative case in all the translation equivalent of the objective role:

(25a) He plays sublimely on an instrument made out of white tortoiseshell, and **his wife's** preoccupation is painting. (OBJ1)

(25b) Ten pan Spaak překrásně hraje na jakýsi nástroj, vyrobený z krunýře bílé želvy, a **Belgičanka** je zas posedlá malováním. (OBJ1)

The translation equivalent is the subject in the Czech translation, but they are other translation equivalents of the objective semantic role. *Belgičanka* can be interpreted as patient, or a subject affected by her *painting preoccupation*. While it is not strictly a translation to the object, the objective role and the role of the patient overlap, and the semantic role of the English genitive is not lost.

There was only one example of the genitive of measure in the whole sample:

(26a) I lifted it to **arm's** length and the strands cleared. (MEA1)

(26b) Zvedl jsem makaróny, **co nejvýš jsem mohl**, a pramen se rozmotal. (MEA1)

As speculated in the theoretical part of the thesis, the genitive of measure did not have a direct equivalent in the Czech noun in genitive. The translation is done through a subordinate clause

of measure, with no direct trace of the original phrase *arm's length*. Instead, the translation chooses its closest Czech equivalent to bear the semantics of measure.

4.2.7. The genitives with unclear semantic roles

One of the unclear divisions between the semantic roles were the three cases the semantic role of which might either be **the genitive of origin** or **the subjective genitive**. This translation equivalents in this group were an omission that could have been likely found in the larger context, along with the information that might help to determine the semantic role. The translation equivalent of the other two examples were the nouns in genitive:

(27a) Mr President, High Representative, Commissioner, I would like to welcome first of all **Commissioner Piebalgs'** detailed and positive statement on the situation and his conclusions that the financial instruments are working well. (UN2)

(27b) Pane předsedající, paní vysoká představitelko, pane komisaři, především bych chtěl říci, že vítám podrobné a pozitivní prohlášení **pana komisaře Piebalgse** o situaci a jeho závěry, že finanční nástroje fungují dobře. (UN2)

Other example of the unclear semantic role was the case of the overlapping **genitive of attribute** and **the subjective genitive**:

(28a) What is **the Council's** view? (UN4)

(28b) Jaký je názor **Rady**? (UN4)

The translation equivalent is the noun in genitive that both semantic roles use in the sample. The sentence could mean either that *the Council views* something or that **the Council** has a certain *view* on something. The text in English does not provide necessary context to properly categorize the semantic role, but the Czech translation leans towards the possessive genitive.

There was also the case of unclear semantic role between **the partitive genitive** and **the genitive of attribute** in *Chapter 3.4.*:

(29a) In a bitmap system, on the other hand, each and every pixel on the screen is controlled by bits in **the computer's** memory. (UN11)

(29b) V bitmapovém systému je naopak každý jednotlivý pixel na obrazovce ovládán bity v paměti **počítače**. (UN11)

Its translation equivalent is the noun in genitive, which was present in the other Czech equivalents of the partitive semantic role and the role of attribute. It could either mean the material component of *the computer*, or *the computer's* ability to remember. The context nor the translation helps as the context is lacking and the Czech genitive semantic role system does not differentiate between the partitive semantic roles.

Another unclear example was the genitive between **the descriptive role** and the role of **attribute**:

(30a) Or because it threatens **people's** privacy. (UN11)

(30b) Protože ohrožuje soukromí. (UN11)

The English sentence does not clarify whether **people's** is a determiner, and therefore the attribute of a specific group of people, or a modifier, in which case it would mean the same as **human privacy** and have the descriptive semantic role. The translation counterpart is missing from the Czech text, and while it might point to the general privacy people and the descriptive genitive, but the specific group of people might also be retrieved from a larger context as was the case in some of the previous examples, e.g., (6) (POS37).

The last group with the unclear semantic roles were the six examples that might either have the possessive or the descriptive semantic role. This confusion stems mostly from the uncertainty whether the genitive is a modifier, in which case it would be a descriptive genitive, or a determiner, in which case it would have the possessive semantic role. The translations vary from the relational adjectives, through a postmodification through the prepositional phrase with a noun in the local case, to an omission, and the only translation into a qualifying adjective within the sample:

(31a) The mandate of the JCC is to deal with the current situation in the zone of the Ossetian conflict, especially in the security field, and that of **the Experts'** Group is aimed at preparing an

intermediate political status for South Ossetia. (UN8)

(31b) Společná kontrolní komise se má zabývat současnou situací v zóně konfliktu v Osetii, zejména v oblasti bezpečnosti, a **odborná** skupina se má zaměřit na přípravu přechodného politického statusu Jižní Osetie. (UN8)

The English text is unclear with its meaning, balancing between the possible paraphrasing into the *Expert Group*, where the genitive would be descriptive, and a *group* of specific *Experts*, in which case the genitive would be possessive. The translation does not include any inclination of the possessiveness of any *Experts* over a *group*, and instead gives the group a premodifying quality *odborná*, instead of translating the genitive to a possibly clearer possessive equivalent in the noun in genitive, *skupina odborníků*.

5. Conclusion

The aim of the thesis was to explore the English genitive, its semantic roles, and their Czech translation equivalents. The 150 examples, taken from the *InterCorp v15* parallel corpora, showed that the most common Czech translation equivalents are the noun in genitive, followed by the possessive adjective, and the relational adjective. The other translation equivalents were the nouns in nominative, nouns in dative, nouns in accusative, prepositional phrases, qualifying adjective, possessive pronouns, subordinate clause, and omission.

The *Collections* section, which consists mostly of legal texts and recordings of the political proceedings, favoured the nouns in genitive translation counterparts, followed by the relational adjectives. The relational adjectives were also used for collectives and countries that might be seen as individual units in English, but not so in Czech, where they lack animacy to form the individual possessive adjective.

The *Core* section of the sample, consisting of texts from fiction, was more versatile in the form of the Czech translation equivalents. The noun in genitive was not the leading translation equivalent, and that position was taken by possessive adjective, followed by the noun in genitive and the noun in nominative. Unlike the *Collections* section, the Czech translations have a greater freedom in what translation counterpart they choose, and the *Core* section includes the option to omit the translation counterpart from the Czech text entirely, as the larger context of the fiction supplies the necessary information.

The **possessive**, **subjective**, **partitive**, **the genitive of origin**, and **the genitive of attribute** shared the most common Czech translation equivalents: the noun in genitive and the possessive adjective.

The noun in nominative translation counterpart was shared by **all semantic roles** with the exception of **the genitive of measure**. The noun in nominative was usually the subject of the clause, either on the same level as the English clause, or subordinate to its counterpart,

somehow relating the semantics of the English genitive. The only two English genitive semantic roles that had their Czech counterpart be the noun in nominative, but not as the subject of a clause were the **partitive** and **descriptive genitive**.

The noun in dative was the translation equivalent of the **possessive, subjective, partitive, and the genitive of origin**. It can either be the necessary component of the clause, or it can be a free dative and a part of the third syntactical plan in the Czech language, expressing strong relation to a human being, which can be possessive or emotional.

The **descriptive genitive** had only one translation into a noun in genitive, and otherwise an overwhelming number of translation counterparts in the relational adjective. Its descriptive function is used to attach a class or group to the noun head in English, and the Czech translation counterparts reflect that in choosing the relational adjective rather than a possessive adjective that would mark an individual possession. The other semantic roles with the relational adjective as their translation counterpart were the **possessive and subjective genitive, and the genitive of attribute**.

The **objective genitive** lacked any translation counterparts in the noun in genitive, the possessive or the relational adjective. Instead, it seemed to favour the prepositional phrases, mainly with the nouns in the accusative case. However, there were only five instances of the objective genitive in the sample, and the three most common Czech translation equivalents might be found in a larger sample of the objective genitive.

The **genitive of measure** had only one example within the sample with the translation equivalent in the paraphrasing into a subordinate clause of measure.

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Resumé

Bakalářská práce se zabývá anglickým genitivem, jeho sémantickými rolemi a jeho českými překladovými protějšky. Zkoumá, jaké konstrukce využívá čeština u překladových protějšků anglického genitivu, které konstrukce se pojí k sémantickým rolím anglického genitivu, a jestli existuje nějaká spojitost mezi sémantickou rolí anglického genitivu a jeho českými překladovými protějšky.

V úvodu práce je krátce popsáno téma práce – anglický genitiv a jeho sémantické role, rozdělení práce na teoretickou a praktickou část, představení vzorku 150 náhodných příkladů z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp v15*, získaných pomocí rozhraní *KonText*. Práce v úvodu také zmiňuje předpokládané překladové protějšky v češtině: substantivum v genitivu, přivlastňovací adjektivum, či relační adjektivum, a zmiňuje možnost dalším možným překladových protějšků. Dále jsou vytyčeny cíle bakalářské práce.

V teoretické části práce je popsán anglický genitiv. Teoretická část se nejdříve věnuje *s*-genitivu a popisuje postavení genitivu v pádovém systému současné angličtiny (a krátce zmiňuje i historický vývoj flektivního morfému *-es*). Dále práce popisuje formu anglického genitivu a nulový genitiv značený pomocí *'*, který se v angličtině používá u substantiv v plurálu, vlastních jmen řeckého původu, biblických jmen, domácích anglických vlastních jmen, která končí sykavkou, a také ve spojení *for ... sake*. Další část teoretické části se zabývá postavením anglického genitivu jako determinátoru a modifikátoru. Práce dále poukazuje na zvláštní druhy anglického genitivu: skupinový genitiv, nezávislý genitiv, lokální genitiv a dvojí genitiv.

Další kapitola teoretické části (2.6. *The semantic roles of the genitive*) se věnuje sémantickým rolím anglického genitivu. Sémantické role jsou vybrány podle *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk et al., 1985). Je popsána jejich funkce, a jsou krátce porovnány s možnou sémantikou genitivu v jiných mluvnících. Sémantické role, které bakalářská práce využívá jsou **přivlastňovací genitiv**, **podměťový genitiv**, **předmětový**

genitiv, genitiv původu a původce, deskriptivní genitiv, genitiv míry, genitiv atributu, a partitivní genitiv.

Další kapitola je věnována *of*-konstrukci, která je v některých případech schopna *s*-genitiv nahradit. Kapitola popisuje použití *of*-konstrukce k vyjádření genitivu u neživotných předmětů a menších živočichů, a konkurenci *of*-konstrukce s *s*-genitivem, včetně využití *of*-konstrukce u životných substantiv, které *s*-genitiv nedovolují, e.g., *the king of England* (Rosenbach, 2002: 3.3.2.1.1).

Poslední kapitola teoretické části se věnuje možným českým překladovým protějškům. První část kapitoly se věnuje konstrukcím, které by české protějšky anglického genitivu mohly využívat. Nejdříve jsou popsány předpokládané formy v překladových protějšcích v postavení přívlastku – substantivum v genitivním pádu a přivlastňovací a relační adjektiva. Dále je krátce popsána možná přivlastňovací funkce českého dativu, a jeho využití ve třetím syntaktickém plánu v češtině (Poldauf, 1963/2018: 61-62), a na závěr je zmíněna možnost překladových protějšků, které by v české větě anglický genitiv převedly do podmětu či předmětu. V druhé části kapitoly jsou popsány sémantické role českého genitivu v roli neshodného přívlastku a jejich srovnání se sémantickými rolemi anglického genitivu.

Kapitola 3. *Material and Method* popisuje materiál získaný pro analýzu z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp v15*, jímž je náhodný vzorek 150 *s*-genitivů ze zarovnaného českého a anglického korpusu. Výsledný vzorek byl vyhledán pomocí tagu „POS“, kterým jsou v anglickém korpusu označeny všechny posesivní označení 's a '. Jediná část korpusu, která nebyla zahrnuta do vyhledávání v korpusu byla sekce filmových titulek *Subtitles* kvůli častým chybám a záměnám *s*-genitivu s jinými konstrukcemi využívajícími 's a ', e.g., zkrácená forma slovesa *has* na 's. Podobné problémy se objevovaly i v jiných sekcích korpusu, např.: záměna nulového genitivu s uvozovkami či záměna nulového genitivu s označením dialektu v přímé

řeči. Tyto výsledky byly ze vzorku odstraněny. Dále byly ze vzorku vyjmuty formy zájmen v *s*-genitivu a sekce textu, ve kterých nebyl správně zarovnán český a anglický text.

Poslední podkapitola 3.4. *Method* se věnuje metodě využití při analýze. U každého překladového protějšku byla zaznamenána jeho forma. Jednalo se o substantiva, adjektiva, přivlastňovací zájmena, parafrázi vedlejší větou, či o úplné vynechání anglického substantiva v českém úryvku. U substantiv byly zaznamenány i jejich pády. Dalším krokem bylo určení sémantických rolí anglického genitivu. V kapitole je zmíněna problematika přesného určení sémantických rolí, které někdy bez dostatečného kontextu nelze přesně určit. Práce stanovuje pravidla, jakými se v těchto případech řídí, a pro zbylé nejasné případy je vyhrazena zvláštní kategorie mimo jiné sémantické role. Následně byly české překladové protějšky porovnány se sémantickou rolí anglického genitivu.

Analytická část shrnuje množství a druhy českých překladových protějšků. Zjišťuje, že nejčastěji používaným překladovým protějškem anglického genitivu je substantivum v genitivu (36,66%), dále přivlastňovací adjektivum (19,33%), a jako třetí relační adjektivum (14,66%). Dalšími překladovými protějšky jsou substantivum v nominativu (9,33%), substantivum v dativu (5,33%), substantivum v akuzativu (2%), předložková fráze se substantivem (4,66%), a jiné překladové protějšky jako kvalitativní adjektivum, přivlastňovací zájmeno, parafráze větou podřadnou, či vynechání českého překladového protějšku anglického substantiva z české věty.

Ačkoliv je substantivum v genitivu nejčetnějším překladovým protějškem v celém vzorku, přední postavení má pouze v sekci *Collections*, kterou tvoří převážně záznamy politických jednání a právní texty, a nikoliv v sekci *Core*, která se skládá převážně z textů vybraných z fikce. V sekci *Collections* tvoří substantivum v genitivu nadpoloviční většinu z využitých překladových protějšků, následováno relačními adjektivy. Menší počet přivlastňovacích adjektiv je způsoben nedostatkem lidských jednotlivců v anglickém genitivu

a také neschopnost českého jazyka vytvářet individuálně přivlastňovací adjektiva zemí, měst, a kolektivů, která jsou v sekci často v postavení anglického genitivu.

V sekci *Core* je vedoucí konstrukcí přivlastňovací adjektivum, které zde tvoří téměř třetinu překladových protějšků, následované substantivem v genitivu, dále relačními adjektivy a substantivem v nominativu. Na rozdíl od sekce *Collections*, ve fikčních textech jsou jako překladové protějšky anglického genitivu více využívány přivlastňovací zájmeno, a jsou pro ni ojedinělé překladové protějšky parafrází vedlejší větou a vynecháním anglického genitivu z českého textu.

Následující podkapitola shrnuje překladové protějšky všech sémantických rolí. U **genitivu původu a původce, genitivu atributu a přivlastňovacího, podmětového a partitivního genitivu** jsou společné překladové protějšky substantiva v genitivu a přivlastňovací adjektivum.

Relační adjektivum jako překladový protějšek využívaly **genitiv atributu a přivlastňovací, subjektivní a deskriptivní genitiv**. Relační adjektivum ve většině případů označuje přivlastňovací vztah skupiny nebo druhu, ale také zemí a kolektivů, které jsou v anglickém textu brány jako individuální, ale nikoliv v češtině.

Substantivum v nominativu využívaly všechny sémantické role kromě **genitivu míry**, a ve většině případů u sémantických rolí kromě **partitivního a deskriptivního genitivu** byl tento překladový protějšek stavěn do české věty jako podmět buď na stejné syntaktické rovině jako anglická věta, či jako podmět ve větě podřadné.

Substantivum v dativu byl překladový protějšek genitivu původu a původce a přivlastňovacího a podmětového genitivu. U překladových protějšků **přivlastňovacího a partitivního genitivu** byl v některých případech součástí třetího syntaktického plánu.

Substantivum s předložkou byl hojně využívaný překladový protějšek **předmětového genitivu** a parafráze podřadnou větou byla jediným překladovým protějškem **genitivu míry**.

V závěru práce jsou shrnuty výsledky analytické části.

Appendix

The random sample of 150 examples from the parallel corpus *InterCorp v15*, extracted from the *Kontext* interface (available at: *kontext.korpus.cz*). The sample is structured by the semantic role of the English genitive, marking the source of the text, the English text with the genitive, and the parallel Czech text.

No.	Source	English text1	Gen	English text2	Czech text
UN1	_ACQUIS	Germany	's	comments on the financial strength rating and individual rating show rather than a financial institution's endowment with equity capital is an important factor for the quality of a rating and hence also for financial standing.	Tvrzení Německa ohledně ratingu finanční síly popř. individuálního strength-ratingu spíše ukazují, že vybavení finančního ústavu vlastním kapitálem je právě podstatným hlediskem pro kvalitu ratingu, a tím i pro schopnost splácet úvěr.
UN2	_EUOPARL	Mr President, High Representative, Commissioner, I would like to welcome first of all Commissioner Piebalgs	,	detailed and positive statement on the situation and his conclusions that the financial instruments are working well.	Pane předsedající, paní vysoká představitelko, pane komisaři, především bych chtěl říci, že vítám podrobné a pozitivní prohlášení pana komisaře Piebalgse o situaci a jeho závěry, že finanční nástroje fungují dobře.
UN3	Lem-Solaris	If the Council disregarded Berton	's	testimony, it was basically because Berton has no scientific training, although any scientist would envy the presence of mind and the gift of observation shown by this pilot.	Rozhodnutí rady ovlivnila zřejmě skutečnost, že s tak významným objevem přišel člověk bez jakékoli vědecké aprobeace, ačkoliv ne jeden vědec by tomu pilotovi mohl závidět duchapřítomnost a pozorovací talent.
UN4	_EUOPARL	What is the Council	's	view?	Jaký je názor Rady ?

UN5	Irving- H_New_ Hampshir e	Patriotic mania spread across the nation	's	campuses.	Po studentských kampusech v zemi se rozšířila vlastenecká mánie.
UN6	_SYNDI CATE_2 006	China	's	President Hu Jintao urged progress in the stalled talks so that "the entire Korean peninsula can be denuclearized."	Čínský prezident Chu Ťin-tchao naléhavě vyzval k dalšímu pokroku v zablokovaných rozhovorech, aby „bylo možné denuklearizovat celý Korejský poloostrov“.
UN7	_SYNDI CATE_2 008	Those who follow events in Darfur closely know very well that Sudan	's	President Omar Hassan al-Bashir leads a group of political and military leaders responsible for the serious and large-scale crimes against Sudanese citizens that the country's military forces, with the assistance of paramilitary groups and militias, commit every day in the region.	Ti, kdo pozorně sledují dění v Dárfúru, velice dobře vědí, že súdánský prezident Omar Hasan al-Bašír stojí v čele uskupení politických a vojenských vůdců zodpovědných za vážné a rozsáhlé zločiny proti súdánským občanům, které v regionu den co den páchá tamní armáda za pomoci polovojenských skupin a milicí.
UN8	_ACQUI S	The mandate of the JCC is to deal with the current situation in the zone of the Ossetian conflict, especially in the security field, and that of the Experts	'	Group is aimed at preparing an intermediate political status for South Ossetia.	Společná kontrolní komise se má zabývat současnou situací v zóně konfliktu v Osetii, zejména v oblasti bezpečnosti, a odborná skupina se má zaměřit na přípravu přechodného politického statusu Jižní Osetie.
UN9	McCarthy- Hranice	The old man had bent again to his basket and he wished him a good day and turned the horse and leading the packhorse rode out through the tall arched gate and past the tenants	,	quarters and down the hill to the river and across the bridge again.	Stařec se znovu sklonil nad košík, popřál mu tedy dobrý den, obrátil koně a provedl soumara vysokou klenutou

					branou, kolem ubytoven , dolů k řece a přes most.
UN10	Fuks-MysiNatalieMoosh	Or because it threatens people	's	privacy.	Protože ohrožuje soukromí.
UN11	Isaacson-Steve_Jobs	In a bitmap system, on the other hand, each and every pixel on the screen is controlled by bits in the computer	's	memory.	V bitmapovém systému je naopak každý jednotlivý pixel na obrazovce ovládán bity v paměti počítače .
POS1	Dickens-PrihodyOliver_Twist	Closely following Mr. Losberne, the two officers ascended to Oliver	's	bedroom;	A těsně v patách za panem Losbernem vystoupili oba policisté do pokoje, kde ležel Oliver;
POS2	rowlingo-va-hpot_fenix	'For heaven's sake, Potter!' said Professor McGonagall, straightening her glasses angrily (she had winced horribly when he had used Voldemort	's	name).	"Pro rány boží, Pottere!" řekla profesorka McGonagallová a přísně si narovнала brýle (při zaslechnutí jména Voldemort sebou pořádně trhla).
POS3	rowlingo-va-hpot_pohar	Cedric	's	footsteps soon died away.	Beze slova vykročili dál po temné stezce a potom Harry zahnul doleva, Cedric doprava - a zakrátko se už jejich kročeje ztratily ve tmě.
POS4	_ACQUIS	(4) Having determined, after consulting the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of a review, the Commission	's	services announced the initiation of an expiry review [6], pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation and commenced an investigation.	(4) Komise po konzultaci s poradním výborem dospěla k závěru, že existují dostatečné doklady pro zahájení přezkumu, a proto zveřejnila oznámení o zahájení přezkumu před pozbytím platnosti [6] podle čl. 11 odst. 2 základního nařízení a zahájila šetření.
POS5	Lagerlof-Podiv_cesta	But I'm an old man, and I know how it generally turns out with this world	's	glories.	Ale já jsem starý muž a vím, jak to chodí s nádherou tohoto světa .

POS 6	Lindseyo va- Zamilova ny	The two ladies who had joined in the shopping expedition yesterday turned out to be Jeremy	's	cousin and his aunt by marriage.	Ukázalo se, že ty dvě neznámé dámy, které včera Jeremyho doprovázely po nákupech, jsou jeho sestřenice a nevlastní teta.
POS 7	McEwan _Na- Chesilске	Where and how they would live, who their close friends would be, his job with her father	's	firm, her musical career and what to do with the money her father had given her, and how they would not be like other people, at least, not inwardly.	Kde a jak budou žít, jaké budou mít nejbližší přátele, jeho zaměstnání v podniku jejího otce , její hudební kariéra a co udělat s penězi, které jí dal otec, a jak nebýt stejní jako ostatní lidé, přinejmenším vnitřně.
POS 8	Pratchett- Soudne_s estr	Nanny Ogg	's	Jason was a young man with the build and, Magrat had always thought, the brains of a herd of oxen.	Jason Stařenky Oggové byl mladý muž, který, jak si v duchu Magráta vždycky říkala, měl sílu a mozek stáda býků.
POS 9	Bolano- Divoci	Laura Damián	's	father soon followed.	Otec Laury Damiánové brzo odešel za nimi.
POS 10	_ACQUI S	The principal products of Acetex	's	acetyls business are acetic acid and VAM, which together represented more than 70 % of Acetex's acetyls sales of 2003.	Jeho hlavními acetylovými produkty jsou kyselina octová a VAM, které v roce 2003 představovaly dohromady více než 70 % odbytu Acetexu v oblasti acetylů.
POS 11	_ACQUI S	(124) The Commission notes however that THORP	's	future cash flow is based mostly on contracts which have already been signed and which will be executed in the remaining lifetime of the plant.	(124) Komise však uvádí, že budoucí hotovostní tok zařízení THORP je založen převážně na smlouvách, které již byly podepsány a které budou provedeny ve zbývajících době životnosti zařízení.
POS 12	_ACQUI S	This last point should be included in the Agency	's	mission as detailed in Article 4 of the proposal for a Regulation.	Bylo by vhodné začlenit tento poslední bod mezi úkoly agentury uvedenými v článku 4 návrhu nařízení.

POS 13	_ACQUI S	2. Notes the Agency	's	efforts in 2004 aimed at strengthening its inventory system and the fact that all its assets are now entered in the new management system in compliance with the Commission's harmonised accounting plan;	2. bere na vědomí úsilí agentury v roce 2004 o posílení jejího inventárního systému a skutečnost, že veškerá aktiva agentury jsou v současné době již vedena v novém systému správy aktiv, který je v souladu s harmonizovaným účetním plánem Komise;
POS 14	_EUROP ARL	This document will analyse four years of the Regulation's functioning and will propose any other actions to be taken in order to reduce the number of incidents and improve the protection of air passengers	,	rights.	V tomto dokumentu budou analyzovány čtyři roky fungování tohoto nařízení a budou v něm navržena opatření za účelem snížení počtu nehod a zlepšení ochrany práv cestujících .
POS 15	_EUROP ARL	I am particularly pleased with the increasingly important role played by national parliaments and Member States	,	initiatives in terms of European integration.	Těší mne zejména, že vnitrostátní parlamenty a iniciativy členských států v oblasti evropské integrace mají stále důležitější úlohu.
POS 16	_EUROP ARL	Such a development would be ominous for Canadian workers	,	pay and conditions.	Takový vývoj by byl osudný pro platy a podmínky kanadských pracujících .
POS 17	_EUROP ARL	I therefore call on the Commission and the Council to clearly present Parliament	's	conditions to the United States and to provide the necessary clear evidence of proportionality.	Proto žádám Komisi a Radu, aby Spojené státy jasně seznámily s podmínkami Parlamentu a aby předložily nezbytné jednoznačné důkazy o proporcionalitě.
POS 18	_EUROP ARL	I voted for this report in support of Europe's citizens as it stipulates clearer rules regarding patients	,	rights to seek treatment abroad and the opportunity to make a choice which is based on their needs, not their means, and which must be informed and not made under duress.	Hlasovala jsem pro tuto zprávu na podporu evropských občanů, jelikož stanoví jasnější pravidla v oblasti práv pacientů na vyhledání léčby v zahraničí a

					možnost vybírat si podle svých potřeb, nikoli prostředků, a to s dostatkem informací a bez nátlaku.
POS 19	_PRESS EUROP_ 2010	According to the International Monetary Fund, Europe	's	share of global GDP is set to decline from 30 % to 25 % by 2014.	Podle mezinárodního měnového fondu se v roce 2014 sníží podíl EU na světovém HDP z 30 % na 25 %.
POS 20	_PRESS EUROP_ 2013	Napolitano was elected on April 20 with the votes of the Democratic Party (PD), Silvio Berlusconi's People of Freedom Party and Mario Monti	's	Civic Choice.	Napolitano zvolila 20. dubna do úřadu Demokratická strana (PD), Lid svobody (PDL) Silvia Berlusconiho a Občanská volba Maria Montiho .
POS 21	_SYNDI CATE_2 016	An increase on that scale is associated in their model with a 0.3-percentage-point reduction in annual growth, and twice that in a housing-market crisis, given the high proportion of mortgage lending on EU banks	,	balance sheets.	Takto velké zvýšení má v jejich modelu za následek pokles ročního růstu HDP o 0,3 procentního bodu a ještě dvakrát hlubší pokles během krize realitního trhu vzhledem k vysokému podílu hypotečních úvěrů v účetních rozvahách unijních bank .
POS 22	_SYNDI CATE_2 016	For starters, the IMF's Articles of Agreement require it to interact only with entities that are fully accountable for the help received : a member country	's	"treasury, central bank, stabilization fund, or other similar fiscal agency."	V prvé řadě Dohoda o MMF vyžaduje, aby jednal pouze se subjekty, které jsou za přijímanou pomoc plně zodpovědné : s „ministerstvem financí, centrální bankou, stabilizačním fondem či jinou obdobnou fiskální agenturou“ členské země .
POS 23	Dickens- PrihodyO _Twist	Why, it's what I'm obliged to keep a little of in the house, to put into the blessed infants	,	Daffy, when they ain't well, Mr. Bumble,' replied Mrs. Mann as she opened a corner cupboard,	"Cože to je? No, čeho musím mít pořád krapet v domě, pane Bumble, abych to mohla těm

				and took down a bottle and glass.	drahejm dětičkám stříknout do meducínky, když stůňou, " vysvětlovala paní Mannová a už otvírala koutnici a lovila z ní láhev a sklenku.
POS 24	shreve- vse_co_p ral	The following morning, I sent a note around to Asher	's	hotel inviting him to drinks that evening at the house.	Druhý den ráno jsem Asherovi poslal do hotelu vzkaz a pozval ho na večer k sobě domů na skleničku.
POS 25	Styron- Sofiina_v olba	Oh, I suppose I think from time to time how I am in Nathan	's	debt for all this, but you know— and it is funny now, Stingo—all of this had to do with money.	No, někdy sice opravdu uvažuju, co jsem Nathanovi za to všechno dlužná, ale víš a tohle je teď dost zvláštní, Stingo -, to nejdůležitější se týkalo peněz.
POS 26	_ACQUI S	Accounting clearance of previous years	,	accounts and reduction/suspension of advances of shared management expenditure under heading 1a	Účetní schválení účetních závěrek z předchozích let a snížení nebo pozastavení záloh na společné výdaje na řízení v rámci okruhu 1a
POS 27	Barnes- Arthur_a _George	It is as if, with the years, she has grown more robust in an attempt to counterbalance Hornung	's	ill-health.	Connie vypadá, jako by za léta manželství zmohutněla, aby vyvážila Hornungovo chabé zdraví.
POS 28	Cunningh am- Hodiny	She conquers her irritation at the sound of her husband	's	voice, saying something to Richie about napkins (why does his voice remind her sometimes of a potato being grated?).	Překoná podráždění, které v ní vyvolá zvuk manželova hlasu, když Richiemu říká cosi o nějakém ubrousku (proč jí jeho hlas občas připomíná škrábání brambor?).
POS 29	Lindseyo va- Zamilova ny	Anthony had to get in a few digs at Reggie	's	husband, Nicholas, of course.	Anthony si jako obvykle neodpustil pár rýpanců vůči Regininu manželovi Nicholasovi.

POS 30	McEwan- Pokani	She whispered from her bed one night that her father was expecting to be asked to join Churchill	's	war cabinet.	Jednou večer z postele šeptem vyprávěla, že její otec zřejmě bude požádán, aby vstoupil do Churchillova válečného kabinetu.
POS 31	Balaban- Mozna_z e_odcha	Growing in the graveyard, on Grandma	's	grave - and now Dad was lying there too.	Byl na hřbitově, na babiččiným hrobě, pak už tam pod ním ležel i tata, mama ne, protože maminu urnu sme měli pořád v boudě, nějak jsme nestíhali tam zajít.
POS 32	Dickens- Nadejne Vyhlick	"Am I, grandpapa	's	granddaughter, to be nothing in the house?" said Mrs. Pocket.	"Mám já, dědečkova vnučka, být v domě nula?" zvolala paní Pocketová.
POS 33	Hrabal- Ostre_sle dovane	And the station-master	's	wife was silent now, holding the gander by the beak.	A paní přednostová pak mlčela, držela husáka za zobák.
POS 34	_SYNDI CATE_2 004	Arafat	's	successor will need to juggle between negotiations with Israel, which will require concession on refugees' "right of return" to Palestine, and the aspirations of more than three million Palestinians who wish to come back to the homes from which they were expelled in the wars of 1948 and 1967.	Arafatův nástupce bude muset balancovat mezi jednáními s Izraelem, který bude požadovat ústupek z „práva na návrat“ uprchlíků do Palestiny, a aspiracemi více než tři milionů Palestinců, kteří se chtějí vrátit do svých domovů, z nichž byli vyhnáni během válek v letech 1948 a 1967.
POS 35	_SYNDI CATE_2 003	The country	's	Hindu nationalists unleashed the latest furor over the nature of India's past.	Naposledy rozruch kolem povahy indické minulosti vyvolali tamní hinduističtí nacionalisté.
POS 36	_SYNDI CATE_2 018	Moreover, the Venetian deficit amounts to just 3.4 % of Venice	's	massive GDP.	Kromě toho benátský schodek dosahuje jen 3,4 % obřího benátského HDP.

POS 37	Hawking - Klic_k_v esmiru	'We would n't have, not if we'd known this was a teacher	's	house.'	"My bychom to prosím neudělali, vědět, že tu bydlíte."
SUB 1	ludlum- bourneuv _mytus	the Frenchman	's	gaze was drawn to it.	Francouz zbystril.
SUB 2	carroll- alenska_v _kraj	The Queen	's	argument was, that if something was n't done about it in less than no time, she 'd have everybody executed, all round.	Královna se oháněla tím, že když se v té věci bez prodlení něco nezařídí, dá všechny, jak tam kolem stojí, popravít.
SUB 3	_SYNDI CATE_2 004	Such an alliance would make Yushchenko	's	rule, if he wins, more difficult - and he knows it.	Pokud Juščenko zvítězí, takové spojení by mu výkon moci ztěžovalo - a on si to uvědomuje.
SUB 4	_ACQUI S	annul the Commission	's	decision of 29 July 2004 to reassign him to Brussels headquarters, such decision being in substitution for a previous, similar decision of 13 June 2003;	zrušit rozhodnutí, kterým orgán oprávněný ke jmenování rozhodl dne 29. července 2004 znovu zaměstnat Philippa Combescota v sídle v Bruselu poté, co zrušil a nahradil jiné obdobné rozhodnutí přijaté dne 13. června 2003;
SUB 5	Pekarkov a- Dej_mi_t y_pr	Geoffrey	's	comment, it seemed, made Sengane a bit annoyed as it interrupted the flow of his story :	Sengane se zdál být Geoffreyho poznámkou z toku vyprávění nepříjemně vyrušen :
SUB 6	Banks- Most	On the beach before the city, some way from the statue	's	stony gaze, I found a man.	Na pláži před městem, stranou nehybného pohledu sochy , jsem našel muže.
SUB 7	sedlacek- ekonomie	One of Thomas Aquinas	's	main contributions was that he served as an alternative to Augustinian neo-Platonism, which dominantly supported the teaching of the Western church for a thousand years.	Jedním z hlavních přínosů Tomáše Akvinského bylo postavení alternativy augustinskému novoplatonismu, který

					dominantně podpíral učení západní církve po tisíc let.
SUB 8	_ACQUI S	(28) This Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland	's	request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen acquis [14].	(28) Toto nařízení rozvíjí ta ustanovení schengenského acquis, kterých se neúčastní Irsko v souladu s rozhodnutím Rady 2002/192/ES ze dne 28. února 2002 o žádosti Irsku , aby se na ně vztahovala některá ustanovení schengenského acquis [14].
SUB 9	_ACQUI S	The applicant is challenging the Commission	's	decision not to object to an alteration in aid to flower producers approved in the framework of Files N 766/95 and NN 84/00.	Zpochybňuje rozhodnutí Komise nevznést žádné námitky proti změně režimu podpor pro květinářství, která byla schválena v rámci věci N 766/95 a NN 84/00.
SUB 10	_EUROP ARL	Regrettably, I must add that I cannot endorse the Commission	's	conduct in the application of the TDIs in 2007.	Bohužel musím dodat, že se nemohu ztotožnit s chováním Komise při uplatňování TDI v roce 2007. mnoho členských států a dalších zainteresovaných stran protestuje, že změny navrhované Komisí nabyly účinnosti dřív, než Rada a Parlament měly možnost k nim zaujmout stanovisko.
SUB 11	_EUROP ARL	Madam President, let us not put a gloss on the situation : the issue of Turkey	's	accession has reached a critical stage.	Vážená paní předsedající, nepřehlížejme úmyslně tuto situaci. Otázka vstupu Turecka do EU se dostala do kritické fáze.
SUB 12	_EUROP ARL	Russia	's	control of energy will inevitably lead to a further increase in the cost of energy in Europe.	Kontrola Ruska nad energetikou nevyhnutelně povede k dalšímu zvyšování nákladů na energie v Evropě.

SUB 13	_EUROP ARL	The Czech Presidency	's	negotiations on a solution for Guantánamo are an opportunity to emphasise that dialogue between the United States, Europe and Cuba on changes on the totalitarian' island of freedom' begins with human rights, and not only the human rights of prisoners at the American base.	Jednání českého předsednictví o řešení Guantánama je i příležitostí zdůraznit, že dialog mezi USA, Evropou a Kubou ohledně změn na totalitním ostrově svobody začíná respektem k lidským právům, a to nejen vězňů na americké základně, ale zejména propuštěním týraných politických vězňů na Kubě a dosažením svobody slova a pohybu pro nevinné kubánské občany.
SUB 14	_EUROP ARL	Of all the positive actions that come out of the European Union	's	work, the citizens are particularly appreciative of European development aid and even call for it to be more visible and more extensive.	Ze všech pozitivních činností Evropské unie občané oceňují nejvíce evropskou rozvojovou pomoc, a dokonce požadují, aby byla viditelnější a rozsáhlejší.
SUB 15	_PRESS EUROP_ 2013	Király insists that the approach adopted by Matolcsy, who has modified how the bank's Monetary Council operates and discontinued the press conferences that explain the bank	's	monetary decisions, could seriously undermine confidence in the MNB and the Hungarian economy.	Matolcsy je bývalý ministr hospodářství a je pravou rukou premiéra Viktora Orbána, který jej jmenoval do funkce 1. března tohoto roku. Podle Királyové svou měnovou politikou škodí důvěryhodnosti MNB a potažmo celému maďarskému hospodářství například tím, že zrušil tiskové konference, které následovaly vždy po rozhodnutí banky v měnových záležitostech.

SUB 16	_SYNDI CATE_2 011	There are no guarantees that this will endure, but it is one of the region	's	most impressive achievements in recent years.	Nemáme záruky, že to tak zůstane, ale je to jeden z nejpůsobivějších úspěchů regionu v posledních letech.
SUB 17	_SYNDI CATE_2 016	Either he renews his country	's	commitment to a close partnership with the EU, with all of the prosperity that this would entail, or he continues to push Turkey toward a future of despotism and isolation, in which he would receive the occasional comforting phone call from the Kremlin – but little else.	Buď obnoví závazek své země k těsnému partnerství s EU včetně vši prosperity, kterou jí to přinese, nebo bude dál tlačit Turecko k budoucnosti charakterizované despotií a izolací, ve které ho občas uspokojí konejšivý telefonát z Kremlu – ale máloco jiného.
SUB 18	_SYNDI CATE_2 019	Haidt	's	research has led him to see moral reasoning largely as post hoc rationalization of our automatic, intuitive responses.	Výzkumy Haidta přivedly k pohledu na morální argumentaci převážně jako na zpětnou racionalizaci našich automatických, intuitivních reakcí.
SUB 19	_EUROP ARL	In this situation, Slovakia	's	achievements in the form of a deficit of 2.2 %, or a public debt of just 29 %, with inflation at 2.2 %, are particularly worthy of mention.	V takovéto situaci je tím pozoruhodnější, že se Slovensku podařilo dosáhnout rozpočtového schodku pouze ve výši 2, 2 % a veřejného dluhu pouze na úrovni 29 %, zatímco inflace dosahovala úrovně 2, 2 %.
SUB 20	Kundera- Valcik_n a_rozl	From the man	's	expression it soon became obvious that he had just heard distressing news.	Na muži bylo brzy patrné, že se dověděl tíživou zprávu.
SUB 21	ackroyd- londyn	The queen	's	remedy was to prohibit “any new buildings of any house or tenement within three miles from any of the gates of the said city of London.”	Královnin lék zněl zakázat „jakékoli nové stavby domu nebo nájemného domu v prostoru čtyři a půl kilometru od kterékoli brány řečeného města Londýna“.

SUB 22	follett- pilire_ze me	Richard bent, swept up Aliena's knife, and with the same motion brought it up under Alfred	's	guard and stabbed him in the chest with terrific force.	Richard se sklonil, sebral dýku ze země a jedním pohybem s ní zamířil pod Alfredovy zvednuté paže a strašlivou silou mu ji zarazil do hrudi.
SUB 23	galbraith- hedvabni k	Little though the unknown accountant might believe it, Strike was grateful for Matthew	's	mere existence, and for the sapphire and diamond ring that shone from Robin 's third finger.	I když by tomu ten neznámý účetní asi sotva věřil, Strike byl vděčný už za pouhou Matthewovu existenci i za prstýnek se safírem a diamantem, který se třpytil na Robinině prostředníčku.
SUB 24	atwood- muzeum_ zkamenel	She almost never thinks Chris	's	suicide.	Takřka nikdy o tom nesmýšlí jako o Chrisově sebevraždě.
SUB 25	smith- o_krase	' This is Mum	's	handwriting.	„ To je mámino písmo.
SUB 26	_OT	The LORD heard Elijah	's	cry, and the boy's life returned to him, and he lived.	Hospodin Elijášův hlas vyslyšel, do dítěte se navrátil život a ožilo.
SUB 27	_SYNDI CATE_2 016	But it does mean that the time has come for a diplomatic approach that does not depend on the prospect of Russia	's	economic collapse.	Znamená to ale, že nadešel čas na diplomatický přístup, který nestaví na vyhlídkách na ruský ekonomický kolaps. Z angličtiny přeložil David Daduč
SUB 28	_SYNDI CATE_2 017	Moreover, Trump welcomes Britain	's	looming exit from the EU;	Trump navíc vítá blížící se britský odchod z EU;
SUB 29	evans- pomezi	She meant, of course, Ty's arrest and whether it had contributed to his father	's	death, but she couldn't bring herself to spell it out.	Měla na mysli Tyovo zatčení a obvinění, jelikož tušila, že takový obrovský stres snadno mohl přispět k ukončení jeho života. Jen to nedokázala říct nahlas.

SUB 30	schmidt- google	He and a few colleagues (including Georges Harik, Ben Gomes, Noam Shazeer, and Olcan Sercinoglu) had seen Larry's note on the wall and agreed with Larry	's	assessment of the ads' relative suckiness.	S pár kolegy (mezi něž patřili Georges Harik, Ben Gomes, Noam Shazeer a Olcan Sercinoglu) viděli Larryho vzkaz na zdi a souhlasili s jeho mykologickým hodnocením kvality reklam.
OR1	kilham- mezi_me dvedy	It may turn out that Carolus Linnaeus	's	linear classification of nature may be somewhat misleading as it does n't take into account the effects of this sort of convergent evolution, where dissimilar species become more alike due to overlapping selection pressures as they occupy the same time and place.	Možná vyjde najevo, že systematická klasifikace přírody, tak jak ji popsal Carl Linné , je poněkud zavádějící, protože jaksi nebere v úvahu účinky tohoto typu konvergentního vývoje, kde se rozdílné druhy stávají podobnějšími, a to zásluhou překrývajících se selektivních tlaků, neboť zaujímají stejný prostor a žijí ve stejné době.
OR2	Jírotka- Saturnin	This is where it can be shown to which category of people you belong according to Dr. Witherspoon	's	theory.	A tu se tedy má ukázat, do které skupiny lidí podle teorie doktora Vlacha patříte.
OR3	_EUROP ARL	After the Commission	's	communication entitled 'Black Sea synergy : a new regional cooperation initiative', the current first report in Parliament is another step in the right direction.	Po sdělení Komise s názvem "Černomořská synergie - nová iniciativa pro regionální spolupráci" je nynější první zpráva v Parlamentu dalším krokem správným směrem.
OR4	_EUROP ARL	Allow me also to recall that last spring the Council and Parliament successfully negotiated a first-reading agreement on the Commission	's	proposal to establish a European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in 2010.	Dovoďte mi rovněž připomenout, že loni na jaře Rada a Parlament dospěly úspěšně již při prvním čtení ke shodě stran návrhu Komise vyhlásit rok 2010 rokem boje proti chudobě a sociálnímu vyloučení.

OR5	_EUROP ARL	I would also like to remind you of the World Trade Organisation	's	Global Jobs Pact, which offers an appropriate series of strategic options to enable us to emerge from the crisis.	Ráda bych vám také připomněla Světovou dohodu o pracovních místech Světové obchodní organizace , která obsahuje celou řadu strategických možností, které nám mají pomoci při překonání krize.
OR6	Eco- Jmeno_ru ze	The fact is... the fact is that it did not take much, the hastening, and it was worth turning the waters of the Carnasco red that day at Stavello, there was our own blood, too, we did not spare ourselves, our blood and your blood, much of it, at once, immediately, the times of Dolcino	's	prophecy were at hand, we had to hasten the course of events..."	Nebylo... nebylo jí dost, bylo jí třeba mnohem víc, aby všechno bylo rychle vykonáno, a stálo to za to zbarvit tenkrát ve Stavellu vodu Carnaska krví, byla to i naše krev, ani sebe jsme nešetřili, krev naše a krev vaše, hodně, hodně, honem, honem, čas stanovený Dolcinovým proroctvím ubíhal, bylo třeba uspíšit běh událostí..."
OR7	platzova- anarchist a	Kolman	's	opulent architecture.	Kolmanovy honosné stavby.
OR8	wilson- cim_hori _svet	As if I had n't read every description of this garden from that eighteenth century Miller	's	dictionary onwards.	Velkopanský mě poučila, že se tomu tady říká dřeviny, jako bych nečetla každý popis téhle zahrady, Millerovým slovníkem z 18. století počínajíc.
OR9	Popper- Otevrena _spol_1	Before proceeding to Plato	's	sociology and to the use he made of his methodological essentialism in that field, I wish to make it quite clear that I am confining my treatment of Plato to his historicism, and to his 'best state'.	Než přejdeme k Platónově sociologii a k tomu, jak v ní využil svého metodologického esencialismu, chci zcela jasně říci, že se ve svém pojednání o Platónovi omezím na jeho

					historicismus a na jeho "nejlepší stát".
OR10	Kundera-Nesmrtelnost	or' schoolteacher', and so on) and he tried to recall in each case the woman	's	curriculum vitae.	nebo : "učitelka" a podobně) a snažil si pak vybavit u každé z nich její curriculum vitae.
PAR1	Hulova-Pamet_babicce	Her ears are normal, but her arms and legs are as flimsy as a barren goat	's	.	Uši má řádný, ale ruce a nohy má tenký jak jalová koza .
PAR2	zusak-zlodejka_knih	A new hand held Liesel	's	now, and when she looked in horror next to her, Rudy Steiner swallowed as Hans Hubermann was whipped on the street.	Ted' Liesel popadl za ruku někdo jiný, a když se vyděšeně podívala vedle sebe, stál tam Rudy Steiner, polykal a sledoval, jak na ulici bičují Hanse Hubermannu.
PAR3	franzen-rozhreseni	Clouds ran in packs resembling furrows in a field, gliding along beneath the sky	's	enclosing dome, which was noticeably low.	Mraky se táhly po obloze jako brázdy po poli. Klouzaly pod stísněnou kopulí nebes , jež působila dojmem, že je mimořádně nízká.
PAR4	Nosov-Neznalkovy_prih	Then he put it around Treacly-Sweeter	's	waist, and it turned out that Treacly-Sweeter was fatter than Roly-Poly.	Potom změřil Sirupčíka . A vida, Sirupčik byl skoro o polovinu tlustší než Buchtik.
PAR5	dawkins-sobecky_gen	So the bacterial genes share a common destiny with their host	's	genes, and in my interpretation we should expect the bacteria to cooperate with their beetles in all aspects of life.	Bakteriální geny tak sdílejí osud svého hostitele a podle mého výkladu bychom měli očekávat, že se svými brouky budou spolupracovat ve všech otázkách jejich života.
PAR6	_EUROP_	However, this does not mean that we have not noticed the document	's	weak points.	To ovšem neznamená, že jsme si nevšimli slabých míst zprávy.
PAR7	asimov-druha_nadace	Finally, Anthor shrugged and tossed the control box back into Darell	's	lap.	Nakonec Anthor pokrčil rameny a předal ovládací krabičku Darellovi .
PAR8	rowlingova-	Ron	's	ears were scarlet;	Ronovi zrudly uši a Hermiona se zatvářila nervózně.

	hpot_relik				
PAR 9	Tolkien-Pan_prstenu_1	He laid his hand on Frodo	's	shoulder.	Položil ruku Frodovi na rameno.
PAR 10	greene-honor_konzul	Perhaps however his choice did show a certain preference for wakening with the Queen	's	face rather than Mr Nixon 's on the wall (Mr Nixon 's face would surely have appeared somewhere in the same number of Life).	Přesto však patrně dával výběrem najevo, že když se probudí, má na očích radši anglickou královnu než prezidenta Nixona (páně Nixonova tvář by se bývala někde v témž čísle Lifu jistě taky našla).
PAR 11	adams-daleka_cesta	and Bigwig	's	fur was blowing in the whack of wind that followed it down the hedges.	jen Hlavounovu srst čechrál závan větru, který se za vozem táhl.
PAR 12	Ajvaz-Zlaty_vek	Mii	's	face has disappeared entirely from Fo's thoughts, but it returns unrecognized in the masks of his characters.	Miina tvář už zcela zmizela z Foových myšlenek, ale vracela se, nepoznána, v maskách jeho postav, podobnost Foova příběhu a příběhu jeho hrdiny byla tak velká, že se neznámý autor této části Knihy, anebo snad sám Fo ve srubu, několikrát spletl a napsal Mii místo Isili („Chceš - li najít něco úplně stejného, jdi někam úplně jinam“).
PAR 13	banks-pisen_kamene	I lean over towards her, past Karma	's	intruding knees.	Nakloním se k ní přes Karmova překážející kolena.
PAR 14	Clancy-Spinava_hra	He noticed that Megan	's	eyes had narrowed in thought.	Všiml si, že Meganiny oči se zúžily v zamyšlení.

PAR 15	Fielding va- panenka	Amanda checks her rear view mirror as she switches into the right hand lane, sees her mother	's	eyes lurking behind her own.	Amanda se podívala do zpětného zrcátka, když odbočila do pravého pruhu, a ze zrcátka se na ni zadíval matčin obličej.
PAR 16	Bradbury - 451_stup nu_F	Faber	's	hands itched on his knees.	Fabery ruce na kolenou sebou žalostivě pošukávaly.
PAR 17	asimov- druha_na dace	The woman	's	eyes followed his finger, gaped.	S otevřenými ústy zírala, kam ukazoval jeho prst.
ATT 1	Barnes- Arthur_a _George	All through the trial it had been not George	's	hope but his certainty that his father's evidence would bring him instant vindication.	Po celé přelíčení George nejen doufal, ale pevně věřil, že mu otcovo svědectví přinese okamžité ospravedlnění.
ATT 2	_EUROP ARL	In the context of the progressive deepening of cooperation between Member States and the increased importance of the European Union	's	capacity for global intervention, it would be incomprehensible to split up the various strategic and political decisions and choices within the European institutions.	V souvislosti s neustále se prohlubující spoluprací mezi členskými státy a se zvýšenou důležitostí toho, aby Evropská unie byla schopna zasahovat do celosvětového dění, by bylo nepochopitelné, kdyby se jednotlivá strategická rozhodnutí a předsevzetí měla štěpit mezi různé evropské orgány.
ATT 3	Austenov a-Emma	He got as near as he could to thanking her for Miss Taylor's merits, without seeming quite to forget that in the common course of things it was to be rather supposed that Miss Taylor had formed Miss Woodhouse	's	character, than Miss Woodhouse Miss Taylor's.	Div jí nepoděkoval za všechny přednosti slečny Taylorové, ale zarazil se ještě včas, jako by si přece jen uvedomil, že za normálních okolností patrně spíše slečna Taylorová dotvářela povahu slečny Woodhousové než naopak.

ATT 4	Greene- vesmir	Similarly, the totality of all the slices of space at successive moments of time, from any single observer	's	perspective (see Figure 3.4), collectively yield the same region of spacetime.	Podobně souhrn všech řezů prostoru v časových okamžicích jdoucích po sobě z perspektivy jakéhokoli osamoceneného pozorovatele vytvoří dohromady stejnou oblast časoprostoru.
ATT 5	_ACQUI S	Whereas this Decision is an additional element in the ECB	's	information and communication policy;	vzhledem k tomu, že toto rozhodnutí je dodatečným prvkem informační a komunikační politiky ECB ;
ATT 6	_ACQUI S	(5) The internal and external aspects of the European Community	's	environment policy need to be coherent in order to effectively respond to the challenges identified in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and its follow-up processes.	(5) Vnitřní a vnější aspekty politiky v oblasti životního prostředí Evropského společenství musí být sladěny, aby účinně reagovaly na výzvy stanovené na konferenci Organizace spojených národů o životním prostředí a rozvoji (UNCED) a v jejích dalších postupech.
ATT 7	_ACQUI S	The Commission	's	decision-making practice has established that this derogation only applies in circumstances where the exceptional occurrence is unpredictable and outside the control of the Member State's authorities.	Podle rozhodovací praxe Komise se tato výjimka použije pouze za okolností, kdy je mimořádná událost nepředvídatelná a mimo kontrolu orgánů členských států.
ATT 8	_EUROP ARL	The companies concerned are extremely sorry, and have said so publicly, for the damage caused to the food chain and Ireland	's	reputation, and indeed for the economic damage caused to the many farmers who have purchased their excellent feed products up to this point.	Dotyčné společnosti vyjadřují velkou lítost, a učinili tak veřejně, nad škodami způsobenými potravnímu řetězci a reputaci Irska a rovněž nad hospodářskými škodami způsobenými mnoha zemědělci, kteří od nich

					kupovali jejich vynikající krmiva.
ATT 9	_EUROP ARL	That is why we need for Europe	's	progress and credibility in the world not necessarily good conductors of affairs but real statesmen, strong democratic leaders having a vision and authority to bring about a change also in Europe.	Z toho důvodu pro pokrok Evropy a její důvěryhodnost ve světě nejsou nezbytně nutní dobří vyjednavací, potřebujeme však skutečné státníky, silné demokratické vůdčí osobnosti s jasnou vizí a autoritou k zavádění změn i v Evropě.
ATT 10	_SYNDI CATE_2 007	No one should underestimate Hamas	's	extremism.	Extremismus Hamásu by nikdo neměl podceňovat.
ATT 11	_SYNDI CATE_2 013	This internal change needs to be encouraged, because it will prove more effective than external pressure in influencing the regime	's	behavior.	Tuto vnitřní změnu je třeba povzbudit, protože chování režimu ovlivní účinněji než vnější tlak.
ATT 12	_SYNDI CATE_2 017	And, like Macron's En Marche !, that movement emphasized youth, optimism, and the promise of harnessing people	's	talents and energies.	A stejně jako Macronovo En Marche! kladlo i toto hnutí důraz na mláď, optimismus a slib využít talentu a energie lidí .
ATT 13	_EUROP ARL	No aspect of the EU	's	security can be neglected.	Ani jediný aspekt bezpečnosti EU nesmí být zanedbán.
ATT 14	_SYNDI CATE_2 014	Nor will the West acknowledge Iran	's	centrality to any multilateral process, for fear of losing negotiating leverage with respect to Iran 's nuclear program.	Ani Západ nepřizná Íránu stěžejní roli v jakémkoliv multilaterálním procesu ze strachu, že ztratí vyjednávací páky v otázce iránského jaderného programu.
ATT 15	_SYNDI CATE_2 010	The recent IMF/World Bank annual meetings indicate that this is gradually being recognized, with emerging countries increasingly critical of China	's	inflexibility.	Nedávné výroční schůze MMF a Světové banky naznačují, že si to ostatní postupně začínají uvědomovat a rozvíjející se státy stále

					častěji kritizují Čínu za nepružnost.
ATT 16	allende- dum_duc hu	He still took his brother	's	frivolous activities as a personal affront, for he could not accept the fact that Nicolás could waste his time and energy on balloon rides and the slaughter of chickens when there was so much work to be done in the Misericordia District.	Bezcnenné, lehkovážné Nicolásovy zábavy však Jaime stále pociťoval jako osobní urážku, protože se nemohl smířit s myšlenkou, že bratr utrací tolik času a energie na létání ve vzducholodi a masakrování kuřat, když je ve čtvrti Barrio de la Misericordia tolik práce.
ATT 17	lukacs- churchill	Probably this was the reason why Hitler	's	hatred for Churchill burned so fiercely till the very end.	To byl zřejmě důvod, proč Hitlerova nenávisť vůči Churchillovi planula tak prudce až do samého konce.
ATT 18	Crichton- Koule	“Levy might have still been alive,” Beth said, calm in the face of Barnes	's	fury.	"Levyová mohla být ještě naživu," řekla Beth, tváří v tvář Barnesovu vzteku překvapivě klidná.
ATT 19	rowling- princ	‘Not great,’ said Harry, and he told her all about Lupin	's	mission among the werewolves and the difficulties he was facing.	„Žádná sláva," povzdychl si Harry a podrobně ji seznámil s Lupinovým posláním mezi vlkodlaky i s potížemi, jimž musí čelit.
ATT 20	Irving- H_New_ Hampshir e	“Hush,” Mother said, ever fearful of hurting Lilly	's	little feelings.	"Šššš," řekla matka, která se vždycky bála, aby někdo nezranil Lillyiny malé city.
ATT 21	albright- peklo	In addressing international issues, he emphasized shared responsibility, a contrast to George W. Bush, who defined America	's	mission as largely a solo enterprise aimed at nothing less than “ending tyranny in our world.”	Když mluvil o mezinárodních problémech, kladl důraz na společnou odpovědnost, na rozdíl od George W. Bushe, který definoval americké posláním spíše jako individuální podnik, jehož cílem nebylo

					nic menšího než „ vymýtít tyranii ze světa“.
ATT 22	king- carrie	And to the right was the worst place of all, the home of terror, the cave where all hope, all resistance to God	's	will - and Momma's - was extinguished.	A napravo bylo to nejhorší ze všech míst, komnata hrůzy, kde Boží - a matčina - vůle mařila všechny naděje a odpor.
ATT 23	_SYNDI CATE_2 005	A contest for China	's	soul is now underway in that giant country, pitting two powerful forces and two very different stances toward the outside world against each other.	V Číně nyní probíhá zápas o čínskou duši, v němž proti sobě stojí dvě mocné síly a dva velice odlišné postoje k vnějšímu světu.
DES 1	_EUROP ARL	The other major item on the agenda of next week	's	European Council will be energy security.	Dalším významným bodem programu Evropské rady příští týden bude energetická bezpečnost.
DES 2	_SYNDI CATE_2 009	These countries will need to undertake major changes in their policies to adjust to today	's	new realities.	Tyto státy budou muset zásadně změnit svou politiku, aby se přizpůsobily nové realitě dneška .
DES 3	Bolano- Divoci	So I sat on the tiled floor of the women	's	bathroom and in the last rays of light I read three more poems by Pedro Garfias and then I closed the book and closed my eyes and said to myself :	Takže jsem si sedla na dlaždičky dámského záchodu a využila posledních slunečních paprsků k přečtení dalších tří básní Pedra Garfiase a pak jsem knihu sklopila a zavřela jsem oči a řekla si :
DES 4	brown- andele_d emoni	Man	's	morality was not advancing as fast as man's science.	Pokrok lidské mravnosti je pomalejší než pokrok vědy.
DES 5	bukowski - postovni_ urad	At least the door was near the men	's	crapper.	Dveře byly aspoň vedle pánských záchodků.

DES 6	Dickens- PřihodyO _Twist	Assisting Oliver to rise, the young gentleman took him to an adjacent chandler	's	shop, where he purchased a sufficiency of ready-dressed ham and a half-quartern loaf, or, as he himself expressed it, ' a fourpenny bran !' the ham being kept clean and preserved from dust, by the ingenious expedient of making a hole in the loaf by pulling out a portion of the crumb, and stuffing it therein.	Když pomohl Oliverovi vstát, zavedl ho mladý pán do vedlejšího kupeckého krámu a tam nakoupil slušnou porci krájené vařené šunky a půlku čtyřliberního bochníka chleba čili, jak se sám vyjádřil, "štyrákovou placku". Aby udržel šunku čistou a ochránil ji před prachem, pomohl si důmyslným způsobem, totiž vyhloubil v bochníku díru tím, že z něho vydloubl kus střídky, a nacpal šunku dovnitř, potom si mladý pán strčil chléb pod pažďi, zamířil do nedaleké malé hospůdky a zavedl Olivera až do výčepu v zadní části domu.
DES 7	Grass- Plechovy _bubinek	Father Wiehnke stayed behind with our two flashlights, still set on red, surrounded by hastily cast-off choir robes and priest	's	garments.	Velebný pán Wiehnke zůstal za námi s oběma našimi baterkami, jež stále ještě byly nastaveny na červenou, mezi rychle odhozenými ministrantskými rouchy a kněžským rouchem.
DES 8	Paral- Milenci_ a_vrazi	See, what Olga said is true and holds like the general laws of chemistry, there's probably a lot in common between the two, just like the mutual desire of positive and negative ions to bond and enter into other agitating actions, like for example dissolving metal in acid and exo - and endothermic reactions, it's as if there were an engineering network underground on which they build	's	rooms, with flowers on the window sills and antennae reaching up into the sky ...	Tak vidíte, totéž, co říkala paní Olga, potvrzuje se to a obecně platí jako zákony v chemii, snad to má hodně společného, vzájemná touha kationtu a aniontu po sloučení a spousta dalších vzrušujících dějů jako třeba rozpouštění kovu v kyselině a exo - a endothermické reakce, to je jako taková inženýrská síť v

		beautiful white houses with enormous windows and balconies, with kitchens, bathrooms, bedrooms, and children			podzemí a na té se staví krásné bílé domy s velikými okny a balkóny, s kuchyněmi, koupelnami, ložnicemi a dětskými pokoji, s květinami na římsách a nahoře s anténami do etéru ...
DES 9	Urban-Sedmikosteli	Some no doubt embellished the story a little, but all agreed that one summer	's	day a strong wind suddenly got up and without warning a large company of cavalry rode into the square.	Leckdo si zážitek přibarvil, ale všichni se shodli alespoň na tom, že se jednoho letního dne zvedl silný vítr a vzápětí na náměstí vjelo početné vojsko, které nikdo nečekal.
DES 10	_EUROP ARL	Let us not forget, therefore, that today	's	debts are tomorrow's taxes.	Proto bychom neměli zapomínat, že dnešní dluhy jsou daněmi zítřka.
DES 11	_EUROP ARL	Last year	's	devastating earthquake brought Haiti to the attention of the global public.	Loňské ničivé zemětřesení upoutalo pozornost světové veřejnosti na Haiti.
DES 12	_EUROP ARL	During this morning	's	debate, some Members stated that there was no provision for suitable protection for passengers with reduced mobility, but fortunately, this has been proved false by the latest speeches.	Během dnešní ranní rozpravy někteří poslanci tvrdili, že nařízení neobsahuje žádné ustanovení přiměřeně chránící cestující se sníženou pohyblivostí, ale poslední projevy prokázaly, že to není pravda.
DES 13	_PRESS EUROP_ 2012	This is how one of the world	's	three largest economies is governed in times of acute crisis.	Vída, jak je spravována jedna ze tří největších světových ekonomik v době vypjaté krize.
DES 14	_PRESS EUROP_ 2013	... the sole parliamentary instrument that is capable of breaching the palisade that the People 's Party majority has erected around Rajoy ... Recourse to a no-confidence motion is	's	Party has been avoiding, will take place.	jediným parlamentním nástrojem umožňujícím překonat bariéru, kterou absolutní většina Lidové strany vystavěla kolem Rajoye ... Je to prostředek,

		the formula that will ensure that the corruption debate, which the People			jak vyvolat debatu o korupci, které se Lidová strana vyhýbá.
DES 15	_SYNDI CATE_2 016	In 1900, Europe accounted for a quarter of the world	's	population.	V roce 1900 představovala Evropa čtvrtinu světové populace.
DES 16	silva- tajna_sl zba	The van had come to rest on its roof and its contents were now strewn over the muddy ground like children	's	toys on the floor of a nursery.	Silnici lemoval krásný živý plot, kterým dodávka proletěla jako špička ostrouhané tužky hedvábným papírem, než skončila na střeše uprostřed pole. Obsah nákladního prostoru ležel rozházený po zablácené zemi jako hračky na podlaze dětského pokoje.
OBJ 1	pavic- chazarsk y_slov	He plays sublimely on an instrument made out of white tortoiseshell, and his wife	's	preoccupation is painting.	Ten pan Spaak překrásně hraje na jakýsi nástroj, vyrobený z krunýře bílé želvy, a Belgičanka je zas posedlá malováním.
OBJ 2	Garcia_ Marquez- podzim	but Manuela Sanchez did not answer, she did not touch his hand, she was not breathing, she seemed so unreal that he could not resist his urge and he stretched out his hand in the darkness to touch her hand, but he could not find it, he looked for it with the tips of his fingers in the place where her smell had been, but he did not find it either, he kept on looking for it through the enormous house with both hands, waving his arms about with the open eyes of a sleepwalker in the shadows, wondering with grief where can you be Manuela Sanchez of my misfortune as I seek you and cannot find you in the unfortunate night of	's	wake, tricky, lowlife rumba bunch, but it was n't her either, that she 'd been seen in the ticky-tacky of Barlovento over the mine, in the dance of Aracataca, in the pretty wind of the little drum of Panama, but none of them was her, general sir, she just blew the hell away, and if he did not abandon himself to the will of death at that time it was not because he lacked the rage to die but because he knew he was remorselessly condemned not to die of love, he had known it ever since one afternoon during the	avšak Manuela Sánchezová neodpověděla, nedotkla se jeho ruky, nedýchala, vypadala tak neskutečně, že on neodolal touze, napřáhl ruku do tmy, aby se dotkl její paže, ale nenašel ji, hledal ji konečky svých prstů na místě, kde ležela její vůně, ale nenašel ji, dál ji hledal oběma rukama po velikém domě, šmátral s očima náměsíčně rozzevřenýma v temnotě, ztrápeně volal kde jsi, má nešťastná Manuely Sánchezová, hledám tě a nemohu nalézt v neblahé noci

	<p>your eclipse, where can your inclement hand be, your rose, he swam like a diver lost in a pool of invisible waters in whose reaches he found floating the prehistoric crayfish of the galvanometers, the crabs of the musical clocks, the lobsters of your machines of illusory trades, but on the contrary he did not even find the licorice breath of your lungs, and as the darkness of the ephemeral night broke up the light of truth grew brighter in his soul and he felt older than God in the shadows of the six in the afternoon dawn in the deserted house, he felt sadder, lonelier than ever in the loneliness of this world without you, my queen, lost forever in the enigma of the eclipse, nevermore, because never in the rest of the very long years of his power would he find Manuela Sanchez of my perdition again in the labyrinth of her house, she had disappeared in the night of the eclipse general sir, they told him that she 'd been seen dancing the plena in Puerto Rico, there where they cut Elena general sir, but it wasn't her, that she 'd been seen in the madness of Papa Montero</p>	<p>first days of his empire when he went to a sibyl for her to read to him in the water of her basins the keys to his fate which were not written in the palm of his hand, or in the cards, or in his coffee grounds, or in any other means of inquiry, only in that mirror of premonitory waters where he saw himself dead of natural causes during his sleep in the office next to the reception room, and he saw himself lying face down on the floor as he had slept every night of his life since birth, with the denim uniform without insignia, the boots, the gold spur, his right arm folded under his head to serve as a pillow, and at an indefinite age somewhere between 107 and 232 years.</p>	<p>tvého zatmění, kde je tvá nelítočná ruka, kde je tvá růže, plul jako potápěč ztracený v jezeře neviditelných vod, v jehož hlubinných příbytcích potkával prehistorické langusty galvanometrů, raky hrajících hodin, rejnoky tvých roztodivných přístrojů, nenacházel jsem však lékořicovou vůni tvého dechu, a postupně jak se vytrácely stíny prchavé noci, zažíhalo se v jeho duši světlo pravdy a cítil se být starší než Bůh v tom příšeří soumraku v šest odpoledne, v opuštěném domě, cítil se smutnější a osamocenější než kdykoli jindy ve věčné samotě tohoto světa bez tebe, má královno, navždy ztracená v záhadě setmění, úplně navždy, protože už nikdy ve zbytku předlouhých let své moci nepotkal Manuelu Sánchezovou, své ztracení, v bludišti jejího domu, rozptýlila se jako dým v noci zatmění, pane generále, tvrdili mu, že ji zahlédli na bále v Portoriku, tam, co podřízli Helenu, pane generále, ale nebyla to ona, že ji zahlédli na pohřebních radovánkách za Papá Montera, co hrával na kravský zvon a skládal rumby,</p>
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					<p>mizera jeden, ale nebyla to ona, že ji zahlédli při táčkách na dole v Barlovento, při zábavě v Aracatě, při povětrném zvuku bubínku v Panamě, ale nikdy to nebyla ona, pane generále, ďas ji vzal, a jestliže tenkrát se neoddal smrti, nebylo to pro nedostatek chuti zemřít, ale protože věděl, že je neodvolatelně odsouzen k tomu, že nikdy nezemře z lásky, věděl to od onoho odpoledne na počátku své vlády, kdy se uchýlil k věštkyni, aby mu ve vodách věšteckých nádob přečetla šifry jeho osudu, které nebyly vepsány ani do dlaně jeho ruky, ani do karet, do kávové sedliny nebo jiného prostředku věštby, pouze do onoho zrcadla předvídavých vod, kde sám sebe spatřil mrtvého přirozenou smrtí během spánku v pracovně sousedící s audienční síní, viděl se ležet tvář k zemi, jak spával po všechny noci svého života od narození, v plátěné uniformě bez distinkcí, v kamaších, se zlatou ostruhou na botě a s pravou rukou nataženou pod hlavou místo polštáře, v neurčitém věku mezi svými sto sedmi až dvěma sty třiceti dvěma léty.</p>
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OBJ 3	_EUROP ARL	Mr President, the independence of our region	's	energy supply and the security of energy installations and consumers ought not to go hand in hand with defiance of the interests of the peoples of the gas-producing countries and the transit countries, otherwise we risk generating conflict.	Pane předsedající, nezávislost dodávek energie pro náš region a bezpečnost energetických zařízení a spotřebitelů nesmí doprovázet popírání zájmů občanů v zemích, které produkují plyn nebo jej přepravují, neboť bychom tím mohli vyvolat konflikt.
OBJ 4	_EUROP ARL	The future will not wait, Mr President, and uniting both sides of the Atlantic is the West	's	challenge in the context of globalisation and the 21st century.	Pane předsedo, budoucnost na nás nepočká. Sjednocení obou stran Atlantiku představuje pro Západ hlavní globalizační výzvu 21. století.
OBJ 5	brown- sifra	The Church, in order to defend itself against the Magdalene's power, perpetuated her image as a whore and buried evidence of Christ	's	marriage to her, thereby defusing any potential claims that Christ had a surviving bloodline and was a mortal prophet."	Aby se církev ochránila před mocí Máří Magdaleny, zvěčnila ji jakožto prostitutku a pohřbila veškeré důkazy o jejím manželství s Kristem . Tím také předem odmítla veškerá možná tvrzení, že Ježíš má potomky a že byl smrtelným prorokem."
ME A1	Hemingway- Sbohem Armado	I lifted it to arm	's	length and the strands cleared.	Zvedl jsem makaróny, co nejvýš jsem mohl , a pramen se rozmotal.