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DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE
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Explicitní a implicitní prostředky odkazování na obecného konatele
v angličtině a češtině

Explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent in English
and Czech

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Abstrakt

Předmětem této diplomové práce je zkoumání a srovnávání explicitních a implicitních prostředků odkazování na všeobecného lidského konatele v angličtině a češtině. V obou jazycích existují jak explicitní, tak implicitní prostředky schopné odkazovat na všeobecného lidského konatele, které se do určité míry shodují, avšak zejména mezi implicitními prostředky nacházíme v obou jazycích i poměrně různé struktury. Tato práce zkoumá dvě skupiny dokladů - doklady excerpované ze dvou děl anglických autorů s jejich překlady do češtiny a ze dvou děl českých autorů s jejich překlady do angličtiny. Celkový počet dokladů je 200, vždy s překladem do druhého jazyka. Výchozím jazykem této studie je angličtina, pro kterou byl stanoven soubor zkoumaných explicitních a implicitních prostředků odkazování na všeobecného lidského konatele, a proto i v případě českých originálů byly doklady excerpovány na základě anglických ekvivalentů, pro které byly zpětně dohledány české podkladové výrazy. Takto získané materiály z obou jazyků byly dále srovnávány a analyzované prostředky byly rozděleny do tří skupin na případy, kde prostředky odkazující na všeobecného lidského konatele byly v obou jazycích identické, neidentické a kde bylo odkazování k obecnému konateli vyjádřeno nebo implikováno pouze v angličtině. Každý zkoumaný implicitní nebo explicitní prostředek pak byl popsán samostatně s jeho identickými i neidentickými českými protějšky, prostředky v obou jazycích byly zkoumány z hlediska rozsahu jejich reference, frekvence výskytu, užití v daném kontextu a stylistických vlastností. Zejména u implicitních prostředků kde se v češtině, na rozdíl od angličtiny objevují rozličnější prostředky, hraje velkou roli i sémantika a kontext. V jednom případě, kdy se ve skupině neidentických prostředků opakoval Český protějšek, který není obecně uváděn jako možný prostředek odkazování k obecnému konateli, byly všechny jeho výskyty zpětně dohledány v českých originálech a jejich anglické ekvivalenty byly zkoumány, aby se odhalil případný opomenutý aspekt obecného konatele v angličtině. Případy, kde nebyl v češtině všeobecný lidský konatel implikován či vyjádřen, byly také okomentovány. Cílem práce je tedy zjistit, jak se liší explicitní a implicitní prostředky odkazování na všeobecného lidského konatele v paralelních textech anglických a českých a jaké faktory hrají roli při výběru toho kterého korelátu.

Abstract

The subject of this thesis is the analysis and comparison of explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent in English and in Czech. In these languages we may find both explicit and implicit means which are used to refer to the general human agent and which are identical to a certain degree. However, especially among the implicit means we may observe rather different structures in both languages. This thesis analyses two sets of data – the excerpts from two English novels with their Czech translations and two Czech novels with their English translations. The total number of examples excerpted is 200, each example being considered with its translation to the other language. The source language of this study is English for which a set of particular explicit and implicit means which we focus on in this analysis was defined. For this reason, also in the case of the Czech originals the examples were excerpted from the English translations and their Czech original versions were found. The samples obtained from both the sets of data were further compared and the analysed means were divided into three groups - instances where the means in English and in Czech were identical, instances where the means were nonidentical and instances where the reference to the general human agent was present only in English. Each of the analysed explicit or implicit means was then described individually, together with its identical and nonidentical Czech counterparts, the means in both languages being analysed with respect to the scope of their reference, frequency of occurrence, employment in the particular context and stylistic features. Especially the implicit means which in Czech, contrary to English, are rather various, are to a large extent influenced by semantics and context. In one case where there was a repeatedly used nonidentical Czech means which is not generally described as a possible means of reference to the general human agent, all its occurrences in the Czech originals were sought and their English equivalents were analysed in order to reveal a possible neglected apect of the general human agent in English. The cases where the reference to the general human agent was not expressed or implied in Czech were also commented on. The aim of this thesis is thus to see how the explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent differ in the parallel English and Czech texts and which factors play a role when the particular counterpart is sought.

List of abbreviations

MČ II   Mluvnice češtiny II

MČ III   Mluvnice češtiny III

CGEL   A comprehensive grammar of the English language

SSJC   Slovník spisovného jazyka českého

GHA   General human agent

Kd, Hm   Kundera, Heim

Jr, Cor   Jirotka, Corner

Irv, Hol   Irving, Hollanová

Ad, Nov   Adams, Nováková

p., ch.   part, chapter (used in the brackets behind an example or reference to refer to a particular part or chapter of the book)

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1. Introduction

The aim of the present thesis is to describe various explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent in Czech and in English and to compare the two systems from systemic, stylistic and semantic point of view. The thesis analyses parallel texts in English and Czech and it examines the extent to which the means used to refer to the general human agent correspond or differ in the two languages.

The analysis is provided on the basis of two English and two Czech novels together with their translations. The novels were chosen on the basis of personal preference and they serve as the source materials for the analysis.

The theoretical section of this thesis specifies the term ‚general human agent' and it describes various explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent existing in both languages. It also describes their possible stylistic functions. Moreover, there is a mention on generic reference to be found in this section.

After the theoretical introduction, the method used to analyse the excerpted examples is described. The individual steps are explained and the particular books from which the examples were excerpted are presented. The system of examples classification is mentioned as well. In this section, the set of English explicit and implicit means which are in focus of this thesis are also specified (the analysed explicit means are all generic pronouns and lexical means, from the implicit means the passive voive and existential *there* construction will be in focus).

The actual analysis of the excerpted examples follows. From each of the novels, first 50 examples containing the implicit or explicit means of reference to the general human agent were excerpted and their counterparts in the other language were saught. The results are presented in tables, for each of the languages individually. The tables are described and general observations resulting from the excerption are made. After the general description of the results, the particular English means of reference to the general human agent excerpted from the books are commented on and compared to their Czech counterparts. Various factors influencing their choice are considered in the chapter on the comparison of the results, such as context, stylistic features, the scope of reference etc. The findings resulting from the analysis are summarized in the conclusion.

2. Theoretical background

In English, an expression which could be generally and primarily used as the ‚general human agent' is lacking. Contrary to some other languages, e.g. French or German, where there are specific devices serving this purpose, English has to use various other means of expressing the general human agent, all of which have different primary functions. The situation in the Czech language is more or less the same. In both Czech and English, the devices used to express the general human agent can be divided into two major groups − explicit and implicit means. In the next sections, after the introductory explanation of the terms ‚general human agent' and ‚generic reference', they are described separately for each of the languages.

2.1 The general human agent

For the purposes of this work, it is important to define the extent of generality which is understood under the term ‚general human agent'. That means ‚to what degree the reference must be general in order to be still considered an instance of „general human agent"'(Železná, 2011: 14).

The particular means of referring to the general human agent described later for the two languages differ in the generality of their reference. The most problematic one is the 3rd person plural in Czech and its English counterpart, generic *they*, which both exclude the addressee and the speaker from the reference. Grepl and Karlík even state that the 3rd person plural cannot be used to generalize the agent and thus the constructions containing the 3rd person plural are not considered sentences referring to the general human agent in Czech (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 163).

Contrary to them, F. Štícha in his book *Česko-německá srovnávací gramatika* treats this topic in the chapter on ‚sentences with unspecified human subject' which he describes as an unstated person, group of people or a man generally. The purpose of such a predication is to emphasize the action presented by the verb and to treat the subject either generally (people in general) or to anonymize it (even if it may be known in fact). Apart from some other divisions, the unspecified subject is said to be either general (i.e. referring to people in general, to a man) or anonymized (i.e. the subject is not completely general, but it refers to either a) more or less specified group of people of the same profession (journalists, politicians, etc.) or b) one person or more people or a man generally). For each of these two

groups, Štícha describes the devices used to fulfill the functions described. Concerning the general subject, he mentions the reflexive form of the verb, the 3rd person plural and the occasional 3rd person singular (e.g. *Je to jeden z těch rajských hadů, kterým se podléhá. Pane Klíma, vy nemáte ponětí, co všechno kradou.* (Štícha, 2003: 511)). (Štícha, 2003: 510-513)

The generality of the reference of the anonymized subject is rather narrower. The first group of referents described above (a)) can be referred to by the reflexive verb form, 1st person plural and 3rd person plural (e.g. *Uplynulé týdny se tu živě renovovalo, upravovalo, natíralo, uklízelo..., Přidáme trochu octa. Na řece postavili přehradu.* (Štícha, 2003: 512)). The other group of referents (b)) is described as being vague in some cases because it is sometimes difficult or even impossible to identify the referent precisely. Štícha notes that in these cases, the subject can be either one person or more people (e.g. *Prořezávali tu tehdy platany.* (Štícha, 2003: 513)), a specified group of people or people in general (e.g. *V zahraničí to již pochopili.* (Štícha, 2003: 513)) or even the speaker (e.g. *Jednou se nás několik sešlo a trochu se pilo.* (Štícha, 2003: 513)). For the last group mentioned, Štícha also describes the lexical means *člověk* and *jeden*. He states that even though the speaker talks about himself/herself in such statements, he/she generalizes the statement at the same time. (Štícha, 2003: 511-513)

The foregoing paragraphs illustrate the fact that it may be difficult to find a general consensus concerning the generality of reference implied by the term ‚general human agent‘. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this study, it was decided to follow Štícha's description and the conception of the English authors (Quirk, Huddleston and Pullum, Biber) and thus to consider the term ‚general human agent‘ in its widest sense.

2.2 Generic reference

As opposed to specific reference, generic reference ‚denotes the class or species generally‘ (CGEL, 1985: 265). It is used to refer to a class or a subclass, with no specific reference to particular members of the class. In this kind of reference, ‚all three forms of article (*the, a/an,* zero) may be used generically to refer to the members of a class in toto‘ (CGEL, 1985: 281). Nevertheless, they are not interchangeable.[1] Reference to the general human agent may be found in these sentences, as well as in nongeneric sentences. However, generic sentences do not always refer to the general human agent as they can have any other

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[1] Beginning on page 281, CGEL describes all three forms of article used for the generic reference in detail.

agent. For example in *A four-year-old has a limited understanding of time.* (Irving, ch. 6), the *four-year-old* with the indefinite article refers to any representative member of the class of four-year-olds. However, it does not refer to ‚people in general', ‚a man' and thus cannot be considered an example of sentence with general human agent.

Contrary to that, if the reference is to the general human agent (in both generic and nongeneric sentences), the meaning is ‚people in general', ‚a man'. For example the lexical means referring to the general human agent (described later) take either the generic indefinite article in the case of singular nouns or zero in the case of *people*. Nevertheless, they always imply the meaning of ‚people in general' or ‚a man', the article having generic reference. Thus, if the reference is to the general human agent, they should semantically resemble *one* as e.g. in *Well, you know how it is, Mag, a fella gets lonely.* (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 50), where the meaning of *a fella* is close to the meaning of generic *one*. The person includes himself into the reference, but generalizes the statement. In e.g. *People should relax.*, the general human agent appears in the generic sentence. As has been already stated in the description of individual means of reference to the general human agent, the sentences with such means do not have to have only generic reference, they can also refer to a particular person as in e.g. *One suddenly realised that one was being followed*. (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 427)

2.3 Explicit means of expressing the general human agent in English

2.3.1 Personal pronouns

According to Quirk et al. (CGEL henceforth), apart from the generic pronoun *one* described below, ‚plural pronouns of all persons can function generically with reference to 'people in general''(CGEL 1985: 353). Thus, the personal pronouns commonly used to refer to the general human agent are *one, we, you, they*. They are described separately in the following pages.

2.3.1.1 One

One has three different ways of application which are to be distinguished (CGEL, 1985: 386-387). First, it is a cardinal numeral, for example in *one way*, *one meaning* etc. As for its pronominal uses, it is used as a substitute pronoun for count nouns in cases as *A: I'm looking for a book on grammar. B: Is this the one you mean? ['the book on grammar']* (CGEL, 1985: 387). In this case, it can also be used in its plural form (*ones*) to substitute a

plural noun. However, these two functions of *one* are not be discussed in this work as we are mainly interested in the second pronominal use of *one* – the generic use.

The generic *one* is neutral in gender and it is most commonly used to refer to the general human agent in written registers, mostly intellectual texts. As Biber et al. state in their analysis of occurrence of *one* over different registers, the generic *one* appears most commonly in fiction and academic prose (Biber, 1999: 354). A reason for this is to be sought in the need for impersonality and objectivity in academic prose, where authors are mainly concerned in making generalizations (Biber, 1999: 355). Another fact is that in contrast to the other personal pronouns mentioned (*we, you, they*) which, even if used generically, still keep their basic meanings, the pronoun *one* does not have such personal overtones (Biber, 1999: 331). Therefore, these pronouns appear to be more appropriate in other registers (such as news, conversation, colloquial language).

According to CGEL, there is a difference between British English and American English in using the pronoun form referring to *one*. British English commonly uses the possessive form of the pronoun (*one's*) or the reflexive form (*oneself*) to refer to generic *one* (e.g. *One must be careful about one's investments*. (CGEL, 1985: 388)). American English, on the other hand, prefers the 3rd person singular possessive and reflexive *his* and *himself* (*One must be careful about his investments*. (CGEL, 1985: 387)). The forms *one´s* and *oneself* can also be used in American English, but they are perceived as highly formal. However, the CGEL also states that because of the concern over sexual bias, the *one's*, *oneself* forms have been adopted into American English for their sexual neutrality. Nevertheless, the generic *one* with its genitive and reflexive form has never penetrated into the informal language in either version of English (CGEL, 1985: 388). It is a feature of a more formal style (e.g. *One doesn't raise taxes with enthusiasm, but the alternative is public sector borrowing going through the roof*. (Biber, 1999: 354)).

In the described generic meaning of *one*, a particular reference to the speaker or person can be included (e.g. *I like to dress nicely. It gives one confidence*.) (CGEL, 1985: 387). In academic style, for example, this is commonly used by authors to refer covertly to themselves (e.g. *One does not wish to repeat oneself unduly and the reader is referred to other parts of this book*. (Biber, 1999: 354)). There are also contexts (especially in upper-class British English) where a speaker may use this pronoun to talk about himself/herself

exclusively (*One suddenly realised that one was being followed*. (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 427). In this case it no longer refers to the general human agent.

2.3.1.2 You

In its primary function, *you* is a deictic pronoun with the reference dependent on the particular situation in which it is used. The secondary function, referring to the general human agent, is different with respect to the addressee to whom the reference by *you* cannot apply in this case. The factors that may be helpful for determining the kind of reference are both linguistic and non-linguistic. (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 43) Thus wider context is always needed to determine the reference as in e.g. *You look a bit tired. – Do I? X You change three times. – Do you?* (Dušková, 2006: 105). The first example shows the primary function of the pronoun. The reference is clearly to the addressee as he/she replies using the 1st person pronoun, referring to himself/herself. In the second example, *you* refers to the general human agent, not to the addressee. In this function it retains its form *you*.

You (as well as *one*) can also be used by the speaker to refer to himself/herself while keeping the overall reference generic. Therefore, in *It wasn't a bad life. You got up at seven, had breakfast, went for a walk...*(CGEL, 1985: 354), the reference is general, but the speaker uses it to describe his/her personal experience.[2]

Concerning the usage of the generic *you*, it is mostly used in the colloquial language, where it is the less formal counterpart of the generic *one* (e.g. *You can never tell what will happen*. (CGEL, 1985: 353)). In most cases, it is accompanied by the simple present tense which is also used to express general validity. Using a different tense can even change the general reference of *you* to the reference to 2nd person (e.g. *Well, you have to fight fire with fire, Mr. President. X Well, you will have to fight fire with fire, Mr. President*.) (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 44, 45).

Another difference between *you* and *one,* as has already been stated, is that *you* tends to retain its basic meaning of the 2nd person even if it refers to people in general. Therefore, it may be used to appeal to the addressee's experience of life or of some specific situation (e.g. *This wine makes you feel drowsy, doesn't it?* (CGEL, 1985: 354)). However, despite the

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[2] The person spoken to is not included in the experience; the reference does not always have to be only to the speaker, it can also apply to a group of people who have something in common (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 43)

distinctive formality level of *one* and *you* and the difference in their ‚implied‘ meanings (e.g. *You can always tell what she's thinking*. X *One can always tell what she's thinking*. (CGEL, 1985: 354)), they can be used as alternatives within one utterance to avoid repetition (Železná, 2011: 16).

2.3.1.3 They

The primary function of this pronoun is mostly anaphoric (it refers back to a noun phrase mentioned in the previous context) or also deictic. The secondary function of *they* is to refer to people in general, in which sense the anaphoric and deictic reference are nor reflected. The generic *they*, as well as generic *you*, is mostly used as a feature of colloquial language. As has been stated, it also retains its characteristics of the 3rd person plural pronoun, i.e. contrary to *you*, it excludes the addressee and the speaker from the reference (CGEL, 1985: 354).

The most common use of generic *they* is to refer to people who are implicitly or explicitly specified, most often locally or by the wider context (e.g. *They make quite a thing of Christmas abroad.* (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 47)). In this sense, it can also be used to refer to those groups of people that ‚appear to control the ordinary citizen's life‘ such as the media, the government, etc. (e.g. *I see they're raising the bus fares again. Whatever will they be doing next?*) (CGEL, 1985: 354). Secondly, when *they* refers to unspecified people, it is mostly used in connection with some verbs of speaking (*they say, they call, they tell me...* (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 46)).

Contrary to *you*, generic *they* can be combined with various verbal forms without losing its generic sense (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 47).

2.3.1.4 We

The reference of the 1st person plural pronoun in its primary function can be divided into two subgroups. Inclusive *we* and exclusive *we*. The inclusive *we* refers to the speaker and to the addressee (the addressee is included in the reference). The exclusive *we* refers to the speaker and to some other people or group of people, in which the addressee is not included. If *we* is not specified (e.g. *we all*, *we Italians*), it is usually because of the wider context and other linguistic or extra linguistic clues the addressee is able to infer the meaning.

We also has several other specific uses. According to Biber et al., *we* in academic prose can be used as follows. In *We spoke of Dirac's piece of chalk*, it refers to the author, or the group of authors. In order to keep the impersonal tone of academic writing, the choice of *we* instead of *I* (in the case of one author) is very common. In *We are now able to understand why our information about the states of motion is so restricted in quantum mechanics*, the reference includes the reader. Contrary to the previous example, using *we* in this case makes the writing more personal. In *When we start talking we often cease to listen,* the reference is general. (Biber, 1999: 329, 330)

Apart from these three instances, two other uses of *we* are added by CGEL (usually common in conversation, colloquial language). By using *we* in *How are we feeling today?* the speaker (the doctor, the teacher,...) refers to the patient/pupils, expressing sympathy and personal involvment. In *We're in a bad mood today*, the reference is to the 3rd person (e.g. secretaries referring to their boss). (CGEL, 1985: 350)

On the whole, generic *we* is most commonly used in academic, scientific writing (together with the generic *one* and the passive voice with which it may be interchangeable) (Biber, 1999: 355). If the meaning of *we* is generic, it always includes both the speaker and the addressee (i.e. it is always inclusive), which may distinguish it from the 1st person plural described above[3] (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 48). According to CGEL, the reference of the generic *we* is the widest of all the other plural pronouns, as it may apply to the speaker, the addressee, the ‚third parties' as well as to the whole human race (CGEL, 1985: 354). As a special case of generic *we*, CGEL mentions the so-called ‚rhetorical *we*', which is used in ‚the collective sense of the nation, the party etc.' (e.g. *In the 19th century we neglected our poor as we amassed wealth. Today we are much more concerned with the welfare of the people as a whole*. (CGEL, 1985: 350)).

2.3.2 Lexical means referring to the general human agent in English

There are various lexical means which are used to express the general human agent in English. Usually they are nouns denoting people in general or nouns denoting a person, having a generic meaning in the particular context. These nouns are for example *a man, people, a fellow, a guy* (American English), *a person, a girl* etc. (Dušková, 2006: 396). In addition, Tláskal also mentions the indefinite pronouns *nobody, anybody* and *no one* (Tláskal,

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[3] The general nature of *we* reference is highly context dependent and there may arise various ambiguities (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 48)

2004: 379) and Swan talks about the universal pronouns *all* and *every* (together with pronoun compounds *everybody, everyone*) which ‚can be used to talk about people or things in general' (Swan, 2005: 33).

The formal characteristics of the singular nouns which are used generically is the generic indefinite article, whose semantics creates (together with the general meaning of the noun) the meaning of the general human agent (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 50). Usually, these nouns are not further specified as any kind of specification or attribute can result in the loss of generality (e.g. *I'm going to ask him if he really feels that a man with his mental record should be President of the United States!* (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 50)).

Concerning all the explicit means of referring to the general human agent, it is impossible to modify or emphasize them by such focalizers as *even, only, also, just* etc. as it would make them lose their general reference (in the case of *one*, focalizers are altogether impossible to be used) (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 50).

Concerning the lexical means *a man* referring to the general human agent is to be distinguished from the noun *man* (without article) which denotes the biological species (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 51). *Man* denoting the biological species is not included in the analysis as it does not have the general reference to ‚people in general' and is often used as a contrast to other beings (e.g. *Ever since man has learned to give each part of the body a name, the body has given him less trouble.* (Heim, p.2 ch.2) where *man* refers to the representative of the biological species, of the human race and the statement brings information from the development of this species.

2.3.3 Syntactic functions of the English explicit means

The explicit means referring to the general human agent usually stand in the subject position (e.g. *One* never knows.). Except for generic *they*, they can also be found functioning as the object (direct or indirect) in the clause (e.g. *It shows us the difference between American and British English.),* as the complement of a preposition (e.g. *Otherwise they, walking casually down the street towards you, almost about to wave, would leap over a wall and be gone for months*. (Kratochvílová, 2007: 41)) or the determiner (e.g. *Our life is not easy.*) (Kratochvílová, 2007: 40, 41).

Moreover, they can also be found functioning as a shared element in apo koinou constructions, e.g. *It usually helps us cope with such things* where *us* functions syntactically

as the object of the main verb and at the same time as the agent of the infinitive. Similar structure can be observed in non-finite gerundial clauses, e.g. *Such behaviour can discourage one from trying* where *one* is again the object of the verb and also the agent of the gerund. Whether the reference of the object is general is to be deducted from the context or from some other linguistic or extra-linguistic clues.

2.4 Implicit means of expressing the general human agent in English

2.4.1 Passive voice

Passive voice, together with the generic *we* described above, is the most common means of expressing the general human agent in academic, formal style. The main function of the passive voice is to express the verbal action without mentioning the agent. Such passive forms are called ‚short' or ‚agentless' (Huddleston, Pullum, 2002: 1445) and they commonly refer to the general human agent. Although the passive constructions are mainly found in formal writing, they can also occur in conversation where, according to Dušková, they usually freely alternate with active clauses with generic *they* (common in colloquial language) as subject. (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 51).

2.4.2 Existential *there*

The existential *there* in the subject position anticipates the subject proper which is postponed into the position after the verb. The actional type of these constructions can be used to imply the general human agent in cases like *There was no riding or shooting or anything of that kind*, as the dynamic character of the subject proper suggests the generality of it. Another construction where the implied agent is general is a negative *there*-sentence with an infinitive, e.g. *There is nowhere to go*. (Železná, 2011: 19).

2.4.3 Other English implicit means referring to the general human agent

There is a large number of other implicit means where the implied agent can be ‚people in general'. For instance clauses with anticipatory *it* (e.g. *It was necessary to hold on tight*. (Železná, 2011: 19)), non-finite clauses with gerund or infinitive in the subject position (e.g. *Working in a gown shop is a very different proposition from working in a greengrocery shop*. (Dušková, 2006: 571), *To reach an agreement proved impossible*. (Dušková, 2006: 543)) and also the tough movement constructions in which the object of the infinitive stands in the subject position of the whole clause, for example *an agreement proved impossible to*

reach (Dušková, 2006: 543). Ulmanová also talks about the past participle expressing the general agent in cases like *In the surgical departments you are witnesses of the active measures taken to bring help to patients.* and about adjectives derived from verbs by the suffix *-able*, e.g. *Anything that is observable in mental life may occasionally be described as a mental phenomenon* (Ulmanová, 1990: ...). Moreover, Tláskal claims that empty *it* can also be occasionally used to imply the general human agent. In e.g. *It is a little lonely in the desert.*, the formal representation of the general agent is completely eliminated (Tláskal, 2004: 380).

2.5 Explicit means of expressing the general human agent in Czech

2.5.1 Personal verb-endings

In the Czech language, personal endings of verbs play the same role as personal pronouns in English. The pronominal subject in Czech is commonly omitted and indicated in the verb by the verbal ending. Moreover, if the pronominal subject is expressed it is usually marked and may be used to have an emphatic or contrastive function (e.g. *Já jsem tam nebyl.* X *Nebyl jsem tam.*) (MČ II, 1986: 86). The general human agent in Czech can thus be expressed with the help of verbal endings of the 3rd person plural, 2nd person singular and plural, 1st person plural and marginally even with the 3rd person singular masculine (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 53). All these forms (except for the last one) have basically the same characteristics as their respective English equivalents.

2.5.1.1 3rd person plural

The 3rd person plural functions in the same way as the English pronoun *they*.

Concerning the reference to the general human agent, the 3rd person plural is (as well as *they* in English) commonly used to refer to people who are further specified, either explicitly or implicitly. The most common specification is again local or contextual (e.g. *Pak zase já nevím, co vás vlastně v té škole učí.*). The languages are similar even with respect to the reference to unspecified people. The Czech equivalents of the verbs of talking usually occurring with generic *they* in these cases (*say, call, tell*) are used with the same effect (e.g. *Mně říkají Karel.*). Nevertheless, this kind of reference is rare in both languages (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 55, 56).

In some cases, the 3rd person plural can alternate with the reflexive passive. This point is discussed later.

2.5.1.2 1st person plural

As in the case of English, the reference of the Czech 1st person plural form of the verb is more general than of the other persons used to serve this purpose because the speaker, as well as the addressee, are always included and the reference can be extended to all humanity (e.g. *Jsme jiní, než se jevíme.*) (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 57).

However, according to Panevová, it is sometimes difficult to state a clear boundary between the ‚author's modesty plural' and the general agent. By the ‚author's modesty plural' she means using the 1st person plural instead of the 1st person singular (as has also been desrcibed in the section on *we* (2.3.1.4)). This usage can be extended to cases where an author wants to involve the reader. These cases may then be ambiguous as for the nature of reference (e.g. *Vidíme to názorně na našich předních lyricích.* – singular meaning of *I* or plural?). (Panevová, 1984: 206, 207)

2.5.1.3 2nd person singular/plural

The 2nd person (singular or plural) referring to the general human agent is more common in English than in Czech. It is also because of the fact that contrary to English, Czech has the reflexive verb form which is commonly used to represent the general human agent and which can alternate with the 2nd person verb forms (Dušková, 2006: 395).[4]

Concerning the grammatical number distinguishing the two forms - singular and plural, the singular is much more frequent as the general human agent indicator. Basically, what was written above about generic *you* can be applied to its Czech singular counterpart. The speaker can as well use it to refer to his/her personal experience or to people sharing some characteristics, excluding the addressee from the reference (e.g. *Nakonec se bavíš jenom tím, jak je to právě vždycky stejné.*). (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 54)

As Dušková states, there are instances where the addressee is included in conversation. In cases like *Teď, když vlezeš do vozu, jako bys vlez do kamen.*, we can replace reference by the 2nd person by *člověk* (which is one of the common substantival devices used to refer to the general human agent in Czech) to see its generality. These two forms (2nd person and *člověk*) can even alternate within one utterance. (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 54, 55).

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[4] In addition to the other means of expressing the general human agent, that are more or less the same in both languages, the Czech language has also the reflexive verb form which does not exist in English

2.5.1.4 3rd person singular

The 3rd person singular masculine form of the verb referring to the general human agent does not have any formal equivalent in English. Its usage is very rare and it is restricted to such cases as *sejde z očí, sejde z mysli*, *umí to jako kyž bičem mrská* whose character is proverbial. The English equivalents of these expressions are also mostly sayings and proverbs such as e.g. *out of sight, out of mind.* (Dušková, 2006: 397)

2.5.2 Lexical means referring to the general human agent in Czech

The Czech language also has a number of other expressions which can refer to the general human agent. The most common are *člověk, lidé* (substantives) and *jeden* (numeral). In Tláskal, we may also find a mention on indefinite pronouns *někdo* and *každý* and the interrogative pronoun *kdo* (Tláskal, 2004: 381).

To refer to people in general, the substantival devices cannot be followed or preceded by an attribute and they cannot be used contrastively as in e.g. *Člověk v naší společnosti nemůže být sám.* or *Co to bylo? Slyšeli jste to? Co to bylo? – Člověk, nejspíš.* These examples show the usage of *člověk*, modified by an attribute in the first case and used contrastively in the second case. Both the sentences thus do not refer to the general human agent. An example of *člověk* used generally may be *Člověk má přece odpovědnost za to, co přijme jako úkol.* *Člověk* is one of the most frequent generic nouns and it is mostly used in informal contexts. As has already been stated above about *you* or 2nd person, the speaker can sometimes keep the overall reference of the sentence generic while, however, denoting primarily himself/herself (e.g. *Krucifix, ani najíst se člověk v klidu nemůže.*). (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 59-60)

Lidé has a broad general reference. In some contexts, it is replaceable by various other lexical means such as *každý, nikdo, někdo* or by *člověk* and the reflexive verb form. Stylistically, *lidé* tends to be used in more formal context, but its colloquial form *lidi* can also appear in conversation or in other less formal styles (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 60).

Jeden is restricted to informal contexts.

2.5.3 Syntactic functions of the Czech explicit means

What was described in the section on syntactic functions of English explicit means in 2.3.3, also applies to the Czech language. The explicit means referring to the general human agent most commonly function as subjects. However, they can also be found functioning as

objects, in which case we may observe the respective personal pronouns in other than nominative case (e.g. *Takové dělení na pozitivní a negativní pól nám může připadat dětinsky snadné* (Kd.11)), possessive pronouns (e.g. *Domníváme se, že naše láskaje je tím, co musilo být.* (Kd.29)) or the complement of a preposition (e.g. *Jinak když jdou náhodou po ulici proti vám a skoro už na vás kývají, vyhoupnou se najednou přes zeď a zmizí na celé měsíce.*(Kratochvílová, 2007: 41)).

The explicit means can also be found in examples as *Tato polehčující okolnost nám totiž zabraňuje pronést jakýkoli odsudek.* (Kd.4), where *nám* functions syntactically as the object of the verb but it also expresses the agent of the infinitive.

2.6 Implicit means of expressing the general human agent in Czech

2.6.1 Passive voice

In Czech, as well as in English, the general human agent can be implied by the passive voice. Contrary to English, we may find both subjectful and subjectless passive in Czech, in a periphrastic or reflexive form (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 53). The periphrastic passive basically serves the same function as in English. It is usually a feature of academic, formal writing (e.g. *Zákony musí být dodržovány* (MČ III, 1987 : 240), *Bylo o tom rozhodnuto* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 113)). The reflexive passive does not have a parallel construction in English. Contrary to the periphrastic passive, the reflexive passive cannot occur with an expressed agent (e.g. *Píše se o tom v novinách*. (Panevová, 1984: 203, 204)). As Trávníček states in his article on the passives in Czech, the focus in the reflexive passive lies on the activity whereas the grammatical subject is its object, aim or result. The agent of the action is then general, unexpressed (e.g. *jablka se krájejí* where the apples are the object of cutting, the agent being „someone, everyone".) (Trávníček, 1939: SaS n.1, p. 13-24)

2.6.1.1 Reflexive verbs/the reflexive form of the verb and some related problems

The distinction between these two categories is that ‚a reflexive verb is defined as one having the reflexive particle in all persons, the reflexive form of the verb usually occurs in the 3rd person only (singular or plural) with verbs that are normally non-reflexive.' (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 183)

2.6.1.1.1 The reflexive particle in Czech

Concerning the reflexive particle *se*, it serves various functions in the Czech language. In her study on some problems related to the Slavonic reflexive, Panevová states that there may be several ambiguities which can make the formal distinctions between the different types of *se/si* difficult to determine. In her work, she distinguishes five basic categories (with several subcategories) under which the different uses of *se/si* in Czech can be subsumed.[5]

Firstly, the reflexive particle can function as a part of a lexical unit. These units are either reflexives tantum (e.g. *bát se, schoulit se,...* (Panevová, 2008: 2)) or inherent reflexive variants of verbs (i.e. ,statal reflexives') (e.g. *zabít se, posunout se,...* (Panevová, 2008: 2)) which include verbs with human subjects entailing unintentional activity where, except for some borderline cases, the reflexive particle is considered a device of intransitivity (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 187).[6]

Secondly, the reflexive particle functions as a sentence element (,reflexive verbs proper') (e.g. *koupat se, oblékat se,...* (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 183)). This group is characterized by human or animate subjects, the verb expresses intentional activity and the subject and the object are coreferent (the verb must take an object of the same semantic class as is the subject) (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 184).

The reflexive particle in Czech is also used in reciprocal constructions (e.g. *objímat se, líbat se,...* (Panevová, 2008: 4)) and as a part of the reflexive verb form which is described in detail in the following section.

2.6.1.1.2 The reflexive form of the verb

In the following paragraphs the categories relating to the present study as well as some borderline cases are discussed.

The reflexive form of the verb is restricted to the third person singular and plural and implies the general human agent. It may be either subjectful or subjectless. The subjectful form (e.g. the above mentioned *jablka se krájejí*) does not usually cause any problems with respect to the category of the reflexive passive, as it is generally regarded as passive. Nevertheless, there may be certain ambiguities as regards the voice, especially in cases where

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[5] The basic distinction of the categories in the following paragraphs is adopted from Panevová, 2008, pages 1-5 (except for the fifth category which contains some ,marginal types'). The description of some of the categories and a few examples is adopted from Dušková, 1999, part 1, pages 183-189.
[6] The reflexive particle as a device of intransitivity can also be seen in verbs with an inanimate subject (e.g. *infekce se šířila*) (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 187-188)

the subject position is occupied by a human or inanimate subject (e.g. *Považuje se za odborníka*. – he regards himself or he is regarded?, *Tím se mění doba života pozitronů*. – the life-time changes (intransitivity, the action proceeds spontaneously) or is changed (an outward agent initiates the action)?) (Dušková, 1999, p.1: 189). However, there is usually just one possible interpretation resulting from the combination of the meaning of the verb and the subject. A general agent is implied (it does not occur in the subject position), which distinguishes the reflexive passive from the other possible functions of *se* described above (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 61). These passive constructions can be transformed into active sentences with an explicit general human agent in the subject position (e.g. *brambory se kopou* into *brambory kopeme* (Trávníček, 1939: SaS n.1, p. 13-24)) (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 61).

Subjectless sentences containing the particle *se* may be ambiguous as regards the category of voice. As the formal representation of the subjectless reflexive passive and the active reflexive verb form is the same (both agree with the 3rd person singular neuter), it is not always clear whether the respective construction is the former or the latter (Dušková, 1999, p.2: 53). However, according to Dušková (1999, p.2: 74), a distinction can be drawn between constructions which allow subject extension (passive) and those which do not. The possibility of inserting the subject mainly depends on the transitivity/intransitivity of the verb. The verbs in the subjectless constructions either contain or do not contain an object (other than direct). Thus there are structures such as *u vrcholu se platí, o tom už se psalo* or *stálo se na chodbě* where the first example does not contain an object, but it contains an optionally transitive verb *platit*, which can be extended by a direct object e.g. *vstupné* or *poplatek*. In the case of inserting the object into the sentence, the structure will become subjectfull, thus passive (*u vrcholu se platí vstupné*). The second example contains a locative case *o tom.* This case cannot function as a subject since only accusative direct objects have this capacity. However, as the verb can also take a direct object, the structure can be extended into e.g. *o tom už se psaly knihy*. The last example with the intransitive verb which does not take an object cannot be extended and is considered active. (Dušková, 1999, p. 1: 189-195)

Concerning the reference of the reflexive verb form (active or passive) of our interest, it may include either the speaker, or the addressee or both the speaker and the addressee (e.g. *O tom se zde už mluvilo* where either I or you or both of us spoke about it) (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 158). It is not always clear whether the speaker is included in or excluded from the reference. Sometimes, it can be guessed from the context, but still there may be ambiguities

(e.g. *V české lingvistice se pro tyto jevy užívá termínu aktuální členění.*) (Panevová, 1984: 217). However, as a result of the fact that both the speaker and the addressee can be included, the overall reference of the reflexive form of the verb is general. It often has a communicative function of instructions, user manual or a norm (e.g. *Na začátku věty se píše velké písmeno.*) (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 158). Concerning the implication of the general agency, the reflexive form of the verb is prevalent throughout the language for its stylistic neutrality.

2.6.2 Subjectless clauses with copula

This type of construction with reference to the general human agent are included among the subjectless clauses with the copula *být* followed by an infinitive. The verbs used in this type of predication are mostly verbs of sensory perception such as *vidět, slyšet, rozumět* and the like (e.g. *Nebylo mu rozumět.*). These constructions convey the modal meaning of possibility with an implied general human agent. (Dušková, 2006: 377)

In instances where a modal predicative occurs in such a predication, the reference can also be related to the general human agent (e.g. *Je třeba neustále se učit.*, *Lze s tím počítat.*, *Je možno opět kouřit.*). In these constructions, the modal predicative can be replaced by another nominal expression which serves the function of the modal, such as in e.g. *Je těžko se s tím smířit., Je čas odejít.*[7] The reference to the unexpressed general agent may also be found in negative sentences of the type *Není kam jít., Nebylo co jíst* etc. and their positive counterparts *Je kam jít., Bylo co jíst.* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 118, 119).

2.6.3 Other Czech implicit means referring to the general human agent

In nominalized sentences, the subject position can be occupied by an infinitive (active or passive) which may refer to people in general, as in e.g. *Stavět dům není snadné.*, *Být kritizován je vždy nepříjemné.* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 239). Here we may also mention sentences with a modal adjective (e.g. *Není možné s tím souhlasit.*) which are in Grepl and Karlík described under the heading of subjectless clauses. However, they are said to be rather subjectful (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 118). As well as the gerund in English, the verbal nouns in Czech such as *strádání, předávání* used as subjects may imply that the agent is ‚people in general' (e.g. *Předávání vědomostí z generace na generaci je staré jako lidstvo samo.* or *Řešení neřešitelného znamená mrhání časem.* (MČ II, 1986: 138)). The passive participles (or

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[7] As for the expressions and constructions described in this (and the following) section, the reference can also be quite specific, it is always the context that matters (e.g. *Nebylo radno se přibližovat.* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 118) where the reference can be regarded as general or specific)

adjectivized participles) modifying the noun as in *Zpráva o opatřeních přijatých za účelem...* can also be regarded as implying the general human agent. Nevertheless, as has already been stated, the reference of these structures depends on the particular context and on some other linguistic or extra-linguistic factors.

3. Material and method

The texts which were used for the analysis as well as the methodology are described in this section.

3.1 Material

3.1.1 Sources and analysed means of expressing the general human agent

3.1.1.1 Sources

The present thesis presents an analysis of parallel texts, two English originals with their Czech translations and two Czech originals with English translations. The analysis examines the explicit and implicit means referring to the general human agent in both languages and it compares the two language systems with respect to the similarities and differences of these features.

The Czech texts used for the analysis are *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* written by Milan Kundera, translated into English by Michael Henry Heim (*The Unbearable Lightness of Being*) and *Saturnin* written by Zdeněk Jirotka, translated by Mark Corner (*Saturnin*). The English texts are *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* written by Douglas Adams, translated into Czech by Jana Hollanová (*Stopařův průvodce po galaxii*) and *A widow for a year* written by John Irving translated by Milada Nováková (*Rok vdovou*).[8]

The theoretical background of this study is based on *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Quirk et al. (1985), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* by Biber et al. (1999), *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* by Huddleston and Pullum (2002), *Studies in the English Language I, II* by Dušková (1999), *Mluvnice češtiny II, III* (1986, 1987) and Grepl and Karlík's *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (1986).

3.1.1.2 Means of expressing the general human agent included in the analysis

In the theoretical section of this thesis, the explicit and implicit means used to refer to the general human agent in English and in Czech were described. For the purposes of this work, some of the described means were excluded from the analysis. Concerning the explicit devices described, the observations are focused on pronouns (described in 2.3.1) and lexical

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[8] In the following sections, the books are referred to by the authors' and translators' names, i.e. Kundera, Jirotka, Heim, Corner, Irving, Adams, Hollanová and Nováková

means (described in 2.3.2 (except for the pronouns *nobody, anybody, no one, everybody, all*)). Of the implicit means the analysis will study the passive voice (described in 2.4.1) and the existential *there* (described in 2.4.2). The other implicit means referring to the general human agent (described in 2.4.3.) and those eliminated from the listing above are not included in the analysis as they are sometimes relatively vague and are considered marginal in this usage. Nevertheless, some of them are generally very frequent in the language (as e.g. the past participle described in 2.4.3) and thus their inclusion in the analysis could skew the research as they would probably represent the majority in the overall results.

3.1.2 Definition of examples

Concerning the excerpted data, it is important to state what is considered one example throughout the study.

As far as the situation in one sentence is concerned, such cases where the implicit or explicit means referring to the general human agent is used (together with the translation into the other language) will be considered one example (e.g. *Je nutno se s lecčíms v životě smířit.* (Jr.9), *One must accept life's little difficulties.* (Cor.9))

In cases where there is a means (implicit or explicit) referring to the general human agent which is repeated in one sentence (or anaphorically referred to), all the occurrences will be considered one example if the other language also uses one means repeatedly (or anaphorically refers to it) (e.g. *V jazycích vycházejících z latiny slovo soucit (compassion) znamená: nemůžeme se s chladným srdcem dívat na utrpení druhého; nebo: máme účast s tím, kdo trpí.* (Kd.16), *In languages that derive from Latin, 'compassion' means: we cannot look on coolly as others suffer; or, we sympathize with those who suffer.* (Hm.16)).

In cases where the other language uses different devices, each of the means will be considered separately, as distinct examples (e.g. *Toto přesvědčení se narodilo z Beethovenovy hudby a i když je možné (ne-li pravděpodobné), že za ně nesou odpovědnost spíš Beethovenovi vykladači než skladatel sám, sdílíme ho dnes více méně všichni: velikost člověka spočívá pro nás v tom, že nese svůj osud jako Atlas nesl na ramenou klenbu nebes.* (Kd.27,28), *This is a conviction born of Beethoven's music, and although we cannot ignore the possibility (or even probability) that it owes 'its origins more to Beethoven's commentators than to Beethoven himself, we all more or less share it: we believe that the greatness of man stems from the fact that he bears his fate as Atlas bore the heavens on his shoulders.* (Hm.27,28)).

The same view will be taken if there are more distinct devices used within one sentence (e.g. _Nelze jej získat ani lety, ani zkušeností, jak je vidět na doktoru Vlachovi._ (Jr.12,13) _Neither the years nor experience will endow you with that capacity, as can be seen in the case of Dr. Witherspoon._ (Cor.12,13)). In this case the sentence represents two separate examples.

Concerning several sentences which immediately follow one after another, they are considered one example if the devices used to express the general human agent are repeated (or if the primarily used device is referred to anaphorically).

Each example is specified with the abbreviation of the author's/translator's name and the number of the particular example. The abbreviations are as follows. _Kd._ for Kundera, _Hm._ for Heim, _Jr._ for Jirotka, _Cor._ for Corner, _Irv._ for Irving, _Hol._ for Hollanová, _Ad._ for Adams and _Nov._ for Nováková. The number refers to the Appendix, where all the examples are listed. The same number is given to the original version and to the translation as it indicates one of the 50 examples excerpted from one of the four originals books and from one of the four translations. Thus, for example (Irv.16), (Hol.16) indicates that the first sentence is taken from Irving, the Czech translation is taken from Hollanová and they are number sixteen in the list of examples subsumed under Irving-Hollanová group in Appendix. Analogically, (Kd.16), (Hm.16) indicates that the first sentence is from Kundera, the translation is from Heim and they are example number sixteen in the Kundera-Heim group in Appendix.

The examples which were excerpted for the backward analysis (see 5.3) were also specified with the abbreviation of the author's/translator's name and the number of the example with an additional _K_ suggesting that the particular example is to be found at the end of the Appendix in the special list of examples excerpted for the backward analysis of _kdo_.

Concerning the unified style of presenting the examples, the originals version is always placed first, the translation follows. The sentences in the Czech language are always in italics. The means of reference to the general human agent and its counterpart are in bold letters. Occasionally, a point of interest is underlined in the particular sentence.

3.1.2.1 Syntactic functions included in the analysis

Concerning the syntactic functions of the explicit means referring to the general human agent described above, it was decided not to include the reference to the general

human agent expressed by the possesive determiners (with an exception of three cases of the possessive form of *one*) as the counterparts of these features were always parallel in the other language and therefore their inclusion in the analysis would not provide any rewarding results.

3.2 Method

The overall number of examples analysed in this study is 200. From each of the novels, the first 50 instances of devices (explicit or implicit) referring to the general human agent were manually excerpted and compared to their respective translations. The Intercorp (the corpus of parallel texts) was not used as the manual examination proved more convenient for the purposes of this study.

In the case of one of the two English originals, the original was taken as a source text from which the examples were excerpted and compared to their Czech translations. In the case of the Czech originals, the English translations were again taken as source texts on the basis of which the Czech examples were excerpted and compared. This method was used so that only those instances where English translations make use of one of the central means (described above in 3.1) were registered. If Czech were taken as a source language, there could appear various other English language devices used to translate the original, which are not primarily in focus of this study and thus the results would be too extensive for the purposes of it.

The results were then described and presented in tables. First, the two languages were treated separately. Second, the means used in Czech and English were compared and described as for their mutual correspondence. Under the heading of the individual explicit or implicit means of reference to the general human agent, the English examples containing the particular means were presented together with their Czech counterparts. Third, the findings were compared for the two languages and general observations resulting from the analysis were made. For one repeatedly observed means of reference to the general human agent in Czech, a backward analysis was done for the purposes of which all occurrences of the means were excerpted form the Czech originals and compared to their English equivalents. Finally, all the results were described in the Conclusion.

4. Analysis

4.1 The excerpted data

As has been described above (in 3.1.1.2), the observation of means referring to the general human agent in this analysis is focused on pronouns and lexical means (explicit means) and passive voice and existential *there* (implicit means). In this chapter, the excerptions from the two languages are counted and presented in the tables according to various criteria.

4.1.1 English

In this section the results of the excerption from the English texts are described and presented in tables. By English texts, we mean the two English originals (Adams and Irving) and two translations of the Czech texts (Heim and Corner). Thus, Table I - IV present figures resulting only from the findings in English originals/translations, their Czech counterparts being described in the separate section below (4.1.2).

Table I : English texts (Irving, Adams, Heim, Corner) - results of the excerption

Type of means		Number	Percentage (%)
Explicit means	Pronouns	88	44
	Lexical means	23	11,5
Total		111	55,5
Implicit means	Passive voice	87	43,5
	There	2	1
Total		89	44,5
Total number of examples		200	100

The figures in Table I show the distribution of the means described. As can be seen, the most frequent means used to refer to the general human agent in the analysed texts are personal pronouns and passive voice. They represent the majority in each of the main groups, i.e. the explicit and implicit means. As the distribution of the means in the particular texts is described later, the above table presents the overall results, i.e. from all the analysed English texts (two originals and two translations) together.

The table below shows the explicit means in more detail, i.e. the individual pronouns and lexical means together with the precise figures representing their occurrences in all the analysed English texts. The means were ordered according to their frequency, from the most frequent to the least frequent ones. The figures show generic *we* and *you* as the most frequent generic pronouns in our sample, generic *one* being almost half as frequent as the former. The lexical means found throughout the analysed texts were *people, person, man, individual* and *woman*, with the first two mentioned occurring most often.

Table II : English texts (Irving, Adams, Heim, Corner) - distribution of the explicit means

Explicit means		Number	Percentage (%)
Pronouns	We	36	32,4
	You	28	25,2
	One	18	16,2
	They	6	5,4
Lexical means	People	10	9
	Person	6	5,4
	Man	3	2,7
	Individual	3	2,7
	Woman	1	0,9
Total		111	100

Table III presents the distribution of English explicit and implicit means in the particular English texts. Even though some general tendencies may be observed, the sample contained only four texts, each by a different author or translator, thus some of the results observable in the table may be caused by a different approach and style of the particular author or translator.

Table III : Distribution of explicit/implicit means in English texts

Type of means			Irving		Adams		Heim		Corner	
			Nb.	%	Nb.	%	Nb.	%	Nb.	%
Explicit means	**Pronouns**	We	-	-	3	6	28	56	5	10
		You	10	20	13	26	1	2	4	8
		One	5	10	3	6	1	2	9	18
		They	-	-	1	2	3	6	2	4
	Total		15	30	20	40	33	66	20	40
	Lexical means	People	1	2	3	6	1	2	5	10

		Man	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2
		Person	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	10
		Individual	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-
		Woman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Total			1	2	4	8	6	12	12	24
Implicit means	**Passive voice**		32	64	26	52	11	22	18	36
	Existential *there*		2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total			34	68	26	52	11	44	18	36
Total number of examples in one text			50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100

As has already been mentioned, only the first 50 examples found in each of the texts were included in the list of excerpted examples. However, the means were considerably unequally distributed in the respective texts. Table IV shows this additional information on the examples excerpted from the texts. It presents the frequencies of occurrences of means referring to the general human agent counted in proportion to the number of words which were searched to find the first 50 examples in each of the books. The ‚pptw' figure represents ‚parts per thousand words'. This value was counted so that the individual frequencies could be compared.

Table IV : Frequencies of occurrences of means referring to the general human agent in the English texts[9]

		Irving	Adams	Heim	Corner
Number of words		74174	36511	22815	33679
Number of examples		50	50	50	50
Pptw		0,7	1,4	2,2	1,5
Out of the 50 examples	**Explicit means**	16	24	39	32
Pptw		0,2	0,7	1,7	0,9
	Implicit means	34	26	11	18
Pptw		0,5	0,7	0,5	0,5

Pptw = number of examples x one thousand words ÷ total number of words

4.1.2 Czech

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[9] The approximate results in Table IV serve as additional information, they are not considered relevant for the purposes of this work.

In this section, the results of the exerption from the Czech texts are presented, i.e. the excerption from the two Czech originals (Kundera nad Jirotka) and the two Czech translations of the English originals (Hollanová and Nováková). As the source language in our research was English, the results in the Czech language show various counterparts of the individual examples excerpted from the English texts described in Table I, II above. Thus they can vary significantly and they do not always have to correspond to the Czech means described in the theoretical section of this thesis. In this section, we present the results of the excerption from the Czech texts individually, the results are given in Tables and described. In section 4.2, they are analysed as counterparts of the English means and divided into groups according to the English means.

Table V below shows the general division of the Czech excerpts (found in the Czech texts as counterparts of English means of reference to the general human agent) into three basic groups. The explicit means, implicit means and some ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts'. By explicit means, the means described in section 2.5 of this study are meant, by implicit means we mean the periphrastic passive and the Czech reflexive particle (described in 2.6.1), subjectless clauses with a copula (described in 2.6.2) and sentences with a modal adjective (described in 2.6.3). The other possible implicit means described in 2.6 are considered marginal and are treated in the last group, ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts', which also includes any other implicit or explicit Czech counterparts of the English means found in the texts, yet not belonging to any of the categories listed here. All the three groups are later described in detail, together with possible factors influencing the choice of different means in both languages.

General observations emerging from Table V show that the majority of examples excerpted from the Czech texts belong to explicit means, from which personal verb-endings and possessive/personal pronouns present the most numerous subgroup.

Table V : Czech texts (Kundera, Jirotka, Hollanová, Nováková) - results of the excerption

Type of means		Number	Percentage (%)
Explicit means	Personal verb-endings, possessive/personal pronouns	62	31
	Lexical means	36	18
Total		98	49
Implicit means	Reflexive passive	27	13,5

	Periphrastic passive	17	8,5
	Clauses with copula+inf., modal predicative or modal adjective	18	9
Total		62	31
Other implicit/explicit counterparts		40	20
Total number of examples		200	100

Table VI shows the exact distribution of individual explicit means throughout the Czech texts. As can be seen from the table, the 1st person plural occupies the first position, as well as its English counterpart *we*. The results for the 2nd person (regardless of the singular/plural distinction in Czech) and the 3rd person plural differ by only 5 instances. The lexical means excerpted as counterparts of English lexical means referring to the general human agent in the analysed materials were *člověk, lidi/lidé* and *žena*. Their respective frequencies are also to be found in Table VI.

Table VI : Czech texts (Kundera, Jirotka, Hollanová, Nováková) - distribution of the explicit means

Explicit means		Number	Percentage (%)
Personal verb-endings, possessive/personal pronouns	1st person pl.	27	27,6
	3rd person pl.	15	15,3
	2nd person pl.	13	13,3
	2nd person sg.	7	7,1
Lexical means	Člověk	26	26,5
	Lidi/Lidé	9	9,2
	Žena	1	1
Total		98	100

The Czech counterparts of the English means of reference to the general human agent which could not be subsumed under any of the two main categories (explicit or implicit means) are all considered members of ,other implicit/explicit counterparts' category (Table V above). These cases were quite numerous occurring in 40 cases (20%) out of the 200 Czech excerpts. They were all compared and divided into several groups, according to some

concordant features which they exhibit. Table VII shows these individual subcategories with precise numbers of their members. In the analysis of the particular examples (in the respective sections of 4.3), they are also described in detail.

Table VII : Other implicit/explicit Czech counterparts of the English means of reference to the general human agent

Type of the Czech counterpart		Number	Percentage (%)
Reflexive verbs	Intransitive verbs	6	15
	Reflexives tantum	6	15
Change of voice passive-active		8	28,6
Concretization		4	14,3
Verbonominal predicate		3	10,7
Passive participle as a modifier		2	7,1
Relative pronoun *kdo*		2	7,1
Mít+passive participle		1	3,6
Other divergent counterparts		8	28,6
Total		40	100

4.2 General distribution of the Czech excerpts

Table VIII in this section shows the distribution of the individual Czech counterparts of the English means referring to the general human agent found throughout the texts (i.e. it shows the English means referring to the general human agent excerpted from the two English originals and two translations of the Czech originals (in the first column) with all their counterparts found in Czech (the second column)). The Czech counterparts of the respective English means found in the books were classified according to the texts from which they were excerpted, they were counted and presented in the Table.

Table VIII : Distribution of the Czech counterparts of the English means referring to the general human agent[10]

English means	Czech counterparts	Irving/ Hollanová		Adams/ Nováková		Kundera/ Heim		Jirotka/ Corner	
		Nmb.	%	Nmb.	%	Nmb.	%	Nmb.	%
We	1st person pl.			3	100	19	67,8	5	100
	Člověk			-	-	4	14,3	-	-

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[10] Table VIII does not distinguish the individual ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts' described in Table VII, they are described in detail in the following sections; to save the space in the Table, the ‚copula + infinitive, modal predicative or adjective' is shortened to ‚cop.+inf.'.

Category	Subtype	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
	Cop.+inf.			-	-	2	7,1	-	-
	Other impl./expl.cp.			-	-	2	7,1	-	-
	Refl. passive			-	-	1	3,6	-	-
	Total	-		3	100	28	100	5	100
You	2nd person pl.	3	30	5	38,5	-	-	3	75
	2nd person sg.	3	30	2	15,4	1	100	-	-
	Cop.+inf.	-	-	1	7,7	-	-	1	25
	Člověk	3	30	3	23,1	-	-	-	-
	Other impl./expl.cp.	1	10	1	7,7	-	-	-	-
	Refl. passive	-	-	1	7,7	-	-	-	-
	Total	10	100	13	100	1	100	4	100
One	Člověk	4	80	1	33,3	-	-	2	22,2
	Refl.passive	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22,2
	Cop.+inf.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11,1
	2nd person sg.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11,1
	Other impl./expl.cp.	1	20	2	66,6	1	100	3	33,3
	Total	5	100	3	100	1	100	9	100
They	3rd person pl.		-	1	100	3	100	2	100
	Total		-	1	100	3	100	2	100
People	Lidi/Lidé	1	100	1	33,3	1	100	5	100
	2nd person pl.	-	-	1	33,3	-	-	-	-
	Other impl./expl.cp.	-	-	1	33,3	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	100	3	100	1	100	5	100
Man	Člověk			-	-	1	100	-	-
	Other impl./expl.cp.			1	100	-	-	1	100
	Total	-		1	100	1	100	1	100
Person	Člověk					1	100	4	80
	Lidi/Lidé					-	-	1	20
	Total	-		-		1	100	5	100
Individual	Člověk					3	100		
	Total	-		-		3	100	-	
Woman	Žena (ženská)							1	100
	Total	-		-		-		1	100
Passive voice	Periphrastic passive	6	18,8	4	15,4	3	27,3	4	22,2
	Refl.passive	10	31,3	7	26,9	2	18,2	2	11,1
	3rd person pl.	5	15,6	2	7,7	2	18,2	-	-
	2nd person pl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5,5
	Cop.+inf.	5	15,6	3	11,5	1	9,1	4	22,2
	Other impl./expl.cp.	6	18,8	10	38,5	3	27,3	7	39

	Total	32	100	26	100	11	100	18	100
There	Refl.passive	2	100						
	Total	2	100	-		-		-	

4.3 Division of the Czech excerpts according to their reference

The present thesis examines two sets of data. One set consists of English original texts from which explicit and implicit means referring to the general human agent were excerpted and their Czech equivalents found in the Czech translations of the texts. The other set consists of Czech original texts with their English translations. From the English translations, the implicit and explicit means referring to the general human agent were excerpted and their Czech original versions were found.

The individual Czech means and structures thus excerpted were shown in 4.1.2. However, in some of the cases described in Tables V-VIII, the general reference was either weakened in Czech or it was not expressed at all. Therefore, the Czech counterparts of the English means referring to the general human agent (in both the sets of data) were divided into three groups according to whether they do or do not refer to the general human agent and by which means.

These groups are: a) identical means, i.e. the general human agent is referred to in both languages by the same means (even though the form is different), thus *we* = 1st person plural, *you* = 2nd person sg./pl., *they* = 3rd person plural, *one = člověk*, *people = lidi/lidé*, *person, man, individual = člověk*, periphrastic passive = periphrastic passive, reflexive passive; b) nonidentical/different means, i.e. the general human agent is referred to in both languages, but in each one the means is different, e.g. periphrastic passive – 3rd person plural, periphrastic passive – copula + infinitive, modal predicateive/adjective and various other means described at the respective places of this thesis; c) unexpressed/unimplied general human agent, i.e. the reference to the general human agent is present only in English, however, it is neither implied nor explicitly expressed in Czech for various reasons which are also described separately for the individual examples.

The table below presents the results of the division of the Czech excerpts into the three categories mentioned above. The excerpts were divided according to in which of the two sets of data (English originals – Czech translations, Czech originals – English translations) they

appeared. All the three categories in the table are to be regarded as including both explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent.[11]

Table IX : Three groups of Czech counterparts of the means excerpted from English originals and English translations

Type of means	Author							
	English-Czech				Czech-English			
	Irving/ Hollanová		Adams/ Nováková		Kundera/ Heim		Jirotka/ Corner	
	Nb.	%	Nb.	%	Nb.	%	Nb.	%
Identical means	27	54	24	48	34	68	28	56
Nonidentical means	18	36	17	34	14	28	19	38
No reference to GHA in Czech	5	10	9	18	2	4	3	6
Total number of ex.	50	100	50	100	50	100	50	100

As can be seen from the table, the largest group of the Czech equivalents of the English means referring to the general human agent is, for the group of English originals – Czech translations, the group of the identical equivalents. The nonidentical equivalents are almost equal in both these texts and those equivalents which do not exhibit any reference to the general human agent occurred in 5 cases in Hollanová and in 9 cases in Nováková.

As well as in the previous set of data, in the Czech originals – English translations set, the two major groups are those of identical means. Significantly lower figures can also be observed in the group of the unexpressed/unimplied general human agent.

The following sections analyse the individual English explicit and implicit means referring to the general human agent. The means are described with respect to some general characteristics and observations made during the research. Then, their total number is divided into two sets of data (English originals - Czech translations, Czech originals – English translations) and in each of these sets, the Czech excerpts belonging to one of the three subgroups (i.e. a) identical means, b) nonidentical means, c) unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech) are described.

4.4 Analysis of the excerpted data, explicit means

4.4.1 Pronouns

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[11] Table X in the appendix shows the exact numbers of explicit/implicit means in each of the groups

Out of the total number of 200 examples excerpted from the English texts, 88 occurrences (i.e. 44%) of generic personal pronouns *we*, *you*, *they* and *one* were found (Table I).

4.4.1.1 We

As can be seen from Table II in 4.1, generic *we* was the most numerous generic pronoun found in our samples. Out of the total number of 88 occurrences of generic pronouns, generic *we* appeared in 36 cases, i.e. in more than 40%. The majority of these examples were excerpted from Heim (Table III), where *we* represents the most commonly used means referring to the general human agent altogether. Further 5 examples were excerpted from Corner and the last 3 cases were found in Adams, leaving Irving without any occurrences of this pronoun.

English originals – Czech translations set

In this set of data the analysis concerns two English originals (Irving, Adams) and their Czech translations (Hollanová, Nováková).

a) Identical means in both languages (*we* – 1st person plural)

There are only 3 examples containing *we* which refers to the general human agent in Adams. All of them were from the English original translated by the Czech 1st person plural verb-ending (e.g. ex. (1)), thus they are all subsumable only under this group of identical equivalents. Moreover, they were all used in the same syntactic functions as *we* in the original, i.e. they were subjects.

(1) In a high dimension of which **we** know nothing the mighty Khan bellowed with rage, but Mr Prosser only trembled slightly and whimpered.(Ad.14) *V kterési z vyšších dimenzí, o nichž **nevíme**, mocný Chán vztekle zařval. Pan Prosser se však jen zachvěl a tiše zakňučel.*(Nov.14)

Czech originals – English translations set

In this set of data the analysis concerns two Czech originals (Kundera, Jirotka) and their English translations (Heim, Corner).

There was a considerably larger number of generic *we* occurrences in this set of data. Contrary to the previous one, there were 33 examples containing *we* in the two English translations, 28 in Heim, 5 in Corner.

Leaving aside the particular style of each of the authors, the high number of this pronoun in this sample is caused by the fact that Kundera's text is, especially at the beginning, very philosophical, the author is asking questions about life and humanity as such. He is describing what ‚we all, people' usually do and what we are like (using frequently the 1st person plural). Thus the overall tone is general, which is, of course, reflected in the English translation. As can also be observed in Table IV, the pptw number is the highest for this book meaning that the density of means (especially pronouns) referring to the general human agent is rather high. All three groups of the Czech counterparts of *we* were found and they are described in detail in the following sections.

As can be generally deduced from the facts and figures mentioned in this section, generic *we* is not only a phenomenon of scientific or academic writing. Even in fiction it is widely used to refer to humans or people generally. In this sense it is always inclusive and for that reason it can cause a subjectively higher level of reader's integration, one might consider oneself an important member of the group of referents.

a) Identical means in both languages (1st person plural – *we*)

Out of the total number of 33 occurrences of *we* found in the English translations of Czech originals, 24 were in Czech expressed by the 1st person plural verb-ending (19 in Kundera, 5 in Jirotka).

Concerning the syntactic functions, in most cases *we* was used as subject. Example (2) shows the sentence with generic *we* in the subject position with its Czech counterparts, where the syntactic function is the same.

> (2) *Myšlenka o věčném návratu je tajemná a Nietzsche jí uvedl ostatní filosofy do rozpaků: pomyslit, že by se jednou všechno opakovalo, jako **jsme** to už **zažili**, a že by se i to opakování ještě do nekonečna opakovalo!*(Kd.1) The idea of eternal return is a mysterious one, and Nietzsche has often perplexed other philosophers with it: to think that everything recurs as **we** once experienced it, and that the recurrence itself recurs ad infinitum!(Hm.1)

Although less often than in the previous case, *we* was also found functioning as an object (ex. (3)), determiner[12] (ex. (4)) or the complement of a preposition (ex. (5)). In these

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[12] The possessive determiners were in 3.1.2.1 excluded from the analysis itself, nevertheless they were observed in some of the examples which were excerpted for another reason. That is why they are mentioned here.

instances, the Czech counterpart was the personal or possessive pronoun (i.e. *my, náš*) in the respective case.

(3) *Nejtěžší břemeno **nás** drtí, **klesáme** pod ním, tiskne **nás** k zemi.*(Kd.9) The heaviest of burdens crushes **us**, **we** sink beneath it, it pins **us** to the ground.(Hm.9)

(4) *Všichni považujeme za nemyslitelné, že by láska **našeho** života mohla být něčím lehkým, co neváží; **domníváme se**, že **naše** láska je tím, co musilo být,...*(Kd.29) We all reject out of hand the idea that the love of **our** life may be something light or weightless; **we** presume **our** love is what must be,...(Hm.29)

(5) *Závrať znamená, že **nás** hloubka pod **námi** přitahuje, vábí,...*(Kd.41) It is the voice of the emptiness below **us** which tempts and lures **us**,...(Hm.41)

However, the syntactic functions were not always parallel in the other language. For example in (6) we can observe the distinction between Czech and English in the use of possessive determiners with parts of human body. In English, the possessives are commonly used in these constructions whereas in Czech, on the other hand, they are completely omitted.

(6) *Dnes ovšem tělo není neznámé: **víme**, že to, co tluče <u>v hrudi</u>, je srdce a že nos je zakončením hadice, která čouhá ven z těla, aby přiváděla kyslík do plic.*(Kd.32) Today, of course, the body is no longer unfamiliar: **we** know that the beating in **our** chest is the heart and that the nose is the nozzle of a hose sticking out of the body to take oxygen to the lungs.(Hm.32)

In the examples below, the combination of syntactic functions of subject (En)–possessive pronoun (Cz) (7), subject (En) – indirect object (Cz) (8), and subject (En) – complement of a prepositin (Cz) (9) can be observed.

(7) *Kdyby dcera faraonova nebyla vylovila z vln košík s malým Mojžíšem, nebylo by Starého zákona a celé **naší** civilizace!*(Kd.15) If the Pharaoh's daughter hadn't snatched the basket carrying little Moses from the waves, there would have been no Old Testament, no civilization as **we** now know it!(Hm.15)

(8) *Takové dělení na pozitivní a negativní pól **nám** může připadat dětinsky snadné.*(Kd.11) **We** might find this division into positive and negative poles childishly simple except for one difficulty: which one is positive, weight or lightness?(Hm.11)

(9) *...velikost člověka spočívá pro **nás** v tom, že nese svůj osud jako Atlas nesl na ramenou klenbu nebes.*(Kd.28) ...**we** believe that the greatness of man stems from the fact that he bears his fate as Atlas bore the heavens on his shoulders.(Hm.28)

Example (10) is rather long but it presents a reversed tendency in the first complex sentence where in Czech the 1st person plural is the subject of both the subordinate

conditional clause and the superordinate clause, whereas the English version uses the phrase ‚to blind someone to something' which has the ability to express the same meaning with, of course, a different distribution of syntactic functions. Consequently, *us* is the object in the sentence where *too long a period of bliss* is the subject. As the third sentence in English makes use of two different verbs (*forget, remember*), the repetition of the subject of two different predicates can be observed where in Czech an ellipsis of the verb with the opposite polarity (*vzpomínat*) is used to express the meaning. The same pattern in followed in the last sentence.

(10) ***Prožíváme-li*** *delší dobu idylu, tvrdí doktor Vlach,* ***přestaneme*** *ji vnímat, a osud by* ***nám*** *prokázal neocenitelnou službu, kdyby* ***nás*** *popadl za límec a vyhodil dočasně na mráz. Pak* ***bychom nevzpomínali*** *na to, že kamna trochu kouřila, nýbrž na to, že hřála. A na to, že bylo koneckonců v* ***naší*** *moci, aby jenom hřála.*(Jr.28) Dr. Witherspoon maintains that too long a period of bliss blinds **us** to **our** good fortune. Fate would then do **us** an inestimable service if it took **us** by the scruff of the neck and chucked **us** out into the cold for a while. Then **we** would forget about the smoke from the stove and **we** would only remember that it kept **us** warm. Besides, **we** could have made sure that the stove provided heat without any smoke.(Cor.28)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of *we*

We observed 8 instances of nonidentical Czech counterparts of *we* excerpted from the English translations. All of them were in Kundera as in Jirotka all counterparts of *we* belonged to the previous group described, identical means in both languages.

In 4 cases, the counterpart in Czech was the lexical means *člověk*. (exx. (11) − (14)). In all of these pairs, both Czech *člověk* and English *we* occupied the subject positions, *člověk* being referred to anaphorically by verb-endings of the 3rd person singular in the rest of the sentences, whereas *we* was repeated in the subject position ((13) and (14)). Moreover, in (13) the English subordinate construction constituted by a non-finite participial clause followed by a finite clause is in Czech expressed by two finite clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, which adds into the Czech version one explicit anaphoric reference to *člověk*.

(11) ***Člověk*** *žije všechno hned napoprvé a bez přípravy.*(Kd.13) **We** live everything as it comes, without warning, like an actor going on cold.(Hm.13)

(12) *Obrovské většiny takových koincidencí si* ***člověk*** *vůbec nevšimne.*(Kd.36) **We** do not even notice the great majority of such coincidences.(Hm36)

(13) **Člověk** nikdy nemůže vědět, co má chtít, protože <u>žije</u> jen jeden život a **nemůže** ho nijak porovnávat se **svými** předchozími životy, ani ho **opravit** v následujících životech.(Kd.12) **We** can never know what to want, because, living only one life, **we** can neither compare it with **our** previous lives nor perfect it in **our** lives to come.(Hm12)

(14) *Smí-li* **člověk** žít jen jeden život, je to jako **by nežil** vůbec.(Kd.14) If **we** have only one life to live, **we** might as well not have lived at all.(Hm14)

One Czech counterpart of *we* expressed by the copula *být* followed by an infinitive or a modal predicative/adjective and infinitive (ex. (15)) was found. As can be seen, the reference to the general human agent is present in both of the languages, in Czech the strucutre could be replaced by the 1st person plural *jak můžeme odsoudit něco...* and the reference would remain the same.

(15) *Jak* **je možno odsoudit** *něco, co pomíjí?*(Kd.5) For how can **we** condemn something that is ephemeral, in transit?(Hm.5)

The last three examples of the counterparts of *we* found in the texts show 1 case of the reflexive passive (16) and 2 cases belonging to ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts' group (Table V). One of them uses the relative pronoun *kdo* (unexpressed *ten + kdo*) as the subject with general meaning, referring to ‚we - people in general' (ex. (17)). Again, in English *we* is repeated in the subject position, whereas Czech refers to the subject anaphorically.

(16) **Náš** každodenní život je bombardován náhodami, přesněji řečeno nahodilými setkáními lidí a událostí, jimž **se říká** koincidence.(Kd.35) **Our** day-to-day life is bombarded with fortuities or, to be more precise, with the accidental meetings of people and events **we** call coincidences.(Hm.35)

(17) *Ale* **kdo** nemyslí na své tělo, <u>stane se</u> o to snadněji jeho oběti.(Kd.31) But when **we** ignore the body, **we** are more easily victimized by it.(Hm.31)

Example (18) is an instance of different degrees of explicitness in the languages and it is subsumed under the category of ‚other divergent counterparts' shown in Table VII. In English, the general meaning of the agent is explicitly expressed by subjective *we* which refers to all people and together with its predicate modifies the noun *move*. In Czech, the general meaning as such is not expressed at all. The sense of ‚all people being included' can be understood from the combination of the semantic properties of the individual words (*odpovědnost, gesto*) which can be borne/made only by humans and also from the overall generality of the sentence.

(18) *Ve světě věčného návratu leží na každém gestu tíha nesnesitelné odpovědností.*(Kd.8) In the world of eternal return the weight of unbearable responsibility lies heavy on every move **we** make.(Hm.8)

c) Unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

In only 1 instance, the reference to the general human agent is considered absent in the Czech original. In (19), the Czech and English structure of the sentence is totally different. Apart from the reversed polarity of the clauses, the modal meaning of possibility and probability is explicitly emphasised in English whereas in Czech it is the modal adjective which indicates the modality. However, the general human agent is in English clearly expressed by the general reference of *we*, contrary to Czech where the author only states certain possibility or probability of the opinion being true, with no reference to the general human agent.

(19) *Toto přesvědčení se narodilo z Beethovenovy hudby a i když **je možné** (ne-li pravděpodobné), že za ně nesou odpovědnost spíš Beethovenovi vykladači než skladatel sám,...*(Kd.27) This is a conviction born of Beethoven's music, and although **we** cannot ignore the possibility (or even probability) that it owes 'its origins more to Beethoven's commentators than to Beethoven himself,...(Hm.27)

4.4.1.2 You

The total number of generic *you* found in our samples was 28 (i.e. in more than 30% of all the pronouns described), out of which 4 examples were found in Corner, 10 in Irving and 13 in Adams (Table III). Contrary to the previous section which describes generic *we*, there was only 1 instance of *you* excerpted from Heim.[13]

Concerning the generic reference of this pronoun, there proved to be some instances where it was rather difficult to determine whether the reference is generic or specific or, more precisely, whether only the readers are addressed or ‚people in general' are referred to. This frequent ambiguity was described in 2.3.1.2 and expected to cause problems in this research. Nevertheless, especially in Corner it was observed in a considerable number throughout the whole sample under analysis because in the original, Jirotka makes an extensive use of the Czech 2nd person by which, in many instances, he clearly addresses the readers but in many cases the reference remains ambiguous and even the context is not of much help. Therefore only those examples where the reference could be clearly stated were included in the analysis.

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[13] As has already been mentioned, this may be partly caused by the individual styles of the authors.

It is to be mentioned that sometimes the choice of a particular example was made according to the previous or following context which is not attached to this paper, thus examples like (20) may seem to be chosen in spite of their ambiguity. However, in this particular case the example was useful because the gardener was about to be hired and the person spoken to (the future employer) did not know anything about gardening, thus it can be implied that this is not an instruction or an explication of how to take care of the plant because the gardener is actually speaking about his own (future) job, he is giving reasons why this plant should be grown in the garden based on his experience with it. For this reason he uses the generic *you*.

> (20) '**You** just got to feed it and water it, and most of all prune it,' the gardener added.(Irv.44) *„**Musíte** mu jen dát výživu, zalévat ho a hlavně prořezávat," dodal.*(Hol.44)

Example (21) is one of the borderline cases where the reference can be understood either way (even though we know the context) as the sentence is describing a very general fact, applicable to every single person, thus also to the addressee. The speaker uses the generic *you* as he is talking to a child (that is why the 2nd person singular was used in Czech). It is interesting that saying the sentence in this manner, considering the pronoun generic, may be connected with the fact that the child should be confronted with mortality and she should know that neither her nor anybody else is excluded. As generic *you* as rule includes the addressee in its reference, the statement influences both the child and anybody else, the reference being still considered rather general.

> (21) 'When **you**'re dead, when **your** body is broken, it just means that we can't see **your** body anymore - **your** body is gone.(Irv.8) *Když **jsi mrtvá**, když **máš** rozbité tělo, znamená to, že už **tvoje** tělo nevidíme - **tvoje** tělo už není.*(Hol.8)

The distinction between singular and plural is not relevant for English but if observed in Czech, it can provide some interesting results. The 2nd person plural and the personal/possessive pronouns (*vy/váš*) can express not only the meaning of ‚more than one‘ but they are also used in Czech as a formal and polite way of addressing or talking to a person with whom a certain kind of social distance is to be kept. Ambiguity may arise in instances where it is not clear whether the 2nd person plural or the pronouns are used as the ‚real‘ plural or as the device of formality. Where the 2nd person plural is the subject of the past action or the conditional, the ambiguity may be solved as the past participle has the appropriate ending either of the 2nd person plural (for the former) or the 3rd person singular (for the latter) and

could serve as an indicator of one of the uses (exx. (22), (23)). In this analysis, both the plural and formal usage of the 2nd person are subsumed under the heading of ‚2nd person plural' and commentaries are thus given only on some individual instances.

(22) *Nejenom že **vás** zahrne trhovým přívalem slov, ale dokonce provede obvykle jakýsi myšlenkový přemet a pronese ohnivou filipiku proti něčemu, o čem **jste** vůbec **neměli** v úmyslu hovořit.*(Jr.6) Not only does he overwhelm **you** with a torrent of words, but he usually carries out an intellectual somersault and delivers a diatribe against something which **you** never had the slightest intention of discussing.(Cor.6)

(23) As for 'next week' or 'next month,' to a four-year-old **you** might as well say 'next year.'(Irv.36) *Říct „příští týden" nebo „příští měsíc", to **byste mohli** čtyřletému dítěti stejně tak říct „příští rok".*(Hol.36)

English originals – Czech translations set

Concerning this set of data, 10 examples of generic you were found in Irving and 13 in Adams. The number is significantly larger than for the other set of data, Czech originals with their English translations.

a) Identical means in both languages (*you* – 2nd person sg., pl.)

The Czech 2nd person verb-ending or the respective form of personal/possessive pronoun *vy/váš*, *ty/tvůj* are considered identical equivalents of generic *you*. Irrespective of the singular/plural distinction, 6 identical equivalents were found in Hollanová and 7 in Nováková. Most frequently, *you* was found to have the subject function in the sentences analysed but as well as in the case of *we*, the other syntactic functions (object, determiner) also appeared.

Example (24) is a long example (consisting of only one sentence) from Adams where we can observe all the syntactic functions at once, i.e. *you* is used as the subject (e.g. ***you can wrap it***), complement of a preposition (e.g. *around **you***), object (e.g. *it can't see **you***) and determiner (e.g. *wrap it round **your** head*). Most often it functions as the subject, however, the author made an extensive use of ellipses in the verb phrases thus the 2nd person pronoun which is in Czech explicitly expressed by the verb-endings is ellipted in English (e.g. ...*use it to sail...*, ...*wet it for use...* – ...***můžete** ho použít...*, ...***můžete** ho namočit...*). Some of the discrepancies between the English-Czech equivalents in this example are caused by different practices or commonly used structures in the two languages (e.g. in the description of ex. (6) already mentioned possessive determiner in *...round **your** head...* - *...si jím zahalit hlavu...*;

prepositional phrase expressed in Czech by a subordinate adverbial clause *...in emergencies...
– když **jste** v úzkých...*; the infinitive of purpose (*to sail*) expressed in Czech by a subordinate
adverbial clause after the explicit expression of means *...use it to sail a mini raft... - ...použít
jako plachtu až **poplujete**...*etc.).

> (24) Partly it has great practical value **-** **you** can wrap it around **you** for warmth as **you**
> bound across the cold moons of Jaglan Beta; **you** can lie on it on the brilliant marble-
> sanded beaches of Santraginus V, inhaling the heady sea vapours; **you** can sleep under
> it beneath the stars which shine so redly on the desert world of Kakrafoon; use it to
> sail a mini raft down the slow heavy river Moth; wet it for use in hand-tohand-combat;
> wrap it round **your** head to ward off noxious fumes or to avoid the gaze of the
> Ravenous Bugblatter Beast of Traal (a mindboggingly stupid animal, it assumes that if
> **you** can't see it, it can't see **you** - daft as a bush, but very ravenous); **you** can wave
> **your** towel in emergencies as a distress signal, and of course dry **yourself** off with it if
> it still seems to be clean enough.(Ad.16) *Především má značnou praktickou cenu -
> **můžete se** například do něj zabalit, aby **vám** nebylo zima, když **poskakujete** napříč
> chladnými měsíci planety Jaglan Beta. **Můžete** na něm ležet na zářivých, mramorovým
> pískem vystlaných plážích Santraginu V a vdechovat opojné výpary z jeho moří.
> **Můžete** na něm spát pod hvězdami, jež tak rudě září na planetě poustí, Karkrafúnu.
> **Můžete** ho použít jako plachtu, až poplujete na maličkém voru po proudu drsné řeky
> Moth, **můžete** ho namočit pro boj zblízka, nebo si jím **zahalit** hlavu, **abyste necítili**
> jedovaté pachy žravé obludy Blátotlačky z Traalu a **nestřetli se** s jejím pohledem (je to
> nepředstavitelně tupé zvíře, myslí si, že když ji **nevidíte**, nevidá ani ona **vás** - blbá jak
> tágo, ale zato značně žravá). Když **jste** v úzkých, **můžete** jím signalizovat o pomoc. No,
> a samozřejmě se jím také **můžete** utřít, pokud **vám** po tom všem ještě připadá dost
> čistý.*(Nov.16)

Although in (25) the Czech translation of the sentence is not precise, it was subsumed
under this section because even if it had been translated differently the form would have
probably stayed the same, i.e. there would have been 2nd person used as the equivalent and
since this is the main focus of this thesis, it was decided to keep it in this category.
Presumably, the reason for this translation was the translator's effort to provide Czech readers
with more familiar situation as cheques are not so extensively used in our country.

> (25) It's like having a Galacticredit card which keeps on working though **you** never
> send off the cheques.(Ad.42) *Je to asi jako mít galaktické sporožiro, ze kterého pořád
> **vybíráš**, přestože nic **neukládáš**.*(Nov.42)

Concerning the distinction between the 2nd person singular and plural, described in the
general introduction (4.4.1.2) in this section, we found 3 cases of singular and 3 cases of
plural forms in Hollanová and 5 plural and 2 singular forms in Nováková. The choise was

usually contextually motivated. As has been written in the theoretical section of this thesis, generic *you* in English, as well as the 2nd person in Czech, retain the reference to the addressee even though they are used generally. Therefore, as it is common in Czech to distinguish the singular and plural when addressing the referent, the difference is likely to appear even if the overall reference of the 2nd person is general. Thus, in Hollanová, the three singular forms were always used when the referent included in the reference was a child (example (21) above), a boy (ex. (26)), or ‚talking to myself‘ (ex. (27)). In Nováková, the 2 examples where the generic 2nd person was singular were found in the direct speech where two people who know each other were talking (exx. (28), (25) above). For all the examples mentioned, the 2nd person singular could have been replaced by the lexical means *člověk* or *jeden* and the general reference would have remained the same (except for the direct inclusion of the addressee).

(26) If **you** want to be sure there's snow in March or April,...(Irv.39) *Když si **chceš** být jistý, že bude v březnu nebo v dubnu sníh,...*(Hol.39)

(27) It was a Ted Cole story: **you** always see what **you**'re supposed to be afraid of; **you** see it coming, and coming. The problem is**, you** never see everything that's coming.(Irv.41) *Byl to typický příběh Teda Colea: vždycky **vidíš**, čeho se **máš** bát, **vidíš** jak se to blíží a blíží. Problém je, že nikdy **nevidíš** všechno, co se blíží.*(Hol.41)

(28) "Inside a dark nebula is the only place in the Galaxy **you**'d see a dark screen."(Ad.36) *"Jediné místo v Galaxii, odkud **můžeš** vidět prázdnou obrazovku, je vnitřek temné mlhoviny."*(Nov.36)

Contrary to the generic 2nd person singular, 2nd person plural was used where in Czech the speaker and the addressee didn't know each other, thus the formal tone of conversation was kept even in the generic reference (ex. (20) above) or where the readers as well as ‚people generally‘ were reffered to (e.g. exx. (29), (23) and (24) above). In all of these examples, the sentences were clearly of general validity, there is always the possibility to replace the 2nd person plural by another means of reference to the general human agent.

(29) Perhaps it was that his eyes didn't blink often enough and when **you** talked to him for any length of time **your** eyes began involuntarily to water on his behalf.(Ad.9) *Snad to způsobovalo, že jeho oči nemrkaly dost často, a i když **jste** s ním **mluvili** třeba jen chviličku, donutil **vás** k slzám.*(Nov.9.)

The only rather ambiguous example is (30) where the excerpted you/2nd person plural are parts of a long direct speech in which the speaker (Ted) is telling a story and he refers to himself and his family in the 3rd person singular/plural as it is a very traumatic life experience which he is talking about and this is his way of not letting it hurt him too much. In one point

of the speech, the speaker uses *you* with the general reference (clearly expressed by *you* in English). In Czech, the translation can be either *na kterou stranu jedeš* (as the included addressee is a boy who is listening to the story, in which case the reference to the general humana gent is clear too) or *na kterou stranu jedete* (which is ambiguous as it can refer either to ‚we, the family at that time' as the speaker talks impersonally about it or ‚you, the addressee and some other people, people in general'). However, despite of this abiguity, the example is considered to express the reference to the general human agent as it is laso implied by the context (*bylo třeba vědět* = it was necessary to know, *one* had to know). Example (30) is presented with a wider context in the appendix.

(30) „... it was necessary to know only which side of the highway **you** were going to.(Irv.42) „*Bylo jenom třeba vědět, na kterou stranu jedete*.(Hol.42)

b) Nonidentical Czech equivalents of *you*

In 6 cases, generic *you* had a Czech equivalent in the lexical means *člověk* (3 instances in Hollanová, 3 in Nováková). In all of them it functioned as subject, as well as *you* (31) and in 3 of them it was referred to anaphorically by the 3rd person verb-ending or by the respective form of the personal pronoun *on*. *You*, on the other hand was repeated in the subject position (e.g. exx. (32), (33)).

(31) As someone who'd grown up on the grounds and in the nearly constant environment of a good school, Eddie O'Hare knew that **you** could learn a lot from older people who were hardworking - and who adhered to certain standards.(Irv.6) *Jako někdo, kdo vyrůstal a pohyboval se téměř neustále v prostředí dobré školy, Eddie věděl, že se **člověk** může hodně naučit od starších lidí, kteří jsou pracovití - a kteří dodržují určité normy.*(Hol.6)

(32) It saved a lot of muscular expenditure of course, but meant that **you** had to sit infuriatingly still if **you** wanted to keep listening to the same programme.(Ad.34) *Ušetřilo se tím samozřejmě spousta svalové námahy, ale také to znamenalo, že **člověk** musel sedět k zbláznění klidně, pokud **chtěl** poslouchat stále stejný program.*(Nov.34)

(33) As **you** gazed into the polished surface of the marble the vague forms of instruments became visible, and as **you** touched them the instruments materialized instantly under **your** hands.(Ad.39) *Když se **člověk** zahleděl do leštěného povrchu mramorových desek, **uviděl** v nich nejasně rýsující se tvary přístrojů, které se **mu** při doteku materializovaly pod rukama.*(Nov.39)

In Nováková, 1 Czech equivalent subsumed under the category of copula + infinitive, modal predicative/adjective was found (ex. (34)). The modal predicatives/adjectives are used

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to express voluntative modality in these types of sentences (Grepl, Karlík, 1986: 118). As can be seen in (30)), the modal meaning of necessity is expressed in both languages.

> (34) ...now all **you** had to do was wave **your** hand in the general direction of the components and hope.(Ad.33) *...V současné době **nebylo zapotřebí** nic jiného než mávnout rukou v přibližném směru ladících prvků a doufat.*(Nov.33)

We subsumed 2 equivalents of *you* under the category of ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts' (35), (36). For (35) it is again important to mention that the context was used to decide whether or not to use this example. The speaker again mentions his own experience, he describes what he did and states it generally as it is a fact of general validity – it is better to go west if one is going skiing. Therefore both the occurrences of *you* in this instance could be replaced by the more formal *one* and the meaning would still remain generic. In Czech, there are two different means translating *you;* thus this particular example was subsumed under two different groups (see 3.1.2). What is of interest here is the verbonominal structure composed of the verb *být* and adjective *nejlepší* together with the infinitival subject of this clause, *jet*. This predication is evaluative and as was mentioned in the theoretical section, its reference depends on the context as it can also be quite specific. Here, we can consider the agent general because of the overall general validity of the sentence, we can regard it as advice for anyone, for all people who go skiing.

> (35) If **you** want to be sure there's snow in March or April, **you** better go west.(Irv.39,40) *Když si **chceš** být jistý, že bude v březnu nebo v dubnu sníh, **nejlepší je** jet na Západ.*(Hol.39,40)

The Czech equivalent presented in example (36), which is a clause withdrawn from a long sentence, implies the human agent by explaining what needs to be done (by people) to operate a radio. The structure could be replaced e.g. by *člověk* and the meaning would be retained.

> (36) ...**you** merely had to brush the panels with **your** fingers;(Ad.32) *...**stačilo** lehce **přejet** prsty po panelu.*(Nov.32)

The last Czech equivalent belonging to this section is (37) where the reflexive passive implying the general human agent is used in Czech, being a counterpart to English subjective generic *you*.

> (37) "It's a bypass. **You**'ve got to build bypasses."(Ad.6) *„No, je to dálnice. Dálnice **se** stavět **musí.**"*(Nov.6)

<u>**Czech originals – English translations set**</u>

Only 5 instances of *you* were found in this set of examples. 1 in Heim and 4 in Corner.

a) Identical means in both languages (2nd person sg., pl. – *you*)

Out of the 5 occurrences of *you* in English, 4 were the translations of the Czech 2nd person singular (one instance in Kundera, ex. (38)) and plural (3 instances in Jirotka, e.g. ex. (39)). In 1 instance in Jirotka, the plural form of the 2nd person was used to address one person formally (ex. (40)). In all these examples the reference to the general human agent is obvious both in English and in Czech.

(38) *A mohu říci, že to bylo Herakleitovo řečiště: "nikdy **nevstoupíš** dvakrát do téže řeky!"*(Kd.9) I might call it Heraclitus' ('**You** can't step twice into the same river') riverbed.(Hm.9)

(39) *... ale kteří přesto ovlivňují **vaše** rozhodování jakýmsi lehkým, ale stálým tlakem. Jednoho dne si s hrůzou **uvědomíte**, že jste v jejich vleku.*(Jr.47) ...but who for all that affects **your** decisions, wearing **you** down with pressure that is gentle but constantly applied. There comes a day when **you** realise with horror that you're under the thumb.(Cor.47)

(40) ***Žijete-li*** *klidně jako normální a střízlivý občan, nemají vaši přátelé a známí příčiny, aby uvažovali o tom, jak **byste se zachoval**, **kdybyste byl** napaden rozzuřeným buvolem.*(Jr.14) If **you** live peacefully like an ordinary and sober member of the community, **you** do not exactly inspire your friends and acquaintances with a wish to find out how **you** would behave if attacked by a raging buffalo.(Cor.14)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of *you*

Once in our sample we found an instance subsumed under the category of copula + infinitive, modal predicative/adjective (41). As can be seen in the example, the modal meaning is present only in the Czech sentence which is thus understood as implying the general human agent by stating the generally applicable impossibility. The English sentence, on the other hand, expresses the general meaning with the help of generic *you*, in the object position.

(41) ***Nelze*** *jej **získat** ani lety, ani zkušeností,.....*(Jr.12) Neither the years nor experience will endow **you** with that capacity,...(Cor.12)

4.4.1.3 One

In 18 cases out of the 88 instances of generically used personal pronouns, generic *one* was found, i.e. in more than 20% (Table II).

English originals – Czech translations set

In this set of data, 8 instances of generically used *one* were found, 5 in Irving and 3 in Adams.

a) Identical means in both languages (*one – člověk*)

There is no direct identical equivalent of the generic pronoun *one* in Czech. The lexical means *jeden* or *člověk* are considered identical equivalents. As there are no occurrences of *jeden* in our analysis, only *člověk* will be treated in this section. Out of the 8 instances of generic *one*, 5 showed their equivalent to be the lexical means *člověk* (4 in Hollanová, 1 in Nováková). Both *one* and *člověk* were subjects in all these instances (e.g. exx. (42), (43)).

> (42) Surely **one** could learn an art or a craft from someone who was less than a master.(Irv.5) ***Člověk*** *se přece může naučit řemeslu i od někoho, kdo není stoprocentním mistrem.*(Hol.5)

> (43) "Such subtlety…" said Slartibartfast, "**one** has to admire it."(Ad.50) *"Úžasná rafinovanost…," povzdychl Slartibartfast. "**Člověk** to musí obdivovat."*(Nov.50)

As can be seen from these examples, the reference of both *one* and *člověk* is indisputably to the general human agent. Nevertheless, the pronoun *one* in (42) does not convey a particular reference to a certain person as the whole statement is meant generally, being truthful for all people. Contrary to that, in (43), the speaker directly includes himself in the reference, conveying the meaning of ‚I admire it'.

b) Nonidentical Czech equivalents of *one*

1 equivalent in Hollanová and 1 in Nováková were subsumed under the category of ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts'; more specifically, we observed 2 instances of ‚concretization' (Table VII) by which we mean a reference to the general human agent on the side of English with a concrete equivalent on the side of Czech (exx. (44), (45)). In both these examples the reference to the general human agent is maintained as both *čtenář* and *posluchač* convey the meaning of any person, specified by the action of reading/listening and they could be replaced by *člověk* with practically no change in the reference.

(44) They leave **one** hoping for more next time.(Irv.14) *Zanechávají ve **čtenáři** naději, že příště může očekávat víc.*(Hol.14)

(45) "...and come to terms with the fundamental dichotomies of the other," (he was reaching a triumphant crescendo…) "and **one** is left with a profound and vivid insight into… into… er…"(Ad.26) *Jeho hlas stoupal v triumfálním crescendu. "A **posluchač** si odnáší hluboký a pronikavý vhled do… do… éé…"*(Nov.26)

c) Unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

The Czech version of example (46) is an instance of ascribing the role of agent to a person (Arthur) mentioned in the previous sentence. He is the main character in the novel and in the previous context another man shows him something in the distance which Arthur is not able to identify clearly. Thus there is an apparent contrast between the general reference in English (even though the particular person, Arthur, is included in the reference) and the specific reference in Czech.

(46) It was indeed the only one of the many structures that betrayed any sign of activity about it, though this was more a sublimal impression than anything **one** could put **one's** finger on.(Ad.46) *A skutečně - jediná ze všech prozrazovala stopy nějaké činnosti. Byl to ovšem spíše podprahový vjem, **nedokázal by přesně říct, co se tu vlastně děje.***(Nov.46)

Czech originals – English translations set

The number of the generic pronouns *one* excerpted from the English translations of the Czech originals is rather higher than for the previous set of data. The majority of them was excerpted from Corner. This may be caused by the fact, that in Jirotka, the original, the author's style of writting and the overall tone of the novel is quite formal, one of the main character is a well-mannered, considerate gentleman, with a very formal, tactful and gentlemanly behaviour. For this reason, even his style of speaking is presented as very formal and decent. In the Czech language, the reader infers this from the word order, wording and the overall style of the novel. Presumably, this is the reason why in English *one* is extensively used in Corner as it is also said to belong into intellectual, formal registers.

a) Identical means in both languages (*člověk – one*)

In only 2 cases in Corner, identical Czech counterparts of *one* were found. In one of them the pronoun and its lexical counterpart were both used as subjects. In (47), generic *one* is in its possessive form. In Czech, *člověk* functions as subject.

(47) *Radu, že jsem se mohl kdykoliv během té doby postavit mimo skluzavku, mohl by mi dát jen člověk, jenž neví, co to je zápasit zoufale o poslední zlomek rovnováhy, který **člověk** má.*(Jr.3) Only a person with no knowledge of what it is to engage in a desperate battle to keep **one's** balance and not topple over would say that I could have left the ice patch at any moment of that undignified descent.(Cor.3)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of *one*

As well as in the previous set of data, there was an instance of ‚concretization' found in Jirotka. In this case, it should be properly named ‚generalization' as the Czech original is concrete and the English translation is generalized. This particular example (48) is rather ambiguous as the interpretation can be either that the slight irony formulated by the servant who talks about himself in the generic terms is in Czech directly expressed by the noun *sluha* referring to one specific person, also conveying the irony but without the generic overtone, or that even in Czech the statement is meant generally. The last possible interpretation is that the reference is specific in both languages, the speaker talking about himself in the 3rd person in Czech (*on, sluha*) and by *one* in English (see 2.3.1.1). However, as neither the context is helpful as for the kind of reference used here, we consider the Czech counterpart of *one*, *sluha*, in this section as the general overtone suggests general interpretation of the statement and in case of replacement of *sluha* by *člověk*, the reference seems the same.

(48) *Buď pán chce, aby **sluha** věděl, co se stalo, a pak **mu** to sám řekne, nebo je mu milejší, když se o věci nemluví, a pak by bylo jakékoliv vyptávání trapné.*(Jr.44) Either **one's** master wishes **one** to know what has happened, in which case **one** will be informed about it, or he prefers not to mention anything, since any kind of explanation would be embarrassing.(Cor.44)

 Other 2 examples belonging to the ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts' category were in Table VII subsumed under ‚other divergent counterparts' as in English they represent somewhat more explicit expressions than are those in Czech ((49), (50)). The form of the Czech verbonominal predicate with the infinitival subject in (49) and nominal subject in (50) may be regarded as referring to the general human agent, however, it is mostly the context that enables us to infer the generality in such cases. Here, the particular context of both the examples also denotes two particular referents, a grandfather in (49) and the narrator in (50), yet the statements still have general validity. This possibility of particular reference to the speaker is a feature of generic *one*, described in 2.3.1.1. Nevertheless, on the side of Czech, the generality is a matter of reader's inference.

(49) *Poslouchat celý život přísloví, pořekadla a zrnka moudrosti není maličkost.*(Jr.19) To spend **one's** whole life listening to proverbs, sayings and nuggets of wisdom is no easy matter.(Cor.19)

(50) *...abych příští sobotu mohl zvážit dobré i zlé a znovu zavrtět odmítavě hlavou, znovu si říci, že týden života je cena příliš vysoká.*(Jr.36) ...before once more shaking my head in disapproval and repeating the observation that a week of **one's** life was too high a price to pay.(Cor.36)

The only example excerpted from Heim (51) was included in ‚passive participle as a modifier' group. Particularly it is the adjectivized participle *soucítěná* which is in Czech the result of the nominalization of the subordinate relative clause (*bolest, která je soucítěna...*) by the passive participle. In this case, it is the counterpart of the English subject *one* and its predicate *feels with*. Concerning the reference of the Czech structure, we may infer the reference to the general human agent from the underlying structure *bolest, která je soucítěna*, i.e. *bolest, kterou člověk sdílí*.

(51) *Ani vlastní bolest není tak těžká jako bolest* **soucítěná** *s někým, pro někoho, za někoho, zmnohonásobená představivostí, prodloužená ve sta ozvěnách.*(Kd.26) Not even **one's** own pain weighs so heavy as the pain **one** feels with someone, for someone, a pain intensified by the imagination and prolonged by a hundred echoes.(Hm.26)

The copular construction followed by modal predicative was found once as a counterpart of *one* (ex. (52)).

(52) *Je nutno se s leccíms v životě smířit.*(Jr.9) **One must** accept life's little difficulties.(Cor.9)

Examples (53) and (54) show the Czech reflexive form of the verb used to refer to the general human agent. In both of them, the English means is the explicit *one* used as the subject. Sentence (53) represents the subjectful type of these constructions. Example (54) is an instance of subjectless construction including the verb *pochybovat* which takes an indirect object (*o správnosti*). Both these reflexive forms explicitly express the modal meaning which can also be observed in their English equivalents.

(53) *...ale to* **se nesmělo** *před dědečkem ani* **říci**.(Jr.45) However, this was not something **one** could point out in Grandpa's presence.(Cor.45)

(54) *"Domnívám se, že o správnosti vašich informací* **dalo by se** *s úspěchem* **pochybovat**.*"*(Jr.16) "I assume that **one** might successfully doubt the accuracy of your information."(Cor.16)

The 2nd person singular counterpart of *one* in (55) is rather exceptional as it is used in a proverb and as such its form is fixed. The situation is the same in English except for the fact that the mood is changed from imperative to indicative (*Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. – One shouldn't count one's chickens before they are hatched.*), hence generic *one* is inserted in the respective positions.

(55) *Přál mi dobrého jitra, pravil, že ranní ptáče dál doskáče, mladí ležáci, staří žebráci, a oznámil mi, že venku je pěkně, ale **nechval** dne před večerem,...*(Jr.37) He informed me that it was fine weather outside, but that **one** shouldn't count **one's** chickens before they're hatched,...(Cor.37)

4.4.1.4 They

They was the generic pronoun which was used least often. It was found in 6 instances (i.e. in almost 7% of the 88 instances of pronouns), out of which 3 were found in Heim, 2 in Corner and 1 in Adams (Table III). Syntactically, *they* was always used as subject, which was expected as this pronoun was described as being able to have only this function in its generic sense.

The analysis itself did not convey any unpredicted results, the Czech counterpart of *they* being the verb-ending of the 3rd person plural in all the cases.

English originals – Czech translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (*they* – 3rd person plural)

Only 1 case of generic *they* was found in Adams (ex. (56)). As can be seen, the pronoun is specified locally by the adverbial *in the army*. Thus this is not the generic use of *they* with the widest reference possible as the general agent is specified.

(56)"That's what **they** told us in the army," said the man, and his eyes began the long trek back down to his whisky.(Ad.17) *"Aspoň nám to **říkali** na vojně," dodal muž a jeho oči se vydaly na dlouhou zpáteční pouť k panáku whisky.*(Nov.17)

Czech originals – English translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (3rd person plural – *they*)

It is to be mentioned that throughout this set of data, in only 1 case out of the total number of 5, *they* was used without any specification (57). In this case *they* was the subject of *say* which is one of the verbs of speaking commonly occurring with generic *they* in case it

refers to unspecified people. The rest of the excerpted examples show *they* specified locally ((58), (59)) or by a wider context ((60), (61)). According to Štícha (2003; see 2.1), these instances would demonstrate the so-called anonymized subjects meaning that the subjects are not completely general, but they refer to more or less specified (in our case locally) group of people.

> (57) *Celý život propagoval elektřinu a **říkají** o něm, že před lety vypracoval plán na elektrizaci Polabí...*(Jr.35) **They** say that he worked out a plan years ago for the electrification of the Elbe valley.(Cor.35)

> (58) *"**Mají** tady s tebou svoje účty."*(Kd.23) **'They** could make it hard for you here.'(Hm.23)

> (59) *Ale mluvme k věci, jak **říkají** u soudu.*(Jr.32) But let's keep to the case in question, as **they** say in court.(Cor.32)

> (60) *Před sedmi lety se v nemocnici Terezina města objevil náhodou obtížný případ mozkové nemoci, kvůli němuž **pozvali** Tomášova primáře k rychlé konzultaci.*(Kd.30) Seven years earlier, a complex neurological case happened to have been discovered at the hospital in Tereza's town. **They** called in the chief surgeon of Tomas's hospital in Prague for consultation,...(Hm.30)

> (61) *S kým **nemají** svoje účty?" mávl rukou Tomáš.*(Kd.24) **'They** can make it hard for anybody,' replied Tomas with a wave of the hand."(Hm.24)

4.4.2 Lexical means

Out of the total number of 200 examples excerpted from the English texts, in almost 12% (i.e. in 23 instances) we found the lexical means *people*, *man*, *person*, *individual* and *woman* (Table I).

4.4.2.1 People

The English lexical means used most commonly in our samples was *people*. It was found in 10 instances, i.e. in more than 43% out of the total number of 23 lexical means excerpted.

English originals – Czech translations set

We excerpted 4 instances of people with the reference to the general human agent, 3 from Adams, 1 from Irving.

a) Identical means in both languages (*people – lidi/lidé*)

In 2 cases, the equivalent of *people* was *lidi/lidé* (exx. (62), (63)). The stylistic difference between the Czech noun *lidé* and its colloquial variant *lidi* could be observed in only 1 example (62), as it was the only case where *lidi* appeared in nominative case, instead of the standard form *lidé*. Here, the usage of *lidi* is probably motivated by the overall colloquial tone of the sentence which is a part of a somewhat sarcastic, graduating speech, leading to the final statement below. The swearing observable both in English and in Czech also speaks in favour of this interpretation. Example (63) is an instance of different syntactic structures in the languages as in English, *people* is used as the object of the verb *expect* and functions as the subject of the infinitive *to exceed*. In Czech, the subordinate finite clause with *lidé* in the subject position, functioning as the object of *očekávat*, expresses the same meaning.

> (62) They often wish that **people** would just once and for all work out where the hell they wanted to be.(Ad.7) *A často si přejí, aby se **lidi** už jednou ksakru rozhodli, kde vlastně chtějí být.*(Nov.7)

> (63) It was not wanting anything more, nor was it expecting **people** to exceed what they had just accomplished; it was simply feeling so complete.(Irv.22) *Neznamená chtít něco víc, ani očekávat, že **lidé** dosáhnou něčeho víc, než čeho právě dosáhli.*(Hol.22)

b) Nonidentical Czech equivalents of *people*

Among other equivalents of *people*, 1 instance of 2nd person plural (64) and 1 instance of ‚other divergent counterparts' (65) were found.

Example (64) is rather complicated as we can observe *people* used as the object of the verb give on the side of English, with no explicit equivalent on the side of Czech. Nevertheless, this instance was subsumed under the category of 2nd person plural thanks to the fact that in English, *people* are anaphorically referred to by the possessive pronoun *their*, which in Czech has an equivalent in the 2nd person personal pronoun in dative case (*vám*) which has generic reference. Even though the syntactic functions of the pronouns are different, they both serve the same purpose – referring to people in general. Thus, we may assume that the receivers of the impression (probably *působil <u>na vás</u>...*) were omitted on purpose, for stylistic reasons, as their inclusion would have caused undesirable repetition (*působil <u>na vás</u> znepokojivým dojmem, že se <u>vám</u> chystá skočit po krku*).

(64) Perhaps it was that he smiled slightly too broadly and gave **people** the unnerving impression that he was about to go for <u>their</u> neck.(Ad.10) *Snad to bylo tím, že měl trochu moc široký úsměv a působil znepokojivým dojmem, že se **vám** chystá skočit po krku.*(Nov.10)

Example (65) also presents *people* on one side with no direct counterpart on the other. Moreover, there seems to be a slight difference in the fact that in Czech, reciprocity is strongly implied, whereas in English it is not.

(65) And then, one Thursday, nearly two thousand years after one man had been nailed to a tree for saying how great it would be to be nice to **people** for a change,...(Ad.2) *A pak jednoho čtvrtka, téměř dva tisíce let poté, co jednoho člověka přibili na kříž za to, že říkal, jak by bylo ohromně bezva chovat se k sobě pro změnu trochu slušně,...*(Nov.2)

Czech originals – English translations set

We found 6 cases of *people* in the English translations of the Czech originals, 1 in Heim, 5 in Corner. Their counterparts all belong to the group of identical means in both languages.

a) Identical means in both languages (*lidi/lidé – people*)

Concerning the syntactic function of *people*, in 5 cases it was found functioning as subject (e.g. (66), (67)) and in 1 case as object (the direct object in (68)) or the prepositional object, a complement of an adjective in (56)).

(66) *Já nevím, kde **lidé** berou taková nevkusná jména.*(Jr.17) I cannot imagine where **people** get hold of such tasteless names.(Cor.17)

(67) ***Lidé** jsou zlí a dědeček je tak nezkušený!*(Jr.23) **People** are bad and Grandpa is so innocent!(Cor.23)

(68) *Doktor Vlach si totiž rozdělil **lidi** podle toho, jak se chovají v poloprázdné kavárně, mají-li před sebou mísu koblih.*(Jr.1) Dr. Witherspoon used to categorise **people** according to the way they behaved in a half-empty cafe when confronted by a plate of doughnuts.(Cor.1)

4.4.2.2 Man

We found 3 instances of the lexical means *man* referring to the general human agent for the analysis, i.e. 13% out of the 23 instances of lexical means. They occurred in Heim, Corner and Adams.

It is to be mentioned that all instances of *man* referring generally to people were found with indefinite article (or a negative quantifier). There were also many instances, especially in Heim, of *man* used without the article, having the meaning of humanity as the species (e.g. *Ever since man has learned to give each part of the body a name, the body has given him less trouble*. (Kundera, p.2, ch. 2)). In majority, the Czech counterparts of these lexical means were *člověk*. However, this usage of *man* is not of our interest in the present thesis.

English originals – Czech translations set

In this set of data, only 1 example of *man* with the reference to the general human agent was found. However, its Czech equivalent did not have the ability to refer to the general human agent.

a) Unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

The verbonominal predicate in Czech in (69) does not have the ability to express the reference to the general human agent. Nevertheless, it is again the context that matters and sometimes we may infer the general reference in these cases (see ex. (35)).

(69) The mere shock of vertigo could kill a **man**.(Ad.45) *Šok ze závrati mohl snadno být smrtelný.*(Nov.45)

Czech originals – English translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (*člověk – man*)

In Czech, the identical counterpart for the English *man* was *člověk* in Czech (ex. (70)). As can be seen, *man* is anaphorically referred to by the 3rd person singular pronoun *he*. Further in the sentence, the subject is elided. The anaphoric device is the same in Czech, where the 3rd person verb-endings also refer back to *člověk*.

(70) ***Člověk*** *si uvědomuje svou slabost a nechce se jí bránit, nýbrž poddat.* ***Je opilý*** *svou slabostí,* ***chce*** *být ještě slabší,* ***chce*** *upadnout uprostřed náměstí, přede všemi,* ***chce*** *být dole a ještě níž než dole.*(Kd.46) Aware of his weakness, a **man** decides to give in rather than stand up to it. **He** is drunk with weakness, **wishes** to grow even

weaker, **wishes** to fall down in the middle of the main square in front of everybody, **wishes** to be down, lower than down.(Hm.46)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of *man*

In (71) we can observe the relative pronoun *kdo* (unexpressed *ten + kdo*) which was translated into English by *a man*. Both in English and in Czech the sentences function as proverbs. Thus there are two fixed constructions which both refer to ,people in general' as the proverbial nature of the sentences itself is general. As the relative pronoun *kdo* appeared twice in our sample (once translated by *we* (ex. (17), once by *a man*) and in both cases the reference to the general human agent was present, it will be further analysed and the results of the analysis will be later provided in section 5.3.

(71) *Na dědečka nebudem čekat,* **kdo** *pozdě chodí, sám sobě škodí.*(Jr.43) Time and tide wait for no **man**.(Cor.43)

4.4.2.3 Person

The lexical means *person* occurred six times (25% of the lexical means) in only the Czech originals – English translations set of data; 5 of them were excerpted from Corner, 1 from Heim.

Czech originals – English translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (*člověk – person*)

In almost all these examples, *člověk* was found as a counterpart of *a person* (72), always functioning as subject.

(72) ***Člověk****, který touží opustit místo, kde žije, není šťastný.*(Kd.25) A **person** who longs to leave the place where he lives is an unhappy person.(Hm.25)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of *person*

In 1 example found, *a person* functioning as a modifier had a counterpart in the adjective *lidský* which also functioned as a modifier (73).

 (73) *Cítím jaksi, že k útulnosti* **lidského** *příbytku patří příjemné a uklidňující šero.*(Jr.8) I somehow feel that a pleasant and reassuring twilight is part of what makes a **person's** home homely.(Cor.8)

4.4.2.4 Individual

In Heim, 3 examples (12,5% of the lexical means) of the noun *individual* referring to the general human agent were found. All the 3 counterparts found in Czech were *člověk*.

Czech originals – English translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (*člověk – individual*)

As can be seen from the example (74) below, to refer to the individual in English, the adnominal case (possessive) is used. In Czech, on the other hand, *člověk* is again referred to by means of the possessive pronoun of the 3rd person singular. What is to be mentioned in (75) is the definite article determining *individual*. As (74) and (75) are both parts of one paragraph, the anaphoric definite article refers to the previous use of the noun individual. Nevertheless, the reference is still obviously general, its referent being ‚people in general' in both languages.

> (74) ***Člověk,*** *veden smyslem pro krásu, promění nahodilou událost (Beethovenovu hudbu, smrt na nádraží) v motiv, který už zůstane ve skladbě **jeho** života. Vrací se k němu, opakuje ho, mění, rozvíjí jako skladatel téma své sonáty.*(Kd.37) Guided by his sense of beauty, an **individual** transforms a fortuitous occurrence (Beethoven's music, death under a train) into a motif, which then assumes a permanent place in the composition of the **individual's** life.(Hm.37)

> (75) *Aniž o tom ví,* ***člověk*** *komponuje svůj život podle zákonů krásy i ve chvílích nejhlubší beznaděje.*(Kd.38) Without realizing it, the **individual** composes his life according to the laws of beauty even in times of greatest distress.(Hm.38)

4.4.2.5 Woman

A small group in our sample consists of 1 example of general reference expressed by *a woman* (i.e. about 4% of the lexical means). This means was observed only in the Czech originals – English translations set of data, namely in Corner.

Czech originals – English translations set

a) Identical means in both languages (*žena – woman*)

In (76), the counterpart of *woman* is the generically used noun *ženská*, a colloquial form of the noun *žena*. The colloquiality is not expressed in English as there is not such an expression which would stylistically conform to the form *ženská*. On the other hand, the modal meaning of possibility carried by the modal verb *could* is missing in Czech. Concerning the first clause, there is a shift of meaning in the English translation as it does not

express the irony which is in Czech conveyed lexically (it is clear that it would not hurt them actually).

(76) *To by jich ubylo, kdyby dali na to, co **ženská** povídá.*(Jr.42) It would only hurt them to listen for once to what a **woman** could tell them.(Cor.42)

4.5 Analysis of the excerpted data, implicit means

4.5.1 Passive voice

The English passive voice, together with the group of explicit personal pronouns, was the most frequent means of referring to the general human agent found in the four English samples. It occurred in 87 cases (i.e. in more than 43%) out of the total number of 200 excerpted examples (Table I).

English originals – Czech translations set

The passive voice referring to the general human agent was found in 58 instances (i.e. in almost 67% out of the total number of 87 cases of passive voice) in this set of data, 32 examples were excerpted from Irving, 26 from Adams. Their Czech translations were the most diverse of all the other means of reference to the general human agent (Table VIII).

a) Identical means in both languages (passive voice – periphrastic passive, reflexive passive)

The identical Czech equivalent of the English periphrastic passive is the Czech periphrastic passive which also refers to the general human agent and the reflexive passive expressed by the reflexive form of the verb.

First, 10 examples of the Czech periphrastic passive were found in the translations, mostly in Hollanová which was caused by the fact that in Irving, passive voice was the most extensively used means referring to the general human agent.

(77) They'**d been loved**.(Irv.17) *Byli milováni.*(Hol.17)

(78) I went through every major screening test on both my heads - all the tests I had to go through under government medical officers before my nomination for Presidency **could be** properly **ratified**.(Ad.43) *Udělal jsem si encefalogram. Všechny základní testy na obou hlavách - všechny testy, které jsem musel podstoupit pod kontrolou vládních zdravotníků, aby **mohla být schválena** moje nominace na prezidenta.*(Nov.43)

Examples (77), (78) show the agentless ('short') passive forms. All the excerpted examples of the passive voice in the sample were of this type as the main function of the passive voice is to express the verbal action without mentioning the agent. The general human agent is thus always implied in our cases. All the examples above provide us with identical structures in both languages, i.e. both have the same subjects or they express the same modality. This kind of English-Czech pairs was observed in two thirds of the 10 occurrences.

Concerning examples (79) and (80), we may observe the usage of passive infinitives in them. In (79), the construction *be* + passive infinitive expresses the meaning of a subsequent action in past, the action expressed was expected. In Czech, the same meaning is conveyed by the verb *mít* + passive construction. In both the versions, the passive forms signify the general agency. The structure in (80) is a subject raising construction with the copula *seem* folowed by the passive infinitive functioning as subject complement. In Czech, the corresponding part of the text is composed of a main and subordinate clause. Nevertheless, the general meaning expressed by the passives is the same in both languages.

(79) But it was not in any way a coincidence that today, the day of culmination of the project, the great day of unveiling, the day that the Heart of Gold **was** finally **to be introduced** to a marvelling Galaxy, was also a great day of culmination for Zaphod Beeblebrox.(Ad.19) *Ale v žádném případě nebylo náhodnou shodou okolností, že dnešní velký den vyvrcholení a odhalení, den, kdy Srdce ze zlata* **mělo být** *konečně* **představeno** *žasnoucí Galaxii, byl také vyvrcholením mnoha let úsilí pro Zafoda Bíblbroxe.*(Nov.19)

(80) In many of the photographs, Timothy seemed **to be caught** in a moment of indecision, as if he were perpetually reluctant to imitate an incredibly difficult stunt that Thomas had mastered with apparent ease.(Irv.1) *Na řadě fotografií Timothy vypadal, jako* **kdyby byl zastižen** *v okamžiku nerozhodnosti, jako kdyby chtěl napodobit nějaký neuvěřitelně obtížný akrobatický kousek, který Thomas zvládl se zjevnou snadností.*(Hol.1)

Second, the Czech reflexive passive occurred in the majority of equivalents for the English periphrastic form of passive. 17 examples were found, 10 in Hollanová and 7 in Nováková.

Concerning the subjectful/subjectless structures described in the theoretical section of this thesis, the subjectful forms predominated (14:3) in the analysed materials. In all of them, the reference to the general human agent was unambiguous as the outward agency was usually easily recognizable. Below, there follows an example of this structure (ex. (81)) where

the subject is expressed by the subordinate clause whereas in English we may observe the subject of the infinitive in the position of the subject of the passive construction, i.e. the subject raising. The underlying structure of the subject raising construction corresponds to the Czech expression *tvrdí se, že...*

(81) Grunthos **is reported** to have been "disappointed" by the poem's reception, and was about to embark on a reading of his twelvebook epic entitled My Favourite Bathtime Gurgles....(Ad.24) *Tvrdí se, že Chrochtos byl poněkud "zklamán" přijetím své básně, a právě se chystal začít předčítat svou epickou skladbu o dvanácti knihách, nazvanou Mé oblíbené chrochty ve vaně,....*(Nov.24)

Example (82) is an example of the subjectless reflexive form, where the indirect object in dative case, *tomu*, can be observed. The reference to 'people in general' was also clearly identifiable in all the subjectless reflexive structures.

(82) But not the… what **are** they **called**?' she asked Eddie.(Irv.35) *Ale nepřestěhovala… jak se tomu říká?"* zeptala se Eddieho.(Hol.35)

In 5 instances out of the total number of 17 examples excerpted, a modal meaning explicitly expressed by a modal verb was observed. In 4 of them, the modal meaning of possibility was conveyed by the construction *dáti se* + infinitive (e.g. (83)). In one of them, the modality was explicitly expressed only in Czech, not in English (ex. (84)). The last case (ex. (85)) with explicit modality conveys the meaning of obligation expressed both in English and in Czech by the respective modal verbs − *have got to* and *muset*. Moreover, in this example we may observe the construction *be going to* referring to a very probable future situation (*it is going to be built*) which is in Czech expressed by the future in *a taky že se postaví*. In the pair *why's it going to be built* and *a proč se musí postavit*, the explicit modal meaning of obligation (*muset*) in Czech is not expressed in English as *be going to* again refers to the situation which is planned and probable in future.

(83) ...and she finally knew how the world **could be made** a good and happy place.(Ad.3) *Přišla na to, jak by se ze světa dalo udělat docela příjemné místo.*(Nov.3)

(84) She was the kind of young woman who **was seduced** intellectually.(Irv.29) *Byla oním druhem mladé ženy, který se dá svést intelektuálně.*(Hol.29)

(85) ... "this bypass **has got to be built** and it**'s going to be built**!" "First I've heard of it," said Arthur, "why**'s it going to be built**?"... "What do you mean, why**'s it got to be built**?" he said.(Ad.5) *"Tahle dánice se postavit musí, a taky že se postaví!" "To*

*slyším prvně," podivil se Arthur, "a proč **se musí postavit**?"... "Jak to myslíte, proč **se musí postavit**?*(Nov.5)

Concerning the reference to the general human agent, the only slightly ambiguous example belonging to this group was (86) where there are 3 occurrences of passive structures in English with the reflexive forms of the respective verbs as their counterparts. The first equivalent, *používalo se jich*, is the subjectless reflexive form, the other instances are subjectful. Moreover, there is a non-finite participial construction functioning as an adverbial in English (*learning to ring*...) which is translated into Czech by a finite form of the verb, *učily se*. However, neither from the clause, nor from the context can we determine whether it is the reflexive verb *učit se* (the subject of the process of learning being the mice) or the reflexive form of the verb (with the alternative form of *učili je*, meaning the researchers taught the mice). As the other occurrences of the verb + *se* structure in this sentence are unambiguously defined as the reflexive forms of the verbs, we consider the form *učit se* among them in this case as this interpretation is implied by the context and by the coordination with the other verb forms.

(86) They **were often used** in behavioural research, Pavlov and all that sort of stuff. So what happened was that the mice **would be set** all sorts of tests, learning to ring bells, run around mazes and things so that the whole nature of the learning process **could be examined**.(Ad.48) ***Používalo se** jich při výzkumu chování. Pavlov a spol. **Dávaly se** jim všemožné testy, **učily se** zvonit na zvonek, probíhat bludištěm a tak. **Studovala se** na nich povaha procesu učení.*(Nov.48)

b) Nonidentical Czech equivalents of passive voice

For the sake of clarity, the description and analysis of examples in this section is classified according to the different equivalents excerpted, described in Table VIII.

I. Copula with infinitive, modal predicative or adjective

From our sample, 8 examples of the structure copula + infinitive or modal predicate/adjective were excerpted as equivalents of the passive voice.

In one of them (ex. (87)), the copula was followed by an infinitive with no modal predicative or adjective inserted. This construction implies the modal meaning of possibility and is commonly used (as has been described in 2.6.2) with the verbs of sensory perception (Dušková, 2006: 377). In English, the structure makes use of the modal verb *can* as it is commonly used with verbs of sensory perception to express an action which is currently in

progress in our case. The reference of both Czech and English variants below is to the general human agent.

(87) They had swung round now on to a direct homing course so that all that **could be seen** of them now was the warheads, head on.(Ad.38) *Mířily teď přímo na loď, takže bylo vidět pouze špice nukleárních hlavic.*(Nov.38)

The remaining examples found for this category always contained the modal predicative or adjective (e.g. exx. (88) − (90)) as well as the English sentences which made use of modal verbs conveying the respective modal meaning. In (88), the modal meaning of possibility expressed by *could* in English is thus explicitly stated by modal adjective *možné* in Czech. Example (89) expresses necessity by the modal verb *must* in English and the modal predicative *nutno* in Czech. An interesting equivalent is (90), where apart from the equivalents *it must be said − je třeba uznat*, Czech expresses the meaning also in the underlined phrase *to se musí nechat*, emphasizing the recognition of the person's success again.

(88) They moved about, and their presence **could be detected** in a variety of unseen ways.(Irv.7) *Pohybovali se okolo a jejich přítomnost bylo možné pozorovat při celé řadě nečekaných momentů.*(Hol.7)

(89) That Ted would live to see another day **must be credited** to the regular and rigorous exercise he gained on the squash court that was designed to give him an unfair advantage.(Irv.28) *Skutečnost, že se Ted dožil dalšího dne, je nutno připsat pravidelnému a tvrdému tréninku, který získal na squashovém dvorci zbudovaném tak, aby mu poskytoval nekalou výhodu.*(Hol.28)

(90) This friend of his had first arrived on the planet some fifteen Earth years previously, and he had worked hard to blend himself into Earth society - with, it **must be said**, some success.(Ad.8) *Tenhle kamarád se octl na planetě Zemi před nějakými patnácti lety a celou tu dobu se poctivě snažil začlenit do pozemské společnosti. Je třeba uznat, že se mu to do jisté míry podařilo, to se musí nechat.*(Nov.8)

One Czech equivalent contained the modal predicate *radno* (ex. (91)). In this case, the meaning of ‚it is desirable, advisable' is in English conveyed by the verb *advise* (i.e. *radit* in Czech), thus the modality is not overtly expressed by a modal verb. Its counterpart in Czech is *je radno*. According to SSJC, *radno* (derived from the verb *radit*) can as well express the meaning of desirability, advisability. Thus the expression of the modality differs but the generality is the same in (91).

(91) ... - provided that there really was a world where Exonians **were well advised** to put their Exeter experiences behind them (or turn them inside out).(Irv.13) ... - *za předpokladu, že existuje všude tam, kde **je** pro absolventy Exeteru **víc než radno** na své exeterské zkušenosti zapomenout (nebo je obrátit naruby).*(Hol.13)

II. 3rd person plural

The 3rd person plural was found as the Czech counterpart of passive voice in 7 instances (e.g. (92)). There were 2 cases in Nováková and 5 in Hollanová.

(92) For the next five or six days, before Ruth's stitches **were removed**, the child didn't go to the beach.(Irv.24) *Příštích pět nebo šest dní, než Rút **odstranili** stehy, nechodilo dítě na pláž.*(Hol.24)

We found 2 occurrences of passive voice with *get* used instead of *be* as auxiliary in Adams (exx. (93), (94)). This actional passive is a feature of colloquial language and it may convey the meaning of something unfortunate happening to the subject, of an action not expected or intended (Swan, 2005: 199).

(93) This time it was right, it would work, and no one would have to **get nailed** to anything.(Ad.4) *Dokonce měla pravdu - tentokrát by to bylo fungovalo, a ani by **nemuseli** nikoho k ničemu **přibíjet**.*(Nov.4)

(94) For instance he would often gatecrash university parties, get badly drunk and start making fun of any astrophysicist he could find till he **got thrown out**.(Ad.11) *Tak například s oblibou vpadával na univerzitní večírky, kde se vždycky strašlivě zlískal a začal zesměšňovat každého astrofyzika, který mu zrovna padl do rukou. Nakonec ho vždycky **vyhodili**.*(Nov.11)

III. Other implicit/explicit counterparts

We found 4 examples belonging to this category.

First, there was 1 example in this set of data where the reference to the general human agent was expressed by the reflexive verb (reflexive tantum) (ex. (95)). In this case, the reference to the general agent might be inferred as the general reference is implied both by the adverbial *obvykle* with the meaning of something common in the society and by the semantics of the verb *těšiti se* which is in SSJC described as ‚to be in one's respect'.

(95) Vogons suffered no illusions as to the regard their works **were** generally **held in**.(Ad.25) *Vogoni rozhodně nepodléhali iluzím, pokud jde o vážnost, jíž **se** jejich díla obvykle **těší**.*(Nov.25)

Second, in (96), the structure *mít* + passive participle is observed, the reference to the general human agent being implied in both the English and Czech version.

(96) There would not be a girls' squash team at Exeter until the following year; in '73, Ruth **was permitted** to play on the boys' varsity, where she was the third-ranked player.(Irv.45) *Rút **měla** v roce 1973 **povoleno** hrát v chlapeckém školním týmu, kde byla třetí nejlepší hráčkou.*(Hol.45)

Finally, examples (97) and (98) are equivalents subsumed under the category of ‚other divergent counterparts' (Table VIII) as they share the fact that in Czech, the passive voice from the English sentence is not used at all, the meaning being expressed by a different means (ex. (97)) where the adverbial *zdánlivě* conveys the meaning of doubts which is not observable in the English equivalent or ex. (98) where the English passive construction *to be seen* has a Czech equivalent in the verbonominal structure *být k vidění*. The reference to the general human agent in these two examples is a matter of context and semantics of the respective verbs and structures. In (97), the adverbial conveys the meaning of ‚one sees the situation as it is from outside and it seems to be true but the truth is actually somewhere else, one is being deceived'. The adverbial could be replaced by *zdá se*, *má vypadat, že...* The inclusion of this example among equivalents which refer to the general agent was thus based on the English original, on the possible Czech paraphrases of *zdánlivě* in this case and on the context. However, this particular equivalent is to be taken as a marginal, highly context-dependent means.

(97)... and **is now seen** to be vested in a body which used to act simply as advisers to the Emperor - an elected Governmental assembly headed by a President elected by that assembly.(Ad.20) ***Zdánlivě** dnes patří sboru, jenž kdysi fungoval jako sbor císařských poradců - je to volené Vládní shromáždění v čele s prezidentem voleným tímto shromážděním.*(Nov.20)

In (98), the reference to the general human agent is clearly stated in the structure *k vidění* with the meaning of ‚for people to see'. Moreover, in this particular sentence we may observe the copular construction *je vidět* which can also refer to the general human as well as its English original – *it is possible to see*. Thus the general reference of this sentence is undisputable. For these reasons we included this example in this group.

(98) From the heart of a dark nebula it is possible to see very few stars, and only very faintly, but they were there **to be seen**.(Ad.44) *Uvnitř temného mračna je vidět jen málo hvězd a jen slabě, ale **k vidění** přece byly.*(Nov.44)

c) Unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

The unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech was observed in the group of ‚other implicit/explicit counterparts‘, more precisely in the subgroups of reflexive verbs (6 instances) and the change of voice from passive to active (6 instances).

Concerning the reflexive verbs, we found two groups of these verbs in our sample – reflexives tantum and verbs where the particle *se* functioned as a means of intransitivisation. 6 examples of the Czech reflexive verbs were subsumed under this category as they do not imply the general human agent, 2 from Hollanová and 4 from Nováková. In 4 of them, the Czech equivalent of the English passive structure *be called* (e.g. exx. (99), (100) where, however, the translation is not accurate) was the intransitive verb *jmenovat se*. 2 other equivalents were the reflexives tantum *vyskytnouti se* (ex. (101)) and *dozvěděti se* (ex. (102).

> (99) "I thought you said they **were called** Vogons or something."(Ad.23) *"Říkal jsi přece, že **se jmenují** Vogoni, nebo tak nějak."*(Nov.23)

> (100) ... to the Heart of Gold island, which by another meaningless coincidence **was called** France.(Ad.18) *... na ostrov Srdce ze zlata, jež **se** další bezvýznamnou shodou okolností **jmenoval** Francie.*(Nov.18)

> (101) Many solutions **were suggested** for this problem, but most of these were largely concerned with the movements of small green pieces of paper, which is odd because on the whole it wasn't the small green pieces of paper that were unhappy.(Ad.1) ***Vyskytlo se*** *mnoho pokusů o řešení, většinou se však týkaly pohybů malých zelených kousků papíru, což je zvláštní, protože ony malé zelené kousky papíru koneckonců nešťastné nebyly.*(Nov.1)

> (102) Later Ruth **was told** that she was conceived in a well-intentioned but passionless act.(Irv.3) *Rút **se** později **dozvěděla**, že byla počata při dobře míněném, ale nevášnivém milostném aktu.*(Hol.3)

In (102) the reference to the general human agent is disputable as the verb *dozvěděti se* itself does not convey the reference to ‚people in general‘ as the action is more ‚subject oriented‘ (she herself was looking for the information and in the end she learnt it), however, the context of the sentence may suggest the meaning of ‚*bylo jí řečeno*‘ or ‚*bylo jí naznačeno*‘. Nevertheless, in this case the sentence is not considered an implication of the general human agent as the reasons for considering it as such are rather ambiguous.

Concerning the change of voice from passive to active, we observed 6 instances (3 in Hollanová, 3 in Nováková) where the same situation is in English expressed by the passive

construction and in Czech by the active (e.g. exx. (103) – (106)). However, as can be seen from the examples, the referene to the general human agent is not present in Czech.

(103) Eddie wouldn't see A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound again until it **was published**.(Irv.25) *Zvuk, jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk znovu viděl až když **kniha vyšla**.*(Hol.25)

(104) Minty had added one name and address, he noted to Eddie: an Exonian in nearby Wainscott **had** somehow **been omitted** from the original list.(Irv.26) *Mentolka přidal jedno jméno a adresu a připsal pro Eddieho poznámku: Z původního seznamu nějakým omylem **vypadl absolvent** Exeteru z nedalekého Wainscottu.*(Hol.26)

(105)...then as the technology became more sophisticated the controls **were made** touch-sensitive.(Ad.31) *Potom s vyspělejší technikou **přišly senzory**...*(Nov.31)

(106) They **were** all officially **denied**, but they must have done it!(Ad.28) ***Oficiální místa** sice **všechno popřela**, ale tady vidíš, že to dokázali!*(Nov.28)

Czech originals – English translations set

The passive voice referring to the general human agent found for this set of data was half as numerous as for the previous set. Only 29 occurrences of passive in the translations of the Czech originals were excerpted.

a) Identical means in both languages (periphrastic passive, reflexive passive - passive voice)

First, 7 instances of the Czech periphrastic passive were found, 3 in Kundera, 4 in Jirotka. As was already described for the previous set of data, all the passive forms were short, agentless (e.g. exx. (107) - (109)).

(107) *Pan Saturnin mu zbraň vyrazil z ruky a vyhodil ji oknem do zahrady, kde **byla později nalezena**.*(Jr.5) Mr. Saturnin knocked the weapon from his hand and threw it out of the window into the garden, where **it was** indeed later **discovered**.(Cor.5)

(108) *Bylo mi bohužel souzeno, abych se přesvědčil na vlastní kůži, že takoví lidé skutečně existují a že **nebyli** dosud nijak **omezeni** v osobní svobodě.*(Jr.2) Unfortunately I was fated to discover that such people actually exist and that no limits **have** yet **been placed upon** their personal freedom.(Cor.2)

(109) *Deportace půl miliónu Litevců, zavraždění statisíců Poláků, likvidace krymských Tatarů, to všechno zůstalo v paměti bez fotografických dokumentů a tedy vlastně jako cosi nedokazatelného, co **bude** dříve či později **prohlášeno** za mystifikaci.*(Kd.44) The deportation of a million Lithuanians, the murder of hundreds of thousands of Poles,

the liquidation of the Crimean Tatars remain in our memory, but no photographic documentation exists; sooner or later they **will** therefore **be proclaimed** as fabrications.(Hm.44)

In (108) the Czech subject of the subordinate clause is *lidé* which is expressed in the previous clause. The predicate is the passive voice of the verb *omezit* which implies the general meaning of no limitation made by the ‚group of people that control us'. In English, the general meaning is the same, yet it is expressed by *limits* in the subject position with the predicate expressed by *place upon*. The recipients of the limitation are then expressed by the possessive determiner *their*. Example (109) is quite similar, the two structures differing in their respective subjects.

Second, 4 Czech counterparts of the English passive in the form of the reflexive passive were found (e.g. exx. (110), (111)).

(110) *To se sice lehce **řekne**, ale ...* .(Jr.30) That **is** certainly easily **said**, but ....(Cor.30)

(111) *Není-li člověk obdařen ďábelským darem zvaným soucit, nemůže než chladně odsoudit to, co Tereza udělala, protože soukromí toho druhého je svaté a zásuvky s jeho intimní korespondencí **se neotvírají**.*(Kd.20) Anyone who has failed to benefit from the Devil's gift of compassion (co-feeling) will condemn Tereza coldly for her deed, because privacy is sacred and drawers containing intimate correspondence **are not to be opened**.(Hm.20)

In the subjectful construction in (111), the subject of the verb is explicitly stated as well as its English equivalent. The modal meaning of desirability or advisability conveyed by *be* + passive infinitive structure is, however, not explicitly expressed in Czech, it is conveyed by the reflexive form of the verb whose meaning is ‚they should not be opened'.

Example (112) is an only example of the subjectless reflexive form in this set of data; the object in genitive case, *slova*, can be observed.

(112) *V jazycích, které utvářejí slovo soucit nikoli z kořene utrpení (passio) nýbrž ze substantiva cit, slova **se užívá** v přibližně stejném smyslu, ale přece jen není možno říci, že označuje druhořadý, špatný cit.*(Kd.19) In languages that form the word 'compassion' not from the root 'suffering' but from the root 'feeling', the word **is used** in approximately the same way, but to contend that it designates a bad or inferior sentiment is difficult.(Hm.19)

In 1 instance out of the 4 examples excerpted, a modal meaning of obligation expressed in English by the structure *was forbidden* and in Czech by the respective modal verb (ex. (113)) was observed.

(113) *A jestliže se ta doprava nesmí platit ani předem, ani potom, tak ať to platí během jízdy.*(Jr.41) Furthermore, if paying for transport either before or after the journey **was forbidden**, then let it be done during the journey.(Cor.41)

b) Nonidentical Czech counterparts of passive voice

For the sake of clarity, the description and analysis of examples in this section is classified according to the different counterparts excerpted, described in Table VIII in the same order as in the previous section.

I. Copula with infinitive, modal predicative or adjective

We found 5 instances of copula with infinitive or modal predicaive/adjective, 1 in Kundera, 5 in Jirotka. In one of them (ex. (114)), the copula was followed only by an infinitive. In English, there is again the modal verb *can*. As it was already mentioned for the previous set of data, it is commonly used with verbs of sensory perception, in our case to express an action of a general validity. The Czech construction *je vidět* again conveys the modal meaning of possibility.

(114) *...jak je vidět na doktoru Vlachovi.(Jr.13)*...as **can be seen** in the case of Dr. Witherspoon.(Cor.13)

In the remaining examples, the modal predicative or adjective were always present (e. g. ex.(115)). We excerpted 1 example of previously described modal predicate *radno* (116). In this example, the construction of *be* followed by the negative passive infinitive again conveys the modal meaning of desirability, advisability, as well as *radno*. The statement in is thus of general validity and the same modality in both languages.

(115) *Nevím, jak jsem v tu chvíli vypadal, ale je jisto, že jsem úplně zapomněl, co jsem chtěl říci, a že teta Kateřina mi s jakýmsi chvatem povídala něco o tom, že Milouš je nemocen.*(Jr.25) What **cannot be denied** is the fact that words failed me, while Aunt Catherine hastened to tell me something along the lines of Bertie being ill.(Cor.25)

(116) *S metaforami není radno si hrát.*(Kd.21) Metaphors **are not to be trifled with**.(Hm.21)

II. 3rd person plural

The 3rd person plural was found twice in Kundera. In this type of counterparts we may well observe the passive-active transformation as for example in (117) the object of the Czech verb *zatknout*, *ona*, is the subject of the passive form in English (*she was arrested*). The same structure may be described for all the other instances found.

(117) *Jednou, když si počínala příliš drze a fotografovala zblízka důstojníka, který mířil revolverem na lidi, **zatkli** ji **a nechali** přes noc na ruském velitelství.*(Kd.22) Once, when she went too far and took a close-up of an officer pointing his revolver at a group of people, she **was arrested and kept** overnight at Russian military headquarters.(Hm.22)

III. 2nd person plural

One instance of 2nd person plural used as the counterpart of passive voice was found in Jirotka (ex. (118)). The passive structure in the English subordinate relative clause, *be held in contempt*, is in Czech expressed in the same subordinate clause by active voice with the 2nd person plural as unexpressed subject which is reflected in the verb-ending of the modal *moci*. The reference to the general human agent is thus expressed by passive in English and explicitly, by the 2nd person plural verb-ending, in Czech.

(118) *Teta patří mezi lidi, kterými **můžete pohrdat** nebo které **můžete** dokonce **nenávidět**,*...(Jr.46) My aunt is one of those people who can **be held** in contempt or even **hated**,...(Cor.46)

IV. Other implicit/explicit counterparts

We excerpted 6 Czech counterparts of the English passive belonging to this category.

First, 2 instances of reflexive verbs were found as counterparts of the periphrastic passive structures in English. As has been already mentioned, it is a matter of context and semantics whether the particular verb can be regarded as having the general reference. For this set of data, the examples (119) and (120) were found. In (119), the reference to the general agent might be inferred as the general reference is implied by the semantics of the reflexive tantum *dostati se* which is here used in the sense of ‚being given information'.In (120), the implied reference to the general human agent (or more specificaly to ‚those who rule') is in the participle *přikryty*, not in the intransitive verb *díti se*.

(119) *Potom mi řekl, že podle informací, kterých **se mu dostalo**, je pan Milouš zdráv jako ryba.*(Jr.33) Then he told me that according to the information which he **had been given**, young Bertie was as sound as a bell.(Cor.33)

(120) *Všechny předchozí zločiny ruské říše **se děly přikryty** diskrétním stínem.*(Kd.43) All previous crimes of the Russian empire **had been committed** under the cover of a discreet shadow.(Hm.43)

Second, 1 instance of the passive participle functioning as a modifier was found in Jirotka (ex. (121)). The English passive structure is in Czech expressed by the adjectivized passive participle which modifies the subject.

(121) *Mýdlo, **vyrobené** z bezcenného svinstva nepatrnými výrobními náklady, ale výsledek: skvost.*(Jr.21) The soap **was manufactured** from worthless waste material with minimum production costs, but the outcome was a real gem.(Cor.21)

Third, example (122) shows the verbonominal structure of the verb *be* and the adjective *jednoduchý*. Concerning the reference to the general human agent, the situation in this clause is the same as in example (35) described above. That means that because of the context we may infer the general agent from the underlying structure of *není to tak jednoduché provést*, meaning ‚it is not easy for a man to do it‘. Nevertheless, we cannot consider this type of predication to be inherently able to express the reference to the general human agent as the context is always crucial in these cases. Therefore, the use of this means for the implied reference to the general human agent is to be considered marginal and higly context-dependent.[14]

 (122) *...To se sice lehce řekne, ale **není to** tak **jednoduché**.*(Jr.31) That **is** certainly easily said, but **not** so easily **done**.(Cor.31)

Fourth, example (123) could be subsumed under the passive-active voice change, where in English, periphrastic passive is used with the subject *inquiries* which also functions as subject in Czech. However, the Czech construction *být z toho* is in English expressed by the past participle of the verb make. The participle is missing in Czech as the structure mentioned already implies that something would be made, thus there is no need for the explicit expression of another verb. Moreover, we may replace the structure for example by the reflexive form of the verb *vyšetřovalo by se to* or *provádělo by se vyšetřování* or by the 3rd person plural *vyšetřovali by to*. All these replacements suggest that the reference is general.

(123) *... a kdyby přišla revize, **bylo by z toho vyšetřování** a musil by tu cestu platit.*(Jr.40) ... Suppose there was an inspection: inquiries **would be made** and he would end up having to pay for the journey himself.(Cor.40)

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[14] For comparison, see exx. (35) and (69).

Finally, 1 ambiguous example (124) was subsumed under this category, where the structures in both languages are different, the reference to the general human agent is shifted from the English *what is considered..* to the Czech *zdá se, že....*

(124) *To je důvod, proč slovo compassion nebo pitié vzbuzuje nedůvěru; <u>zdá se, že</u> označuje **špatný, druhořadý cit,** který nemá mnoho co společného s láskou.*(Kd.18) That is why the word 'compassion' generally inspires suspicion; it designates what **is considered** an inferior, second-rate sentiment that has little to do with love.(Hm.18)

c) Unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

In 4 cases, the reference to the general human agent was present only in the English translations, not in the Czech originals.

First, 3 instances of reflexive verbs with no reference to the general human agent were found. 1 intransitive verb *proměniti se* in Kundera (125) and 2 reflexives tantum *vyskytnouti se* in Jirotka (exx. (126), (127)) which were counterparts of passive infinitives. In (126), the structure *be* + passive infinitive conveys the modal meaning of possibility, referring to ‚people in general' who can find the specified type of people in novels. In Czech, on the other hand, the modality is completely omitted and the reflexive tantum *vyskytnouti se* is used with *lidé* as its subject. Therefore, the reference to the general human agent is absent, as well as in (127).

(125) *Bylo to sedmého dne invaze, poslouchala ten projev v redakci jednoho deníku, který **se** v těch dnech **proměnil** v noviny odboje.*(Kd.45) It was the seventh day of the invasion. She heard the speech in the editorial offices of a newspaper that **had been transformed** overnight into an organ of the resistance.(Hm.45)

(126) *Lidé, kterým je lhostejno, budou-li mít milión nebo ne, **se vyskytují** jen v románech,... .*(Jr.24) People for whom it is a matter of indifference whether they become millionaires **are to be found** only in novels,....(Cor.24)

(127) *... a vůbec členem všech korporací, v jejichž jméně **se vyskytovala** taková slova jako elektrický, elektrotechnický, elektřina a podobně.*(Jr.34) ... and in fact a member of all those corporations within whose titles 'electrical', 'electro-technical', 'electricity' and suchlike terms **are to be found**.(Cor.34)

Second, example (128) is an instance of a structure where the passive voice from the English sentence is not used at all and its reference to the general human agent cannot be implied from any other linguistic means in the sentence.

(128) *Mužští členové klubu se vždycky smáli na celé kolo, když Pepík v jejich kruhu vykládal své rozumy.*(Jr.15) The guffaws of male members of the club **could be heard** a mile away whenever Joe held forth on the subject in their company.(Cor.15)

4.5.2 Existential *there*

Only 2 instances of existential *there* were registered in our sample, both in Irving. Their counterparts were subsumed under the nonidentical equivalents as there is no such construction in Czech.

English originals – Czech translations set

a) Nonidentical equivalents of existential *there*

In both the examples (129), (130), Czech uses the reflexive passive forms and explicitly expresses modal meanings (of impossibility in these cases) in the structures composed of *(ne)dáti se* + infinitive, *se nedá vyjednávat* and *se nedalo poznat*. The use of *there* with the gerund used as subject in (130) also implies the modal meaning of possibility (Dušková, 2006: 355).

(129) But **there is no straightforward negotiation** with a four-year-old; while not every negotiation needs to be difficult, there are few that don't require a considerable investment of time.(Irv.32) *Ale se čtyřletým dítětem **se nedá** snadno **vyjednávat**. I když ne každé vyjednávání musí být nutně obtížné, jsou určité věci, které vyžadují čas.*(Hol.32)

(130) And in her sleek, long-sleeved sweater**, there was no knowing** if she shaved her armpits.(Irv.16) *V přiléhavém svetru s dlouhými rukávy **se nedalo poznat**, jestli si vyholuje podpaží.*(Hol.16)

5 Comparison of the results

In this section, the results of the analysis will be described and compared for the two languages. First, we comment on the numbers of the individual explicit and implicit means found in our samples. Some of the stylistic features of the texts influencing the choice of the particular means are also mentioned. Second, the individual means excerpted from the two sets of data (English originals − Czech translations, Czech originals − English translation) are commented on and compared with respect to the three groups of identical means, nonidentical means and unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech, described in 4.3. Finally, a backward analysis of the Czech relative pronoun *kdo* will be done.

5.1 Comparison of the number of means excerpted, stylistic features of the texts

The representation of the individual means of reference to the general human agent varies significantly throughout our samples. Out of the total number of 100 examples excerpted from the two English originals, explicit means represented 40 instances (40%) and implicit means 60 instances (60%). Thus the tendency significantly differs from the English translations of the Czech originals where out of the 100 examples, 71 were explicit means (71%) and 29 were implicit means (29%).

In the following paragraphs, some possible stylistic features of the texts influencing the choice of the particular explicit or implicit means are commented on.

5.1.1 Explicit means

Concerning the explicit means in the two English originals, the generic pronoun most frequently used both in Adams and in Irving was *you* (23 occurrences, almost 66% out of the 35 occurrences of pronouns in these texts). With only 8 occurrences (23%) in the English originals, *one* is in second place. Generic *we* and *they* were found only in Adams in a very low number. The lexical means found in the English originals were *people* (4 occurrences) and *a man* (1 occurrence). Except for one case of *people*, they were all found in Adams.

From the explicit means in the two English translations of the Czech originals, generic *we* presents the majority of all the examples excerpted. Out of the total number of 53 pronouns found in these texts, generic *we* occurred in 33 cases (i.e. in more than 62%). The majority of these occurrences were observed in Heim (28 cases), only 5 were excerpted from Corner. Generic *one* was found in 10 instances in the English translations (i.e. in almost 19%

out of the 43 pronouns observed), 9 cases were in Corner, 1 in Heim. Generic *they* and *you* were both observed in 5 instances (i.e. each in about 9% of the pronouns found in English translations). Concerning the lexical means, they occurred in a significanty higher number than in the English originals. Out of the total number of 18 lexical means observed, we found 6 instances of *people* (5 in Corner, 1 in Heim), 6 instances of *person* (distributed as *people*), 2 instances of *a man*, 3 instances of *individual* in Heim and 1 instance of *woman* in Corner.

There are various factors influencing the choice of these particular means described above. One of them is the different style of each of the books and the respective authors (translators) analysed. As can be seen from the figures in Table IV, in Heim, the frequency of occurrence of explicit means of reference to the general human agent was the highest, as the Czech original describes a story which is narrated by the author against the background of various general statements about people as such, about our behaviour etc which, however, are not parts of the storyline. These statements are uttered by the author himself and are to be applied to all people, to ,us, people in general', including the author and the readers. The frequent use of generic *we* reflects this particular style of writing as generic *we* has the inclusive reference which is the widest of all the other generic pronouns and thus is quite suitable for the author's purpose.

An exact opposite is Irving, where the main focus is the story itself, it is narrated chronologically and the author does not give his own comments unrelated to the actual story. Thus the reference to the general human agent found in this text, expressed by the explicit means, has somewhat different scope. Contrary to Heim, in Irving we observe more extensive use of generic *you* which is able to retain its reference to the 2nd person even if it is used generically and for that reason as well as for its colloquial tone it is preferred in this novel.

As for the two other authors, Adams and Corner (as the translator of Jirotka), the stories are also not interrupted by the authors' ideas of general validity. However, as can be seen from Table IV, the frequencies of occurrences of the explicit means of reference to the general human agent are almost identical. As has already been mentioned in the description of examples with *one* (4.4.1.3), the extensive use of this pronoun in Corner is caused by the gentlemanly behaviour of the main character and as he is the narrator of his story, the novel reflects his style of speaking and behaving. Contrary to that, the high number of occurrences of *you* in Adams is caused by the fact that the author refers to the readers as well as generally to people for which *you* is the most suitable means.

5.1.2 Implicit means

Concerning the implicit means (passive voice and existential *there*) found in the English originals, 60 examples were observed (i.e. 60% out of the total number of 100 examples excerpted from English originals). 32 occurrences of passive voice and 2 occurrences of existential *there* were found in Irving, 26 occurrences of passive voice were found in Adams.

The number of the implicit means found in the two English translations of the Czech originals is significantly lower. We found only 29 instances (29% out of the total number of 100 examples excerped) of English passive voice, 11 in Heim, 18 in Corner.

As can be seen from Table IV, the frequencies of occurrences of implicit means are almost identical for all the four novels. Again, the particular style of each of the authors and the actual story narrated in the particular novel may influence the occurrence of implicit means. In Irving, for example, the passive voice was the most extensively used means of reference to the general human agent. What influences the use of passive in the novels is the fact that where the story is narrated by the author and any reference to the general human agent is needed outside the written conversation between the characters, the passive voice is the author's first natural choice. The passive voice referring to the general human agent, if used in the novels, is related to the story, to what is happening to the main characters. It is not usually used in their conversations. Therefore it depends greatly on the character of the novel.

In our samples, we observed only a small number of examples which were direct conversations. In the English originals – Czech translations set of data, we found 13 instances of conversations (5 in Irving, 8 in Adams). Among them, generic *you* occurred in 5 cases (with the equivalents: reflexive passive (one case), 2nd person sg. (4 cases). For its scope of reference, *you* is highly expected in these uses. An interesting point is that the passive voice occurred in 6 cases, 4 of which were passives of the verb *call*, *be called*. In 3 cases, their Czech equivalents were *jmenovat se* (thus a verb unable to express the reference to the general human agent). The 2 remaining passives were other than of the verb *call*, their equivalents being the reflexive passive and the periphrastic passive. The means used in the 2 remaining examples were *they* and *one*, both with an identical equivalent in Czech.

In the Czech originals – English translations set of data, we observed only 4 examples of conversations, 3 in Heim, 1 in Corner. There were 2 occurrences of generic *they* (with

identical counterparts in Czech), 1 passive (the 3rd person plural in Czech) and 1 generic *one* (reflexive passive in Czech).

5.2 Comparison of the corresponding means

In this section, the individual means of reference to the general human agent, excerpted from the two sets of data (English originals – Czech translations, Czech originals – English translations) are compared in terms of the three groups described in 4.3 (identical means, nonidentical means, unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech). For each of the means of reference to the general human agent, the groups of identical and nonidentical means are commented on and at the end of the description of each of the means, a summary is provided. The unexpressed/unimplied general human agent group is separately described for all the means together at the end of this section as it represents somewhat marginal cases.

5.2.1 Explicit means, pronouns

Concerning the English originals – Czech translations set of data, the total number of explicit means of reference to the general human agent found in the English originals is 40, out of which generic pronouns represent 35 instances. In 22 cases (i.e. in almost 63%) out of the total number of generic pronouns found, the Czech equivalents were identical to the means used in English.

Similar results are observed in the English translations – Czech originals set of data. The total number of explicit means of reference to the general human agent found in the English translations is 71, out of which generic pronouns represent 53 instances. In 66%, i.e. in 35 instances out of the 53 generic pronouns, there was an identical means used in the Czech original.

5.2.1.1 We

In the English originals – Czech translations set of data we found only 3 instances of generic *we* in Adams which all had the identical Czech equivalent, the 1st person plural (ex. (1)). In all these sentences, both languages refer to the general human agent with inclusion of both the writer and the reader. Semantically, it seems that the statements including generic *we* or the 1st person plural are mainly used to refer to very general knowledge of all people, to the way humans live and exist.

It has already been mentioned that in the Czech originals – English translations set of data, generic *we* was the most frequently used explicit means of reference to the general human agent. It occurred in 33 cases, out of which in 24 instances the Czech original used the identical means, the 1st person plural (exx. (2) – (10)). The reasons for its extensive use in Heim were described in 5.1. Semantically, we may again state that all these sentences conveyed utterances of general validitiy, something which is true of people.

Somewhat more interesting results are observed in the 8 examples where the Czech originals used different means than the 1st person plural. These cases are subsumed under the nonidentical means category and the individual examples were described above in the analysis. 4 Czech lexical means *člověk* were translated into English by the generic *we* (exx. (11) - (14)). However, even though both *člověk* and *we* include the speaker in their reference, it seems from the examples analysed that *člověk* is not able to include the reader so unconditionally as the 1st person plural. Even if it is used in such generally applicable sentences as are those in our examples, the reader does not have to feel involved to such an extent. Moreover, stylistically *člověk* should be more a counterpart of *you* than of *we*.

From the remaining occurrences of *we* with other than identical Czech counterpart (exx. (15) – (18)), the copular structure seems stylistically equal to generic *we*, but again the scope of reference slightly differs. Both *we* and the copula with the modal predicative are used in a very generally applicable statement, but the level of reader's involvement is higher for *we*. The relative pronoun *kdo* in the subject position found once in Kundera (ex. (17)), translated into English by the generic *we*, has the general meaning of *a person, who,* applicable in proverbs or in statements of general validity. It seems to be restricted to fixed expressions, sayings and ‚collective wisdom'. It can hardly be seen as a regular counterpart of *we*. Reflexive passive as the counterpart of *we* was also found only once in Kundera.

One example was subsumed under this category of nonidentical equivalents which did not have any direct counterpart in the Czech original (ex. (18)). Thus the explicit expression of the general human agent was added by the English translator. However, it has been observed and mentioned throughout the analyses that context plays a significant role when we determine the reference of the particular sentence. Thus apart from the generally accepted means of reference to the general human agent, there are for example various semantic combinations of words or wider contextual relations which can imply the general human agent without using one of the means of reference to the general human described. This

phenomenon was observed several times in our samples both in the English originals – Czech translations and in the Czech originals – English translations sets of data. The translators choice of not using the regular means of reference to the general human agent in the former case or of adding an additional one in the latter, might be made for various reasons, for example in order to omit unnecessary repetition, to avoid the unnatural interference of the other language etc. Sometimes, as has already been mentioned, the reference is clear from the semantics of the words used, which is the case of example (18).

To summarize the findings for the generic pronoun *we*, it may be claimed that its most commonly used Czech equivalent/counterpart is the 1st person plural, which has the same scope of reference and is of the same stylistic level. Both the forms are frequently used in sentences of wide general validity, stating usually general comments on people's lives. In cases where the lexical means *člověk* is used as a corresponding expression, the two forms differ in the scope of reference which is narrowed. Moreover, *člověk* is stylistically more informal than *we* which is more of a formal means of reference to the general human agent.

5.2.1.2 You

In the English originals – Czech translations set of data, 23 instances of generic *you* were found out of which in 13 cases the identical Czech equivalent, 2nd person, was used (exx. (24) – (30)). The plural form was more frequent as it occurred in 8 cases. The generic *you* and its 2nd person equivalent were found to refer either to the person/persons spoken to and also to other people as the statement might be applicable to others or, as has been descibed in 2.3.1.2, to the speaker's own experience which he generalizes by using the generic pronoun (verb-ending). Semantically, the sentences where these means are used seem to have a more colloquial overtone, they do not express the general true or the generally accepted knowledge. It was also used in the few conversations (see 5.1). Especially in Irving, one of the main character sometimes narrated a long story, thus it was a direct speech yet a long narration. In Adams, on the other hand, the readers were often included in the general reference. In all these cases *you* was used for the reasons described. A point to be mentioned is the difference between the singular and plural in the Czech 2nd person. Out of the 5 conversations with generic *you* found in this set of data, 4 of them had a Czech counterpart in the 2nd person singular. Similarly, the 2nd person singular was used only in the conversations, except for 1 exceptional case.

A relatively high number of means was subsumed under the category of nonidentical means used as equivalents of the English generic *you*. The most numerous one was the lexical means *člověk*. It occurred in 6 cases as an equivalent of *you*. It is to be mentioned that in none of these sentences (3 of them are exx. (31) – (33)) the reference could be expressed by the 2nd person singular in Czech as they would not make sense then. Nevertheless, the replacement by the 2nd person plural would be possible as it would include both the readers and also the others in its reference. However, even though these forms could be interchanged, the 2nd person plural is not always suitable as for example in (31) where the sudden reference to people conveyed by the possible 2nd person plural would be disturbing in the sentence.

From the remaining nonidentical equivalents, 2 different equivalents of generic *you* occured in 1 sentence (exx. (34), (36)). Presumably, the 2nd person was not used in Czech to avoid an unnecessary repetition of the modal *muset* which would have had to be repeated if the English generic *you* had been translated by the 2nd person. In 1 case (ex. (37)), the reflexive passive was used as an equivalent of generic *you*. This particular example is a conversation between two people, moreover a rather unpleasant, emotive conversation. If the conversation was real, the 2nd person could be used as well as the intonation would in Czech suggest the general reference. However, in writing the reader is not able to hear the intonation and thus the reflexive passive is a safer way to unambiguously refer to people in general. Finally, as has already been mentioned for generic *we*, even for *you* there was an example subsumed under this category (ex. (35)) which did not express the general agent by any of the regular means, but the context helped with its interpretation.

Concerning the Czech originals – English translations set, there were only 5 occurrences of generic you, mostly in Corner. In 4 of them the Czech counterpart was identical (the plural form was again more frequent, the only singular form being used in a proverb) (exx. (38) – (39)), in 1 case the copular structure was made use of in Czech (ex. (41)).

To summmarize the observations made of *you* in fiction, we may claim, that leaving aside the particular differences between various authors, *you* is in English more common as a means of reference to the general human agent than the 2nd person in Czech, as it also often corresponds to the lexical means *člověk*. In more cases it corresponds to the 2nd person plural in Czech which is used in the actual narrating. *Člověk*, as the possible counterpart of generic *you* can alternate with the 2nd person singular only in conversations, as the singular form is

practically restricted to conversations (or sayings). In narrating, *člověk* alternates with the 2nd person plural.

5.2.1.3 One

In the English originals − Czech translations set of data, 8 instances of *one* were found. In the majority (5 cases), they were translated by the identical equivalent, the lexical means *člověk* (exx. (42), (43)). In all these instances the speaker is included in the reference, expressing his ideas which are applicable generally.

More interestingly, 2 Czech equivalents, subsumed under the category of nonidentical means, were *čtenář* and *posluchač* (exx. (44), (45)). Both these nouns can have a specific reference but they seem to have the ability to refer generally to people, specified only by the fact that they have read or read a book or have listened to/listen to something. Both these nouns are replaceable by *člověk* with no shift in the reference. This interpretation corresponds to Štícha's claim that the referents may be a more or less specified group of people of the same profession (2.1). In our case the connecting feature may not be the profession, but more precisely the experience of reading or listening. However, it is again the context that matters in these cases as for example in *Jirka byl vášnivý čtenář*, the reference to the general human agent cannot be considered, the replacement by *člověk* being impossible.

Concerning the Czech originals − English translations set of data, 10 occurrences of *one* were recorded in the English translations. It is interesting that there was not a predominating Czech counterpart. Only 2 Czech identical means *člověk* were translated by *one* (ex. (47)).

From the nonidentical means, 2 reflexive passives were found, translated into English by *one* (exx. (53), (54)).. The Czech reflexive passive does not have a parallel construction in English. Thus various means can be used to translate it. In our sample *one* was the most likely means as passive voice would have been too formal in the context and for example *you* has the colloquial tone which is not desirable.

From the remaining examples a mention should be made of examples (49) – (51) whose subsumption under the category of nonidentical means was again affected by the context. It can be claimed that infinitive in the subject position may have the ability to refer to the general agent; however, the particular context is the determinig factor. The infinitive in

(49) refers to the general human agent as it states what is applicable to all people, it has more or less the same scope of reference as generic 1st person plural (however, if the 1st person plural were used the sentence would have to be reformulated). Contrary to that, the reference of for example *Ležet tady celý den ti připadá správné?,* the reference cannot be considered to the general human agent. As has been mentioned in the theoretical part of this thesis, the passive participle can also refer to the general human agent in certain contexts. In this set of data, we found it once where the semantics of the participle suggests general validity.

Concerning the last three examples, 1 copular construction (ex. (52)), 1 2nd person singular (ex. (55)) and 1 ‚generalization' of the Czech generically used noun *sluha* (ex. (48)) were found. The 2nd person singular was again used in a proverb (see the commentary on generic *you* in 5.2.1.2).

To summarize our findings, we may claim that *one* usually corresponds to *člověk*. However, especially in the translation from Czech to English, it may correspond to various other means which are to be chosen with respect to the stylistic features of the text/sentence and mainly to the context.

5.2.1.4 They

In the English originals – Czech translations set of data, only 1 instance of generic *they* was found, translated into Czech by the identical 3rd person plural (ex. (56)).

In the Czech originals – English translations set of data, 5 instances of *they*, with identical counterparts of the 3rd person plural were found. As can be deduced from both the previous and this set of data, the two forms correspond to a large extent in both languages. In the vast majority of our examples, *they*/3rd person plural were specified, most often locally or contextually (exx. (58) – (61)). In our sample, we found only 1 *they* which was not specified (ex. (57)). In this particular case, it seems possible to replace it by the reflexive passive, with no change in the reference.

Thus to summarize the observations, *they* and 3rd person plural have the same scope of reference and as these means do not differ in their stylistic value, they could be used regularly as equivalents. In cases where they refer not to specified people, but to people in general, the reflexive passive form can also function as an equivalent of *they*.

5.2.2 Explicit means, lexical means

Out of the total number of 40 instances of explicit means found in the English originals – Czech translations set of data, only 5 were lexical means. In only 2 of them, we observe the usage of identical Czech means of reference to the general human agent.

Contrary to the previous set of data, out of the total number of 71 explicit means found in the Czech originals - English translations set of data, 18 were lexical means. The majority of them (16 instances, i. e. almot 89%) had an identical counterpart in the Czech original.

5.2.2.1 People

In the English originals – Czech translations, 4 instances of *people* used generically were found. In 2 cases they were translated by the identical means *lidé* (exx. (62), (63)). The two forms both refer to people in general, with no specification allowed.

From the nonidentical means, 1 minor occurrence of 2nd person plural was observed (ex. (64)), which was used in accordance to the preceding context and also because of the slightly different structures in both languages. The result is that even though in both languages the general human agent is referred to, the 2nd person plural apparently includes the reader, whereas the lexical means *people* have exclusive reference.

Again, 1 example was subsumed under the nonidentical equivalents because of the fact that even though in Czech the explicit reference was not expressed by *lidé*, the generality was expressed by the form *k sobě* (ex. (65)) where the reciprocity together with the overall context suggest the meaning of person to person, people to people.

In the Czech originals – English translations set of data, 6 instances of *people* were found, all of them being translations of *lidé* (exx. (66) – (68)).

In sum, we may state that *people* and *lidé* are likely to be used as equivalents as they both refer to people in general and the scope of their reference is alike as they both exclude the reader from the reference.

5.2.2.2 Man, person, individual, woman

The translation counterpart of all these nouns is *člověk* (*žena* used generically). As in the English originals – Czech translations set of data, only 1 instance of *a man* was found which was translated into Czech by a structure in which the general human agent was not implied (ex. (69)), we mention only the Czech originals – English translations set of data.

12 instances of these nouns were excerpted from this set of data. In 10 cases, their identical counterpart in Czech was used (exx. (70), (72), (74) - (76)).

In only 2 cases (*a man* and *a person*, each once), there were nonidentical counterparts used in Czech (exx. (71), (73)). A point to be mentioned is the nonidentical counterpart of *a man*, the relative pronoun *kdo* (ex. (71)). As in the case of generic *we*, *kdo* was used in a proverb, where again, together with the general nature of the proverb, it refers to the general human agent. Contrary to the case with generic *we*, here *a man* was also a part of a fixed expression in English.

In summary, it can be stated that English has more lexical means of reference to the general human agent which are in most cases equivalent to *člověk* in Czech. *Člověk* seems to be the most extensively used means of reference to the general human agent as it can correspond also to *you* and *one*.

5.2.3 Implicit means, passive

From the English originals – Czech translations set of data, the total number of implicit means of reference to the general human agent found in the English originals is 60, out of which the passive represents the majority of 58 examples (i.e. almost 97%). In only 27 examples, the Czech equivalent was identical (i.e. periphrastic or reflexive passive) (exx. (77) – (86)). As for the frequency of the individual equivalents, the reflexive passive proved to be more frequent in the ratio of 17:10.

To a large extent, English passive voice had a Czech equivalent in the 3rd person plural (7 instances) (exx. (92) – (94)). Where the 3rd person plural was used as an equivalent of English passive, it was always contextually specified. In neither of our examples the specification was explicitly stated. Usually both the passive in English and the 3rd person in Czech referred to ‚those who rule‘ or to ‚those of the same profession‘. The joining element of the referents is obvious in all the examples, even though it is not explicit.

Another rather large group of equivalents is the copula + infinitive, modal predicative/adjective (exx. (87) – (91)). We found 8 cases of correspondence of these means. Except for one case, all these equivalents were used where there was a need to express a modal meaning which was conveyed by the English original.

Three more examples showed interesting results as regards the equivalents of the English passive. In all of them the semantics of the particular words (*zdánlivě* (ex. (97)), *k vidění* (ex. (98)), *těšiti se* (ex. (95)) and the contextual clues affected the reference which can be considered general. In all these cases the usage of the periphrastic passive would make the sentences sound unnatural, but on the other hand, in *zdánlivě* and *k vidění*, the reflexive passive could be used instead and the same reference would be observed. Once more these three examples support our idea of particular words being able to refer to the general human agent in appropriate contexts, with no other explicit or implicit means of reference to the general human agent used.

In the English translations – Czech originals set of data, 29 examples of passive occurred in the English translations (exx. (107) - (113)). In 11 of them, there was a periphrastic or reflexive passive also in the Czech originals. Contrary to the previous set of data, the reflexive passive was less frequent than the periphrastic form (4:7).

The nonidentical counterparts of the English passive were distributed among the same means as in the previous set of data. The most common nonidentical counterpart was the copula + infinitive, modal predicative/adjective (exx. (114) - (116)). It occurred in 5 cases. As well as in the previous set of data, except for one case, the modal meaning was present both in the Czech original and in the English equivalent.

The 3rd person plural and the 2nd person plural were found in 2 and 1 cases respectively (exx. (117), (118)). The same characteristics as in the case of the 3rd person plural described for the previous set of data were observed here. The passive as an equivalent of the Czech 2nd person plural seems to have a different scope of reference, mainly with respect to the reader who is not included.

Out of the remaining 6 examples of Czech counterparts of passive, 5 might be said to be subsumed under this category because of the semantics of the words. For example the reflexive tantum *dostati se* (ex. (119)) in the sense of ‚being given information‘ refers in the particular context to the general human agent as well as *není to tak jednoduché* (ex. (122)) with the implied meaning of ‚it is not easy for a man to do it‘ or as *bylo by z toho vyšetřování* (ex. (123)) with the meaning of ‚they would make inquiries‘.

In 1 minor case the reference to the general human agent was shifted from one expression to another (ex. (124)).

To summarize the findings on the passive voice, we may claim that the reflexive form of the verb is commonly used in Czech where the periphrastic passive would sound unnatural or where the participle is not common (e.g. *je říkáno* x *říká se*). Another frequent means of reference to the general human agent corresponding to passive is the 3rd person plural and the copular construction with modal predicative or adjective and infinitive, the latter being used especially where English passive conveys a modal meaning. The last group consists of various words, forms and structures whose implied meaning and the context in which they are used provide them with the ability to refer to the general human agent.

5.2.4 Implicit means, existential *there*

In the English originals – Czech translations set of data, 2 cases of reference to the general human agent expressed by existential *there* were observed (exx. (129), (130)). The Czech equivalent of both of them was the reflexive form of the verb. As there is so few examples, no general observations can be stated, however, the scope of reference seems to be the same in both languages.

5.2.5 The group of unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech

In 19 cases excerpted from all the four texts (two English originals and two English translations), the general human agent either explicitly or implicitly referred to in English was not present in Czech. Concerning the explicit means, in only 3 cases the general human agent was not expressed or implied in Czech (exx. (19), (46), (69)). The remaining instances were observed among implicit means, more specifically, in 16 cases the periphrastic passive referring to the general human agent in English was in Czech expressed by various other means none of which had the ability to refer to the general human agent (exx. (99) - (106), (125) - (128)).

Various reasons for this incongruity can be observed. In many cases (precisely 6 instances), the actual passive construction in English was in Czech active and thus lost it generic reference (exx. (103) - (106)). These cases occurred where the passive structure would be unnecessarily complicated or even impossible with the particular verbs in question. This tendency was observed only in the Czech translations of the English originals. The second large group (9 instances) consists of reflexive verbs used in Czech which usually (except for the few instances described) cannot refer to the general human agent (exx. (99) - (102), (125) - (128)). The verbs of this type occurring most often in our sample were *vyskytnouti se* and

jmenovati se. This tendency was observed in both sets of data, however 6 were found in Czech translations and 3 in Czech originals. The remaining example had as its Czech counterpart another structure resulting from from the particular translation which was used and which omitted any reference to the general human agent (ex. (128)).

5.2.6 Summary

To summarize the findings in 5.2, we may state that in both English and Czech there are various means of reference to the general human agent, subsumed under two main groups, explicit and implicit means.

The source language being English, the individual means of reference to the general human agent were said to be either a) identical in both English and Czech, in which case the scope of reference, the inclusion of the speaker/reader and the stylistic level usually correspond or b) nonidentical, in which case the individual English means have various Czech counterparts. The contextual and semantic clues were found to play an important role in cases where the particular counterpart does not seem to belong among the usual means of reference to the general human agent in Czech.

Apart from the two groups of identical and nonidentical means, there might be cases where the two languages differ significantly as the reference to the general human agent is present in English and absent in Czech, for which a reason must be sought individually in each case.

5.3 The backward analysis of *kdo*

One of the objectives of this thesis was to focus on possible repeatedly used Czech nonidentical means which are not generally described as means of reference to the general human agent. If such means had appeared in the analysis, all their occurrences in the Czech originals would have been sought and their English equivalents would have been analysed in order to find a possibly neglected aspect of the general human agent in English. However, among the nonidentical means which were excerpted from our samples, we did not find any particular means repeatedly used. These types of means were either specific in the particular sentences, they were rare and unique, highly contextually dependent or they were previously described in the theory (see Table VII and the analysed examples in 4.4, 4.5). The only possible means for which the backward analysis could be done is the Czech relative pronoun

kdo which appeared twice in the two Czech originals – Kundera nd Jirotka and in both cases it referred to the general human agent, translated once by *we* (ex. (17)) and once by *a man* (ex. (71)). The interrogative *kdo* was mentioned in Tláskal (Tláskal, 2004: 381), but the relative *kdo* (which we found in our analysis) was not.

All the occurrences of *kdo* were sought in the Czech originals and their English translations were analysed. The instances, where *kdo* was used in its interrogative sense were omitted, as only indefinite and relative meanings of the pronoun were taken into account. The relative *kdo* is frequent in relation to the pronoun *ten* (see SSJC) which is often unexpressed. The reference in such cases is thus reference of *ten* modified by the relative clause with the relative pronoun *kdo*. It is, however, important to distinguish reference to specific or generic person as in cases like *ten, kdo na tebe právě čeká za dveřmi*, the reference is specific because it refers to a specific person. On the other hand, in for example *(ten), kdo lže, ten krade* the reference is to a generic person, as well as in our two examples. *Ten, kdo* may be used in both non-generic (the former) and generic (the latter) sentences. The latter are often proverbs. In our analysis we considered only the occurrences of *(ten), kdo* with the generic reference.

Including the two instances from our analysis, we found 17 instances of *kdo*, 8 in Kundera, 9 in Jirotka[15]. The English equivalents of the pronoun were *whoever* (in 4 cases), *anyone* (3 cases), *someone* (2cases), *he who* (2 cases), *a man*, *we*, *a person*, *you*, *-ing* form and infinitive. An important point to be mentioned is that in Jirotka, all the occurrences were found in proverbs which are extensively used in the book and in all these cases the antecedent *ten* was unexpressed. In Kundera, in four cases *ten* was expressed, in four cases unexpressed.

All *kdo* found were relative pronouns, the sentences in which they occurred were generally to humans applicable statements. However, the referents referred to by *ten, kdo* are always specified to some extent. It results from the characteristics of the pronoun *kdo* itself as it is a relative pronoun, bringing about information on the antecedent. Thus it always refers to a group of people who share a possibility to perform a particular activity. The wider applicability to people is then implied from the overall general meaning of the sentence, even though the actual reference is slightly narrower. English reflects such Czech structures in various ways whose description follows.

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[15] The examples are all to be found in the Appendix.

First, as has been mentioned for the English lexical means in the theoretical part of this thesis, any attribute modifying them causes the loss of generality or at least narrows the generic reference to some extent. In our sample, we found 1 instance of *a person* modified by a relative clause (*Ten,* **kdo** *padá, říká: "Zvedni mne!"* (Kd.K2) *'Pick me up', is the message of* **a person** *who keeps falling.*(Hm.K2)). The reference of both *ten,kdo* and *a person* in these sentences is generic, but not fully as the group of referents is specified, the sentences are non-generic.

Similarly, we found 3 instances of the pronoun *anyone* used as an equivalent of *ten, kdo*. In all these cases, it was modified either by a past participle or relative clause. They were used as equivalents of *(ten), kdo* in those sentences which were not proverbs (e.g. *Ten,* **kdo** *chce stále "někam výš", musí počítat s tím, že se mu jednoho dne dostaví závrať.*(Kd.K1) **Anyone** *whose goal is 'something higher' must expect some day to suffer vertigo.*(Hm.K1)).

Second, 2 cases of *someone* used as equivalents of the generic *kdo* used in a proverbial expression denoted unspecific reference (...**kdo** *do tebe kamenem, ty do něho chlebem není radno v praktickém životě uplatňovat.*(Jr.K6) ...*if* **someone** *casts a stone at you you should respond by offering him bread.*(Cor.K6)).

Third, we found 4 instances of *whoever* and 2 instances of *he who* used as equivalents of *ten, kdo* in Czech. Except for one case of *he who* (*Ten,* **kdo** *se vzdá tomu druhému jako voják do zajetí, musí předem odhodit jakoukoli zbraň.*(Kd.K4) **He who** *gives himself up like a prisoner of war must give up his weapons as well.*(Hm.K4)), the pronoun *whoever* with the meaning of 'any person who', thus any person modified by the relative clause (e.g. *Úplně zmatené je přísloví, že* **kdo** *za pecí sedá, jiného tam hledá.*(Jr.K8) *Then there's that completely bewildering saying that* **whoever** *sits on the stove at home must be looking for someone else there.*(Cor.K8)) and *he who* were used as equivalents of *kdo* used in Czech proverbs. The two means differ in that *he who* form is said to be literary, contrary to *whoever* which is common in colloquial language (Dušková, 2006: 612).

Another equivalent was the *-ing* form (**Kdo** *je v cizině, jde v prázdném prostoru vysoko nad zemí bez záchranné sítě,....*(Kd.K3) **Being** *in a foreign country means walking a tightrope high above the ground without the net...*(Hm.K3)). This means was desccribed as a possible implicit means of reference to the general human agent in 2.4.3.

In 1 case, *a man* (ex. (71)) was used in a parallel proverbial expression in English.

Finally, there were instances of generic *we* (ex. (17)), and generic *you* in *Ano, **kdo** hledá nekonečno, ať zavře oči!*(Kd.K5) *Yes, if **you**'re looking for infinity, just close your eyes!*(Hm.K5), where we observe the use of means of reference to the general human agent which clearly express and maybe even slightly extend the generic reference as they do not refer to a specified group of people but they are used in generally applicable statements.

In 1 case where uncorresponding proverbs were used in Czech and in English we observed the infinitive structure in the English translation *Běda dozorci vězňů, který by pomáhal trestancům na svobodu a hájil se příslovím **kdo** chce kam, pomozme mu tam.*(Jr.K4) *Heaven help the prison officer who helps the inmates to escape and then justifies his actions with the maxim that 'just as well **to be** an addled egg as an idle bird'.*(Cor.K4).

Thus, we may claim that the English means used to translate *ten, kdo* referring to the general human agent varies. The most frequently used means was the pronoun *whoever* which was always used as an equivalent of *kdo* in sentences translating the Czech proverbs. In the sentences which were not proverbs, the most common means used as an equivalent of *(ten), kdo* was the pronoun *anyone*. Some means used in these sentences (as *you* in the penultimate example mentioned or *we* in example (17)) extend the reference of *ten, kdo*.

6 Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to compare implicit and explicit means of reference to the general human agent used in parallel Czech and English texts. The texts analysed were two English originals with their Czech translations and two Czech originals with English translations.

The set of explicit and implicit means which we focus on in this analysis was specified, the explicit means analysed in this thesis being all generic pronouns (*we*, *you*, *they*, *one*) and lexical means (*people*, *person*, *man*, *individual*, *woman*). The implicit means in focus are passive voice and the construction with existential *there*. For the analysis, the first 50 occurrences of either explicit or implicit means were excerpted from each of the English original texts and their Czech equivalents were sought. As the source language of the analysis was English, the same method was used for the other set of data and the first 50 means of reference to the general human agent were also excerpted from the English translations for which the Czech original versions were sought. The obtained results were presented in tables, described and compared.

The excerpted means of reference to the general human agent were divided into three groups according to whether or not they refer to the general agent in both languages and by which means. The groups are a) identical means (in both English and Czech, the reference to the general human agent is expressed or implied, the means used are identical, i.e. for example *we* – 1st person plural, *you* – 2nd person sg./pl., passive voice – periphrastic or reflexive passive etc.), b) nonidentical means (the reference to the general human agent is also present in both lnaguages, but the means are not identical, i.e. for example *you* – *člověk*, passive voice – 3rd person plural, etc.), c) unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in Czech (the reference to the general human agent is present only in English and for various reasons it is not present in Czech).

The most frequent English explicit means of reference to the general human agent found in the two English originals was the generic pronoun *you*. In the English translations of the Czech originals, generic *we* was used most frequently. The reason for it is to be sought in distinct characters of the analysed texts. The different frequency of usage of *we* as opposed to *you* reflects the different stylistic and referential features of these pronouns. While *we* is more formal and is used in more general contexts, *you* is less formal and is used in conversations, in

colloquial language. Moreover, their scope of reference differs. *We* has inclusive reference and seems to be used where the statement is applicable generally to humans. *You*, on the other hand, is commonly used in cases where the speaker refers to his own experience generally or if he directly includes the listener/reader in the reference. Thus the frequency of usage greatly depends on the particular text.

The generic pronoun *one* was distributed more or less equally distributed between the two sets of data. Generic *they*, on the other hand was (except for one case) found only in the English translations of the Czech originals.

Concerning the lexical means, they were generally more frequent in the Czech originals – English translations set of data. We found mostly *person* and *people*. A small number of *individual*, *a man* and *woman* was also found. In the English originals, only several instances of *people* and one minor case of *a man* were found.

The Czech counterparts of the English explicit means were to a large extent identical. In most cases the generic pronouns in both sets of data corresponded to their respective counterpart. In 75 cases out of the total number of 111 explicit means found in all English texts, the corresponding means in Czech was identical, i.e. in more than 67%. The generic *they* was the only English explicit means which had an identical counterpart in Czech all its occurrences. Out of the 36 remaining excerpts, in 33 instances (almost 30%) the means in Czech and English were nonidentical. For the generic pronouns *we* and *you*, the lexical means *člověk* was found most frequently to be a corresponding expression. The other Czech means did not occur in a very large number and we cannot observe any pattern in their usage. However, we may claim that for the generic pronouns, there are more possible Czech counterparts than for the lexical means. The lexical means either have their identical counterpart *člověk/lidé* in Czech or they use some other lexical means or a totally different expression or structure to refer to the general human agent. The generic pronouns, on the other hand, may correspond to copular structures with the verb *být* and infinitive and modal predicative/adjective, to the reflexive form of the verb, to another personal verb-ending than their identical one or again to a totally different structure. An important point to be mentioned is the crutial role of context and combination of semantics of particular expressions in some of the cases where a Czech means not described among those which are able to refer to the general human agent appear as a counterpart. Several structures were found to refer to the

general human agent only because they were set in a particular context or because the meaning of the words used implied the reference.

A backward analysis was done for the relative pronoun *kdo* which appeared twice in our sample. All its occurrences where the reference was generic were sought in the Czech originals and their English equivalents were found. The findings resulting from this analysis suggest that the generic *kdo* has various possible equivalents in English, from which *whoever* was the most frequently used equivalent of *kdo* in sentences translating Czech proverbs. In the sentences which were not proverbs, the most common means used as an equivalent of *(ten),* *kdo* was the pronoun *anyone* modified by a relative clause or a past participle. Also the generic *you* and *we* were used and they seemed to extend the reference of *ten, kdo*.

In only 3 cases out of the 111 cases of explicit means the reference to the general human agent was found to be present only in English.

As has been expected, practically the only English implicit means of reference to the general human agent found in the English texts was the passive voice. Its frequency in the two sets of data again depended on the style of each of the authors and on the character of the respective novel. The majority of occurrences was found in the English originals, in English translations the passive was twice less frequent. Out of the total number of 87 occurrences of passive voice in all four English texts, identical means in Czech were found in 38 instances (in almost 44%), nonidentical means in 33 instances (almost 38%) and unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in 16 instances (more than 18%). Thus it can be seen that the ration significantly differs from the explicit means.

The identical counterparts of the English passive voice include the periphrastic and reflexive passive in Czech. The scope of reference of these means is the same, the Czech reflexive form being somewhat more widely applicable than the periphrastic form. Sometimes there are even instances where the periphrastic form sounds unnatural or even does not exist in Czech (e.g. *říká se* X *je říkáno*).

The nonidentical counterparts were rather distinct. We found two fairly large groups of nonidentical counterparts. First, the copula *být* + infinitive and modal predicative/adjective was frequently used (13 cases out of the 87 occurrences of passive). Usually these were cases where a certain type of modality was expressed in the English passive. Second, the 3rd person plural was used in 9 cases, mostly in the English originals – Czech translations set of data.

Where the 3rd person plural was used as a counterpart of the English passive, the referents were always contextually (not explicitly) specified, usually they were 'those of the same profession'. As well as for the explicit means, some other forms and structures were subsumed under this category because their context or the combination of the meaning of some particular words implied the reference to the general human agent.

The unexpressed/unimplied general human agent in the Czech group was rather frequent for the English passive voice. The systemic differences between the two languages and the preference of the respective translators played a significant role here as well as some particular expressions commonly used and fixed in Czech, corresponding to a passive voice referring to the general human agent in English. Thus in the majority of examples subsumed under this category we observed either the change of voice from passive to active by which the reference to the general human agent was lost or the usage of particular reflexive verbs such as *jmenovat se*, *vyskytnout se* as counterparts of English passives in *to be called*, *to be found* which, however, does not suggest the generic reference in Czech.

The structure with existential *there* was found in only 2 cases and in both of them it was translated by the reflexive passive.

It can thus be claimed that explicit means of reference to the general human agent in Czech and in English tend to be identical to a larger extent than implicit means which tend to correspond to diverse expressions and means. We may claim that for both explicit and implicit means of reference to the general human agent there may be various other lexical expressions or other structures which acquire the ability to refer to the general human agent when used in a particular context and they are to be considered individually. The reference to the general human agent is thus of a very large extent and may be inferred in many various cases. What can also play a role in some marginal and ambiguous cases is the reader's subjective point of view.

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Résumé

Cílem této práce bylo zkoumat explicitní a implicitní prostředky odkazování na všeobecného lidského konatele v paralelních překladových textech a zjistit, do jaké míry se tyto prostředky v angličtině a češtině shodují a v čem se liší.

Práce byla formálně rozdělena do pěti kapitol. V první kapitole, úvodu, se stručně nastiňuje daná problematika a cíl práce. Druhá kapitola předkládá vhled do problematiky odkazování na obecného lidského konatele a představuje tak prostředky, které jsou odbornou literaturou popisovány jako prostředky odkazování na všeobecného lidského konatele. V češtině ani v angličtině neexistuje prostředek, jehož primární funkce by byla vyjadřování všeobecného lidského konatele, a proto v obou jazycích nacházíme různé jiné prostředky a struktury, které tuto funkci druhotně zastávají. Z explicitních prostředků jsou to především osobní zájmena a slovesné koncovky osob a některá generiky užitá substantiva. Mezi implicitní prostředky řadíme v obou jazycích především pasiv a různé další struktury používané k implikaci všeobecného lidského konatele. Všechny tyto prostředky si více či méně v obou jazycích odpovídají. Teoretická část této práce popisuje všechny obecně přijímané prostředky odkazování k obecnému konateli pro oba jazyky zvlášť, společně se syntaktickými, stylistickými a dalšími faktory, které ovlivňují jejich užití. V této části je také popsán termín „všeobecný lidský konatel" a je stanovena šíře jeho použití, se kterou bude tato studie pracovat.

Třetí kapitola popisuje užitou metodologii a materiály, ze kterých byly čerpány doklady, stejně tak jako primární prameny, o které se práce opírá. Je zde také stanoveno, co je považováno za jeden „příklad" a jak jsou dané příklady v práci značeny.

Tato studie zkoumá čtyři novely, dvě od českých autorů (Milan Kundera – *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* a Zdeněk Jirotka – *Saturnin*) a dvě od autorů anglických (Douglas Adams - *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* a John Irving - *A widow for a year*). Jejich překlady do druhého jazyka jsou vždy posuzovány společně s originálem (Michael Henry Heim - *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*, Mark Corner – *Saturnin*, Jana Hollanová - *Stopařův průvodce po galaxii* a Milada Nováková - *Rok vdovou*).

Výchozím jazykem této práce je angličtina, pro kterou byl stanoven soubor zkoumaných jevů (explicitní prostředky – zájmena a lexikální prostředky, implicitní prostředky – pasiv a vazba s existenciálním *there* v podmětu). Tyto jevy byly vyhledávány

v anglických textech (tj. ve dvou anglických originálech a ve dvou anglických překladech) a poté pro ně byly dohledány jejich české ekvivalenty (v případě překladu z angličtiny do češtiny) a podkladové české výrazy (v případě překladu z češtiny do angličtiny). Z každého výše uvedeného anglického textu bylo excerpováno prvních padesát nalezených dokladů. Celkový počet dokladů je tedy 200, vždy s odpovídajícím českým protějškem. Doklady jsou pak v další kapitole analyzovány a popsány.

Čtvrtá kapitola je samotná analýza excerpovaných dokladů. Skládá se z pěti podkapitol. V první podkapitole předkládáme výsledky excerpce pro každý jazyk zvlášť. Jednotlivé jevy jsou zaznamenány do tabulek společně s jejich frekvencí a tabulky jsou popsány. V druhé podkapitole jsou anglické doklady představeny se svými českými protějšky. Pro každý prostředek zahrnutý v soboru zkoumaných anglických prostředků jsou uvedeny všechny jeho české ekvivalenty nebo podkladové výrazy, které se v textech objevily. Třetí podkapitola uvádí, že české protějšky anglických prostředků budou rozděleny do tří skupin podle jejich reference na identické prostředky (prostředky shodné v obou jazycích, shodně odkaující na všeobecného lidského konatele), neidentické prostředky (prostředky odkaující na všeobecného lidského konatele v obou jazycích, avšak zde každý jazyk používá jiný prostředek) a příklady, kdy v češtině všeobecný lidksý konatel není ani vyjádřen, ani implikován a přítomen tedy zůstává pouze v angličtině. Počty příkladů zařazených do těchto skupin jsou opět zaznamenány do tabulky. Čtvrtá a pátá podkapitola analyzují jednotlivé anglické explicitní a implicitní prostředky a popisují všechny jejich české protějšky, rozdělené do výše popsaných skupin. Zmíněna je frekvence výskytu daného jevu, stylistické, sémantické a syntaktické faktory ovlivňující výběr daného prostředku, je zohledněn i rozdílný charakter jednotlivých textů.

Pátá kapitola srovnává výsledky zkoumání. Jsou zde okomentovány a srovnány prostředky odkazování k všeobecnému lidskému konateli užívané v obou jazycích a jsou diskutovány důvody pro jejich zvolení v konkrétních případech. Každý anglický prostředek je z důvodu přehlednosti diskutován zvlášť, společně s jeho českými protějšky. V závěru kapitoly je provedena zpětná analýza českého zájmena *kdo*, které se opakovalo ve skupině neidentických prostředků a bylo tedy potřeba dohledat všechny jeho výskyty v českých originálech a jejich ekvivalenty v anglických překladech, aby bylo možno posoudit, jak se generická reference tohoto zájmena reflektuje v angličtině a zda nebyl opomenut nějaký důležitý aspoekt obecného konatele.

Šestá kapitola je závěrečná, shrnuje nejdůležitější poznatky vyplývající z analýzy.

Z výsledků analýzy provedené v této práci vyplývá, že z celkového počtu 100 příkladů excerpovaných z anglických originálů a českých překladů bylo ve většině užito implicitních prostředků (60%), zejména pasiva. Explicitní prostředky byly zastoupeny ve 40%, z toho 35 dokladů zájmen, 5 dokladů lexikálních prostředků. Ze 100 příkladů excerpovaných ze souboru českých originálů a jejich anglických překladů tvořily naopak největší procento (71%) explicitní prostředky (53 výskytů slovesných koncovek a zájmen, 18 výskytů lexikálních prostředků). Implicitní prostředky byly tedy zastoupeny pouze v 29%.

Bylo zmíněno, že důležitým faktorem ovlivňujícím rozložení daných prostředků ve zkoumaných textech je povaha jednotlivých textů. Například Kunderův román je od počátku prokládán autorovými filozofickými úvahami o životě, které vztahuje na lidstvo jako takové. Velmi hojně tedy používá slovesnou koncovku 1. osoby plurálu, protože její inkluzivní reference má nejširší použití. Stejně tak v Heimově překladu Kunderova díla je *we* hojně zastoupeno. Oproti tomu čistě narativní, ke čtenáři neobracející se povaha Irvingova díla nejvíce využívá pasiva jako implicitního prostředku odkazování k obecnému konateli (pasivum tedy popisuje situaci vztahující se k probíhajícímu ději, není užíváno ani v konverzacích mezi hrdiny ani tam kde je třeba zahrnout čtenáře, jakož i lidi obecně, do obecné reference). Speciálním znakem Jirotkova díla je na druhou stranu určitá distinguovanost a gentlemanství hlavního hrdiny, který je zároveň vypravěčem. Jeho formální projev se v angličtině odráží v četném užívání formálnějšího generického zájmena *one*. Adamsův román je z tohoto hlediska poměrně neutrální, můžeme proto pozorovat hojné využití jak explicitního prostředku, zájmena *you* (kterým autor odkazuje jak ke čtenáři, tak k lidem obecně) tak implicitního prostředku, pasiva (které je užito v popisu vlastního příběhu).

Ponecháme-li stranou specifické rysy jednotlivých textů a zaměříme-li se na srovnání prostředků v obou jazycích, můžeme říci, že v 90,5% bylo v češtině také odkazováno na všeobecného lidského konatele a v 9,5% byl všeobecný lidský konatel přítomen pouze v angličtině, z toho v 2,5% v anglických překladech a v 7% v anglických originálech.

Největší míra korespondence mezi oběma jazyky byla zaznamenána mezi explicitními prostředky, zejména pro zájmeno *they* a jeho protějšek, 3. osobu plurálu. Toto zájmeno sice nebylo hojně zastoupeno v našich materiálech, ale všech 6 výskytů mělo v češtině identický

prostředek vyjádření, tedy 3. osobu plurálu. Na druhém místě je co do shodnosti českých a anglických prostředků zájmeno *we* a jeho protějšek, 1. osoba čísla množného. Z celkových 36 výskytů zájmena *we* bylo ve 27 případech (t.j. v 75%) použito identického prostředku v češtině. Zájmeno *you* a 2. osoba v češtině prokázali také poměrně vysokou míru korelace. Z 28 výskytů tohoto zájmena bylo v 17 případech (tj. ve více než 60%) užito 2. osoby. Pro zájmeno *one* byl jako identický protějšek považován lexikální výraz *člověk*. Z 18 případů, kde se *one* vyskytlo, bylo tedy v 7 případech (t.j. téměř v 7%) identické s českým prostředkem. Z lexikálních prostředků se podle očekávání nejvíce shoduje *people* a *lidé*. Z 10 nalezených příkladů byl v 8, tj. v 80% identický prostředek i v češtině. *A person*, odpovídající českému *člověk* bylo nalezeno v 6 případech, z nichž v 5 (t.j. více jak 80%) mělo identický český protějšek. *An individual* a *a woman*, které odpovídají českému *člověk* nebo genericky užitým jiným substantivům, byli ve všech nalezených příkladech (3 pro *an individual*, 1 pro *a woman*) identicky vyjádřené i v češtině. Překvapením bylo generické *a man*, které ze tří nalezených příkladů bylo pouze jednou užito s identickým *člověk* na straně češtiny.

Explicitní prostředky odkazování k všeobecnému lidskému konateli, a to především zájmena *we*, *you, one* a *they* se svými identickými protějšky v češtině, se liší rozsahem své reference a mohou mezi nimi být pozorovány rozdíly co do použití v různých typech vyjádření. Generické zájmeno *we* i jeho český protějšek, 1. osoba plurálu, bylo použito ve větách, jejichž obsah měl velmi obecný charakter, poukazující k lidem obecně, mezi něž byl zahrnut jak čtenář, tak autor. Většinou šlo o nějakou obecně aplikovatelnou pravdu. Zájmeno *you* a 2. osoba singuláru/plurálu se objevovaly jak ve větách, kde mluvčí popisoval vlastní zkušenost genericky, tak v konverzacích a v tvrzeních obracejících se na čtenáře, které ale mají méně obecnou platnost než tomu bylo u zájmena *we* a jeho protějšku. Většinou nevyjadřují skutečnosti obecně platné, ale skutečnosti více se týkající tématu promluvy. Rozdíl mezi 2. osobou singuláru a plurálu vidíme v jejich rozdílném použití v konverzacích mezi postavami v díle a v narativních částech textu. V konverzacích je téměř vždy použit singulár, v narativních částech textu se objevuje plurál, protože i čtenář a spolu s ním ostaní referenti jsou zahrnuti do reference. Zájmeno *one* odkazující na obecného konatele zahrnuje do své reference jak adresáta, tak mluvčího, ovšem častěji se objevuje ve formálnách kontextech, v promluvách lidí používajících formálnější styl vyjádření, v našem případě to byl překlad Jirotkova románu od Cornera. Genericky užité zájmeno *they* (a jeho protějšek, 3.osoba plurálu) vylučuje ze své reference jak adresáta, tak mluvčího. Tento specifický rys se projevuje v tom, že referenti jsou většinou nějaká specifická skupina osob, které mají nějaký

společný rys, například zaměstnání. Často toto zájmeno a jeho protějšek odkazují na nepříliš oblíbenou skupinu lidí, vládnoucí skupinu či skupinu, jíž je třeba se podvolit.

Z neidentických prostředků v obou jazycích je pro skupinu zájmen třeba zmínit především český lexikální prostředek *člověk*, který u zájmen *we* a *you* (zájmeno *they* mělo pouze identické protějšky a pro zájmeno *one* je právě *člověk* identický protějšek) fungoval jako neidentický protějšek v mnoha případech. Konkrétně z 8 neidentických prostředků nalezených pro zájmeno *we*, byl člověk použit jako protějšek ve 4 případech a z 11 neidentických prostředků pro zájmeno *you* v 6 případech. Z analýzy protějšků zájmena *you* bylo zjištěno, že pokud je protějškem *člověk*, je většinou zaměnitelný za 2. osobu plurálu, nikoliv singuláru. Obě formy by zahrnovali jak čtenáře, tak lidi obecně. Z dalších neidentických prostředků, které se objevily jako možný protějšek všech zájmen (kromě zájmena *they*) jmenujeme vazbu se sponovým *být* a infinitivem a modálním predikativem/adjektivem a reflexivní pasiv. Od zájmen se liší většinou jen mírou zahrnutí čtenáře, použití sponového *být* s infinitivem bylo také v jednom případě odůvodněno vznikem nežádoucího opakování při použití jiného (identického) prostředku. Ty neidentické prostředky, které byly popsány jako marginální a na kontextu vysoce závislé se objevovaly v minoritním počtu, avšak bylo možné je nalézt u všech zájmen (kromě zájmena *they*). Pro jejich zařazení do skupiny neidentických prostředků odkazujících v obou jazycích na obecného konatele přispěly vždy dva zásadní faktory - kontext a sémantika daných lexikálních výrazů. I tam, kde byl v češtině jakýkoliv explicitní či implicitní prostředek, který by mohl odkazovat k obecnému konateli vynechán, bylo možno usuzovat na generickou referenci ze sémantiky výrazů stojících oproti anglickému vyjádření obecného konatele. Tyto případy je ovšem vždy nutno posuzovat jednotlivě. Jako příklad některých těchto případů můžeme zmínit vztažné zájmeno verbonominální vazbu, konkretizaci anglického *one* na české *posluchač*, *čtenář*, aj. Tyto protějšky většinou reflektují systémové rozdíly mezi oběma jazyky. Nacházíme je tam, kde by s použitím jiného prostředku došlo k nežádoucímu opakování, kde daný výraz je v češtině běžnější nebo kde je celá věta přeformulována.

U lexikálních prostředků nebyly neidentické prostředky zaznamenány tak často jako u generických zájmen. Pokud se nějaký neidentický prostředek v češtině objevil, šlo o ojedinělé, minoritní případy. Avšak je třeba zmínit, že vztažnému zájmenu *kdo* (uvozujícímu vedlejší větu po vyjádřeném či nevyjádřeném zájmenu *ten*) byla věnována větší pozornost. Protože se v našem vzorku objevilo dvakrát, jednou jako podkladový prostředek pro české *we*

a jednou pro *a man*, byly všechny jeho výskyty s generickou referencí v českých originálech vyhledány a jejich anglické ekvivalenty byly popsány. Bylo zjištěno, že toto zájmeno s generickou referencí (ať už je užito v příslovích, či nikoliv), referuje k lidem, kteří mají společný rys, většinou možnost provádět určitou aktivitu. Toto zájmeno pak může mít různé druhy ekvivalentů, které více či méně přesně odpovídají jeho referenci. Například zájmeno *whoever* bylo nejčastějším prostředkem překládajícím *kdo* v českých příslovích. Oproti tomu ve větách, které nebyly příslovími, bylo nejčastěji nalezeným ekvivalentem zájmeno *anyone*, specifikované vztažnou větou nebo minulým participiem. Některé ekvivalenty, které patří v angličtině mezi popsané prostředky odkazování k obecnému konateli referenci *(ten), kdo* vlastně rozšiřovaly (šlo převážně o generická zájmena).

Implicitní prostředky se co do skupin českých protějšků velmi lišily od prostředků explicitních. Identické vyjádření anglického pasiva je české složené a reflexivní pasivum. Z 87 výskytů pasivní formy v angličtině, byla v pouhých více než 43% (t.j. 38 případech) použita některá forma pasiva i v češtině. V dalších 33 dokladech anglického pasiva byl v češtině jiný protějšek. Nejvíce se objevovala konstrukce se sponovým slovesem být a infinitivem, většinou použitá s modálním predikativem či adjektivem. Představovala protějšek anglického pasiva ve 13 případech ze zmíněných 87, t.j. v téměř 15%. Další početnou skupinu českých protějšků tvořila 3. osoba plurálu, která se objevila v devíti případech, t.j. ve více než 10%. V našem vzorku neidentických českých protějšků se jednou objevila také 2. osoba plurálu. Nicméně, ve zbývajících 10 příkladech neidentických prostředků použitých v obou jazycích, t.j. v téměř 12% z celkového počtu protějšků pasivních konstrukcí, se objevovaly různé struktury a lexikální vyjádření, která mnohdy nejsou popisována v literatuře. Jejich zařazení do skupiny neidentických prostředků, které ovšem odkazují na všeobecného lidského konatele, tedy proběhlo na základě zkoumání jejich sémantických vlastností, kontextu dané věty, či širšího kontextu. Bylo zjištěno, že reflexivní slovesa jako *těšiti se*, *dostati se* apod. mohou díky svým sémantickým vlastnostem a užití v určitém kontextu být chápána jako odkaz na všeobecného lidského konatele, bez potřeby nacházení jiného explicitního či implicitního prostředku, obecně užívaného pro vyjádření obecného konatele. Stejně tak adverbia jako *zdánlivě* nebo vazby jako *k vidění* mohou být ve spojení s okolním kontextem považovány za lexikální jednotky s referencí k obecnému konateli. Stejně tak jazykové struktury jako pasivní participium ve funkci modifikátoru, verbonominální vazby se slovesem *být* a adjektivem, vazba *mít* + pasivní participium či změna z pasiva na aktivum byly pozorovány v analyzovaných textech. U všech těchto struktur je třeba vždy zvažovat

kontext a další vyjádření obsažená ve větě, aby reference mohla být správně určena. Stejná vazba může v jednom případě odkazovat na všeobecného lidského konatele a v druhém případě mít specifickou referenci. Někdy pouhé spojení těchto struktur s adverbiem jako obecně, povšechně aj. může změnit referenci. Úloha kontextu je tedy u těchto vyjádření vždy zásadní.

Implicitní odkazování na všeobecného konatele vyjádřené existenciálním *there* bylo v našem vzorku nalezeno pouze dvakrát, tedy žádné obecné závěry z něho nevyplývají. V obou případech byl překladový ekvivalent v češtině sponová vazba se slovesem *být* s infinitivem a modálním predikativem.

Skupina českých protějšků anglických implicitních a explicitních prostředků vyjadřujích obecného konatele, kde v češtině odkaz k obecnému konateli chybí, byla poměrně početná. V celkovém počtu 200 dokladů bylo nalezeno 19 českých protějšků bez implikace nebo vyjádření obecného konatele, t.j. 9,5%. Pouze ve 3 případech byla tato skutečnost zaznamenána u explicitních prostředků (jednalo se o 1 protějšek zájmena *we*, 1 protějšek *one*, a 1 protějšek *a man*). Naprostá většina těchto případů (celkem 16) se tedy vyskytla u implicitních prostředků, konkrétně u pasiva. Nejčastějším českým prostředkem v této skupině (9 případů) byla reflexivní slovesa, hlavně *vyskytnouti se*, *jmenovati se*, použitá jako prostějšek anglického *be called* a *are to be found*. Požadovaný význam, který v angličtině vyjadřovala pasivní forma, byl tedy v češtině vyjádřen jiným slovesem, běžně užívaným v dané situaci, avšak postrádajícím odkaz k obecnému konateli. Z naší analýzy je vidět, že převažují konkrétní reflexivní slovesa, která jsou protějšem konkrétních pasivních forem. Můžeme tedy usuzovat, že v těchto případech bude velice často odkazováno na obecného konatele pouze v angličtině a že dané výsledky (zejména dvojice *jmenovat se − be called*) přinášejí malou ukázku běžne používaných, existujících dvojic anglických a českých protějšků s odlišnou referencí. Snaha o použití jiného protějšku v češtině by nejspíše vyústila v nepřirozeně znějící větu či tvrzení. Druhou velkou skupinu protějšků tvoří případy, kdy byl anglický pasiv v češtině vyjádřen aktivem a tím se ztratila reference ke všeobecnému lidskému konateli. V 6 případech ve vzorku anglických originálů a českých překladů jsme pozorovali, že odpovídající aktivní vyjádření v češtině nijak neimplikuje obecného konatele. Pasivnímu vyjádření v češtině v těchto případech bránila většinou pravděpodobně pouze preference překladatele, protože pasivní vyjádření by bylo ve větách stejně tak přirozené, i když možná stylisticky formálnější.

Výsledky naší analýzy se nijak nevymykají tvrzením z teoretické části této práce. Nově bylo zjištěno, že kontext a sémantika konkrétních lexikálníxh výrazů výrazně přispívají k odhalení reference k všeobecnému lidskému konateli i tam, kde není žádný jiný popsaný a obecně uznávaný prostředek odkazování použit. Určitou roli může v některých sporných příkladech hrát i osobní názor čtenáře.

Appendix

Table X

Table X: Number of explicit/implicit means in the groups of identical means, nonidentical means and unexpressed/unimplied GHA in Czech

English	Adams/Nováková			Irving/Hollanová			Kundera/Heim			Jirotka/Corner		
	Ident.	Nonid.	No GHA	Ident.	Nonid.	No GHA	Ident.	Nonid.	No GHA	Ident.	Nonid.	No GHA
	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.	Ex./Im.
We	3/0	0	0	0	0	0	19/0	5/3	0/1	5/0	0	0
You	7/0	3/3	0	6/0	3/1	0	1/0	0	0	3/0	0/1	0
One	1/0	1/0	1/0	4/0	1/0	0	0	1/0	0	2/0	1/6	0
They	1/0	0	0	0	0	0	3/0	0	0	2/0	0	0
People	1/0	1/1	0	1/0	0	0	1/0	0	0	5/0	0	0
Man	0	0	0/1	0	0	0	1/0	0	0	0	1/0	0
Person	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/0	0	0	4/0	1/0	0
Individual	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/0	0	0	0	0	0
Woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/0	0	0
Passive	0/11	2/6	7/0	0/16	5/6	5/0	0/5	3/2	1/0	0/6	3/6	2/1
There	0	0	0	0	0/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	17	9	27	18	5	34	14	2	28	19	3

List of examples

Kundera – Heim

1. *Myšlenka o věčném návratu je tajemná a Nietzsche ji uvedl ostatní filosofy do rozpaků: pomyslit, že by se jednou všechno opakovalo, jako **jsme** to už **zažili**, a že by se i to opakováni ještě do nekonečna opakovalo!* The idea of eternal return is a mysterious one, and Nietzsche has often perplexed other philosophers with it: to think that everything recurs as **we** once experienced it, and that the recurrence itself recurs ad infinitum!

2. *Nemusíme je brát na vědomí stejně jako válku mezi dvěma africkými státy ve čtrnáctém století, která nezměnila nic na tváři světa, přestože v ní zahynulo v nevýslovných mukách tři sta tisíc černochů.* **We** need take no more note of it than of a war between two African kingdoms in the fourteenth century, a war that altered nothing in the destiny of the world, even if a hundred thousand blacks perished in excruciating torment.

3. *Řekněme tedy, že myšlenka věčného návratu znamená jistou perspektivu, z níž se věci jeví jinak, než jak je **známe**: jeví se bez polehčující okolnosti své pomíjivosti.* **Let us** therefore agree that the idea of eternal return implies a perspective from which things appear other than as **we** know them: they appear without the mitigating circumstance of their transitory nature.

4. *Tato polehčující okolnost **nám** totiž zabraňuje pronést jakýkoli odsudek.* This mitigating circumstance prevents **us** from coming to a verdict.

5. *Jak **je možno odsoudit** něco, co pomíjí?* For how can **we** condemn something that is ephemeral, in transit?

6. *Toto smíření s Hitlerem prokazuje hlubokou mravní perversi spojenou se světem založeným esenciálně na neexistenci návratu, protože v tom světě **je** vše předem **odpuštěno** a tedy i vše cynicky **dovoleno.*** This reconciliation with Hitler reveals the profound moral perversity of a world that rests essentially on the non-existence of return, for in this world everything **is pardoned** in advance and therefore everything **cynically permitted**.

7. *Bude-li se každá vteřina našeho života nekonečněkrát opakovat, **jsme přikováni** k věčnosti jak Ježíš Kristus ke kříži.* If every second of our lives recurs an infinite number of times**, we** are nailed to eternity as Jesus Christ was nailed to the cross.

8. *Ve světě věčného návratu leží **na každém gestu** tíha nesnesitelné odpovědností.* In the world of eternal return the weight of unbearable responsibility lies heavy on every move **we** make**.**

9. *Nejtěžší břemeno **nás** drtí, **klesáme** pod ním, tiskne **nás** k zemi.* The heaviest of burdens crushes **us**, **we** sink beneath it, it pins **us** to the ground.

10. *Co si tedy **máme** zvolit?* What then shall **we** choose?

11. *Takové dělení na pozitivní a negativní pól **nám** může připadat dětinsky snadné.* **We** might find this division into positive and negative poles childishly simple except for one difficulty: which one is positive, weight or lightness?

12. *Člověk nikdy nemůže vědět, co má chtít, protože žije jen jeden život a nemůže ho nijak porovnávat se svými předchozími životy, ani ho opravit v následujících životech.* **We** can never know what to want, because, living only one life, we can neither compare it with our previous lives nor perfect it in our lives to come.

13. *Člověk žije všechno hned napoprvé a bez přípravy.* **We** live everything as it comes, without warning, like an actor going on cold.

14. *Smí-li **člověk** žít jen jeden život, je to jako by nežil vůbec.* If **we** have only one life to live, **we** might as well not have lived at all.

15. *Kdyby dcera faraonova nebyla vylovila z vln košík s malým Mojžíšem, nebylo by Starého zákona a celé **naší** civilizace!* If the Pharaoh's daughter hadn't snatched the basket carrying little Moses from the waves, there would have been no Old Testament, no civilization as **we** now know it!

16. *V jazycích vycházejících z latiny slovo soucit (compassion) znamená: **nemůžeme** se s chladným srdcem dívat na utrpení druhého; nebo: **máme** účast s tím, kdo trpí.* In languages that derive from Latin, 'compassion' means: **we** cannot look on coolly as others suffer; or, **we** sympathize with those who suffer.

17. *Avoir de la pitié pour une femme znamená, že **jsme** na tom lépe než žena, že se k ní skláníme, snižujeme.* 'To take pity on a woman' means that **we** are better off than she, that we stoop to her level, lower ourselves.

18. *To je důvod, proč slovo compassion nebo pitié vzbuzuje nedůvěru; zdá se, že označuje **špatný, druhořadý cit,** který nemá mnoho co společného s láskou.* That is why the word 'compassion' generally inspires suspicion; it designates what **is considered** an inferior, second-rate sentiment that has little to do with love.

19. *V jazycích, které utvářejí slovo soucit nikoli z kořene utrpení (passio) nýbrž ze substantiva cit, slova **se užívá** v přibližně stejném smyslu, ale přece jen není možno říci, že označuje druhořadý, špatný cit.* In languages that form the word 'compassion' not from the root 'suffering' but from the root 'feeling', the word **is used** in approximately the same way, but to contend that it designates a bad or inferior sentiment is difficult.

20. *Není-li člověk obdařen ďábelským darem zvaným soucit, nemůže než chladně odsoudit to, co Tereza udělala, protože soukromí toho druhého je svaté a zásuvky s jeho intimní korespondencí **se neotvírají.*** Anyone who has failed to benefit from the Devil's gift of compassion (co-feeling) will condemn Tereza coldly for her deed, because privacy is sacred and drawers containing intimate correspondence **are not to be opened**.

21. *S metaforami **není radno** si hrát.* Metaphors **are not to be trifled with.**

22. *Jednou, když si počínala příliš drze a fotografovala zblízka důstojníka, který mířil revolverem na lidi, **zatkli ji** a **nechali** přes noc na ruském velitelství.* Once, when she went too far and took a close-up of an officer pointing his revolver at a group of people, **she was arrested** and **kept** overnight at Russian military headquarters.

23. *"**Mají** tady s tebou svoje účty."* '**They** could make it hard for you here.'

24. *"S kým **nemají** svoje účty?" mávl rukou Tomáš.* '**They** can make it hard for anybody,' replied Tomas with a wave of the hand.

25. *Člověk, který touží opustit místo, kde žije, není šťastný.* **A person** who longs to leave the place where he lives is an unhappy person.

26. *Ani vlastní bolest není tak těžká jako bolest* **soucítěná** *s někým, pro někoho, za někoho, zmnohonásobená představivostí, prodloužená ve sta ozvěnách.* Not even one's own pain weighs so heavy as the pain **one** feels with someone, for someone, a pain intensified by the imagination and prolonged by a hundred echoes.

27., 28. *Toto přesvědčení se narodilo z Beethovenovy hudby a i když* **je možné** *(ne-li pravděpodobné), že za ně nesou odpovědnost spíš Beethovenovi vykladači než skladatel sám, sdílíme ho dnes více méně všichni: velikost člověka spočívá pro* **nás** *v tom, že nese svůj osud jako Atlas nesl na ramenou klenbu nebes.* This is a conviction born of Beethoven's music, and although **we** cannot ignore the possibility (or even probability) that it owes 'its origins more to Beethoven's commentators than to Beethoven himself, we all more or less share it: **we** believe that the greatness of man stems from the fact that he bears his fate as Atlas bore the heavens on his shoulders.

29. *Všichni považujeme za nemyslitelné, že by láska našeho života mohla být něčím lehkým, co neváží;* **domníváme se**, *že* **naše** *láska je je tím, co musilo být; že bez ní by náš život nebyl naším životem. **Zdá se nám**, že sám zachmuřený Beethoven se svou strašlivou kšticí hraje naší velké lásce své "es muss sein!".* We all reject out of hand the idea that the love of **our** life may be something light or weightless; **we** presume **our** love is what must be, that without it our life would no longer be the same, **we** feel that Beethoven himself, gloomy and awe-inspiring, is playing the 'Es muss sein!' to our own great love.

30. *Před sedmi lety se v nemocnici Terezina města objevil náhodou obtížný případ mozkové nemoci, kvůli němuž* **pozvali** *Tomášova primáře k rychlé konzultaci.* Seven years earlier, a complex neurological case happened to have been discovered at the hospital in Tereza's town. **They** called in the chief surgeon of Tomas's hospital in Prague for consultation,...

31. *Ale* **kdo** *nemyslí na své tělo, stane se o to snadněji jeho oběti.* But when **we** ignore the body, **we** are more easily victimized by it.

32. *Dnes ovšem tělo není neznámé:* **víme**, *že to, co tluče v hrudi, je srdce a že nos je zakončením hadice, která čouhá ven z těla, aby přiváděla kyslík do plic.* Today, of course, the body is no longer unfamiliar: **we** know that the beating in **our** chest is the heart and that the nose is the nozzle of a hose sticking out of the body to take oxygen to the lungs.

33. *Dualita těla a duše se zahalila vědeckými termíny a* **můžeme** *se jí vesele smát jako staromódnímu předsudku.* The old duality of body and soul has become shrouded in scientific terminology, and **we** can laugh at it as merely an obsolete prejudice.

34. *Jen náhoda se* **nám** *může jevit jako poselství.... Jen náhoda k* **nám** *promlouvá.* **Snažíme se** *v ní číst jako čtou cikánky z obrazců, které vytvoří sedlina kávy na dně šálku.* Chance and chance alone has a message for **us**. ...Only chance can speak to **us**. **We** read its message much as gypsies read the images made by coffee grounds at the bottom of a cup.

35. *Náš každodenní život je bombardován náhodami, přesněji řečeno nahodilými setkáními lidí a událostí, jimž se říká koincidence.* **Our** day-to-day life is bombarded with fortuities or, to be more precise, with the accidental meetings of people and events **we** call coincidences.

36. *Obrovské většiny takových koincidencí si člověk vůbec nevšimne.* **We** do not even notice the great majority of such coincidences.

37. *Člověk, veden smyslem pro krásu, promění nahodilou událost (Beethovenovu hudbu, smrt na nádraží) v motiv, který už zůstane ve skladbě jeho života.* Guided by his sense of beauty, **an individual** transforms a fortuitous occurrence (Beethoven's music, death under a train) into a motif, which then assumes a permanent place in the composition of the **individual's** life.

38. *Aniž o tom ví, člověk komponuje svůj život podle zákonů krásy i ve chvílích nejhlubší beznaděje.* Without realizing it, **the individual** composes his life according to the laws of beauty even in times of greatest distress.

39. *Smyslnost je maximální mobilizace smyslů: člověk pozoruje napjatě toho druhého a poslouchá každý jeho zvuk.* Sensuality is the total mobilization of the senses: **an individual** observes his partner intently, straining to catch every sound.

40. *Ale proč se nám dostaví závrať i na rozhledně opatřené bezpečným zábradlím?* Then why do **we** feel it even when the observation tower comes equipped with a sturdy handrail?

41. *Závrať znamená, že nás hloubka pod námi přitahuje, vábí, probouzí v nás touhu po pádu, které se pak vyděšeni bráníme.* It is the voice of the emptiness below **us** which tempts and lures **us**, it is the desire to fall, against which, terrified**, we** defend **ourselves**.

42. *Byli by mě vyhodili ze školy.* **I'd have been kicked** out of the Academy.

43., 44. *Všechny předchozí zločiny ruské říše se děly přikryty diskrétním stínem. Deportace půl miliónu Litevců, zavraždění statisíců Poláků, likvidace krymských Tatarů, to všechno zůstalo v paměti bez fotografických dokumentů a tedy vlastně jako cosi nedokazatelného, co bude dříve či později prohlášeno za mystifikaci.* All previous crimes of the Russian empire **had been committed** under the cover of a discreet shadow. The deportation of a million Lithuanians, the murder of hundreds of thousands of Poles, the liquidation of the Crimean Tatars remain in our memory, but no photographic documentation exists; sooner or later they **will** therefore **be proclaimed** as fabrications.

45. *Bylo to sedmého dne invaze, poslouchala ten projev v redakci jednoho deníku, který se v těch dnech proměnil v noviny odboje.* It was the seventh day of the invasion. She heard the speech in the editorial offices of a newspaper that **had been transformed** overnight into an organ of the resistance.

46. *Člověk si uvědomuje svou slabost a nechce se jí bránit, nýbrž poddat. Je opilý svou slabostí, chce být ještě slabší, chce upadnout uprostřed náměstí, přede všemi, chce být dole a ještě níž než dole.* Aware of his weakness, **a man** decides to give in rather than stand up to it.

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He is drunk with weakness, **wishes** to grow even weaker, **wishes** to fall down in the middle of the main square in front of everybody, **wishes** to be down, lower than down.)

47. ***Byl zván*** *často přednášet na různé zahraniční university a přijímal teď tedy horlivě všechna pozvání.* He **was often invited** to lecture at foreign universities, and now he accepted all offers.)

48. *To, co* ***jsme*** *si nevybrali,* ***nemůžeme*** *považovat ani za* ***svou*** *zásluhu ani za* ***svůj*** *nezdar.* What **we** have not chosen **we** cannot consider either **our** merit or **ou**r failure.

49. *A mohu říci, že to bylo Herakleitovo řečiště: "nikdy* ***nevstoupíš*** *dvakrát do téže řeky!"* I might call it Heraclitus' ('**You** can't step twice into the same river') riverbed:

50. *Dokud jsou* ***lidé*** *ještě mladí a hudební skladba jejich života je teprve u svých prvních taktů, mohou ji psát společně a vyměňovat si motivy (tak jako si Tomáš a Sabina vyměnili motiv buřinky), ale když se setkají a jsou už starší, jejich hudební skladba je více méně uzavřena a každé slovo, každý předmět znamená něco jiného ve skladbě jednoho i druhého.* While **people** are fairly young and the musical composition of their lives is still in its opening bars, they can go about writing it together and exchange motifs (the way Tomas and Sabina exchanged the motif of the bowler hat), but if they meet when they are older, like Franz and Sabina, their musical compositions are more or less complete, and every motif, every object, every word means something different to each of them.

Jirotka – Corner

1. *Doktor Vlach si totiž rozdělil* ***lidi*** *podle toho, jak se chovají v poloprázdné kavárně, mají-li před sebou mísu koblih.* Dr. Witherspoon used to categorise **people** according to the way they behaved in a half-empty cafe when confronted by a plate of doughnuts.

2. *Bylo mi bohužel souzeno, abych se přesvědčil na vlastní kůži, že takoví lidé skutečně existují a že* ***nebyli*** *dosud nijak* ***omezeni*** *v osobní svobodě.* Unfortunately I was fated to discover that such people actually exist and that no limits **have** yet **been placed upon** their personal freedom.

3. *Radu, že jsem se mohl kdykoliv během té doby postavit mimo skluzavku, mohl by mi dát jen člověk, jenž neví, co to je zápasit zoufale o poslední zlomek rovnováhy, který* ***člověk*** *má.* Only a person with no knowledge of what it is to engage in a desperate battle to keep **one**'s balance and not topple over would say that I could have left the ice patch at any moment of that undignified descent.

4. *V dešti se ještě nikdo neutopil a na věci nepříjemné* ***člověk*** *zapomíná.* No one is drowned by rain and **one** is apt to forget the unpleasant things that have happened.

5. *Pan Saturnin mu zbraň vyrazil z ruky a vyhodil ji oknem do zahrady, kde* ***byla*** *později* ***nalezena***. Mr. Saturnin knocked the weapon from his hand and threw it out of the window into the garden, where it **was** indeed later **discovered**.

6. *Nejenom že **vás** zahrne trhovým přívalem slov, ale dokonce provede obvykle jakýsi myšlenkový přemet a pronese ohnivou filipiku proti něčemu, o čem **jste** vůbec **neměli** v úmyslu hovořit.* Not only does he overwhelm **you** with a torrent of words, but he usually carries out an intellectual somersault and delivers a diatribe against something which **you never** had the slightest intention of discussing.

7. *Řekl, že my všichni jsme zapřáhli své mozky do služeb svých úzce specializovaných povolání a **snažíme se** ze všech sil, aby nám ostatní mozkové závity odumřely.* He explained that we have all hitched up our brains to the service of narrow, specialised occupations and that **we** try with all our strength to let the other parts of our brains atrophy.

8. *Cítím jaksi, že k útulnosti **lidského** příbytku patří příjemné a uklidňující šero.* I somehow feel that a pleasant and reassuring twilight is part of what makes a **person's** home homely.

9. *Je nutno se s leccíms v životě smířit.* **One** must accept life's little difficulties.

10. *Muž v úřední čepici tvrdil, že mu **bylo řečeno**, abych byl tak laskav a vzal si s sebou pušku.* The man in the official cap claimed that he **had been requested** to ask whether I would kindly take a shotgun with me.

11. *Byl jsem vždycky toho názoru, že s citem pro hodnocení lidských povah se **člověk** musí už narodit.* I have always been of the opinion that a capacity to assess human nature is something that **a person** must be born with.

12., 13. *Nelze jej **získat** ani lety, ani zkušeností, jak **je vidět** na doktoru Vlachovi.* Neither the years nor experience will endow **you** with that capacity, as **can be seen** in the case of Dr. Witherspoon.

14. *Žijete-li klidně jako normální a střízlivý občan, nemají vaši přátelé a známí příčiny, aby uvažovali o tom, jak **byste se zachoval, kdybyste byl** napaden rozzuřeným buvolem.* If **you live** peacefully like an ordinary and sober member of the community, **you do** not exactly inspire your friends and acquaintances with a wish to find out how **you would** behave if attacked by a raging buffalo.

15. *Mužští členové klubu se vždycky smáli na celé kolo, když Pepík v jejich kruhu vykládal své rozumy.* The guffaws of male members of the club **could be heard** a mile away whenever Joe held forth on the subject in their company.

16. *"Domnívám se, že o správnosti vašich informací **dalo by se** s úspěchem pochybovat."* "I assume that **one might** successfully doubt the accuracy of your information."

17. *Já nevím, kde **lidé** berou taková nevkusná jména.* I cannot imagine where **people** get hold of such tasteless names.

18. *Přečteme firmu a hned si ji v duchu přeložíme do prosté mluvy obecné.* **We** read the sign and at once translate it mentally into simple common parlance.

19. *Poslouchat celý život přísloví, pořekadla a zrnka moudrosti není maličkost.* To spend **one's** whole life listening to proverbs, sayings and nuggets of wisdom is no easy matter.

20. *Saturninovo tvrzení je jako obvykle poněkud přehnané, ale **nelze upřít**, že ve strýcově továrně se opravdu udála celá řada nehod, a je téměř neuvěřitelné, že při nich nikdo neztratil život.* Saturnin's assertion was, as usual, exaggerated, but it **cannot be denied** that a whole series of misfortunes had really befallen my uncle's business, and that it was almost unbelievable that they hadn't led to any deaths.

21. *Mýdlo, **vyrobené** z bezcenného svinstva nepatrnými výrobními náklady, ale výsledek: skvost.* The soap **was manufactured** from worthless waste material with minimum production costs, but the outcome was a real gem.

22. *Naše vzájemné pocity byly vyjádřeny zdrženlivou přívětivostí, s kterou spolu jednají **lidé**, nepřekypující radostí nad tím, že jsou příbuznými.* Our mutual feelings were made clear by that reluctant affability which **people** show towards one another when they are less than overcome with joy at being related.

23. ***Lidé** jsou zlí a dědeček je tak nezkušený!* **People** are bad and Grandpa is so innocent!

24. *Lidé, kterým je lhostejno, budou-li mít milión nebo ne, **se vyskytují** jen v románech, zrovna tak jako ty neuvěřitelné lidské mátohy, které žijí šťastně a spokojeně, pokud nemají na oběd, ale které, nabyvše nečekaného bohatství, propadají z jakýchsi nesmyslných důvodů čirému neštěstí a oddechnou si teprve, když o ten majetek zase přijdou.* People for whom it is a matter of indifference whether they become millionaires **are to be found** only in novels, just like those human spectres who live happy and contented lives even if they have to go without lunch.

25. *Nevím, jak jsem v tu chvíli vypadal, ale **je jisto**, že jsem úplně zapomněl, co jsem chtěl říci, a že teta Kateřina mi s jakýmsi chvatem povídala něco o tom, že Milouš je nemocen.* What **cannot be denied** is the fact that words failed me, while Aunt Catherine hastened to tell me something along the lines of Bertie being ill.

26. *Doktor Vlach vždycky říká, že nejtrestuhodnější formou roztržitosti je, když se **lidé** zapomínají radovat ze života.* Dr. Witherspoon always says that the most reprehensible form of absent-mindedness comes about when **people** forget to enjoy life.

27. *Probudí-li se **člověk** ráno zdráv a svěží v čisté posteli s vědomím, že za chvíli dostane teplou snídani, je to pádný důvod k tomu, aby vstal a aby zazpíval píseň díků nebo napsal oslavnou báseň na krásu života.* If **a person** wakes up of a morning healthy and refreshed, in a clean bed and with the assurance that a hot breakfast is not too distant, then he has every reason to get to his feet for a song of thanksgiving or pen an ode to the glories of life.

28. ***Prožíváme-li** delší dobu idylu, tvrdí doktor Vlach, **přestaneme** ji vnímat, a osud by **nám** prokázal neocenitelnou službu, kdyby **nás** popadl za límec a vyhodil dočasně na mráz. Pak **bychom nevzpomínali** na to, že kamna trochu kouřila, nýbrž na to, že hřála. A na to, že bylo koneckonců v **naší** moci, aby jenom hřála.* Dr. Witherspoon maintains that too long a period

of bliss blinds **us** to our good fortune. Fate would then do **us** an inestimable service if it took **us** by the scruff of the neck and chucked **us** out into the cold for a while. Then **we** would forget about the smoke from the stove and **we** would only remember that it kept **us** warm. Besides, **we** could have made sure that the stove provided heat without any smoke.

29. *Není to poprvé, co se zčistajasna nastěhovala k někomu do rodiny, a všichni postižení později tvrdili, že nejlepší, co může **člověk** v takovém případě udělat, je, když si řekne: „Přišla živelná pohroma a já jsem ztratil byt i s celým zařízením a vůbec všechno, co jsem měl."* It was not the first time she'd descended upon a member of the family out of the blue, and everyone afflicted in this way maintained that the best thing **a person** could do in such circumstances was to say: "This is an Act of God. I have lost my flat and all its furnishings. It is true that I have lost every thing that I ever had."

30., 31. *To se sice lehce **řekne**, ale není to tak jednoduché.* That **is** certainly easily **said**, but not so easily **done**.

32. *Ale mluvme k věci, jak **říkají** u soudu.* But let's keep to the case in question, as **they** say in court.

33. *Potom mi řekl, že podle informací, kterých **se mu dostalo**, je pan Milouš zdráv jako ryba.* Then he told me that according to the information which he **had been given**, young Bertie was as sound as a bell.

34. *Byl dlouhá léta ředitelem městské elektrárny, starostou společenstva elektrotechniků, předsedou zemského svazu elektráren, členem správní rady elektrických podniků a vůbec členem všech korporací, v jejichž jméně **se vyskytovala** taková slova jako elektrický, elektrotechnický, elektřina a podobně.* Grandpa is a solidly built elderly gentleman with a ruddy complexion, grey hair and jovial eyes. For many years he was Director of the City Power Station, President of the Society of Electrical Engineers, Chairman of the Provincial Association of Power Stations, Member of the Board of Directors of Electrical Enterprises and in fact a member of all those corporations within whose titles 'electrical', 'electro-technical', 'electricity' and suchlike terms **are to be found**.

35. *Celý život propagoval elektřinu a **říkají** o něm, že před lety vypracoval plán na elektrizaci Polabí a po celé délce horního toku řeky projektoval jednu elektrárnu na druhé, takže by byla nakonec voda v Labi už vůbec netekla, musela by být dávána do sudů a posílána do Hamburku vlakem.* **They** say that he worked out a plan years ago for the electrification of the Elbe valley.

36. *Do toho kapesního kalendáře zapíšu všechno, co se v tomto týdnu stane, abych příští sobotu mohl zvážit dobré i zlé a znovu zavrtět odmítavě hlavou, znovu si říci, že týden života je cena příliš vysoká.* I would write down everything that happened during these seven days in my pocket diary, so that the following Saturday I could carefully consider both the good and the bad things that would have happened, before once more shaking my head in disapproval and repeating the observation that a week of **one's** life was too high a price to pay.

37., 38. *Přál mi dobrého jitra, pravil, že ranní ptáče dál doskáče, mladí ležáci, staří žebráci, a oznámil mi, že venku je pěkně, ale <u>nechval dne před večerem</u>, **nevíme** dne ani hodiny a kam čert nemůže, nastrčí bábu.* He wished me good morning and explained that it was the early bird which caught the worm. He added that youth spent in idleness would mean old age holding the begging bowl. He informed me that it was fine weather outside, but that **one shouldn't** count **one's** chickens before they're hatched, besides which **we** knew neither the day nor the hour and the old hag rushes in where the Devil fears to tread.

39. 40. *Saturnin ho žádal, aby to tedy tak udělal, ale on řekl, že ho Saturnin uráží, když na něm žádá, aby obcházel předpisy, nehledě k tomu, že to **nejde provést** už z toho jednoduchého důvodu, že by mu pak vlastně chyběl v nemocnici jeden pacient, a kdyby přišla revize, **bylo by z toho vyšetřování** a musil by tu cestu platit.* Not only would it mean circumventing the regulations, but it **couldn't be done** for the simple reason that there would then be one patient missing in the hospital. Suppose there was an inspection: inquiries **would be made** and he would end up having to pay for the journey himself.

41. *A jestliže **se** ta doprava **nesmí platit** ani předem, ani potom, tak ať to platí během jízdy.* Furthermore, if paying for transport either before or after the journey **was forbidden**, then let it be done during the journey.

42. *To by jich ubylo, kdyby dali na to, co **ženská** povídá.* It would only hurt them to listen for once to what **a woman** could tell them.

43. *Na dědečka nebudem čekat, **kdo** pozdě chodí, sám sobě škodí.* Time and tide wait for **no man**.

44. *Buď pán chce, aby **sluha** věděl, co se stalo, a pak mu to sám řekne, nebo je mu milejší, když se o věci nemluví, a pak by bylo jakékoliv vyptávání trapné.* Either **one's** master wishes **one** to know what has happened, in which case **one** will be informed about it, or he prefers not to mention anything, since any kind of explanation would be embarrassing.

45. *Kterýkoliv člověk, mimo dědečka, by byl pamatoval na to, že obyčejná kamna jsou někdy lepší než elektrická bez proudu, ale to **se nesmělo** před dědečkem ani **říci**.* However, this was not something **one** could point out in Grandpa's presence.

46., 47. *Teta patří mezi lidi, kterými **můžete pohrdat** nebo které **můžete** dokonce **nenávidět**, ale kteří přesto ovlivňují **vaše** rozhodování jakýmsi lehkým, ale stálým tlakem. Jednoho dne si s hrůzou **uvědomíte**, že **jste** v jejich vleku.* My aunt is one of those people who can **be held in contempt** or even **hated**, but who for all that affects **your** decisions, wearing **you** down with pressure that is gentle but constantly applied. There comes a day when **you** realise with horror that you're under the thumb.

48. *Někdy je **člověk** nevysvětlitelně snášenlivý, a tohle byl jeden z těch případů.* There are times when **a person** seems to have infinite reserves of patience, and this was one of them.

49. *Mnoho lidí před námi i v době současné se postaralo,* **abychom si žili** *pohodlně a nemusili se příliš namáhat.* Many people in the past and even in our own day had made sure that **we would live** in comfort and wouldn't have to exert ourselves too much.

50. *Není nutno, abyste četli knihy, které* **jsou vydávány**. *Kulturní referent vašich novin vám nejen stručně řekne obsah nejnovějšího díla, ale dokonce je rozpitvá, vytkne autorovi všechny chyby a nedostatky, a vám stačí, naučíte-li se zpaměti asi tak třetí větě od konce této recenze.* You don't have to read the books that **are published**, because the cultural section of the newspapers will not only summarise the content of the latest editions but will even dissect them for you, pointing out each and every mistake or omission.

Irving – Hollanová

1. In many of the photographs, Timothy **seemed to be caught** in a moment of indecision, as if he were perpetually reluctant to imitate an incredibly difficult stunt that Thomas had mastered with apparent ease. *Na řadě fotografií Timothy vypadal, jako* **kdyby byl zastižen** *v okamžiku nerozhodnosti, jako kdyby chtěl napodobit nějaký neuvěřitelně obtížný akrobatický kousek, který Thomas zvládl se zjevnou snadností.*

2. And it wasn't the young man's nakedness that caused Ruth to scream; she had seen her father and her mother naked - nakedness **was not hidden** among the Coles. *Už dřív viděla svého otce a matku nahé - nahota* **se** *u Coleových* **neskrývala**.

3. Later Ruth **was told** that she was conceived in a well-intentioned but passionless act. *Rút se později* **dozvěděla**, *že byla počata při dobře míněném, ale nevášnivém milostném aktu.*

4. Called „The Mouse Crawling Between the Walls", it **was** very nearly **not published**. *Jmenovala se „Myš harašící ve zdi" a málem ji* **nevydali**.

5. Surely **one** could learn an art or a craft from someone who was less than a master. *Člověk se přece může naučit řemeslu i od někoho, kdo není stoprocentním mistrem.*

6. As someone who'd grown up on the grounds and in the nearly constant environment of a good school, Eddie O'Hare knew that **you** could learn a lot from older people who were hardworking - and who adhered to certain standards. *Jako někdo, kdo vyrůstal a pohyboval se téměř neustále v prostředí dobré školy, Eddie věděl, že se* **člověk** *může hodně naučit od starších lidí, kteří jsou pracovití - a kteří dodržují určité normy.*

7. They moved about, and their presence **could be detected** in a variety of unseen ways. *Pohybovali se okolo a jejich přítomnost* **bylo možné pozorovat** *při celé řadě nečekaných momentů.*

8. 'When **you're** dead, when **your** body is broken, it just means that we can't see **your** body anymore - **your** body is gone.' *Když* **jsi** *mrtvá, když* **máš** *rozbité tělo, znamená to, že už* **tvoje** *tělo nevidíme -* **tvoje** *tělo už není.*

9. Ted Cole's books for children **could not be categorized** with respect to the age of his audience. *Knihy Teda Colea pro děti **se nedaly zařadit** do kategorie podle věku svých čtenářů.*

10. The room **was never called** a 'studio,' because her father had long ago stopped thinking of his books as art; yet a 'workroom' was more pretentious-sounding than an 'office,' which it **was also never called**, because her father appeared to have considerable pride in his creativity. *Místnosti **se nikdy neříkalo** „ateliér", protože otec již dávno přestal své knihy považovat za umění. A přesto „pracovna" znělo daleko honosněji než „kancelář", jak **se** místnosti také nikdy **neříkalo,** protože otec byl neobyčejně hrdý na své tvůrčí schopnosti.*

11. Ted Cole **was alleged** to have dropped out of Harvard to attend a not very prestigious art school - truly, a design school that was chiefly populated with students of mediocre talent and modest ambitions in the commercial arts. *O Tedu Coleovi **se říkalo**, že opustil Harvard a šel studovat na průměrnou výtvarnou školu, kterou převážně navštěvovali studenti se skromnými ambicemi stát se komerčními výtvarníky.*

12. Only then did Marion remember that Ted had hired Eddie on the condition that the boy had a driver's license, and that Eddie's summer job **had been arranged** before Ted had told her that he wanted to 'try separating.' *Teprve v tu chvíli si vzpomněla, že Ted Eddieho najal s podmínkou, že chlapec má řidičský průkaz a že Eddieho letní zaměstnání **bylo domluveno** ještě předtím, než jí řekl, že se chce „pokusit žít odděleně".*

13. Embarrassed at what struck him as such shameless advertising of his revered school, Eddie turned the sweatshirt inside out. Only then did it occur to him why some of the seniors at the academy were in the habit of wearing their Exeter sweatshirts inside out; his new awareness of this height of fashion indicated to Eddie that he was ready to encounter the so-called real world - provided that there really was a world where Exonians **were well advised to put** their Exeter experiences behind them (or turn them inside out). *Nový pohled na tento módní výstřelek Eddiemu naznačil, že je připraven na střet s takzvaným skutečným světem - za předpokladu, že existuje všude tam, kde je pro absolventy Exeteru **víc než radno** na své exeterské zkušenosti zapomenout (nebo je obrátit naruby).*

14. They leave **one** hoping for more next time.') Yet Eddie liked them. *Zanechávají **ve čtenáři** naději, že příště může očekávat víc.*

15. Once the ferry **was secured** in the slip, Eddie scanned the unimpressive gathering on shore from the vantage of the upper deck; there was no one who matched the elegant jacket photos. *Když trajekt **vyvázali** k přístavnímu můstku, Eddie se ze svého výhodného místa na horní palubě pátravě rozhlédl po nenápadném shromáždění na břehu. Nenašel nikoho, kdo by odpovídal elegantním fotografiím na přebalech.*

16. And in her sleek, long-sleeved sweater**, there was no knowing** if she shaved her armpits. *V přiléhavém svetru s dlouhými rukávy **se nedalo poznat**, jestli si vyholuje podpaží.*

17. They'**d been loved**. *Byli milováni.*

18. Eddie feared that he had inherited his father's penchant for saying the obvious - and that **he would soon be spontaneously dubbed** with a name like Minty, which would stick to him for the rest of his life. *Měl obavu, že zdědil otcův sklon říkat zcela zjevné věci, a že **brzy bezděčně získá** přezdívku jako Mentolka, které se nezbaví po zbytek života.*

19. The bra, which was positioned roughly where **one** would expect a bra to be, was partially exposed but still caught up in the blouse - as if Marion were in this specific stage of undress. *Podprsenka, umístěná zhruba v místech, kde by ji **člověk** čekal, byla částečně odhalená, ale stále ji ještě zakrývala blůza, jako kdyby Marion byla v určitém stadiu svlékání.*

20. He'd been asked to take a leave of absence - 'for "nonperformance," I think he called it,' Marion said. ***Požádali ho**, aby studium přerušil. „Pro neplnění povinností, se tuším říkalo,“ ušklíbla se Marion.*

21. The pictures were of Thomas and Timothy when they were more or less Eddie's age, which meant the photos **had been taken** shortly before the boys died. *Byly to fotografie z doby, kdy byli chlapci víceméně stejně staří jako Eddie, což znamenalo, že fotografie **byly udělány** krátce předtím, než chlapci zemřeli.*

22. It was not wanting anything more, nor was it expecting **people** to exceed what they had just accomplished; it was simply feeling so complete. *Neznamená chtít něco víc, ani očekávat, že **lidé** dosáhnou něčeho víc, než čeho právě dosáhli.*

23. 'I'm not threatening you, Eddie,' Ted added, 'but I must tell you that you **may be called upon** to testify.' And if you **were called upon** to testify to what happened, I trust that you wouldn't lie - not in a court of law. *„Já ti nechci hrozit, Eddie,“ dodal, „ale musím ti říct, že **budeš** asi **předvolán** za svědka.“ A když **budeš předvolán** svědčit, doufám, že nebudeš lhát - ne u soudu.*

24. For the next five or six days, before Ruth's stitches **were removed**, the child didn't go to the beach. *Příštích pět nebo šest dní, než Rút **odstranili** stehy, nechodilo dítě na pláž.*

25. Eddie wouldn't see A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound again until it **was published**. *Zvuk, jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk znovu viděl až když **kniha vyšla**.*

26. Minty had added one name and address, he noted to Eddie: an Exonian in nearby Wainscott **had** somehow **been omitted** from the original list. *Mentolka přidal jedno jméno a adresu a připsal pro Eddieho poznámku: Z původního seznamu nějakým omylem **vypadl absolvent** Exeteru z nedalekého Wainscottu.*

27. Ruth **could be soothed** only by being carried from photograph to photograph. *Rút **bylo možné utišit** jen když ji matka nosila od fotografie k fotografii.*

28. That Ted would live to see another day **must be credited** to the regular and rigorous exercise he gained on the squash court that was designed to give him an unfair advantage.

*Skutečnost, že se Ted dožil dalšího dne, **je nutno připsat** pravidelnému a tvrdému tréninku, který získal na squashovém dvorci zbudovaném tak, aby mu poskytoval nekalou výhodu.*

29. She was the kind of young woman who **was seduced** intellectually. *Byla oním druhem mladé ženy, který **se dá svést** intelektuálně.*

30., 31. When the boys had been alive, the old pictures of them **had been taken** for granted and **had not been very well cared for**. *Když byli chlapci naživu, **byly** jejich staré fotografie **brány** jako samozřejmost a moc dobře **se o ně nepečovalo**.*

32. But **there is no straightforward negotiation** with a four-year-old; while not every negotiation needs to be difficult, there are few that don't require a considerable investment of time. *Ale se čtyřletým dítětem **se nedá snadno vyjednávat**. I když ne každé vyjednávání musí být nutně obtížné, jsou určité věci, které vyžadují čas.*

33. Had the car not shuddered so violently at that moment, Mrs Vaughn might have gone on waiting at the steering wheel until her son **was brought home** from his afternoon tennis lesson. *Kdyby se v tom okamžiku auto prudce nezatřáslo, čekala by možná paní Vaughanová za volantem až do chvíle, kdy z odpolední hodiny tenisu **přivedli** jejího syna.*

34. What **are** those things **called?** *Jak se ty věci **jmenují?***

35. But not the… what **are they called**?' she asked Eddie. *Ale nepřestěhovala… **jak se tomu říká?** " zeptala se Eddieho.*

36. As for 'next week' or 'next month,' to a four-year-old **you** might as well say 'next year.' *Říct „příští týden" nebo „příští měsíc", to **byste mohli** čtyřletému dítěti stejně tak říct „příští rok".*

37. Naturally Minty went on and on - on the subject of how he'd never imagined that it was the sort of job **one** ever, exactly, 'finished.' *Mentolka přirozeně mluvil a mluvil - na téma, že si nikdy nepředstavoval, že by to byl druh práce, který **člověk** vůbec někdy „ukončí".*

38. It was one of those ski vacations that people from the East take in the spring, when what amounts to so-called spring skiing **can't be trusted** in the East. *Byly to jedny z těch lyžařských prázdnin, na které lidé z Východu obvykle na jaře jezdívají, když se už jarnímu lyžování **nedá** na Východě **věřit**.*

39., 40. If **you** want to be sure there's snow in March or April, **you** better go west. *Když si **chceš** být jistý, že bude v březnu nebo v dubnu sníh, **nejlepší je** jet na Západ.*

41. It was a Ted Cole story: **you** always see what **you'r**e supposed to be afraid of; **you** see it coming, and coming. The problem is**, you** never see everything that's coming. *Byl to typický příběh Teda Colea: vždycky **vidíš**, čeho se **máš** bát, **vidíš** jak se to blíží a blíží. Problém je, že nikdy **nevidíš** všechno, co se blíží.*

42. „Thomas was doing a good job of driving, considering the adverse conditions. .... Ted and Marion began to quarrel about the best route to the hotel where they were staying. This was

foolish, because the entire town was on one or the other side of this three-lane highway, and since this highway was in actuality a strip of hotels and ..., which lined both sides of the road, it was necessary to know only which side of the highway **you** were going to.(Irv.43) *„Thomas řídil velmi dobře, když vezmeme v úvahu nepříznivé podmínky. .... Ted a Marion se začali hádat, kterou cestou je nejlepší jet k hotelu, kde bydleli. Bylo to nesmyslné, protože celé město se rozkládalo podél jedné nebo druhé strany tříproudé silnice. Proto silnice vlastně tvořila pruh hotelů, motelů, benzinových pump, restaurací a barů. Bylo jenom třeba vědět, na kterou stranu **jedete**.(Hol.43)*

43. Both a sit-down, tractor-type lawn mower and the kind of lawn mower that **you** walk behind were in the back of the truck, together with some rakes and spades and hoes and an assortment of sprinkler heads; there was also a long, neatly coiled hose. *Vzadu na voze byly sekačky na trávu, jedna sedací připomínající traktůrek a také takový ten typ, za nímž **člověk** musí jít, potom nějaké vidle, lopaty a motyky i celá řada postřikovačů a dlouhá, úhledně stočená hadice.*

44. '**You** just got to feed it and water it, and most of all prune it,' the gardener added. *„**Musíte** mu jen dát výživu, zalévat ho a hlavně prořezávat,“ dodal.*

45. There would not be a girls' squash team at Exeter until the following year; in '73, Ruth **was permitted** to play on the boys' varsity, where she was the third-ranked player. *Rút **měla** v roce 1973 **povoleno** hrát v chlapeckém školním týmu, kde byla třetí nejlepší hráčkou.*

46. In the team photo, Ruth **could easily have been mistaken** for one of the boys. *Na fotografii družstva ji **bylo možné snadno zaměnit** za jednoho z chlapců.*

47. One can't deny him his existence as a writer simply because he would never be, as Chesterton once wrote of Dickens, 'a naked flame of mere genius, breaking out in a man without culture, without tradition, without help from historic religions and philosophies or from the great foreign schools.' ***Člověk** nemůže jeho literární existenci popřít jen proto, že nikdy nebude, jak kdysi napsal o Dickensovi Chesterton, „nahým plamenem čirého génia, vzplanuvším v muži bez kultury, bez tradice, bez pomoci starých náboženství i filozofií či významných cizích škol“.*

48. But at least Eddie **would be published**. *Ale bude **se vydávat**.*

49. The wife, the clams… it was a tortured analogy, no matter how **you** expressed it, the future novelist thought. *Manželka, škeble… je v tom určitá mučivá analogie, bez ohledu na to, jak to **člověk** vyjádří, pomyslel si budoucí spisovatel.*

50. Jimmy was retired - **he was rumored to be** in his seventies - and he spent every afternoon at the New York Athletic Club, waiting for pickup squash games with younger players whose would-be opponents had stood them up. *Jimmy byl v penzi, **říkalo se**, že je mu přes sedmdesát, a trávil každé odpoledne v Newyorském atletickém klubu.*

Adams – Nováková

1. Many solutions **were suggested** for this problem, but most of these were largely concerned with the movements of small green pieces of paper, which is odd because on the whole it wasn't the small green pieces of paper that were unhappy. *Vyskytlo se mnoho pokusů o řešení, většinou se však týkaly pohybů malých zelených kousků papíru, což je zvláštní, protože ony malé zelené kousky papíru koneckonců nešťastné nebyly.*

2., 3. And then, one Thursday, nearly two thousand years after one man had been nailed to a tree for saying how great it would be to be nice to **people** for a change, one girl sitting on her own in a small cafe in Rickmansworth suddenly realized what it was that had been going wrong all this time, and she finally knew how the world **could be made** a good and happy place. *A pak jednoho čtvrtka, téměř dva tisíce let poté, co jednoho člověka přibili na kříž za to, že říkal, jak by bylo ohromně bezva chovat se k sobě pro změnu trochu slušně, si jedna dívka sedící osaměle v malé kavárníčce v Rickmansworthu najedou uvědomila, v čem je chyba. Přišla na to, jak by se ze světa dalo udělat docela příjemné místo.*

4. This time it was right, it would work, and no one would have to **get nailed** to anything. *Dokonce měla pravdu - tentokrát by to bylo fungovalo, a ani by nemuseli nikoho k ničemu přibíjet.*

5., 6. "I'm afraid you're going to have to accept it," said Mr Prosser gripping his fur hat and rolling it round the top of his head, "this bypass **has got to be built** and it**'s going to be built**!" "First I've heard of it," said Arthur, "why**'s it going to be built**?"... "What do you mean, why**'s it got to be built**?" he said. "It's a bypass. **You**'ve got to build bypasses." *"Tahle dánice se postavit musí, a taky že se postaví!" "To slyším prvně," podivil se Arthur, "a proč se musí postavit?"... "Jak to myslíte, proč se musí postavit? No, je to dálnice. Dálnice se stavět musí."*

7. They often wish that **people** would just once and for all work out where the hell they wanted to be. *A často si přejí, aby se lidi už jednou ksakru rozhodli, kde vlastně chtějí být.*

8. This friend of his had first arrived on the planet some fifteen Earth years previously, and he had worked hard to blend himself into Earth society - with, **it must be said**, some success. *Tenhle kamarád se octl na planetě Zemi před nějakými patnácti lety a celou tu dobu se poctivě snažil začlenit do pozemské společnosti. Je třeba uznat, že se mu to do jisté míry podařilo, to se musí nechat.*

9. Perhaps it was that his eyes didn't blink often enough and when **you** talked to him for any length of time **your eyes** began involuntarily to water on his behalf. *Snad to způsobovalo, že jeho oči nemrkaly dost často, a i když jste s ním mluvili třeba jen chviličku, donutil vás k slzám.*

10. Perhaps it was that he smiled slightly too broadly and gave **people** the unnerving impression that he was about to go for their neck. *Snad to bylo tím, že měl trochu moc široký úsměv a působil znepokojivým dojmem, že se vám chystá skočit po krku.*

11. For instance he would often gatecrash university parties, get badly drunk and start making fun of any astrophysicist he could find till he **got thrown out**. *Tak například s oblibou vpadával na univerzitní večírky, kde se vždycky strašlivě zlískal a začal zesměšňovat každého astrofyzika, který mu zrovna padl do rukou. Nakonec **ho vždycky vyhodili**.*

12. The bottle would then **be refilled**. The game **would be played** again. *Načež se láhev znovu **naplní** a **hraje se** další kolo.*

13. Once **you** started to lose **you** would probably keep losing, because one of the effects of Janx spirit is to depress telepsychic power. *Jak jednou **začnete** prohrávat, je pravděpodobné, že **budete prohrávat** pořád, protože Janxův likér, kromě jiných účinků, snižuje telepsychické schopnosti.*

14. In a high dimension of which **we** know nothing the mighty Khan bellowed with rage, but Mr Prosser only trembled slightly and whimpered. *V kterési z vyšších dimenzí, o nichž **nevíme**, mocný Chán vztekle zařval. Pan Prosser se však jen zachvěl a tiše zakňučel.*

15. The Guide also tells **you** on which planets the best Pan Galactic Gargle Blasters are mixed, how much **you** can expect to pay for one and what voluntary organizations exist to help **you** rehabilitate afterwards. The Guide even tells **you** how you can mix one <u>yourself</u>. *Průvodce rovněž informuje, na kterých planetách se mixuje nejlepší Pangalaktický megacloumák, kolik za něj **zaplatíte** a které dobrovolné organizace **vám** poskytnou pomoc, až se **budete léčit** z jeho následků. V Průvodci **najdete** dokonce i recept na Pangalaktický megacloumák.*

16. Partly it has great practical value - **you** can wrap it around **you** for warmth as **you** bound across the cold moons of Jaglan Beta; **you** can lie on it on the brilliant marble-sanded beaches of Santraginus V, inhaling the heady sea vapours; **you** <u>can sleep</u> under it beneath the stars which shine so redly on the desert world of Kakrafoon; <u>use</u> it to sail a mini raft down the slow heavy river Moth; <u>wet</u> it for use in hand-tohand-combat; <u>wrap</u> it round **your** head to ward off noxious fumes or to avoid the gaze of the Ravenous Bugblatter Beast of Traal (a mindboggingly stupid animal, it assumes that if **you** can't see it, it can't see **you** - daft as a bush, but very ravenous); **you** can wave **your** towel in emergencies as a distress signal, and of course <u>dry yourself</u> off with it if it still seems to be clean enough. *Především má značnou praktickou cenu - **můžete se** například do něj zabalit, aby **vám** nebylo zima, když **poskakujete** napříč chladnými měsíci planety Jaglan Beta. **Můžete** na něm ležet na zářivých, mramorovým pískem vystlaných plážích Santraginu V a vdechovat opojné výpary z jeho moří. **Můžete** na něm spát pod hvězdami, jež tak rudě září na planetě poustí, Karkrafúnu. **Můžete** ho použít jako plachtu, až **poplujete** na maličkém voru po proudu drsné řeky Moth, **můžete ho namočit** pro boj zblízka, nebo si jím **zahalit** hlavu, <u>abyste necítili</u> jedovaté pachy žravé obludy Blátotlačky z Traalu a nestřetli se s jejím pohledem (je to nepředstavitelně tupé zvíře, myslí si, že když ji **nevidíte**, nevidá ani ona **vás** - blbá jak tágo, ale zato značně žravá). Když **jste** v úzkých, **můžete** jím signalizovat o pomoc. No, a samozřejmě se jím také **můžete utřít**, pokud **vám** po tom všem ještě připadá dost čistý.*

17. "That's what **they** told us in the army," said the man, and his eyes began the long trek back down to his whisky. *"Aspoň nám to **říkali** na vojně," dodal muž a jeho oči se vydaly na dlouhou zpáteční pouť k panáku whisky.*

18. Zaphod Beeblebrox was on his way from the tiny spaceport on Easter Island (the name was an entirely meaningless coincidence - in Galacticspeke, easter means small flat and light brown) to the Heart of Gold island, which by another meaningless coincidence **was called** France. *Zafod Bíblbrox směřoval z maličkého kosmodromu na Velikonočním ostrově (jméno bylo zvoleno pouhou a zcela bezvýznamnou shodou okolností - ve staré galaktičtině výraz "velikonoční" znamená malý, plochý a světle hnědý) na ostrov Srdce ze zlata, jež **se** další bezvýznamnou shodou okolností **jmenoval** Francie.*

19. But it was not in any way a coincidence that today, the day of culmination of the project, the great day of unveiling, the day that the Heart of Gold **was** finally **to be introduced** to a marvelling Galaxy, was also a great day of culmination for Zaphod Beeblebrox. *Ale v žádném případě nebylo náhodnou shodou okolností, že dnešní velký den vyvrcholení a odhalení, den, kdy Srdce ze zlata **mělo být** konečně **představeno** žasnoucí Galaxii, byl také vyvrcholením mnoha let úsilí pro Zafoda Bíblbroxe.*

20. All his heirs are now long dead, and this means that without any drastic political upheaval, power has simply and effectively moved a rung or two down the ladder, and **is now seen** to be vested in a body which used to act simply as advisers to the Emperor - an elected Governmental assembly headed by a President elected by that assembly. *Všichni jeho dědici mezi tím dávno vymřeli, což znamená, že bez jakýchkoli drastických politických převratů se moc přesunula o jeden či dva stupínky níž. **Zdánlivě** dnes patří sboru, jenž kdysi fungoval jako sbor císařských poradců - je to volené Vládní shromáždění v čele s prezidentem voleným tímto shromážděním.*

21. At the heart of it, unseen, lay a small gold box which carried within it the most brain-wretching device ever conceived, a device which made this starship unique in the history of the galaxy, a device after which the ship **had been named** - The Heart of Gold. *V jejím srdci, neviděna, spočívala malá zlatá krabička obsahující nejnepochopitelnější zařízení, jaké bylo kdy vymyšleno, zařízení, po němž **byla loď pojmenována** - Srdce ze zlata.*

22. The report was an official release which said that a wonderful new form of spaceship drive **was** at this moment **being unveiled** at a government research base on Damogran which would henceforth make all hyperspatial express routes unnecessary. *Byla to oficiální zpráva, sdělující z vládní výzkumné základny na planetě Damogran, že právě **seznámili** veřejnost s novým, senzačním druhem pohonu pro kosmické lodi.*

23. "I thought you said they **were called** Vogons or something." *"Říkal jsi přece, že **se** jmenují Vogoni, nebo tak nějak."*

24. Grunthos **is reported** to have been "disappointed" by the poem's reception, and was about to embark on a reading of his twelvebook epic entitled My Favourite Bathtime Gurgles when his own major intestine, in a desperate attempt to save life and civilization, leapt straight up

through his neck and throttled his brain. *Tvrdí se, že Chrochtos byl poněkud "zklamán" přijetím své básně, a přávě se chystal začít předčítat svou epickou skladbu o dvanácti knihách, nazvanou Mé oblíbené chrochty ve vaně, když vtom jeho vlastní tlusté střevo v zoufalém pokusu zachránit životy a civilizaci mu vyskočilo až do krku a zadusilo mozek.*

25. Vogons suffered no illusions as to the regard their works **were** generally **held in**. *Vogoni rozhodně nepodléhali iluzím, pokud jde o vážnost, jíž **se** jejich díla obvykle **těší**.*

26. "Ah yes, Vogonity (sorry) of the poet's compassionate soul," Arthur felt he was on a home stretch now, "which contrives through the medium of the verse structure to sublimate this, transcend that, and come to terms with the fundamental dichotomies of the other," (he was reaching a triumphant crescendo…) "and **one** is left with a profound and vivid insight into… into… er…" *Jeho hlas stoupal v triumfálním crescendu. "A **posluchač** si odnáší hluboký a pronikavý vhled do… do… éé…"*

27. (After a while the style settles down a bit and it begins to tell **you** things **you** really need to know, like the fact that the fabulously beautiful planet Bethselamin is now so worried about the cumulative erosion by ten billion visiting tourists a year that any net imbalance between the amount **you** eat and the amount **you** excrete whilst on the planet is surgically removed from **your** bodyweight when **you** leave: so every time **you** go to the lavatory it is vitally important to get a receipt.) *(Po chvíli se styl trochu usadí a kniha začne říkat věci, které doopravdy **potřebujete** vědět: že například pohádkově krásná planeta Bethselamin má v současné době tak vážné problémy s kumulativní erozí způsobenou deseti bilióny turistů, kteří tam každoročně přijíždějí, že jakákoliv nesrovnalost mezi množstvím potravy a množstvím exkrementů v době pobytu na planetě se **vám** při odjezdu chirurgicky odebere z tělesné váhy, takže pokaždé, když **jdete** na záchod, je životně důležité nechat si vystavit potvrzení.)*

28. They **were** all officially **denied**, but they must have done it! *Oficiální místa sice všechno popřela, ale tady vidíš, že to dokázali!*

29. The principles of generating small amounts of finite improbability by simply hooking the logic circuits of a Bambleweeny 57 SubMeson Brain to an atomic vector plotter suspended in a strong Brownian Motion producer (say a nice hot cup of tea) **were** of course **well understood** - and such generators **were often used** to break the ice at parties by making all the molecules in the hostess's undergarments leap simultaneously one foot to the left, in accordance with the Theory of Indeterminacy. *Princip generování malých kvant konečné nepravděpodobnosti **byl** samozřejmě **obecně znám**. Stačí spojit logické obvody submezonového mozku Čmeláčisko 57 s atomovým vynašečem vektorů, umístěným v nějakém silném zdroji Brownova pohybu, dejme tomu v šálku horkého čaje. Generátory tohoto typu **byly často užívány** při večírcích k prolomení počátečního ostychu - v souladu s Teorií neurčitosti se vždycky nechaly všechny molekuly hostitelčina spodního prádla naráz odskočit asi o půl metru doleva.*

30., 31., 32., 33. For years radios **had been operated** by means of pressing buttons and turning dials; then as the technology became more sophisticated the controls **were made** touch-sensitive - **you** merely had to brush the panels with **your** fingers; now all **you** had to do

was wave **your** hand in the general direction of the components and hope. Po celá léta **se rádia ovládala** mačkáním knoflíků a laděním stanic. *Potom s vyspělejší technikou **přišly senzory** - **stačilo** lehce **přejet** prsty po panelu. V současné době **nebylo zapotřebí** nic jiného než mávnout rukou v přibližném směru ladících prvků a doufat.*

34. It saved a lot of muscular expenditure of course, but meant that **you** had to sit infuriatingly still if **you** wanted to keep listening to the same programme. *Ušetřilo se tím samozřejmě spousta svalové námahy, ale také to znamenalo, že **člověk** musel sedět k zbláznění klidně, pokud **chtěl** poslouchat stále stejný program.*

35. When **you**'re cruising down the road in the fast lane and **you** lazily sail past a few hard driving cars and **are feeling** pretty pleased with yourself and then accidentally **change down** from fourth to first instead of third thus making **your** engine leap out of **your** bonnet in a rather ugly mess, it tends to throw **you** off your stride in much the same way that this remark threw Ford Prefect off his. *Když **člověk** jede po silnici v rychlém pruhu a lenivě **propluje** kolem hezké řádky lopotících se aut a **cítí se** náramně spokojený sám se sebou, a pak omylem **přeřadí** ze čtyřky na jedničku místo na trojku, takže motor málem vyskočí zpod kapoty v podobě ošklivé rozpláacliny, vyvede **ho** to z míry asi stejně, jako tahle poznámka vyvedla z míry Forda.*

36. "Inside a dark nebula is the only place in the Galaxy **you**'d see a dark screen." *"Jediné místo v Galaxii, odkud **můžeš** vidět prázdnou obrazovku, je vnitřek temné mlhoviny."*

37. If you would care to leave your name and the address of a planet where **you can be contacted**, kindly speak when you hear the tone. *Pokud chcete nechat své jméno a adresu planety, kde **je vás možno zastihnout**, řekněte je laskavě, až uslyšíte signál.*

38. They had swung round now on to a direct homing course so that all that **could be seen** of them now was the warheads, head on. *Mířily teď přímo na loď, takže **bylo vidět** pouze špice nukleárních hlavic.*

39. As **you** gazed into the polished surface of the marble the vague forms of instruments became visible, and as **you** touched them the instruments materialized instantly under **your** hands. *Když se **člověk** zahleděl do leštěného povrchu mramorových desek, uviděl v nich nejasně rýsující se tvary přístrojů, které se **mu** při doteku materializovaly pod rukama.*

40. Many people have speculated that if **we** knew exactly why the bowl of petunias had thought that **we** would know a lot more about the nature of the universe than **we** do now. *Spousta lidí došla k závěru, že **kdybychom věděli**, proč si onen květináč petúmií myslel právě tohle, **věděli bychom** toho o podstatě vesmíru mnohem více, než **víme** teď.*

41. It is possible that her remark would have commanded greater attention **had it been generally realized** that human beings were only the third most intelligent life form present on the planet Earth, instead of (as was generally thought by most independent observers) the second. *Její poznámka by patrně vyvolala větší pozornost, kdyby **se obecně vědělo**, že lidé*

jsou až třetí v žebříčku inteligentních forem života na Zemi, a nikoli (jak se domnívala většina nezávislých pozorovatelů) druzí.

42. It's like having a Galacticredit card which keeps on working though **you** never send off the cheques. *Je to asi jako mít galaktické sporožiro, ze kterého pořád <u>vybíráš</u>, přestože nic* **neukládáš**.

43. I went through every major screening test on both my heads - all the tests I had to go through under government medical officers before my nomination for Presidency **could be properly ratified**. *Udělal jsem si encefalogram. Všechny základní testy na obou hlavách - všechny testy, které jsem musel podstoupit pod kontrolou vládních zdravotníků, aby* **mohla být schválena** *moje nominace na prezidenta.*

44. From the heart of a dark nebula it is possible to see very few stars, and only very faintly, but they were there **to be seen**. *Uvnitř temného mračna je vidět jen málo hvězd a jen slabě, ale* **k vidění** *přece byly.*

45. The mere shock of vertigo could kill **a man**. *Šok ze závrati mohl snadno* **být smrtelný**.

46. It was indeed the only one of the many structures that betrayed any sign of activity about it, though this was more a sublimal impression than anything **one** could put **one**'s finger on. *A skutečně - jediná ze všech prozrazovala stopy nějaké činnosti. Byl to ovšem spíše podprahový vjem, <u>nedokázal by přesně říct, co se tu vlastně děje.</u>*

47. "Did you ever go to a place… I think it **was called** Norway?" *"Byl jste někdy v ... myslím, že* **se to jmenuje** *Norsko?"*

48. They **were often used** in behavioural research, Pavlov and all that sort of stuff. So what happened was that the mice **would be set** all sorts of tests, learning to ring bells, run around mazes and things so that the whole nature of the learning process **could be examined**. ***Používalo se jich*** *při výzkumu chování. Pavlov a spol.* ***Dávaly se*** *jim všemožné testy,* ***učily se*** *zvonit na zvonek, probíhat bludištěm a tak.* ***Studovala se*** *na nich povaha procesu učení.*

49. From our observations of their behaviour **we** were able to learn all sorts of things about <u>our own</u>… *Pozorováním jejich chování* **jsme se dozvídali** *spoustu věcí o <u>svém vlastním</u> chování…*

50. "Such subtlety…" said Slartibartfast, "**one** has to admire it." *"Úžasná rafinovanost…," povzdychl Slartibartfast. "**Člověk** to musí obdivovat."*

Examples with *kdo*

Jirotka - Corner

K1. *Nakonec řekla, že* **kdo** *jinému jámu kopá, sám do ní padá, a čiň čertu dobře, peklem se ti odmění.* Finally she commented that **whoever** digs a pit for another falls into it himself and that hell is the reward for those who treat the devil kindly.

K2. *Na dědečka nebudem čekat, **kdo** pozdě chodí, sám sobě škodí.* Time and tide wait for **no man**.

K3. *Teta se na mne chvíli dívala se vztekle stisknutými rty a pak řekla, že **kdo** se směje naposled, směje se nejlépe.* My aunt shot me a momentary glance, her lips pursed in anger, and then commented that **he who** laughs last laughs longest.

K4. *Běda dozorci vězňů, který by pomáhal trestancům na svobodu a hájil se příslovím **kdo** chce kam, pomozme mu tam.* Heaven help the prison officer who helps the inmates to escape and then justifies his actions with the maxim that 'just as well **to be** an addled egg as an idle bird'

K5. *Průběhem dalšího života si ten chlapec ověřil, že pan Matouš lhal, a za několik let potom ho křivě obvinil z defraudace, dokládaje to oslnivě logickou úvahou, že **kdo** lže, ten i krade.* When he grew older the young boy remembered Mr.Matthews as a liar and a few years later falsely accused him of fraud, backing his claim up with the compelling logic of the saying that **whoever** tells lies must also be a thief.

K6. *Také přísloví **kdo** do tebe kamenem, ty do něho chlebem není radno v praktickém životě uplatňovat.* Nor is it advisable to apply in real life the saying that if **someone** casts a stone at you you should respond by offering him bread.

K7. *Jako třeba přísloví **kdo** pozdě chodí, sám sobě škodí.* Take for example the saying that **whoever**'s late harms no one but himself.

K8. *Úplně zmatené je přísloví, že **kdo** za pecí sedá, jiného tam hledá.* Then there's that completely bewildering saying that **whoever** sits on the stove at home must be looking for someone else there.

K9. *Chci pro dobrou vůli zapomenout na to, že rada, abych lezl na stromy, nebyla radou ani přítele, ani lékaře, nýbrž sarkastického vtipálka, a revanšuji se Vám podle přísloví, **kdo** do tebe kamenem, ty do něho chlebem: doktore, následujte mého příkladu a Vaše horská tůň z Vás udělá olympionika.* As a gesture of goodwill I shall forget the fact that telling me to climb trees was not the advice of a friend or even of a doctor but of a jesting knave, and I will reciprocate according to that proverb which says that if **someone** gives you a stone, repay him with bread: Doctor, follow my example and your tarn will make an Olympic athlete of you.

Kundera - Heim

K1. *Ten, **kdo** chce stále "někam výš", musí počítat s tím, že se mu jednoho dne dostaví závrať.* **Anyone** whose goal is 'something higher' must expect some day to suffer vertigo.

K2. *Ten, **kdo** padá, říká: "Zvedni mne!"* 'Pick me up', is the message of **a person** who keeps falling.

K3. ***Kdo** je v cizině, jde v prázdném prostoru vysoko nad zemí bez záchranné sítě, kterou člověku poskytuje jeho vlastní země, kde má rodinu, kolegy, přátele a snadno se domluví*

jazykem, který zná od dětství. **Being** in a foreign country means walking a tightrope high above the ground without the net afforded a person by the country where he has his family, colleagues, and friends, and where he can easily say what he has to say in a language he has known from childhood,

K4. *Ten,* ***kdo*** *se vzdá tomu druhému jako voják do zajetí, musí předem odhodit jakoukoli zbraň.* **He who** gives himself up like a prisoner of war must give up his weapons as well.

K5. *Ano,* ***kdo*** *hledá nekonečno, ať zavře oči!* Yes, if y**ou**'re looking for infinity, just close your eyes!

K6. *...protože* ***kdo*** *začne pochybovat o maličkosti, skončí pochybou o životě jako takovém* ...because **anyone** who starts doubting details will end by doubting life itself

K7. *"Hanba komunismu!" je totiž heslo nepřátel Velkého Pochodu a ten**, kdo** nechce ztratit tvář, musí zůstat věrný ryzosti vlastního kýče.* 'Down with Communism!' is a slogan belonging to the enemies of the Grand March, and **anyone** worried about losing face must remain faithful to the purity of his own kitsch.