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English translation counterparts of the German pronoun *man*

Anglické překladové ekvivalenty německého zájmena *man*

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Abstract

The thesis describes and analyzes the possible translation counterparts of the German pronoun *man* which is used to express the general human agent. As English does not entail such device, it resorts to other syntactic and morphological devices such as the passive voice, various personal pronouns or non-finite constructions. The thesis also aims to discern and describe the systems and rules of the use of the translation counterparts by the means of quantitative-qualitative analysis based on two classification systems of *man* taken over from Helbig & Buscha, 2017, and Gelabert-Desnoyer, 2008. All excerpts are classified with regard to the counterpart used in the translation as well as with regard to the features attributed to the examples of *man* based on the two classification systems. The analysis is performed on 247 examples taken over from InterCorp v13, from the fields of fiction writing and parliamentary debates.

Keywords

general human agent, *man*, translation counterparts, InterCorp

Abstrakt

Práce popisuje a analyzuje možné překladové ekvivalenty německého zájmena *man*, které se užívá pro vyjádření všeobecného lidského konatele. Jelikož angličtina podobným prostředkem nedisponuje, uchyluje se k jiným syntaktickým a morfologickým prostředkům, kterými jsou například trpný rod, různá osobní zájmena či nefinitní konstrukce. Práce také cílí na rozlišení a popis systémů a pravidel při užívání překladových protějšků pomocí kvantitativně-kvalitativní analýzy, která je založena na dvou systémech klasifikace *man* převzatých z děl Helbiga & Buschy, 2007, a Gelabert-Desnoyera, 2008. Veškeré příklady jsou klasifikovány podle překladových protějšků a také podle rysů přidělených příkladům *man* na základě zmíněných klasifikačních systémů. Analýza je prováděna na 247 příkladech převzatých z korpusu InterCorp v13, a to z oblastí beletrie a parlamentních debat.

Klíčová slova

všeobecný lidský konatel, *man*, překladové ekvivalenty, InterCorp

List of Abbreviations

CGEL	<i>A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language</i> by Quirk et al., 1985
FIC	a set of excerpts from the fiction writing drawn from InterCorp v13
EUROPARL	a set of excerpts from the debates of the European Parliament drawn from InterCorp v13
DRU	a subset of excerpts from the FIC set concerning <i>The Tin Drum</i> by Günter Grass
TRI	a subset of excerpts from the FIC set concerning <i>The Trial</i> by Franz Kafka
MET	a subset of excerpts from the FIC set concerning <i>The Metamorphosis</i> by Franz Kafka

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1. INTRODUCTION

The thesis focuses on the German pronoun *man* which is used to express the meaning of the general human agent in German. As a *man*-deficient language, English needs to resort to other devices in order to convey the same meaning in the translation. The aim of the thesis is to discern what devices are the most common in translations by the means of quantification based on excerpts from InterCorp v13. Additionally, the thesis tries to answer the question of whether the use of the respective devices is semantically or pragmatically conditioned. To that purpose, there are employed two classification systems of *man* based on the works of Helbig & Buscha and Gelabert-Desnoyer, enabling the use of two-dimensional feature combination system in order to discern systematic rules or conditions which apply to the translation counterparts of *man*.

The theoretical part of the thesis describes various means of expression of the general human agent in German as well as in English, focusing primarily on *man* in the German part in most aspects. It outlines various features which define *man* against the rest of German pronouns and which define it as a pronoun dedicated for the expression of the general human agent. It also offers the description of the semantic classification systems of *man* mentioned above which is adopted in the analytical part. This part also presents various means of expression of the general human agent in English and it thereby outlines different possible translation counterparts used to convey the meaning of *man* in English translations.

The methodical part is dedicated to the description of the sample used to conduct the analysis (247 examples). It illustrates the nature and sources of the excerpts drawn from InterCorp v13 (fiction writing and parliamentary debates) as well as the procedure of processing the individual examples. Furthermore, this part describes the categories applied to the examples of *man* on the basis of the classification systems described in the theoretical part.

The analytical part discusses the results of the quantitative analysis, and it offers the place to comment on all relevant translation counterparts individually. It recounts the most prominent feature combinations relevant to the respective translation counterpart. This part additionally comments on those cases which are deemed essential for the rest of the qualitative part of the analysis, not exclusively

the most prominent ones. It also strives to systematize the translation counterparts on the basis of the categories attributed to *man* and derive rules for the use of the specific translation counterparts based on the excerpts.

The conclusive chapter of the thesis summarizes the systems and/or rules discovered on the basis of the conducted analysis, and it offers additional pointers to the systems in the translation of *man* which may be used to perform additional analyses in this field.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General human agent in German

The expression of the general human agent in German is mainly conveyed by two distinct, yet in many cases not mutually exclusive grammatical structures: passive voice and indefinite personal construction with *man* (Štícha, 2015, p. 548). Even though Štícha does not explicitly use the term general human agent, but rather syntactically oriented “sentences with indefinite personal subject”¹, the resulting restriction imposed by his definition is functionally identical to that of the general human agent. The indefinite personal subject represents “an unnamed person, group of people or the man in general to whom there is attributed a process or a state by the means of sentential predication” (ibid).

The personal subject in this structure is either generalized or anonymized. The former option, generalization, results in the subject being effectively equal to the phrase *people in general* by expanding its scope of applicability. The events connected to this use are usually atemporal and permanent, as shown in the following examples taken over from Štícha (2015, p. 549).

- (1) Das sagt man nicht. *People (in general) don't say that.*²
- (2) Es wird befürchtet ... *People (in general) fear (that) ...*

Alternatively, the sentence may also be subject to anonymization. The subject may be known to the speaker, but it is purposefully omitted and an impersonal construction is used instead. The speaker's motivation to opt for this alternative varies significantly based on context – the subject may not be known, it might be of little importance or concealed on purpose by the speaker. In the examples (3) and (4), the speaker does not possess the sufficient knowledge to explicitly state who stole the bike and hence resorts to impersonal constructions, emphasizing the action itself and not the agent as a result:

- (3) Man hat ihm sein Fahrrad gestohlen. *Someone stole his bike.*
- (4) Sein Fahrrad wurde gestohlen. *His bike was stolen.*

¹ “Věty s neurčitým subjektem personickým”

² All custom translations are indicated by italics.

Both generalization and anonymization can be expressed by the passive voice and the *man*-construction. These are often functionally equivalent and one can be replaced by the other without any significant change in meaning. Beneš (1970, p. 118) calls active *man*-sentences “transition forms” to German passive voice. Nevertheless, they cannot be considered direct alternatives to *man*-sentences in their full extent since they still include the agent as their subject, unlike the passive sentences. Even though the messages in (3) and (4) are conveyed with the focus on the event rather than the agent and pragmatically achieve the same result, the agent is still present in (3), albeit unknown. Helbig and Buscha (2017, p. 165) explicitly exclude *man* constructions as direct paraphrases of the passive voice on these grounds.

There are some more impersonal constructions in German which serve the same purpose and which mostly relate to impersonal uses of such personal pronouns as *ich*, *du* or *sie/Sie* (Zobel, 2011a; 2012; 2016a). In contrast to the English language, however, German tends to rely on its dedicated pronoun³ *man* significantly more often than on the impersonal use of personal pronouns when expressing the general human agent. Auwera et. al. (2012, pp. 32-34) conducted a pilot corpus study based on Dutch and German translations of *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince* as well as the original text in English. Among other things, the results show that in German, *man* was by far the most impersonally used pronoun with 168 occurrences, whereas the second most often used pronoun *du* emerged only 9 times throughout the book, which implies that *man* was used almost 17 times more often. In English, *you* prevailed over the dedicated pronoun *one* which was used 12 times less often.

It is important to note that conducting such quantitative analysis was not the primary goal of the study and there are two main things to be noted which relate to their method. Auwera et. al. completely leave out the passive voice as an alternative to the expression of the general human agent, as they primarily focused on crosslinguistic correlations in terms of impersonally used pronouns. To certain extent, this approach is adopted in this thesis as well: the passive voice as a means to express the general human agent in German is largely ignored due to the fact that

³ A pronoun which can only have impersonal reading and may not be used with a personal reading (Fenger, 2018, p. 292).

both English and German share this use of the passive voice. Both languages employ the passive with similar frequency and the differences in translation equivalents would most likely not yield such contrasting results as expected in the case of *man* translation equivalents where the cross-linguistical differences between both languages seem to be much greater. Secondly, the source text used for their corpus analysis was in English. This thesis only makes use of German source texts translated directly to English. Since the focus is placed on *man* equivalents in English, the passive voice will not be omitted as an alternative to translate *man* from German to English. The reason to omit the passive on the German side, but not on the English side resides in the presumption that a German passive sentence would likely be translated to English by employing the identical passive structure. Per contra, this near-1:1 correspondence option does not exist when it comes to translating *man* since English does not have a functionally fully equivalent pronoun and must therefore rely on other means, such as employing personal pronouns or the passive (Dušková, 2012, p. 395).

2.2 Dedicated pronoun *man*

The German pronoun *man* is solely dedicated to the expression of the general human agent. As mentioned above, there is no such pronoun in English which would only serve this purpose, although this has not always been the case as there was a dedicated pronoun *man* in Old English which became reduced to *men/me* in Middle English. Changes in information structure, the focus on subject with regard to textual cohesion as well as the rising importance of the passive ultimately led to its disappearance from the English language (Los, 2005, p. 52).

2.2.1 Formal classification

The pronoun *man* is predominantly classified as an indefinite pronoun, yet not exclusively – in several cases, the category of personal pronouns is chosen as an alternative.⁴ Its defining features such as restricted inflection paradigm, largely generic relation and the lack of gender specification force it out of the traditional groups of indefinite and personal pronouns. Attaviryanupap (2012) proposes that, from both morphological and syntactic points of view, the pronoun is situated right in between these two main classes and he additionally suggests that the main

⁴ See Attaviryanupap, 2012, p. 23, for a brief list of grammar books which classify *man* in this way.

defining feature of *man* is its relation to the agent which contains the feature [+human], which is nevertheless not always the case according to Fröhlich (2014) who claims that the personal reference in *man* is preferred, but not exclusive since it can also be bound to animal and automata references.⁵ Some authors fully dismiss the traditional classification and propose to talk about *man* as of a “generic pronoun” which stands apart from the traditional classes (Zifonun, 2000, p. 249).

2.2.2 Morphological and syntactic features

2.2.2.1 Inflection

The common grammar books like *Deutsche Grammatik* by Helbig & Buscha (2017), *Knaurs Deutsche Grammatik* (Götze & Hess-Lütich, 1989) or *Duden – Die Grammatik* (Dudenredaktion, 2009) do not offer much in terms of morphological and syntactic features of *man*. All of the aforementioned grammar books classify *man* as indefinite pronoun and merely mention the fact that *man* is only used in the nominative case whereas its dative and accusative forms (genitive forms of *man* do not exist) are in reality suppletive forms *einem/einen*. Nevertheless, Fenger (2018, p. 294) and Malamud (2012, p. 9) challenge this and consider the nominative form *man* as the only possible form of this pronoun, limiting its syntactic capabilities, with *einem/einen* being listed as separate pronouns with different qualities. Kratzer (1997, p. 3) connects the availability of suppletive forms to the possible inclusivity of *man*, stating that only the inclusive *man* may be replaced with *einem/einen* in oblique cases, while the exclusive *man* purely exists in the nominative case. It is not the goal of this thesis to decide which of these approaches might be generally applicable, yet they remain relevant for the corpus study in the core of the thesis.⁶ The forms *einem/einen* relate polysemically to German indefinite article; their

⁵ An example of animal reference which was found acceptable by some speakers even though *man* is usually defined by its human referent:

Pflegehunde erweisen sich manchmal als richtige Sturköpfe [...]. Man bellt und jault bis die Luft ausgeht. (Fröhlich, 2014, p. 66)

Nursing dogs sometimes prove to be real blockheads. [...] They bark and howl until they run out of breath.

⁶ Another feature of *man* where various opinions clash is its (in)definiteness. The whole discussion about whether impersonally used pronouns like *man* are definite (Kratzer, 1997), indefinite (Malamud, 2012) or “a-definite” (Zobel, 2016b) lies out of scope of this thesis and, contrary to the case of oblique forms of *man*, are not of essential importance for the purpose of the thesis. For a detailed analysis of the definiteness problem, see Fenger (2018, pp. 321-22) and Zobel (2011a; 2016b).

ortographic forms are identical and as a result, one has to rely on corpus taggers and correct tokenization of the corpus studied. Manual filtering is virtually impossible due to the large amount of hits linked with the occurrence of the indefinite articles in the source texts. Therefore, the thesis adopts the approaches of Fenger and Malamud, treating the forms *einem/einen* as separate from the nominative form *man*. Correspondingly, since the thesis focuses solely on translation counterparts of the nominative form *man*, they will not be included in the final analysis.

2.2.2.2 Gender

Certain agreement features, for instance the gender feature, are not encompassed in *man*. It is always singular and masculine, which becomes apparent when combined with a possessive pronoun:

- (5) Man kann sein / [*ihr] Auto hier nicht parken.
One cannot park one's car here. (Cabredo-Hofherr, 2010, p. 7)

The pronoun *man* also shows its singular number agreement with finite verbs:

- (6) Man erkundigte sich nach mir.
They inquired about me. (Kratzer, 1997, p. 5)

The example number (5) illustrates that the grammatical concord between *man* and the possessive pronoun impedes solely feminine interpretation (the feminine pronoun *ihr* would be ungrammatical), although there must be emphasized that it does not exclude this way of interpreting *man*, nor does it explicitly support masculine interpretation. Zifonun states the following with regard to gender specification in *man*: “The masculine gender does not equal the male sex. Sex relation is rather neutralized here, similarly to *der Mensch*. Pronouns with fixed genders [like *man*] simply sort their denotations in a binary manner following the categories person versus thing; Differences in sex are ignored”⁷ (2000, p. 235). In other words, the masculine possessive pronoun concord essentially indicates the lack of gender feature.

Knaurs Deutsche Grammatik, in the chapter dedicated to differences between natural and grammatical gender, elaborates on the fact that *man* is one of the objects

⁷ Original quote: “Maskulines Genus ist aber nicht mit dem Bezug auf das männliche Geschlecht gleichzusetzen. Vielmehr ist der Sexusbezug hier ähnlich wie bei *der Mensch* neutralisiert. Genusfixe Pronomina im Deutschen sortieren ihre Denotate nun einmal binär nach den Kategorien Person versus Sache; Sexusunterschiede werden ignoriert.”

of criticism due to its blatantly archetypal masculine form which, however, also includes women in its reference (Götze & Hess-Lütich, 1989, p. 161). As an alternative, there is proposed the pronoun *frau*. This pronoun is already partially lexicalized⁸, but it appears very rarely in actual texts and it does not occur in German source texts drawn from InterCorp at all. Due to the quantitative nature of the research which is based on occurrences in InterCorp, the pronoun *frau* is left out from the analysis.

2.2.2.3 *Number*

As already stated, *man* is always singular. It does not support plural nominal or adjectival agreements (7), although it does support reciprocal pronouns (8), which hints at compatibility with semantic plurality (Malamud, 2012, p. 11). Malamud (ibid.) adds: “*man* allows, and, in fact, prefers, semantically plural interpretations. Inclusive *man* is always semantically plural”. Both examples are taken over from Malamud (ibid.):

- (7) In diesem Institut ist man gewöhnlich ein schlauer Mensch/*schlaue Menschen.
In this institute, a person is usually smart.
- (8) Man grüsste [sic] einander wieder.
People greeted each other again.

2.2.2.4 *Specification*

As regards specification capabilities, *man* stands apart from both personal and indefinite pronouns. While both traditional classes allow certain kinds of specification through attributes (mostly appositive or restrictive), *man* does not carry features which would allow any kind of attribute ascription. The pronoun can merely be intensified with postponed *selbst* (7), but the configuration with *selbst* (or any other intensifier) preceding *man* is ungrammatical (8):

- (9) Man selbst gönnt sich ja nichts. (Zifonun, 2000, p. 236)
*You*⁹ just don't treat yourself to anything.
- (10) *Sogar/Selbst/Auch/Nur man gönnt sich ja nichts. (ibid.)
?*Even/Just/Also/Only you don't treat yourself to anything.

⁸ See Matěna (2017, pp. 42-49) for a list of grammar books and dictionaries which take *frau* into account.

⁹ *You* in both translations is meant to be read as generic, impersonal *you*. This pronoun is chosen for translation purposes in order to illustrate the restrictions more clearly.

In English, the proposed translation with intensifiers in (10) would still be grammatical with a change in meaning. *You* would no longer represent the general human agent, but rather a particular individual. Generic reading is incompatible with intensifiers like these, either forcing a change in meaning (in English) or making the sentence ungrammatical (in German) (Dušková, 2012, p. 396).

2.2.3 Semantic classification

As a pronoun dedicated to the expression of the general human agent, *man* covers a wide range of possible denotations, ranging from entirely general relation to people in general on the one end up to the reference almost identical with *ich* or *du* on the other. The following section introduces two semantic classification systems used by authors to examine the features needed for their respective purposes which target the pronoun *man* specifically (2.2.3.1) as well as the whole area of impersonal pronouns cross-linguistically (2.2.3.2).

2.2.3.1 Helbig & Buscha's classification

This classification system is used by Attaviryanupap (2012) in his analysis of corresponding translation equivalents of *man* in Taiwanese. The system as such is, in turn, based on a different study of *man*-polysemy which had introduced nine sememes for nine different meanings of *man*. Helbig & Buscha's system reduces these to four general classes, substantially grouping six sememes together under the pronominal category (Zifonun, 2000, pp. 240-43). The presented classification system is taken over from *Deutsche Grammatik* (Helbig & Buscha, 2017, pp. 232-33):

- (a) general man: It serves the purpose of providing the assertion with general validity. Neutral context and the (general) present tense are typical of this use. It contains no lexical indicators of an agent which may also be the whole category "man" in extreme cases.

Example: Was **man** gern tut, das fällt **einem** nicht schwer.
 *When **one** is fond of doing something, it will not come
 across as difficult to **them**.*

- (b) anonymous man: Used when the agent becomes unidentifiable or irrelevant. It emerges in sentences referring to specific facts and containing any tense. Local and temporal adverbials often serve as indicators of the agent.

Example: **Man** hat ihm sein Fahrrad gestohlen.

Someone stole his bike.

Example: **Man** wird ihren Antrag in einer besonderen Kommission behandeln. (= Eine besondere Kommission wird ihren Antrag behandeln.)

One will deal with your request in a special commission.
(=A special commission will deal with your request.)

- (c) abstracting man: Used in sentences which serve the purpose of reporting objective facts of human perception without the explicit mention of the perceiving person. It becomes subjectivized by the employment of *man* in connecting with verbs of perception, assessment, movement etc.

Example: Bis zum Fluss geht **man** eine Stunde.
It takes an hour to get to the river.

Example: Auf der Straße sah **man** keinen Menschen.
There was no one to be seen on the street.

- (d) pronominal man: Represents individual personal pronouns while fulfilling various stylistic functions (i.e. dissociation). The pronoun to which the reference pertains is preserved in context.

Example: Still, **ihr** müsst auf mich hören, ich besitze nämlich gewisse Anrechte, daß [sic] **man** mich noch einmal hört.
Silence, you must hear me out, I am entitled to be heard out once more.

2.2.3.2 Gelabert-Desnoyer's classification

Gelabert-Desnoyer's system differs from the previous one in its focus as it concentrates more explicitly on pragmatics, specifically on whether the reference denoted by the impersonal pronoun focuses on the speaker, addressee, or other participants. This systematization was originally used to analyze Spanish *uno* in its impersonal uses with the focus on contrast between parliamentary and non-parliamentary corpora. The same classification was later adopted by Truan (2018) for the cross-linguistic analysis of German *man*, French *on* and English *one* and *you* in political discourse. The classes, their descriptions as well as the Spanish examples¹⁰ and their translations are taken over directly from Gelabert-Desnoyer's work (2008, p. 413):

¹⁰ Gelabert-Desnoyer offers several prototypical examples for each class due to the large semantic scope of said categories. It is not possible to include all examples in this paper due to their extent. The reader is therefore encouraged to refer to Gelabert-Desnoyer's paper for the full extent of examples related to each category (2008, pp. 414-421).

- (a) Omnipersonal [\pm speaker]: The referent can be any identity. Inclusion of the speaker is possible, but not clear in many cases. [...], this type of *uno* has traditionally received the label of ‘impersonal’.

Example: ES: P- Qué consejos le das a la persona que emprende su primer viaje?
R- Lo más importante es saber elegir el tipo de viaje que **uno** quiere realizar. Hoy en día hay muchos tipos de ofertas en el mercado. Primero hay que decidirse si **uno** va a viajar por su cuenta o bien prefiere un viaje organizado.
EN: ‘Q- What advice would you give to a person who is about to take one’s first trip?
A- The most important thing is to know how to choose the type of trip **one** wants to take. First, (one) has to decide whether **one** is going to travel alone or whether one will travel as part of an organized trip.’

- (b) Self-referential [+ speaker, - other referents]: The referent of this *uno* is exclusively and univocally the speaker. The linguistic and extra-linguistic contexts rule out any other possible referents.

Example: ES: P- Por último, una curiosidad, tú participaste en la película 'Polígono Sur' de Dominique Abel sobre el barrio de las Tres Mil Viviendas de Sevilla, ¿te gusta como ha quedado el resultado de la película, es una imagen fiel del barrio?
R- Está graciosa, tiene su punto gracioso, **uno** conoce a toda la gente del barrio y te gusta verlos, es un documental sobre todo aquello, se ve muy natural todo.
EN: ‘Q- Finally, a matter of curiosity: you participated in the film ‘Polígono Sur’, by Dominique Abel about the neighborhood of the Three Thousand Houses in Seville. Do you like the final result of the film, is it a faithful depiction of the neighborhood?
A-It’s funny, there’s something about it, **one** knows everyone in the neighborhood and (you) like to see them, it’s a documentary about all that, it all looks very natural.’

- (c) Self-referential experiential [+ speaker, + other potential referents]: While intimately linked to the speaker, there is a lower degree of attachment to the speaker and, thus, a more open interpretation in respect to other referents.

Example: ES: Ahora, con la vejez, los achaques, la hipertensión, la gota, pues ya está **uno** cada vez más discapacitado o más dificultado para ejercer la actividad nocturna que tanto nos gustaba. Pero cuando estoy trabajando descubro que la literatura es una maravillosa, fascinante habitación donde tú entras y te puedes quedar ahí ya toda la vida.

EN: ‘Now, with old age, with ailments, high blood pressure, gout, **one** is increasingly unable or more restricted to live the nightlife that (we) used to like so much. But when (I) am working (I) discover that literature is a wonderful, fascinating room that you can enter and you can stay there for the rest of your life.’

- (d) Other-referential [- speaker, + interlocutor]: The interpretation of this other-referential pronoun is univocally in regard to the interlocutor. It refers to characteristics (attitudes or speech) of the interlocutor and never those of the speaker.

Example: ES: P: Recuerdo uno se daba clases con el otro y era peor que la otra. ¿Cómo es que el domingo de no poder ponerla con un hierro en el hoyo 14, **uno** termina ganando?
R: Pues, pues mira, el año '99 cuando gané, la semana anterior en Atlanta que jugamos, no pasé el corte, estaba pegando al drive, pero bueno o sea, a todos los lados, a la derecha, izquierda (...)
EN: ‘Q: (I) Remember one was taking classes with the other one and was worse than the (female) other. How is it possible that on Sunday from being unable to finish hole 14 with an iron, **one** ends up winning?
A: Well, look, in '99, when (I) won, the week before in Atlanta that (we) played, (I) didn't make the cut, (I) was hitting the drive, but, well, that is, everywhere, left, right (...)'

2.3 General human agent in English

It has already been mentioned that English, unlike German, does not contain any dedicated impersonal pronoun which is only used to express the general human agent. Instead, the English language resorts to secondary functions of various devices, but these are often subject to semantic and stylistic limitations and only appear under specific circumstances. They are also bound to specific text styles (Dušková, 2012, p. 395). On the contrary, *man* is not contextually bound and may be used to express the general human agent invariably. The fundamental difference between German and English in this sense is based on the fact that German uses a single form to express a multitude of possible meanings, it usually does not differentiate between uses that include or exclude the speaker and the form always remains identical regardless of its meaning. In other words, the general inclusive self-referential experiential *man* and the pronominal exclusive other-referential *man* remain formally identical under any circumstances, as opposed to English

which usually has to employ at least two different forms like *we* or *they* to sufficiently cover both meanings. The main problem which the languages lacking a *man*-pronoun face is “the delimitation of *man*-uses of the devices which are used to supply the lacking *man*-pronoun from their primary functions” (Dušková, 1999, p. 41).

It is prudent to differentiate between explicit and implicit devices used to express the general human agent as they are presumably of equal importance when analyzing translations of *man*. Dušková (1999, p. 41) argues that implicit devices should not be ignored as they may be potentially one of the primary means to express the general human agent in a *man*-devoid language. The explicit devices comprise of the pronouns *you*, *they*, *we*, *one* as well as of nominal elements like *people*, *a man*, *a fellow* and the indefinite pronouns¹¹ *nobody*, *anybody*, *no one*, *everybody*, *everyone* (Dušková, 2012; Machová, 2013). The implicit counterparts are the passive voice, *it*-constructions, *there*-constructions and non-finite forms (Železná, 2011; Machová, 2013). Both categories as well as the subsumed devices are discussed in detail in the following sections. However, only the impersonal uses/functions and characteristics intrinsic to these are described in detail.

2.4 Explicit devices

As regards explicit devices used to express the general human agent, there is not much which binds them together aside from the fact that their appearance in texts is explicitly visible. What may be noted is that the pronouns *you*, *they* and *we* keep some of the semantics connected to their personal uses even when used impersonally, which restricts their mutual interchangeability (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354; Biber et al., 1999, p. 331). This particular use of personal pronouns is referred to as non-referential (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002), impersonal (Gast et al., 2015) or generic (Quirk et al., 1985; Biber et al., 1999). They do not represent different categories, but rather function as different names used for the same use.

¹¹ The indefinite pronouns are not discussed in detail in the following chapter due to the fact that they are not sufficiently discussed as a means of expressing the general human agent in secondary literature. The only exception is represented by *one* which is however sometimes classified as a personal pronoun since it possesses the reflexive form *oneself* and it can function as a subject of interrogative tags (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, pp. 426-27). It also stands apart from the rest due to being a dedicated impersonal pronoun, similarly to German *man*.

2.4.1 *You*

The second person pronoun *you* counts among the most prominent devices used to express the general human agent, being the most often used device in colloquial speech (Dušková, 1999, p. 42; 2012, p. 395). It is considered a less formal variant of *one*. Even when used impersonally, the relation to the hearer, to whom the primary personal use relates, remains present in cases like (11) and (12):

- (11) This wine makes you feel drowsy, doesn't it? (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354)
- (12) You can get fined for parking on the footpath. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1467)

As suggested in CGEL, “the speaker is appealing to the hearer’s experience of life in general, or else of some specific situation” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354). It does not refer to the hearer specifically, but the fact that it applies to both the hearer and the speaker as a result of general validity of the statement is what makes the use impersonal. In cases similar to (27), the speaker relates the fact in the utterance to their own personal experience by the means of non-referential *you* rather than to the hearer’s. The borderline between the referential and non-referential uses may occasionally become ambiguous, as in (14), where “with referential *you*, this could be used [...] in a context where you have expressed disagreement with Smith; [...] with non-referential *you*, by contrast, what I convey is that one doesn’t have to agree with him to recognize that he is a great speaker” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1468).

- (13) It wasn't a bad life. You got up at seven, had breakfast, went for a walk ... (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354)
- (14) I think Smith's a really great speaker, whether you agree with him or not. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1467)

In specific cases where the addressee is completely excluded from the reference (for instance due to extra-linguistic reasons), the retained vestige of the 2nd person reference disappears from the impersonal use, as in (15) when assuming the addressee is of male sex and who may therefore not be able to become pregnant:

- (15) You have to avoid that sort of thing when you're eight months pregnant. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1467)

Additionally, with regard to the last example listed, Gast et. al. (2015, p. 148) comment on the empathy effect intrinsic to *you* in its impersonal use: “Uses of the

second person that lead to truth-conditionally false sentences are claimed to involve (an invitation to) simulation and the creation of empathy. According to this analysis, impersonal uses of the second person establish a direct referential link to the addressee, just like personal uses, and their status as ‘impersonal’ is a function of sentential contexts and conversational conditions”. In their conclusion, they state that the empathy effect remains present regardless of whether the addressee is excluded from the utterance applicability or not, it is either intrinsic to the utterance or created through simulation in the case when the utterance cannot be directly applied to the hearer, as in the example (15).

2.4.2 *They*

Impersonal *they* is often used in colloquial speech as a means to express the general human agent which excludes the speaker as well as the hearer (as opposed to non-referential *you*). The exclusion stems from the 3rd person reference which *they* retains in this sense even in its impersonal use. Quirk et. al. (1985, p. 354) unequivocally regard non-referential *they* as informal. Huddleston & Pullum (2002) differentiate between institutional and non-referential uses of *they*, illustrated by the examples (16) and (17) respectively:

- (16) They’ve closed the bridge for repairs following last week’s floods.
(Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1471)
- (17) I think this is what they call a ‘fait accompli’. (ibid.)

The institutional use designates further unspecified institutions, authorities or generally, as described in CGEL, “the mysterious forces which appear to control the ordinary citizen’s life” (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354). The non-referential use represents nearly identical message as the non-referential use of *you*, although with the focus on distance and exclusion of the discussion participants (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1472).

Impersonal *they* bears two distinct syntactic features. It is often accompanied by a local adverbial (temporal as well as other similar adverbials are also possible) which becomes significant in discerning the impersonal use from its primary deictic or anaphoric uses (Dušková, 2012, p. 396). It is worth noting that accompaniment by such adverbials is also tightly bound to the anonymous use of *man* (see 2.2.3.1(b)). Furthermore, when compared to *you*, the impersonal *they* is much less

syntactically versatile as it may not be used in oblique cases, as illustrated in the example (11) – *you* cannot be replaced by *them* as it would cease to evince general reference and would become deictic or anaphoric.

2.4.3 *We*

In contrast to the previous two devices, general *we* emerges in the academic style more prominently than in colloquial speech and simultaneously represents the most often used way to express the general human agent in academic prose (Dušková, 1999, p. 48; 2012, p. 395). It differs from the personal use by the scope of general validity which applies to people in general or alternatively to the whole human race. As such, it always includes the speaker as a member of the group to which the pronoun refers. The general use of *we* is additionally discernible by substituting the subject with a passive sentence with unspecified agent or conversely with generic *one* as shown in the example (18). Notably, general *we* is most often connected with present simple tense as a consequence of its generality which is one of the prime characteristics of the general use of *man* (see 2.2.3.1(a)) (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354; Dušková, 1999, p. 48). Due to the fact that its generality mostly relies on contextual bindings and on the degree of inclusiveness, it is more open to interpretation than other impersonal uses which may lead to ambiguities when discerning whether a particular use can be identified as generic or specifically referential. CGEL (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 350) also introduces the “rhetorical *we*” as a special case of general *we* since it “is used in the collective sense of ‘the nation’, ‘the party’”, as shown in the example (19):

- (18) We now know that the earth [sic] is round.
= It is known that the earth [sic] is round. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 354)
- (19) In the 19th century we neglected our poor as we amassed wealth. (ibid., p. 350)

2.4.4 *One*

As a dedicated impersonal pronoun used to express the general human agent, *one* (or *one's* or *oneself*) faces similar classification problems like *man* (see 2.2.1). There exists a disparity which either classifies generic/non-referential *one* as a personal pronoun (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002; Dušková, 2012) or as an indefinite pronoun with a subtype referring to people in general (Quirk et al., 1985; Biber et al., 1999). It is also not universally agreed upon whether *one* may be

considered definite or indefinite. The use of non-referential *one* is bound to the formal style, it is common in fiction and academic prose, but not in conversation where non-referential *you* takes over. This significant distribution disparity of the emergence of *one*, when compared to the style distribution of other pronouns, is based on the fact that “it is perceived as an impersonal option, lacking the personal overtones attaching to the personal pronouns when referring to people in general” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 355). The previously mentioned personal pronouns in this chapter retain a certain degree of their primary personal reference even when used non-referentially, which is essentially connected to various levels of personal attachment which the non-referential use of *one* lacks. *One* is also opposed to *they* in its relation to the discussion participants: *one* is almost always inclusive, whereas *they* excludes both the speaker and the person spoken to (Dušková, 1999, p. 49).

One is however often affiliated with the first-person relation in sentences like (20) where it refers to human beings in general, but it simultaneously retains a reference to the speaker. It is, for instance, not possible to replace *one* with *people* in the example as it would remove the degree of personal experience associated with this particular use. Moltmann (2006, p. 258) accordingly defines generic *one* as a generic pronoun with which “a speaker draws a generalization by applying the predicate to any (human) being as if that human being was himself, making both a generic statement and, in a way, reference to himself.”

(20) One can see the picture from the entrance. (Moltmann, 2006, p. 258)

Generic *one* is subject to several restrictions. It does not allow existential readings (as opposed to general ones), referring to a specific referent at a specific point of time, unlike German *man*, which possibly prevents *one* from becoming a translation counterpart for the anonymous use of *man* which is substantially coupled with episodic sentences. Furthermore, *one* cannot be additionally determined or modified. It cannot be used as an anaphor to another noun phrase (21), although it may become an antecedent for a personal pronoun anaphor (22) (Quirk et al., 1985; Huddleston & Pullum, 2002; Fenger, 2018):

(21) *A politician shouldn't take oneself too seriously. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 426)

- (22) What is one to do when he is treated like this?¹² (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 388)

2.4.5 Nominal devices

The most prominent lexical devices used to express the general human agent are nouns like *people*, *a man*, *a fellow*, *a person*, although they are not limited to these four only. The combination of the semantics of a noun (representing a person) and the indefinite article (a member of the class) – or the zero article in case of *people* as presented in the example (23) – constructs the meaning of the general human agent. The importance of the indefinite article may be seen in the opposition between *a man* and *man* (without article), where the latter stands for the whole biological human species and does not refer to the general human agent specifically. The nominal devices may be specified with a local adverbial, other specifications are not possible, nor any kinds of modification by the means of an attribute, which usually leads to the loss of general meaning. Semantically, substantival devices stand closer to generic *one* than to any other pronoun and they are rather neutral when considering exclusivity or inclusivity (Dušková, 1999, pp. 50-51).

- (23) Why do people cry at weddings? (Dušková, 2012, p. 396)

2.5 Implicit devices

Aside from the passive voice, the implicit means are largely omitted from secondary literature as a result of more difficult identification and more complicated delimitation when compared to the explicit means. Nevertheless, their importance should not be ignored as they might represent significant portion of the general human agent expressions (Dušková, 1999, p. 41).

2.5.1 Passive voice

With regard to the expression of the general human agent, only the short passives are relevant as they leave the agent unexpressed. There are multiple reasons for neglecting the expression of the agent in a sentence: the agent is either irrelevant (24), unknown (which goes hand in hand with the anonymous use of *man*), or found

¹² Quirk et. al. (1985, p. 388) say the following about the use of *he* (AmE pattern) in the co-referential use of *one*: “[...] concern over sexual bias has caused AmE in effect to move towards adoption of the BrE pattern,” where the personal pronoun *he* would be replaced with gender-neutral *one*. Huddleston & Pullum (2002, p. 427) add that the examples with *he* are not as numerous as they used to be due to the decline of the use of the sex-neutral *he* in general.

redundant for the purpose of the sentence. Arguably, general propositions or descriptions which, in cases similar to (25), may replace the explicit impersonal *you* or *one*, can be singled out as another possible reason to use the short passive, as well as sentences referring to general human knowledge (26) (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 165; Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, pp. 1445-46). Owing to their strongly impersonal nature, short passives often appear in academic prose as well as in news. Sometimes, the passive may also be considered a variant of active clauses with general *they* (Dušková, 2012, pp. 51-52).

- (24) The Prime Minister has often been criticized recently. (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 165)
- (25) Application form can be obtained from the Departmental Secretary. (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 1445)
- (26) Very little is known about the disease. (ibid.)

2.5.2 *there*-constructions, *it*-constructions

Dušková (2012, pp. 353-55) differentiates between four main types of *there*-constructions: existential, existential-locative, actional. They are all capable of implicit reference to the general human agent, although the actional type is the most suitable one for this purpose due to the nature of the action noun which enables the construction to be used without the explicit mention of an agent, as presented in the example (27). *There*-constructions may also be modified with a participle. Additionally, the general human agent may be “implied by means of a negative *there*-construction with an infinitive as the notional subject, which additionally expresses modality”, which is also classified by Dušková as modal *there*-construction (Železná, 2011, p. 19)¹³.

- (27) There was no riding or shooting or anything of that kind. (Dušková, 2012, p. 355)

Anticipatory *it* may be used to express the general human agent. As indicated by its name, it anticipates the notional subject represented by an infinitive, gerund, or a dependent clause, and often includes a modal meaning (Dušková, 2012, p. 353, 376). This becomes especially significant in *man* accompanied by a modal verb since the modality, which is expressed explicitly by the modal verb itself in

¹³ Taken over from Dušková (2012).

a German sentence, may be reduced to a single word by the means of an anticipatory *it*-construction. Empty *it* is used to remove any kind of formal representation of a human agent from a sentence and as such, it is not expected to appear as a translation counterpart of *man*.

2.5.3 Non-finite forms

Even though they are not used as often as the other implicit or explicit means used to express the general human agent, non-finite forms (infinitives, gerunds and participles) represent a syntactically versatile device as they may appear in the position of a subject complement, postmodification or directly in the subject position (Železná, 2011, pp. 19-20).

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

3.1 Material

3.1.1 Source

All examples were taken over from InterCorp v13. Since the aim of the thesis is to map the divergence of *man* translational equivalents in English and not their convergence on the German side, only original German texts directly translated to English are taken into account. They consist of two collections – automatically aligned transcriptions of proceedings of the European Parliament from the years 2007-2011 (abbr. EUROPARL) as well as manually aligned core texts of fiction (abbr. FIC).

In the EUROPARL set, no other variables such as the speakers' names except for the source language were taken into consideration, which resulted in 120 concordances being directly taken over from InterCorp without any previous edits. The FIC set consists of three novels (*The Trial* and *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka, *The Tin Drum* by Günter Grass) and due to their disparities, first 40 relevant concordances of each novel were taken in order to preserve the representativeness of the fiction style with the aim to maintain a certain degree of comparability between the spoken (EUROPARL) and the written (FIC) styles. This approach ensures enough heterogeneity for the fiction style to be considered representative and rid of potential excessive influence of one style of writing over the whole fiction domain. It must be noted, however, that the English translations of *The Trial* and *The Metamorphosis* were conducted by the same translator.

In order to maintain proportion between both sets for the sake of comparability, 120 concordances were drawn from both collections, originally resulting in 240 concordances which became subject to analysis. This particular amount was chosen with regard to the amount of work needed to properly analyze all examples while providing a sample large enough to be considered representative. The EUROPARL collection includes 354 occurrences of *man*, with 120 accounting for 33.89 % of all results. The FIC collection is considerably larger as it consists of 920 occurrences of *man*, with 120 accounting for 13.04 %. The table below shows additional proportional distribution with regard to individual works constituting the FIC collection. The number of occurrences in each novel corresponds to their lengths.

To prevent the more voluminous works from influencing the whole domain of fiction, 40 examples from each were chosen regardless of the work's length.

Table 1 – Proportional distribution of *man* in the pre-processed FIC set

Name	Total occurrences	Amount analyzed	% analyzed (rel. to total)
<i>The Tin Drum</i>	541	40	7.39
<i>The Trial</i>	313	40	12.78
<i>Metamorphosis</i>	66	40	60.60
Total	920	120	13.04

Due to *man*-duplicates which are commented on in 3.1.2, the final number of examples which were analyzed is 247 (127 in EUROPARL, 120 in FIC).

3.1.2 Example post-processing

Since slightly different approaches were chosen for the extraction of examples from both sets, the examples had to be post-processed after the analysis described in 3.2 was conducted to retain comparability as well as the sufficient number of examples. Due to the use of the sample function for the EUROPARL set, some concordances included more than one occurrence of *man* but did not show as two separate concordances in the concordance list. Therefore, these multiple *man* occurrences were manually excerpted and treated as separate examples which caused the final number of examples to rise.

For the sake of quality analysis, the so-called “duplicate *man* examples” were ultimately removed from the final example set. This concerns all occurrences of *man* which emerged in the scope of one concordance (and usually one sentence) and which were found referentially and functionally identical and their translations formally identical, such as the following:

- (28) „Laßt mich, zum Teufel!“ rief K., der schon bis zu seinem Kleiderkasten zurückgedrängt war, „wenn **man** mich im Bett überfällt, kann **man** nicht erwarten, mich im Festanzug zu finden.“ (143:FIC-TRI-DE-12)
 "Let go of me for God's sake!" called K., who had already been pushed back as far as his wardrobe, "if **you** accost me when I'm still in bed **you** can't expect to find me in my evening dress." (143:FIC-TRI-EN-12)

As reflected in the translation, both occurrences of *man* in this concordance are identical in terms of to whom they refer (and as a result, they are translated by the same pronoun). They are also identical in terms of classification as described in 3.2,

both classified as pronominal, other-referential *man* occurrences. In this case, only the initial *man* is considered a unique example and is qualified and quantified as such, whereas the latter *man* is omitted from further analysis. The example (29) conversely presents a case where the translation equivalents are not formally identical (*people* vs. *they*) and are therefore considered and analysed as two separate occurrences:

- (29) In wirtschaftlich unsicheren Zeiten, wenn **man** nicht weiß, was auf einen zukommt, hält **man** das Geld zusammen. (220:EP-DE-42, 99:EP-DE-43)
In uncertain economic times, when **people** do not know what is going to happen to them, **they** cling on to their money. (220:EP-EN-42, 99:EP-EN-43)

These methods led to a slight increase of final examples in the EUROPARL set (+7) as well as to a slight decrease in the FIC set (-9). In order to preserve the baseline of 120 examples per set, additional examples were drawn from the collection in order to compensate for the decrease; this concerned 2 examples from *The Tin Drum*, 4 examples from *The Trial* and 3 examples from *The Metamorphosis*. This method was applied as a safeguard against hypothetical coordinated chains where *man* would be used multiple times in a row when referring to the safe reference point with a formally identical translational equivalent, which might possibly have exceedingly distorted the proportional distribution of *man*-equivalents if not applied.

3.1.3 Example codes

The example codes reflect the example set (and the particular novel in the FIC set), language and order. The main division lies between EP and FIC prefixes standing for EUROPARL and FIC sets respectively. FIC is additionally paired with either DRU (*The Tin Drum*), TRI (*The Trial*) or MET (*Metamorphosis*). With regard to the language, DE stands for the original German text while EN stands for its respective English translation. The first number preceding the whole code represents the position of the example in Appendix, the final number preceded by hyphen refers to the position in the particular subset – for instance, the code 178:FIC-TRI-EN-12 refers to Entry 178 in Appendix which is situated in the FIC set and the TRI subset, it refers to the English translation and it is the 12th example of the TRI subset.

3.2 Method

3.2.1 Attributing semantic features

As the aim of the thesis is to determine whether there is a relation between semantic/contextual features of *man* and its translation counterparts, two sets of features were chosen to discern various types of *man*. They stem from the classifications applied by Helbig & Buscha and Gelabert-Desnoyer (more information about the classification systems may be found under 2.2.3).

Helbig & Buscha's classification recognizes 4 types of *man*: **general**, **anonymous**, **abstracting**, and **pronominal**. The categories as well as their definitions are applied in their full scopes in the analysis as well. The pronominal *man* has been slightly expanded to encompass all direct references, not only pronominal per se (as shown for instance in the examples (31) and (32) in 4.2.1). The same applies to Gelabert-Desnoyer's speaker-oriented classification as the categories "**omnipersonal**", "**self-referential**", "**self-referential experiential**", and "**other-referential**" are used in the same manner and encompass the identical types of *man* without any changes as described in the theoretical part. The category is suitable for the analysis due to the fact that it inherently describes exclusivity (excluding speech participants) or inclusivity (including the speaker and/or the addressee) of *man*, since the other-referential use will always exclude the speaker and the other speech participants, whereas the self-referential and self-referential experiential uses will always include them. The omnipersonal use prevalingly applies to the speaker as well and may be therefore considered inclusive by default, even though there exist rare cases where this use might also exclude the speaker, for example when making a claim about people in the distant past which is no longer valid (Fenger, 2018, p. 297). There are additionally some cases where the use may not be discerned clearly, as in the example (30), and the speaker-oriented classification becomes directly dependent on the explicit interpretation of exclusivity or inclusivity:

- (30) 144 Milliarden haben wir im Jahreshaushalt, 5 Milliarden hat **man** da jetzt irgendwie rausgezogen. (16:EP-DE-61)
We have EUR 144 billion in our annual budget, from which EUR 5 billion **has** somehow **been extracted**. (16:EP-EN-61)

In this case, the anonymous type of *man* is ambiguous in reference to its exclusivity or inclusivity. In other words, it is impossible to clearly determine whether this case includes the speech participants or not, which is further reflected by the use of the passive voice in the translation. Since Gelabert-Desnoyer's categories are directly dependent on inclusivity/exclusivity, the cases where this cannot be ascertained are marked with the “**unclear**” tag for the sake of consistency.

3.2.2 Translation counterparts

Only *man* itself was attributed the previously mentioned features, not the translation counterparts. Those were not classified any further in this regard, although some of them were grouped together to provide easier access to the final quantification. The counterparts were classified and grouped together as follows:

- *I, we, you, they* remained separate and were not grouped together under personal pronouns as their semantics are directly related to different feature attributions and grouping them together would diminish the purpose of the classification, although *he* and *she* were grouped together under *he/she* as the gender division is of no importance for the analysis,
- *one* was classified separately,
- regardless of the particular kind (i.e. focusing *it*, anticipatory *it* etc.), *it*-constructions as well as *there*-constructions were grouped together under *it-construction* and *there-construction* respectively. If the translation also included a non-finite construction embedded in an *it*- or *there-construction*, it was only attributed to the category of *non-finite* if there

was a direct equivalent of the respective *it-* or *there-construction* in the original text,¹⁴

- all indefinite pronouns such as *someone, anyone, no one, somebody, anybody, nobody* etc. were grouped together under *indefinite*,
- all passive constructions were grouped together under *passive*,
- all non-finite constructions (infinitives, participles, gerunds) were grouped together under *non-finite*,
- all nominal devices (appellatives as well as proper nouns) were grouped together under *nouns*,
- missing translations (purposefully omitted) were marked as *omitted*,
- niche cases which did not fulfil the requirements of any of the groups mentioned above were marked as *miscellanea* for the purpose of quantification, but they were subsequently analyzed separately as they represent a heterogenous group and often, although not always, represent a change in perspective which requires further elaboration.

The groups of translation counterparts represent the core of the analysis. Each translation counterpart can be linked to a specific combination of features on the basis of which conclusions were drawn about every translation counterpart, its use and its suitability in the particular context.

¹⁴ For instance, the following was classified as *non-finite* as the *it*-construction in the translation has a direct counterpart in the original text which is responsible for the change in perspective which consequently enables the non-finite construction to be used (underlined):

Kollege Bach meint, es genüge, wenn man das genau überprüft, wenn man bessere Sicherheitsmechanismen einführt. (189:EP-DE-117)

Mr Bach believes it would be enough to investigate this thoroughly and to introduce better safety mechanisms. (189:EP-EN-117)

On the other hand, this example was classified under *it-construction* as there is no direct equivalent to the construction in the original text and the whole construction is responsible for conveying the meaning of *man*:

Das darf **man** formulieren, auch wenn man engagiert gegen Diskriminierung kämpft. (204:EP-DE-91)

It is possible to raise these things, even if one is committed to fighting discrimination. (204:EP-EN-91)

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Overview

The following table represents the total distribution of the translation counterparts in both relevant sets as described in 3.2.2 sorted according to frequencies in descending order. This table serves as the base for the following analysis in this chapter.

Table 2 –Total distribution of *man* translation counterparts in the sample

Counterpart	EUROPARL	FIC	Total amount	%
passive	33	28	61	24.70
<i>we</i>	33	4	37	14.98
<i>they</i>	3	26	29	11.74
<i>you</i>	6	16	22	8.91
non-finite	13	4	17	6.88
<i>it</i> -construction	10	5	15	6.07
noun	6	7	13	5.26
miscellanea	10	2	12	4.86
<i>he/she</i>	0	11	11	4.45
indefinite	2	8	10	4.05
<i>there</i> -construction	4	4	8	3.24
<i>one</i>	4	1	5	2.02
omitted	1	3	4	1.62
<i>I</i>	2	1	3	1.21
Total	127	120	247	100.00

Certain conclusions may already be derived from the table at this point. The passive voice represents a universal device for the translation of *man* as it is presumably indifferent to style constraints and may be relatively freely used in both environments. The number of occurrences of *we* and *they* in EUROPARL and FIC sets respectively and their sidelining in the opposite set is intrinsically connected to the semantics of the pronouns – *we* inherently includes the conversation participants whereas *they* excludes them, which additionally hints at preferences in the use of inclusive or exclusive *man* in certain styles (discussed later in detail). The complete lack of *he/she* pronouns in the EUROPARL set is again possibly connected to the fact that it always refers to an entity which is not a direct speech participant. There are significant differences between the uses of *you* and *non-finite* as well, although

it is not possible to discern the reason behind these uses clearly due to their ambivalent nature as opposed to *we*, *they* and *he/she*.

Each translation counterpart is analyzed in detail in the following section, along with the relevant examples depicting the prominent or otherwise intriguing feature combinations. The order in which individual counterparts are presented loosely follows the order in Table 2, although some adjustments were made for the sake of clarity and consistency. The pronouns *one*, *he/she*, and *I* follow the more prominent personal pronouns *we*, *they*, *you* directly. Due to their special status, *miscellanea* cases were commented on last, following the *omitted* category.

4.2 Translation counterparts

4.2.1 Passive

Passive constructions represent approximately a quarter of all *man* translations in the sample. Generally, since it may be used in varying contexts and it can entail various points of reference, it may be argued that the passive voice is the most versatile and universally used translation counterpart of *man*. That is additionally supported by the fact that there exists virtually no significant discrepancy between the two analyzed sets in terms of the amount of the employed passive constructions. Notably, there is likewise no consequential difference between the sets on the level of Helbig & Buscha’s semantic classification. The two most notable categories (general, anonymous) are represented almost identically in both sets, with the slightly greater number of occurrences in favor of EUROPARL “general” category being explained by the greater number of examples in the whole set as opposed to FIC.

Table 3 – Distribution of *man* translated by the passive (Helbig & Buscha)

Helbig & Buscha	EUROPARL	FIC	Total amount	%
abstracting	0	1	1	1.64
anonymous	14	16	30	49.18
general	15	11	26	42.62
pronominal	4	0	4	6.56
Total	33	28	61	100.00

The low proportion of abstracting and pronominal *man* translated by the passive may be explained in several ways. The abstracting *man* only appears 7 times in the

sample which automatically reflects on the lower proportion in the passive distribution. The pronominal *man* conversely constitutes 17.41 % of all *man* occurrences, but over 2/3 of these are translated to English with the help of a pronoun. The reason behind this is connected to the nature of the pronominal *man*, namely to the fact that the pronoun *man* refers to must be preserved in some way in the immediate context. To maintain such cohesive relation in the translation too, it is often desirable to repeat the pronoun rather than to use a wholly impersonal alternative, such as the passive voice.

Two cases of the pronominal *man* translated by the passive voice refer to a noun rather than a pronoun (reference points indicated by underlining in the German texts), enabling the translation by the passive voice to indicate the equilibrium between distance and directness which is entailed in the use of *man*, as using a respective personal pronoun instead might be considered overly direct:

- (31) Herr Präsident! **Man** muss es doch nicht komplizierter machen! Sie haben formal mit Sicherheit Recht. Sie sind ein so sattelfester Präsident, dass ich das nicht in Zweifel ziehe. (15:EP-DE-60)
Mr President, this **should not be made** any more complicated! I am sure you are right on a formal level; you are a president with such a firm grasp of things that I do not doubt it. (15:EP-EN-60)
- (32) Sieht die Kommission hier eine Möglichkeit, für Niedrigenergiehäuser und Nullenergiehäuser im Fertigbaubereich die entsprechenden Mehrwertsteuerreduzierungen vorzusehen? Kann **man** das andenken und wohin soll die Reise gehen? (23:EP-DE-78)
Does the Commission see an opportunity here to make the corresponding VAT cuts available for low-energy houses and energy-neutral houses in the prefabricated construction sector? Is this something that **can be considered**, and where are we heading? (23:EP-EN-78)

There is no significant difference between the two analyzed sets on the level of Helbig & Buscha's classification. However, the same cannot be said of Gelabert-Desnoyer's classification as the distribution of features relevant for that classification exposes essential disparities between the EUROPARL and FIC sets, specifically in the distribution of the other-referential and the self-referential experiential *man*.

Table 4 – Distribution of *man* translated by the passive (Gelabert-Desnoyer)

Gelabert-Desnoyer	EUROPARL	FIC	Total amount	%
omnipersonal	10	7	17	27.87
other-referential	5	16	21	34.43
self-referential	0	0	0	0.00
self-referential experiential	13	5	18	29.51
unclear	5	0	5	8.20
Total	33	28	61	100.00

The other-referential *man* is inherently exclusive, it normally cannot refer to any of the speech participants (33). Contrarily, the self-referential experiential *man* (34) includes the speaker and/or the addressee. That is also inherently connected to the omnipersonal *man* (35) which usually includes at least one participant of the conversation, although the speaker inclusion might not necessarily be clear in all cases. The differences in exclusive/inclusive *man* are directly connected to what has already been mentioned in 4.1 in relation to the distribution of *we* and *they*; the EUROPARL set evinces much larger amount of *man* occurrences which include the speech participants while the FIC set prefers their exclusion.¹⁵ In the majority of cases, the third-person entity to which the exclusive *man* refers is perceived as such by both the narrator and the focalizer, as in the example (36), and the distance between both entities which report the happenings becomes virtually non-existent. This becomes even more apparent if the focalizer changes to a first-person autodiegetic narrator, but the reference of *man* does not change in the slightest (37):

- (33) **Man** machte ihn darauf aufmerksam, daß diese Untersuchungen regelmäßig, wenn auch vielleicht nicht jede Woche, so doch häufige, einander folgen würden. (48:FIC-TRI-DE-27)
 He **was made aware** that these cross examinations would follow one another regularly, perhaps not every week but quite frequently. (48:FIC-TRI-EN-27)

¹⁵ At this point, it is necessary to mention the following: the EUROPARL set consists of texts directly uttered by a member of the European Parliament and as such, the utterances are not focalized through any other person. That is not the case in the FIC set as all three novels include a 3rd person narrator, although *The Tin Drum* switches from 1st and 3rd person at several points. Additionally, all 3rd person narrators in these books are heterodiegetic; they are not a direct part of the novel. Their perspectives are usually focalized through the eyes of the protagonist and as such, the *man* occurrences in their speech tend to be other-referential as they refer to a reality which they are not always part of. However, this explanation does not cover monologues or dialogues, which are abundant in the novels, and especially in the cases of *man* translated by the passive voice, the narrator's distance does not figure in any of the excerpts, which invalidates this explanation.

- (34) Da hat **man** gemerkt, welchen Stellenwert Information und Vielfalt der europäischen Kultur und Bildung haben. (1:EP-DE-2)
The importance of information and of the diversity of European culture and education **was noted**. (1:EP-EN-2)
- (35) Die Nationalisten, die Engstirnigen in diesem Hause, glauben wohl wirklich, dass **man** allein und nur auf einzelnen Nationen beruhend die Risiken und die Probleme dieser Welt lösen kann. (13:EP-DE-56)
Madam President, the nationalists, the narrow-minded Members of this House, no doubt really believe that the risks and problems of this world can **be dealt with** by nations alone on an individual basis. (13:EP-EN-56)
- (36) **Man** setze voraus, daß er damit einverstanden sei, sollte er einen anderen Termin wünschen, so würde man ihm, so gut es ginge, entgegenkommen. (51:FIC-TRI-DE-30)
It **was assumed** that he would be in agreement with this, but if he wished for another date then, as far as possible, he would be accommodated. (51:FIC-TRI-EN-30)¹⁶
- (37) **Man** setze voraus, daß ICH damit einverstanden sei, sollte ICH einen anderen Termin wünschen, so würde man MIR, so gut es ginge, entgegenkommen.
*It **was assumed** that I would be in agreement with this, but if I wished for another date then, as far as possible, I would be accommodated.*

The surge in the self-referential experiential *man* in EUROPARL likely resides in the fact that the speaker usually tries to appeal to the rest of the present members of the parliament by extending their own personal experience or opinion to the rest of the members, thereby extending the general validity of the claim in order to make an argument or a proposition more impactful or relatable, as shown in the following example which is closely related to the self-referential experiential reference of *we* (with which the passive could also be hypothetically replaced). It is important to note that this effect does not carry over to the translation with the passive, but it is present if the translator opts for *we* instead:

- (38) Ich glaube, hier kann **man** einen Kompromiss erreichen, von dem ich mir erhoffe, dass man ihn in der zweiten Lesung am Ende auch bekommt. (20:EP-DE-69)
I think that a compromise **can be reached** on this, something I also hope to see at the end of the second reading. (20:EP-EN-69)
vs.

¹⁶ The translation is a combination of the passive voice and an *it*-construction. Such cases (6 instances in the sample) were always classified as *passive* as the passive voice seems to be intimately related to the replacement of *man* (and the consequential agent anonymization), whereas the whole *it*-construction functions as a frame for the whole syntactical shift in the translation which enables the passive to appear in the first place.

*I think that **we** can reach a compromise on this, something I also hope to see at the end of the second reading.*

The passive voice is also a suitable translation alternative in cases where the reference remains unclear as the passive is largely indifferent to exclusivity and inclusivity:

- (39) Ich würde es begrüßen, wenn Kommissare auf viel transparentere Art und Weise ernannt würden, und wenn **man** besser qualifizierte weibliche Kommissare finden könnte. (32:EP-DE-122)
I would like to see commissioners appointed in a much more transparent way - and I would like better qualified female commissioners **to be found**. (32:EP-EN-122)

It was shown that the passive voice may be used as translation for both self-referential experiential and other-referential uses of *man*. The construction itself seems to prefer neither and the differences between the references of *man* in the original are largely neutralized by using the passive. Indubitably, this general versatility is the main reason behind the large number of occurrences in the sample.

4.2.2 *We*

General *we* is abundantly used as a translation counterpart to *man* in the EUROPARL set (33 out of 37 instances). As mentioned above, *we* is intrinsically connected to the inclusive interpretation of *man*. The majority of occurrences may additionally be classified as inclusive *we* (the example (40)) which includes both the speaker and the addressee. Only two occurrences (both from FIC-TRI, (41) and (42)) do not include the addressee, but the speaker remains a part of the utterance (that, however, only concerns the translations and not the original German texts). The opposition in these two examples arises between *we* vs. *you* rather than *we* vs. *they*, and both kinds of *we* may therefore be classified as inclusive for the purpose of the thesis. All occurrences of *we* which were used as translations for *man* can be replaced with generic *one* which indicates that general *we* as described in 2.4.3 is applied in these cases.

- (40) Illegale Arbeit kann in diesen unruhigen Zeiten nicht toleriert werden und ansetzen muss **man** dabei bei denjenigen, die man vor Ort greifbar hat und wo Sanktionen auch greifen. (76:EP-DE-59)
In these unsettled times, illegal labour cannot be tolerated, and **we** must start with those that are within reach locally and where sanctions will also have an effect. (76:EP-EN-59)

- (41) „Du hast ganz recht, aber ihm kann **man** nichts begreiflich machen“, sagte der andere. (97:FIC-TRI-DE-9)
 "You're quite right, but **we** can't get him to understand a thing," said the other. (97:FIC-TRI-EN-9)
- (42) Auch sollten Sie überhaupt im Reden zurückhaltender sein, fast alles, was Sie vorhin gesagt haben, hätte **man** auch, wenn Sie nur ein paar Worte gesagt hätten, Ihrem Verhalten entnehmen können, außerdem war es nichts für Sie übermäßig Günstiges. (98:FIC-TRI-DE-16)
 And you ought to do a bit less talking, too. Almost everything you've said so far has been things **we** could have taken from your behaviour, even if you'd said no more than a few words. And what you have said has not exactly been in your favour. (98:FIC-TRI-EN-16)

Expectedly, the general *man* is the most abundant kind when translated by *we* (17 occurrences rated as general as opposed to 9 and 11 occurrences for anonymous and pronominal *man* respectively). From Gelabert-Desnoyer's perspective, the self-referential experiential *man* with 23 occurrences constitutes nearly two thirds (64.86 %) of the whole *we* sample, followed by the omnipersonal *man* combined exclusively with the general *man* with 10 occurrences. The reason behind the large proportion of self-referential experiential *man* has been described above in the section dedicated to the passive, namely the empathy effect essentially connected to the use of *we*. This way of translating *man* is also suitable for the context of the European Parliament as the self-referential experiential *man* is often translated by what CGEL classifies as "rhetoric *we*" (see section 2.4.3), in this case impersonally referring specifically to all members of the Parliament (as in the example (40)).

Furthermore, there is one anomalous case of other-referential *man* which was translated by *we*. Under normal circumstances, such translation should be deemed impossible due to the nature of *we* and its incapability to exclude all speech participants:

- (43) Wird sich denn die Kommission dafür einsetzen, dass das Kapitel eröffnet wird, oder wird **man** erst einmal so lange warten, bis alle Mitgliedstaaten zusagen? Wird nicht von der Kommission auf die Mitgliedstaaten eingewirkt? (78:EP-DE-80)
 So, will the Commission take steps to ensure that the chapter is opened, or will **we** simply have to wait until all the Member States agree? Does the Commission not influence the Member States? (78:EP-EN-80)

The translator interpreted the reference point of *man* as relating to the members of the Parliament and not the third-person entity represented by "the Commission".

However, the context implies rather explicitly that the Commission is the agent (or, in the case of waiting, experiencer) responsible for opening the chapter and this *man* is classified as pronominal and other-referential as a result, since it refers to a group of which the speaker is not a member. The reference of *we* undergoes quite a significant shift from the original which results in the disparity between the translation and the original. Another referential shift concerning the change in inclusivity may also be seen in the example (41) where *man* refers to a much more general point than its *we* equivalent in the English text, possibly including the speaker as well as the addressee due to its universal applicability. Such shifts are not uncommon in the translations, since they stem from the fact that the personal pronouns in English retain a certain degree of their personal reference even when used impersonally.

4.2.3 *They*

In a certain way, *they* translations of *man* represent the opposite of what the translations with *we* stand for: It primarily represents the exclusive *man*, the occurrences may be found prevailing in FIC (26 out of 29 instances) and they are usually classified as anonymous (13 occurrences) or pronominal (11 occurrences). With some minor exceptions which are discussed below, the instances of *they* used to translate *man* are examples of the referential *they* rather than the non-referential/institutional alternative. The majority is therefore conceivably classified as other-referential. There are 5 occurrences of the general, omnipersonal *man* which have been translated with *they*, which is partially connected to what was encountered in connection to some of the translations by the pronoun *we*, specifically the change in the reference of *man* in the translation:

- (44) In wirtschaftlich unsicheren Zeiten, wenn man nicht weiß, was auf einen zukommt, hält **man** das Geld zusammen. (99:EP-DE-43)
 In uncertain economic times, when people do not know what is going to happen to them, **they** cling on to their money. (99:EP-EN-43)
- (45) [...] sie hatten sie wohl offen gelassen, wie es in Wohnungen zu sein pflegt, in denen ein großes Unglück geschehen ist. Gregor war aber viel ruhiger geworden. **Man** verstand zwar also seine Worte nicht mehr, trotzdem sie ihm genug klar, klarer als früher, vorgekommen waren, vielleicht infolge der Gewöhnung des Ohres. (120:FIC-MET-DE-13)
 [...] they must have left it open; people often do in homes where something awful has happened. Gregor, in contrast, had become much calmer. So **they** couldn't understand his words any more, although they

seemed clear enough to him, clearer than before - perhaps his ears had become used to the sound. (120:FIC-MET-EN-13)

Example (44) differs from the previously mentioned reference shifts in its motivation; the first case of *man* (indicated by underlining) in the sentence was translated by the noun “people” and *they* is later used as anaphoric reference to this noun, possibly for stylistic reasons in order to avoid the unnecessary repetition of *people* and disregarding the fact that the German original retains *man* in both cases. The example (45) conversely entails the proper reference shift – *they* in the translation is more restricted in terms of generality, preserving the pronominal reference from the very first sentence. The German original, however, may be interpreted more widely and generally, possibly communicating the fact that no one could understand Gregor anymore (not only the people who left the door open). Such referential shifts follow in two more cases. The last remaining case of the general, omnipersonal *man* (46) represents the proper non-referential *they*, where the use of *they* as a translation counterpart of the omnipersonal *man* is justifiable without any further comments. Additionally, there is also one case of institutional *they* (47) to be found in the sample as described in CGEL:

- (46) Dem Specht sagt **man** nach, daß er Würmer aus ihren Gehäusen trommelt. (110:FIC-DRU-DE-36)
They say wood peckers drum worms from their casings. (110:FIC-DRU-EN-36)
- (47) Ende Juli des Jahres nullnull — **man** entschloß sich gerade, das kaiserliche Schlachtflottenbauprogramm zu verdoppeln — erblickte Mama im Sternzeichen Löwe das Licht der Welt. (102:FIC-DRU-DE-9)
At the end of July nineteen hundred — **they** were deciding to double the construction plans for the imperial navy — Mama first saw the light of day, under the sign of Leo. (102:FIC-DRU-EN-9)

4.2.4 *You*

Impersonal *you* is described as one of the most often used explicit devices to express the general human agent (see 2.4.1). It does not seem to be such a clear-cut case in the field of the translation of *man*, although it is still significantly prominent especially in the FIC set (16 out of 22 occurrences) where it constitutes 18 % of all *man* translations, following the passive voice and *they*. The pronoun *you* tends to be used when translating the general, omnipersonal *man* usually reflecting a high degree of generality connected to sayings and/or general truths (48). Under these

circumstances, it is additionally used as an alternative to the passive voice if the sentence does not allow the passive formation, as shown below, or where the passive is not stylistically suitable:

- (48) Wenn **man** in einem Land lebt, ist es klar und eindeutig, dass man auch die Landessprache gut verstehen kann und muss. (128:EP-DE-38)
If **you** live in a country, it is clear that you must also be able to understand the language of the country. (128:EP-EN-38)

It is imperative to note that the translation by the means of *you* represents a challenging case when attributing features according to Gelabert-Desnoyer, specifically the opposition between the categories “omnipersonal” and “self-referential experiential”. Largely due to the empathy effect and the fact that impersonal *you* does not only include the addressee, but the speaker as well, the resulting *you* becomes essentially always classified as self-referential experiential even when translated from an undoubtedly omnipersonal *man* (which is also the case in the aforementioned example); the empathy effect causes the resulting generalization to stem from speaker’s (simulated) experiences and therefore cannot be considered purely omnipersonal (see 2.4.1 for the empathy effect of *you*). As a result, the difference between the general omnipersonal and the general self-referential experiential *man* is neutralized in the translation with *you*.

The anonymous and pronominal uses of *man* translated by *you* also appeared in the sample, although marginally (2 occurrences of each). The translated anonymous *man* is anchored in the past and does not entail general statements which would still be applicable in the present (49). The pronominal *man* is classified as other-referential since the speaker delimits their own existence against the entity to which *man* refers, but it cannot be considered exclusive, which has so far always been inherently connected to the other-referential use. The reason behind this is that in the case of translation by *you*, *man* is used to express a certain distance from the addressee, but it still refers to them directly (as shown in the example (28) on the page 29). Therefore, the addressee is included in the utterance, and this represents a special case of an inclusive other-referential use.

- (49) Am Vormittag hätte **man** sehen können, wie es die Großmutter verstand, das schlaffe Kraut zu ordentlichen Haufen zu rechen, mittags aß sie ein mit Sirup versüßtes Schmalzbrot, hackte dann letztmals den Acker nach, saß endlich in ihren Röcken zwischen zwei fast vollen Körben. (137:FIC-

DRU-DE-5)

You could have seen how expertly my grandmother raked the limp potato tops into tidy piles that morning, ate a hunk of bread at noon smeared with dripping and sweetened with syrup, dug through the field one last time, and sat at last in her skirts between two nearly full baskets. (137:FIC-DRU-EN-5)

4.2.5 *He/She*

The group of *he/she* translation counterparts (11 instances) is very heterogenous in terms of semantic features and there does not seem to be any correlation between the attributed features and the motivation to translate *man* in this way. In the analyzed sample, they are only indigenous to the FIC set and they are prevailingly subject to the shift of reference from a more generally perceived *man* to a particular person represented by *he* or *she* in the translation, as in the example (50). The need to shift the point of reference might be the reason why this category remains sidelined in comparison to the other pronominal devices. Furthermore, all instances of *he/she* are likely subject to a stylistic choice rather than a systematic choice conditioned by the semantics or pragmatics of *man* as all occurrences may be found in FIC-TRI and FIC-MET (even though their respective narrative situations differ), both of which were translated by the same translator. There are also cases where the purportedly sex-neutral *he* is used as an anaphor to an indefinite pronoun, such as the example (51):

- (50) Die Tür zum Vorzimmer war geöffnet, und **man** sah, da auch die Wohnungstür offen war, auf den Vorplatz der Wohnung hinaus und auf den Beginn der abwärts führenden Treppe. (156:FIC-MET-DE-15)
The door to the entrance hall was open and as the front door of the flat was also open **he** could see onto the landing and the stairs where they began their way down below. (156:FIC-MET-EN-15)
- (51) Man kann im Augenblick unfähig sein zu arbeiten, aber dann ist gerade der richtige Zeitpunkt, sich an die früheren Leistungen zu erinnern und zu bedenken, daß **man** später, nach Beseitigung des Hindernisses, gewiß desto fleißiger und gesammelter arbeiten wird. (157:FIC-MET-DE-17)
It's quite possible for someone to be temporarily unable to work, but that's just the right time to remember what's been achieved in the past and consider that later on, once the difficulty has been removed, **he** will certainly work with all the more diligence and concentration. (157:FIC-MET-EN-17)

4.2.6 *I*

This minor, yet clearly defined group of *man* translation counterparts consists of the only self-referential *man* occurrence in the sample (52) and two self-referential experiential *man* occurrences.¹⁷ There does not seem to be any correlation between semantic features and the motivation to use *I* for translation as the overall number of occurrences is too low to systematize them in any way.

- (52) Keine Mücke sticht mich, das ist angenehm. Es ließe sich, glaube ich, leben unter dem Floß, wenn **man** nicht gleichzeitig die Absicht hätte, auf dem Floß weilend sich von Mücken stechen zu lassen.“ (163:FIC-DRU-DE-22)
The mosquitoes aren't biting me, that's pleasant. I think I could live under the raft if **I** didn't plan to live on the raft and let the mosquitoes bite me." (163:FIC-DRU-EN-22)

4.2.7 *One*

One is very similar to *you* in several aspects, although being represented significantly less in the sample. Like *you*, it is strongly connected to the general *man* (all 5 occurrences of *one* were classified as general) and to the self-referential experiential *man*. That confirms the claim made in 2.4.4, namely the fact that *one* cannot be used as a translation counterpart to the anonymous *man*. Similarly to *you*, the opposition between the two Gelabert-Desnoyer's categories uses is neutralized in the translation with *one* which by default includes the speaker's experiences to certain degree and as such, it cannot be considered purely omnipersonal, as the generalizations implied by *one* are at least partially based on (hypothetical) personal experiences:

- (53) Meine Großmutter schien das Bündnis der beiden jungen Leute — **man** kann annehmen, daß es übers Verwandtschaftliche hinaus ging — geduldet zu haben, denn Jan Bronski wohnte bis kurz nach dem Kriege in der engen Wohnung auf dem Troyl. (168:FIC-DRU-DE-30)
My grandmother seems to have tolerated the bond between the two youngsters — **one** can assume that it went beyond the familial — for Jan Bronski lived in the cramped flat on Troyl until shortly after the war. (168:FIC-DRU-EN-30)

¹⁷ The only example of self-referential *man* in the sample challenges the universal claim presented in the paper of Malamud (2012, p. 11) about the intrinsic semantic plurality of inclusive *man* (see 2.2.2.3), as the semantics of *man* in the example (52) is undoubtedly singular.

As noted by Biber et al. (1999, p. 355), the main difference between *you* and *one* resides in the degree of impersonality and distance. While *one* does not contain any degree of personal attachment, the other personal pronouns like *you* retain low degrees of personal reference even when used impersonally. *One* may therefore be considered more impersonal than *you*, possibly being slightly more suitable for the environment of the European Parliament where personal attachment might be considered undesirable (which in part explains why most occurrences are to be found in EUROPARL). However, as a result of the fact that *you* occurrences are intrinsically connected to the empathy effect, which is of moderate importance when conveying an argument, and the fact that *you* evinces the same referential scope as *one* in the translation of *man*, *you* is used considerably more often as its translation counterpart. The alleged difference in formality between *one* and *you* (see 2.4.4) seems not to be relevant anymore.

4.2.8 Indefinite pronouns

The analysis revealed 10 instances where the pronoun *man* was translated by means of an indefinite pronoun: *nobody* (3 instances), *no-one* (2 instances), *someone* (2 instances), *somebody* (1 instance) and *anyone* (2 instances). They tend to be used preferably for various manifestations of the anonymous *man*:

- (54) Als Gregor schon zur Hälfte aus dem Bette ragte - die neue Methode war mehr ein Spiel als eine Anstrengung, er brauchte immer nur ruckweise zu schaukeln -, fiel ihm ein, wie einfach alles wäre, wenn **man** ihm zu Hilfe käme. (172:FIC-MET-DE-5)
When Gregor was already sticking half way out of the bed - the new method was more of a game than an effort, all he had to do was rock back and forth - it occurred to him how simple everything would be if **somebody** came to help him. (172:FIC-MET-EN-5)

It must be noted that while the indefinite pronouns appear in FIC (8 occurrences) rather than in EUROPARL (2 occurrences), 7 occurrences come from the same novel, namely *The Metamorphosis*, and the final FIC occurrence was found in *The Trial*, translated by the same person. That hints at the possibility of *man* translated by the indefinite pronouns being heavily influenced by the particular stylistic choice and not as much motivated by the style of fiction writing itself. What should also be noted at this point is the fact that unlike the personal pronouns, the indefinite pronouns do not undergo any referential shift when being used as translation counterparts, which can be seen in the analysis of the example (55):

- (55) Ansonsten sollte **man** sich eine technisch bessere Lösung einfallen lassen. (169:EP-DE-8)
 If not, **someone** really needs to come up with a better technical solution. (169:EP-EN-8)

This occurrence was labeled anonymous, and unclear in terms of Gelabert-Desnoyer's classification as it is not clearly discernible whether this *man* includes the speaker or not, which is in turn reflected in the translation. The use of any personal pronoun would be followed by an obligatory referential shift in the translation counterpart, defining the reference as either exclusive or inclusive, and as such, it would not reflect the original *man* to a full degree. This ability to retain the unclear reference is also shared by the passive voice (see (30) under 3.2.1) and the non-finite constructions.

4.2.9 Non-finite constructions

Even though the constructions emerged more often in the EUROPARL set (13 out of 17 occurrences), there does not seem to be any systematic difference between the constructions in both sets. Particularly infinitives are in reality even more numerous, but they are regularly integral parts of *it-constructions* which are classified as separate translation counterparts. All three kinds of non-finite constructions were used in the sample as translation counterparts of *man* – infinitive (56), participle (57), and gerund, which tends to appear in the position of the prepositional complement (58). The last example further refers to the shared ability of the non-finite constructions, the passive voice and the indefinite pronouns: not having to undergo referential shifts in the case of unclear exclusive/inclusive references.

- (56) Wir überwachen die Anpassung an technologische Veränderung, wir überwachen die Maßnahmen, damit **man** sich dem fairen Wettbewerb stellen kann. (179:EP-DE-3)
 We monitor the adaptation to technological change. We monitor the measures in order **to ensure** fair competition. (179:EP-EN-3)
- (57) Wenn **man** in die Pressevorschau - Vorschau der Plenartagung 21. - 24. April - reinschaut, kann man zwar über die wichtigen Berichte über die Immunität von Abgeordneten lesen, aber nichts über die Entlastung für das Haushaltsjahr 2007. (187:EP-DE-97)
Looking at the press preview - the preview of the plenary sitting of 21 to 24 April - I can read about the important reports on the immunity of MEPs, but there is nothing about the discharges for the 2007 financial year. (187:EP-EN-97)

- (58) Ich habe das letzte Mal bei der feierlichen Sitzung darum gebeten, den Einsatz der Kamera dadurch zu erleichtern, dass **man** einen Sitz frei lässt. (185:EP-DE-40)
 Madam President, during the last formal sitting, I asked if the use of the camera could not be made easier by **leaving** one seat empty. (185:EP-EN-40)

4.2.10 *it*-constructions and *there*-constructions

Almost all *it*-constructions which appeared in the sample featured the anticipatory *it* (14 occurrences) with only one case representing the anaphoric *it*. The usual configuration corresponded to the pattern *it* + adjective + infinitive (59). Aside from being usually used to translate general omnipersonal *man*, *it*-construction can also be used as a paraphrase of a modal construction; with only 2 exceptions, the original texts from which *man* was translated using an *it*-construction contained a modal verb or some other kind of modal construction.

- (59) In einem Krieg gibt es keine Verhältnismäßigkeit, sondern jeder Krieg und jeder Tote ist zu viel, und **man** kann nicht eine solche Aufrechnung machen. (198:EP-DE-20)
 In a war situation there is no proportionality - each war and each casualty is one too many, and **it is not possible to balance** figures for each side against the other. (198:EP-EN-20)

Similarly to *it*-constructions, *there*-constructions (8 occurrences) were primarily used to translate the general omnipersonal *man*, although there were also two rare cases of the abstracting *man* translated by actional *there*-constructions (60). The rest of *there*-constructions consisted of the modal variant as described in 2.5.2.

- (60) **Man** hörte gar nicht die Türe zuschlagen; sie hatten sie wohl offen gelassen, wie es in Wohnungen zu sein pflegt, in denen ein großes Unglück geschehen ist. (217:FIC-MET-DE-12)
There was no sound of the door banging shut again; they must have left it open; people often do in homes where something awful has happened. (217:FIC-MET-EN-12)

4.2.11 Nominal devices

The nominal devices grouped under *noun* may be divided in two main groups. The first one consists of generic nouns like *people* (6 occurrences), *a man* (1 occurrence) and the borderline case *the hearer* (1 occurrence) which is non-generic, but its reference is non-specific and remains close to the generic nouns. The second group contains all the proper nouns which appeared in the sample (each exactly once): *the Comission*, *the Council*, *China*, *Miss Bürstner*, *Gregor*. With the exception of

Gregor, all occurrences of *man* translated by a proper noun were other-referential, although not necessarily fully exclusive – for instance, the example (61) corresponds to the example (28) in nature as it includes the addressee but excludes the speaker. The group containing generic nouns mostly relates to the general omnipersonal *man* (62), although there are rare instances of the anonymous *man* being translated by *people* in order to denote a specific, yet clearly not defined group of people in the past.

- (61) „Was fällt ihnen ein?“ sagte Fräulein Bürstner, „das dürfen Sie natürlich nicht!“ „Dann kann ich es Ihnen nicht zeigen“, sagte K. aufgeregt, als füge **man** ihm dadurch einen unermesslichen Schaden zu. (228:FIC-TRI-DE-26)
 "What do you think you're doing?" said Miss Bürstner. "Of course you can't!" "In that case I can't show you," said K., quite upset, as if **Miss Bürstner** had committed some incomprehensible offence against him. (228:FIC-TRI-EN-26)
- (62) In wirtschaftlich unsicheren Zeiten, wenn **man** nicht weiß, was auf einen zukommt, hält man das Geld zusammen. (220:EP-DE-42)
 In uncertain economic times, when **people** do not know what is going to happen to them, they cling on to their money. (220:EP-EN-42)

4.2.12 Omitted *man* and miscellanea

The categories *omitted* (4 instances) as well as *miscellanea* (12 instances) are not systematic since they represent niche cases which are only employed by the translators very rarely as they are often considered intrusive and not true to the original translation. A complete omission of *man* from the translation is considered rare and in cases like (63) might even be considered highly undesirable as it removes an integral part of the novel concerned, namely speculations in the head of the narrator (indicated by the subjunctive in the German text).

- (63) Schon war er im Vorzimmer, und nach der plötzlichen Bewegung, mit der er zum letztenmal den Fuß aus dem Wohnzimmer zog, hätte man glauben können, er habe sich soeben die Sohle verbrannt. (235:FIC-MET-DE-21)
 It was only when he had reached the entrance hall that he made a sudden movement, drew his foot from the living room, ? and rushed forward in a panic. (235:FIC-MET-EN-21)

The systematically relevant miscellaneous cases include a change in perspective, where *man* essentially disappears as the mediator in the translation and is instead replaced by a relevant noun in the subject position:

- (64) Aber wenn **man** unsinnige Äußerungen hört, wie die von Herrn Martin, dann entsteht der Eindruck, dass es hier keinerlei demokratische Kontrolle dieser wichtigen Frage der Sicherheits - und Außenpolitik bei der Europäischen Union gibt. (245:EP-DE-100)
- Nevertheless, ? nonsensical remarks such as those made by Mr Martin give the impression that there is no democratic control of any kind of the important matter of foreign and security policy in the European Union. (245:EP-EN-100)

5. CONCLUSION

The thesis analyzed the impersonal German pronoun *man* and its translation counterparts in English in the two distinct environments of fiction writing and parliamentary debates. The examples of *man* were drawn exclusively from InterCorp v13. All examples of *man* were additionally attributed semantic categories based on the classification systems of Helbig & Buscha and Gelabert-Desnoyer, on the basis of which the qualitative analysis of the employed translation counterparts was conducted in order to describe the motivation behind utilizing the respective translation counterparts.

The passive voice was found to be the most often used counterpart, accounting for nearly one quarter of all translations (24.70 %). It is by far also the most versatile counterpart as it does not depend on any semantic feature of *man*, it may be used in any context and it is only subject to restrictions stemming from the nature of the passive voice and not from the limit of referential possibilities. It is also not restricted in terms of text style and may be used freely in any environment with that regard.

The pronouns *we* (14.98 %) and *they* (11.74 %) account for another quarter of translations, being employed in order to convey the meanings of inclusive *man* and exclusive *man* respectively. While *we* represents the translations of general *man*, either omnipersonal or self-referential experiential mostly in the area of parliamentary debates (often regarded as “rhetoric *we*”), the pronoun *they* represents the anonymous/pronominal, other-referential uses of *man* in the area of fiction writing. Since they are classified as personal pronouns, they retain a certain degree of personal reference in all of their uses and as a result, they often undergo referential shifts as parts of the translation, altering the reference of the original *man* in varying degrees. They were additionally strongly divided between individual text styles; *we* occurred as often as the passive voice in EUROPARL (33 occurrences) which accounts for 89.2 % of all *we* occurrences. Conversely, the pronoun *they* occurred almost as often as the passive voice in FIC, with 26 occurrences accounting for 89.7 % of all *they* occurrences. Such fundamental differences between text styles were not observed in any other translation counterpart.

You (8.91 %) was found to be a personal pronoun employed primarily in two distinct cases: when translating the general, omnipersonal *man* connected to general truths, and when the passive voice cannot be adopted due to grammar or stylistic restrictions. The residues of personal reference in non-referential *you* are stronger than in any other personal pronouns which is intrinsically connected to the empathy effect associated with *you*, which in turn removes any differences between the omnipersonal and self-referential uses of *man* in the translation. It is therefore deemed a suitable alternative to the passive voice due to the versatility resulting from neutralization of these semantic categories.

Interestingly enough, *one* was only used sparsely in the sample (2.02 %) even though it represents the structurally closest translation counterpart to *man*. That is attributed to the fact that it shares the referential scope of *you* which prevails more often. It is not possible to discern clearly whether this difference may also be attributed to the fact that *one* is more suitable for highly formal environment and *you* is considered its less formal equivalent, but due to the striking difference between the amount of uses of *you* and *one*, it may be assumed that this difference in formality becomes increasingly non-existent in the favor of *you*.

Along with the personal pronouns and the passive, various non-finite constructions (6.88 %) as well as diverse nominal devices (5.26 %) were found to be rather prominent translation counterparts. However, as opposed to the previously mentioned counterparts, they do not seem to be used systematically in order to translate a certain type of *man*. *It*-constructions, which emerged with similar frequency (6.07 %) tend to be systematically used as translation counterparts in cases where *man* is situated in close proximity of a modal verb, although a greater number of such constructions would need to be analyzed in order to fully support this observation. Additionally, *it*-constructions translating modal verbs were prevalently assigned the feature combination *general, omnipersonal*, which allows them to be systematized in the context of the thesis as well. The pronouns *he/she* (4.45%) as well as various indefinite pronouns (4.05%) were found to be more a stylistic choice suitable for one particular work of fiction rather than a systematically used translation counterparts of *man*. Other translation equivalents included *there*-constructions (3.24%), the personal pronoun *I* (1.21%) as well as

cases where *man* was fully omitted from the translation (1.62%). The rest consisted of miscellaneous cases (4.86%) which were not systematized.

The thesis has shown several systematic rules used in the translation of the German *man* based on semantics and pragmatics as well as the fact that the English translations tend to maintain the principle of language economy when translating *man*, mostly only resorting to other devices if the more often used ones are not suitable for the particular context (as shown in the replacement the passive by *you*). It has additionally shown that there are differences between translation counterparts used in different text styles, namely the opposition between the spoken word translations and the translations of fiction writing. The paper may be used as a basis to explore some of the rules in more detail, possibly using additional classification systems which are not exclusively restricted to the fields of semantics/pragmatics. Nevertheless, the current classification systems may need to be revised in order to accommodate the needs to classify *man* satisfactorily since the current vague definitions offered in Helbig & Buscha can be, in certain cases, interpreted ambiguously. In the future papers dedicated to *man*, it may be worth exploring the syntactic relations between *man* and the other sentential constituents and compare them to the syntactic relations in the translated sentence as that could uncover more systematic rules in the field of the translation of *man*.

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7. RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce se zabývá překladovými ekvivalenty německého zájmena *man*, jehož primární funkcí je vyjádření všeobecného lidského konatele. Vzhledem k tomu, že podobný prostředek angličtina nepoužívá, uchyluje se při překladech z německého jazyka k jiným syntaktickým a morfologickým prostředkům na základě kontextu, významu a způsobu odkazování německého *man* v původních německých textech. Cílem práce bylo jednak zmapovat rozložení a četnost výskytu jednotlivých překladových protějšků *man* v angličtině, jednak zformulovat a popsat sémantické a pragmatické zákonitosti, kterými se volba určitého protějšku v překladu řídí, pokud takové existují.

Ačkoliv *man* v němčině nepředstavuje jediný způsob vyjádření všeobecného lidského konatele, v oblasti explicitních prostředků užívaných pro jeho vyjádření je *man* používáno nejčastěji. Za jeho nejbližší alternativu je považován trpný rod, přičemž například Beneš (1970) považuje věty s *man* za věty stojící přímo mezi činným a trpným rodem. Oba prostředky jsou užívány v první řadě ke zobecnění či anonymizaci v případech, kdy je činitel neznámý, záměrně zamlčený nebo pro potřeby sdělení irelevantní. Hlavní rozdíl mezi větami s *man* a trpným rodem spočívá v tom, že si věty s *man* stále zachovávají činitele v rámci podmětu, zatímco ve větách v pasivu je všeobecný lidský konatel ze sdělení zcela vypuštěn.

Vzhledem ke svému zvláštnímu postavení ve skupině zájmen je *man* často předmětem sporů o zařazení do tradičních skupin osobních nebo neurčitých zájmen. Zájmeno tedy nelze zařadit do jedné skupiny bez výhrad, a proto *man* často stojí mimo tato tradiční řazení. Samotné zájmeno má pouze nominativní tvar, v dativu a akuzativu se používají supletivní formy *einem/einen*, v genitivu se pak nepoužívá vůbec. Má pouze singulárovou shodu, plurálová není přípustná, ačkoliv sémanticky ve většině případů vykazuje plurálovou interpretaci. Zajímavá je také samotná forma zájmena *man*, která svou stavbou podporuje teorii maskulina jako archilexému (der Mann = muž), a má proto být nahrazována formou *frau* (die Frau = žena), která by měla mít stejné gramatické vlastnosti. Tento tvar se nicméně zatím neujal.

Pro překlad zájmena *man* do angličtiny je užíváno jak explicitních, tak implicitních prostředků. Jedná se především o tzv. nereferenční užití osobních zájmen *you*, *they*,

we a *one*, přičemž poslední jmenované je považováno za strukturně nejbližší alternativu k *man*. Z implicitních prostředků je často užíván trpný rod, ale též různé nefinitní formy, konstrukce *s it* a *there*, případně neurčitá zájmena typu *someone/anyone*.

Praktická část práce je založena na excerpci příkladů z korpusu InterCorp verze 13 a pracovala pouze s původními německými texty, které byly přímo přeloženy do angličtiny. Pro analýzu byly zvoleny kolekce Europarl a Core, které reprezentovaly parlamentní debaty (mluvený jazyk) a beletrii (psaný jazyk). Celkem bylo analyzováno 247 příkladů, 127 z kolekce Europarl, 120 z beletristické sekce kolekce Core. Každému příkladu, obsahujícímu německý text a jeho překlad, byla přidělena obecná kategorie na základě překladu *man*, který se v daném příkladu vyskytl, např. *passive, you, we* apod. Poté byly na základě významu, kontextuálního začlenění a výsledné reference *man* v původním německém textu příkladům přiděleny další dvě kategorie zakládající se na klasifikačních systémech zájmena *man* podle Helbige & Buschy, 2017, a Gelabert-Desnoyera, 2008. Zatímco první klasifikační systém kombinuje význam a referenci pod možnostmi *general, anonymous, abstracting, pronominal*, druhý systém staví do popředí vztah mluvčího a reference *man* pod možnostmi *omnipersonal, self-referential, self-referential experiential, other-referential*, přičemž v sobě implicitně zahrnuje i fakt, zda reference *man* zahrnuje (pouze) mluvčího, (pouze) adresáta či ani jednoho z účastníků konverzace.

Analýza spočívala jednak v kvantifikaci jednotlivých překladových protějšků a zjištění podílu výskytu každého protějšku, který se v analyzovaném vzorku vyskytl, jednak v kvalitativním zpracování a popisu jednotlivých protějšků a jejich prominentně se vyskytujících či jinak zajímavých příkladů z InterCorpu na základě kategorií, které byly přiděleny každému jednotlivému příkladu. Kombinace klasifikačních systémů společně s údaji o počtu jednotlivých překladových ekvivalentů *man* umožnily zmapování zákonitostí, které ovlivňují volbu překladových protějšků a přímo i jejich četnost a rozložení v rámci jazykového systému.

Bylo zjištěno, že trpný rod představuje nejčastější překladový ekvivalent německého *man*, jelikož byl užit v téměř čtvrtině (24,70 %) analyzovaných

příkladů. Tato častá frekvence výskytu trpného rodu s největší pravděpodobností souvisí s velkou mírou jeho verzatility a prakticky nulové závislosti na kontextu a způsobu či předmětu odkazování původního *man*. Další čtvrtinu příkladů tvořila zájmena *we* (14,98 %) a *they* (11,74 %) s podstatnými rozdíly v užití a výskytu. Na rozdíl od pasiva jsou obě zájmena závislá na kontextu a předmětu odkazování *man*; zatímco *we* přednostně zastupuje zájmeno *man* zahrnující alespoň nějakého účastníka konverzace, *they* je přednostně určeno pro překlad takových příkladů *man*, která odkazují mimo účastníky. Rozdíl lze též pozorovat v distribuci těchto zájmen podle kolekcí – *we* se vyskytuje častěji v rámci parlamentních debat, zatímco *they* je typické pro překlad beletrie, což přímo souvisí s jednotlivými typy *man* vyskytujícími se v rámci zmíněných kolekcí. *We* je totiž spojováno s kombinacemi *general*, *omnipersonal/self-referential*, které se spíše vyskytují právě v rámci kolekce parlamentních debat, zatímco *they* je spojováno s typy *anonymous/pronominal*, *other-referential*, které lze primárně najít v beletristických textech. Obě zájmena mají společnou změnu významu původního *man* v oblasti odkazování, často totiž výsledně užitá zájmena v překladu užívají konkrétnějšího významu odkazování než původní *man*, což může v některých případech vyvolat i celkovou změnu významu výpovědi.

Dalším často užívaným překladovým protějškem je osobní zájmeno *you* (8,91 %) ve svém neosobním užití. Analýza ukázala, že zájmeno *you* se užívá především v případech, kdy *man* zastupuje všeobecného lidského konatele ve větách označujících obecně platné zásady (což odpovídá v užitém klasifikačním systému kombinaci kategorií *general*, *omnipersonal*) a také ve větách, kde není možné užit trpný rod v závislosti na gramatických, případně stylistických pravidlech. Specifikem tohoto zájmena je též takzvaný „empathy effect“, který je i přes nereferenční užití zájmena přítomný ve všech užitích a jehož přímým důsledkem je neutralizace opozice mezi kategoriemi *self-referential experiential* a *omnipersonal* v anglických překladech. Zájmeno *one*, které je považováno za strukturně nejbližší k německému *man* a které mělo být údajně alternativou pro méně formální *you*, se v rámci analyzované části korpusu téměř nevyskytlo (pouze 2,02 %), což značí zásadní neutralizaci opozice mezi formálním a neformálním prostředím ve prospěch *you*, nicméně tento závěr lze aplikovat pouze v přímé souvislosti s překlady *man*. Další systematicky užívaný překladový ekvivalent tvoří konstrukce

se zájmenem *it* (6,07 %), které se v překladu užívají, pokud se *man* v textu vyskytuje v blízkosti modálního slovesa. Zájmena *he/she* (4,45 %) a neurčitá zájmena typu *someone* (4,05%) se sice vyskytla, nicméně téměř exkluzivně v rámci jedné knihy, případně ve stylu jednoho překladatele, což spíše než na systematické užití odkazuje na vědomou stylistickou volbu. U zbytku spíše vzácně se vyskytujících překladových protějšků, kterými byly konstrukce s *there* (3,24%), osobní zájmeno *I* (1,21%), případně úplné vynechání překladového protějšku (1,62%), nebyly zjištěny systematické zákonitosti, které by bylo možno na základě zvoleného postupu analýzy formulovat.

Bylo tedy zjištěno, že u častěji se vyskytujících překladových ekvivalentů německého *man* existuje systematická závislost užití v závislosti na sémantice *man* v bezprostředním kontextu. Navíc bylo zjištěno, že se jednotlivé druhy *man* liší v četnosti výskytu v rámci různých funkčních stylů, což je reflektováno volbou specifických překladových protějšků. Jelikož se práce zaměřovala především na sémantické a pragmatické závislosti, je možné ji použít jako výstupní bod pro další analýzy překladů německého *man* do angličtiny, jelikož syntaktické závislosti zůstávají ve větší míře neprobádány.

8. APPENDIX

For the sake of clarity, the examples in the appendix were divided into subgroups according to the translation counterparts. The order follows the same order used in the analytical part of the thesis. The original German text and its English translation are always grouped together under one number, with the German text preceding the English translation.

8.1 PASSIVE

CODE	DE	EN
1:EP-2	Da hat man gemerkt, welchen Stellenwert Information und Vielfalt der europäischen Kultur und Bildung haben.	The importance of information and of the diversity of European culture and education was noted .
2:EP-4	Man hat geglaubt, dass wir allein die logistischen Aufgaben, die mit der Einführung von Milliarden von Banknoten und Münzen verbunden sind, nicht würden meistern können und dass man tatsächlich eine gemeinsame Geldpolitik mit einer nach wie vor getrennten Fiskalpolitik in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten kombinieren kann, wurde nicht nur als große Herausforderung, sondern schlicht als unrealisierbar verstanden.	It was felt that the logistical challenges involved in introducing billions of banknotes and coins alone would be unmanageable, and the idea that we could combine a common monetary policy with separate fiscal policies in the Member States was seen not just as a major challenge but as simply impossible.
3:EP-6	Man kann sagen, dass in den ersten Jahren der Existenz der Europäischen Zentralbank Europa und die Wirtschaft Europas in relativ ruhigem Fahrwasser gesegelt sind und es deshalb für die Europäische Zentralbank gar nicht so schwierig war, eine Politik der Stabilität zu verfolgen.	It could, I think, be said that, in the European Central Bank 's first few years, Europe and the European economy were sailing in relatively calm waters, so that the bank found it pretty easy to pursue a policy of stability.
4:EP-11	In einigen Fällen sind sie tatsächlich sogar so gut, dass man darüber nachdenken sollte.	In some cases they are, in fact, so good that they should be considered .
5:EP-17	Das kann man für viele andere Politikbereiche auch so sehen.	Many other policy areas can be looked at in the same way.
6:EP-23	Aus diesem Grund müssen wir unsere bäuerlichen Strukturen bewahren. Das kann man nicht allein dem Markt überlassen.	I am in favour of free world trade, but we must be able to feed ourselves from our own soil, and so we need to preserve our farming structures: this cannot be left solely in the hands of the market.
7:EP-24	Man muss einen Appell in diesem Fall insbesondere an Israel richten, die Einrichtungen der internationalen Staatengemeinschaft zu respektieren, weil sonst die Aufrechterhaltung der humanitären Infrastruktur nicht gewährleistet ist, was sicher nicht im	An appeal must be made to Israel in particular, in this case, to respect the bodies of the international community, as failure to do so puts the humanitarian infrastructure at risk, which is

	Rahmen des internationalen Völkerrechts ist.	certainly not consistent with international law.
8:EP-32	Bei unserem Besuch damals hat man das Lager leer geräumt und Marionetten reingesetzt.	When we visited, the camp had been cleared and the detainees replaced by puppets.
9:EP-44	Und es geht darum, bei öffentlichen Investitionen dafür zu sorgen, dass die Beschaffung von umweltfreundlichen Nutzfahrzeugen, beispielsweise im öffentlichen Personenverkehr oder bei anderen öffentlichen Dienstleistungen, für die man Fahrzeuge benötigt, vorgezogen wird.	It is also necessary to ensure, where public money is being invested, that preference is given to the procurement of environmentally-friendly commercial vehicles, for example in the case of public transport or other public services for which vehicles are needed .
10:EP-46	Den Irrtum, der da im letzten Winter begangen wurde, kann man ja jetzt überall besichtigen.	The mistake made in that regard last winter can now be seen everywhere you look.
11:EP-51	Man verschneidet dann das Öl und bringt es in die Futtermittel.	Thus, the oil is diluted and added to the feedstuffs.
12:EP-53	Auch das ist ja ein Punkt unseres Berichts heute, dass wir aus der Entwicklung nach der BSE-Krise gelernt haben, dass wir heute wissen, manche Dinge kann man auch wieder anders machen, und dass wir das tun sollten und tun müssen.	This is another point made in today 's report, of course: that we have learned from developments following the BSE crisis, and that we now know that quite a few things can - and must - be done differently.
13:EP-56	Die Nationalisten, die Engstirnigen in diesem Hause, glauben wohl wirklich, dass man allein und nur auf einzelnen Nationen beruhend die Risiken und die Probleme dieser Welt lösen kann.	Madam President, the nationalists, the narrow-minded Members of this House, no doubt really believe that the risks and problems of this world can be dealt with by nations alone on an individual basis.
14:EP-58	Ich möchte bitten, dass man die Heizung bis zum Schluss der Sitzung eingeschaltet lässt, denn es ist zu kalt im Haus.	Mr President, may I ask that the heating be kept on until the end of the sitting, as it is too cold in the House.
15:EP-60	Herr Präsident! Man muss es doch nicht komplizierter machen! Sie haben formal mit Sicherheit Recht. Sie sind ein so sattelfester Präsident, dass ich das nicht in Zweifel ziehe.	Mr President, this should not be made any more complicated! I am sure you are right on a formal level; you are a president with such a firm grasp of things that I do not doubt it.
16:EP-61	144 Milliarden haben wir im Jahreshaushalt, 5 Milliarden hat man da jetzt irgendwie rausgezogen.	We have EUR 144 billion in our annual budget, from which EUR 5 billion has somehow been extracted .
17:EP-63	Dass man auf eine Festlegung der zu bewältigenden Fahrwerkeigenschaften z. B. bei Glatteis oder Matsch verzichtet hat, bleibt mir persönlich unverständlich.	I personally find it incomprehensible that no specification of the required driving properties on black ice or mud, for example, was made .
18:EP-67	Ich akzeptiere diese Kritik, aber ich denke, man müsste dieses Problem unmittelbar nach den Wahlen für die gesamte Wahlperiode lösen.	I accept the criticism, but I think that this issue is something that would need to be resolved immediately after the elections for the entire parliamentary term.
19:EP-68	Ich kann gut nachvollziehen, dass man die Energiesicherheit eines	I can well understand that the energy security of a country will

	Landes für eine gewisse Zeit mal über die Einhaltung eines Luftschadstoffgrenzwertes setzt.	be put above compliance with an air pollution limit for a certain period of time.
20:EP-69	Ich glaube, hier kann man einen Kompromiss erreichen, von dem ich mir erhoffe, dass man ihn in der zweiten Lesung am Ende auch bekommt.	I think that a compromise can be reached on this, something I also hope to see at the end of the second reading.
21:EP-74	Insofern muss man sagen, lieber Kollege El Khadraoui, es macht keinen Sinn, Staukosten zu internalisieren, ganz im Gegenteil.	With that in mind, it must be said , Mr El Khadraoui, that it makes no sense to internalise the costs of congestion - quite the opposite, in fact.
22:EP-77	Ich bin mit Ihnen völlig einer Meinung, wenn man bei Abgas und Lärm eine Verteuerung der Eurovignette beschließt, dann muss das Geld aber auch zur Minderung der Umweltauswirkungen im Verkehr und nicht zum Stopfen der Löcher der Finanzminister verwendet werden.	I completely agree with you that if the Eurovignette is to be made more expensive as a result of exhaust emissions and noise, this extra money must also be used to reduce the environmental impact of road transport and not to fill holes in the finance ministers' budgets.
23:EP-78	Sieht die Kommission hier eine Möglichkeit, für Niedrigenergiehäuser und Nullenergiehäuser im Fertigbaubereich die entsprechenden Mehrwertsteuerreduzierungen vorzusehen? Kann man das andenken und wohin soll die Reise gehen?	does the Commission see an opportunity here to make the corresponding VAT cuts available for low-energy houses and energy-neutral houses in the prefabricated construction sector? Is this something that can be considered , and where are we heading?
24:EP-79	Sollte man diese Frage nicht auch an einen gewissen Erfolg knüpfen? D. h., wenn ein Land über die Maßen mehr Defizit hat, aber dafür die Arbeitslosigkeit bekämpft und diese Arbeitslosigkeit wirklich zurückgeht, würde es dann nicht Sinn machen, so etwas zu fördern?	Should this question not be linked to a certain level of success? In other words, where a Member State suffers a greater deficit in order to combat unemployment and unemployment then falls dramatically, would it not make sense to promote such an approach?
25:EP-90	Es gibt verschiedene Argumente, die man einbringen kann, die bei unserer Fraktion auf Sorge stoßen, auf nachdenkenswerte Sorge.	There are various arguments that could be raised that give our group cause for concern, considerable concern.
26:EP-102	Man muss sehen, dass es viele Leute gibt, gerade ältere Leute, die nicht gern fliegen, die aber trotzdem in Europa touristisch unterwegs sein möchten, die Sonne in Italien oder in Spanien oder wo auch immer genießen wollen, und deshalb ist es wichtig, dass wir es mit der Wiedereinführung der 12-Tage-Regelung für Busse ermöglicht haben, dass es zu kostengünstigen Situationen kommt, dass die Senioren reisen können.	It must be understood that there are many people, particularly older people, who do not like flying but would still like to travel as tourists in Europe and perhaps enjoy the sun in places such as Italy or Spain, hence the importance of our reintroducing the 12-day rule for buses and coaches and making it affordable and thus possible for senior citizens to travel.
27:EP-106	Da sind auch viele Abgeordnete und viele Politiker gesessen, die nicht mehr wissen wollten, was bis 1945	Many members of parliament and many politicians in the Bundestag no longer had any interest in what

	war. Erst langsam musste man sie damit konfrontieren.	had happened up to 1945. They had to be confronted with it slowly.
28:EP-114	Erst die Menschenrechte und dann kommen die sozialen Rechte, die gehören nämlich schlicht und einfach dazu, das kann man nicht auseinander nehmen.	Human rights come first and then social rights, which are quite simply part and parcel of human rights and cannot be separated from them.
29:EP-115	Die EVP hätte sich beim Stockholmer Programm durchaus einen noch ambitionierteren Vorschlag gewünscht, aber heute ist der Tag, sich darüber zu freuen, dass wir in diese neue Phase kommen, und jetzt kann man nur sagen: Ran an die Arbeit!	The Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) would have liked the proposals for the Stockholm Programme to have been much more ambitious still, but today is a day to rejoice that we are entering this new phase, and all that remains to be said is let us get on with the work!
30:EP-116	Kann man schon etwas davon sehen, oder wird das noch dauern?	Is there already some of this to be seen , or will it take some time yet?
31:EP-118	Aber es verletzt nicht die Grundrechte, auch das muss man feststellen.	It does not infringe fundamental rights, however. That too must be stated .
32:EP-122	Ich würde es begrüßen, wenn Kommissare auf viel transparentere Art und Weise ernannt würden, und wenn man besser qualifizierte weibliche Kommissare finden könnte.	I would like to see commissioners appointed in a much more transparent way - and I would like better qualified female commissioners to be found .
33:EP-123	Drittens verlangt die Wirtschaft nicht nur frisches Kapital für Banken, die maßgeblich an dieser Krise beteiligt waren, sie verlangt vor allem eine Neuregelung von Geldtransfers, strikte Richtlinien bei Verkäufen von Kreditpaketen, und ein eigenes Beobachtungsorgan für das neu aufgekommene, und extrem florierende Tradingwesen, mit Auswüchsen wie dem Short-Selling, das man verbieten sollte.	Thirdly, the economy requires not only fresh capital for the banks, which were one of the main causes of the crisis, but also and, more importantly, new regulations for money transfers, strict guidelines on the sale of credit packages and an independent supervisory body for the new and flourishing trading business, which includes areas such as short selling, that should be banned .
34:FIC-DRU-10	Venus in Opposition zu Saturn, der bekanntlich Krankheit an Milz und Leber bringt, den man den sauren Planeten nennt, der im Steinbock herrscht und im Löwen seine Vernichtung feiert, dem Neptun Aale anbietet und den Maulwurf dafür erhält, der Tollkirschen, Zwiebeln und Runkelrüben liebt, der Lava hustet und den Wein säuert;	Venus in opposition to Saturn, called the sour planet, known to induce ailments of the spleen and liver, dominant in Capricorn and celebrating its destruction in Leo, to which Neptune offers eels and receives the mole in return, which loves belladonna, onions, and beets, which coughs lava and sours wine;
35:FIC-DRU-12	Man mag mir, der ich darauf brenne, den Beginn eigener Existenz anzeigen zu dürfen, erlauben, die Wrankas, deren Familienfloß ruhig dahinglitt, bis zum Jahre dreizehn, da die „Columbus“ bei Schichau vom Stapel lief, unbeobachtet zu lassen;	Since I 'm burning to announce the beginning of my own existence, perhaps I may be permitted to leave the Wrankas' family raft drifting peacefully along without further comment till nineteen-thirteen, when the Columbus was launched at Schichau's;
36:FIC-DRU-15	Wer da den Mann mit dem Feuerwehrhelm, der die Vorfahrt hat,	He who dares accuse this man in fireman 's helmet, who always has

	den die Versicherungen lieben, der immer ein wenig Asche in der Tasche trägt, sei es zum Zeichen, sei's von Berufs wegen, wer ihn, den herrlichen Phönix einen roten Hahn heißen will, er verdient, daß man ihm einen Mühlstein um den Hals ... “	the right of way, beloved by all insurers, bearer always of ash in his pocket, be it residue or symbol of his calling, he who dares call this splendid phoenix a firebug, deserves to have a millstone tied about his neck and ... ”
37:FIC-DRU-17	Man hat die Leiche meines Großvaters nie gefunden.	My grandfather 's body was never found .
38:FIC-DRU-23	Man wird dich hier freisprechen, entlassen.	You 'll be acquitted , they 'll release you here.
39:FIC-DRU-26	Etwas abseits stand Gregor Koljaiczek, der ältere Bruder des Joseph, den man anlässlich der Verhöre in die Stadt gerufen hatte.	Slightly to one side stood Gregor Koljaiczek, Joseph 's older brother, who had been summoned to the city for questioning.
40:FIC-DRU-28	Man hatte den Jan schon dreimal gemustert, ihn aber bei jeder Musterung wegen seines miesen Zustandes zurückgestellt;	Jan had been called up three times but had been rejected on each occasion owing to his poor physical condition, which, given that in those days anyone who could stand even halfway straight got sent to Verdun to assume the eternal horizontal on France 's soil, tells you all you need to know about Jan Bronski 's constitution.
41:FIC-DRU-29	was in jenen Zeiten, da man alles nur einigermaßen gerade Gewachsene nach Verdun schickte, um es auf Frankreichs Boden in die ewige Waagrechte zu bringen, allerlei über die Konstitution des Jan Bronski besagte.	Jan had been called up three times but had been rejected on each occasion owing to his poor physical condition, which, given that in those days anyone who could stand even halfway straight got sent to Verdun to assume the eternal horizontal on France 's soil, tells you all you need to know about Jan Bronski 's constitution.
42:FIC-DRU-31	Man bastelte, Anlaß zu ferneren Kriegen gebend, Friedensverträge: das Gebiet um die Weichselmündung, etwa von Vogelsang auf der Nehrung, der Nogat entlang bis Pieckel, dort mit der Weichsel abwärts laufend bis Czattkau, links einen rechten Winkel bis Schönfließ bildend, dann einen Buckel um den Saskoschiner Forst bis zum Ottominer See machend, Mattem, Ramkau und das Bissau meiner Großmutter liegen lassend und bei Klein-Katz die Ostsee erreichend, wurde zum Freien Staat erklärt und dem Völkerbund unterstellt.	Peace treaties that would give cause for further wars were being crudely crafted : the region around the mouth of the Vistula — from roughly Vogelsang on the Nehrung along the Nogat to Pieckel, from there down the Vistula to Czattkau, taking a right angle leftward to Schonfließ, then tracing a hump around Saskoschin Forest to Lake Ottomin, leaving Mattem, Ramkau, and my grandmother 's Bissau behind, and returning to the Baltic Sea at Klein-Katz — was now proclaimed a Free State and placed under the control of the League of Nations.
43:FIC-TRI-2	Der Mann aber ging über die Frage hinweg, als müsse man seine Erscheinung hinnehmen, und sagte bloß seinerseits :	The man, however, ignored the question as if his arrival simply had to be accepted , and merely replied, " You rang? "
44:FIC-TRI-11	Wäre die geistige Beschränktheit der Wächter nicht so auffallend gewesen,	Maybe, if the policemen had not been so obviously limited in their

	so hätte man annehmen können, daß auch sie, infolge der gleichen Überzeugung, keine Gefahr darin gesehen hätten, ihn allein zu lassen.	mental abilities, it could have been supposed that they had come to the same conclusion and saw no danger in leaving him alone because of it.
45:FIC-TRI-14	Ich folgere das daraus, daß ich angeklagt bin, aber nicht die geringste Schuld auffinden kann, wegen deren man mich anklagen könnte.	That follows from the fact that I 've been indicted, but can't think of the slightest offence for which I could be indicted .
46:FIC-TRI-15	Keiner hat eine Uniform, wenn man nicht Ihr Kleid“ - hier wandte er sich an Franz - „eine Uniform nennen will, aber es ist doch eher ein Reiseanzug.	None of you is wearing a uniform, unless what you are wearing " – here he turned towards Franz – " is meant to be a uniform, it's actually more of a travelling suit.
47:FIC-TRI-23	Soviel man sehen konnte, war wirklich alles an seinem Platz, auch die Bluse hing nicht mehr an der Fensterklinke.	As far as could be seen , everything was indeed in its place, not even the blouse was hanging on the window handle.
48:FIC-TRI-27	Man machte ihn darauf aufmerksam, daß diese Untersuchungen regelmäßig, wenn auch vielleicht nicht jede Woche, so doch häufige, einander folgen würden.	He was made aware that these cross examinations would follow one another regularly, perhaps not every week but quite frequently.
49:FIC-TRI-28	Es liege einerseits im allgemeinen Interesse, den Prozeß rasch zu Ende zu führen, andererseits aber müßten die Untersuchungen in jeder Hinsicht gründlich sein und dürften doch wegen der damit verbundenen Anstrengung niemals allzulange dauern. Deshalb habe man den Ausweg dieser rasch aufeinanderfolgenden, aber kurzen Untersuchungen gewählt.	On the one hand it was in everyone's interest to bring proceedings quickly to their conclusion, but on the other hand every aspect of the examinations had to be carried out thoroughly without lasting too long because of the associated stress. For these reasons, it had been decided to hold a series of brief examinations following on one after another.
50:FIC-TRI-29	Die Bestimmung des Sonntags als Untersuchungstag habe man deshalb vorgenommen, um K. in seiner beruflichen Arbeit nicht zu stören.	Sunday had been chosen as the day for the hearings so that K. would not be disturbed in his professional work.
51:FIC-TRI-30	Man setze voraus, daß er damit einverstanden sei, sollte er einen anderen Termin wünschen, so würde man ihm, so gut es ginge, entgegenkommen.	It was assumed that he would be in agreement with this, but if he wished for another date then, as far as possible, he would be accommodated.
52:FIC-TRI-31	Jedenfalls werde man es, solange K. nichts einwende, beim Sonntag belassen.	Anyway, as long as K. made no objection, the hearing would be left on Sundays.
53:FIC-TRI-35	Er ärgerte sich, daß man ihm die Lage des Zimmers nicht näher bezeichnet hatte, es war doch eine sonderbare Nachlässigkeit oder Gleichgültigkeit, mit der man ihn behandelte, er beabsichtigte, das sehr laut und deutlich festzustellen.	It irritated him that he had not been given more precise directions to the room, it meant they were either being especially neglectful with him or especially indifferent, and he decided to make that clear to them very loudly and very unambiguously.
54:FIC-TRI-36	Sie schienen, soweit man oben in dem Halbdunkel, Dunst und Staub etwas unterscheiden konnte, schlechter angezogen zu sein als die unten.	As far as could be distinguished , up in the half-darkness, dust and haze, they seemed to be less well dressed than those below.

55:FIC-TRI-39	Ich wurde früh im Bett überfallen, vielleicht hatte man - es ist nach dem, was der Untersuchungsrichter sagte, nicht ausgeschlossen - den Befehl, irgendeinen Zimmermaler, der ebenso unschuldig ist wie ich, zu verhaften, aber man wählte mich.	They came for me in the morning when I was still in bed. Maybe the order had been given to arrest some house painter – that seems possible after what the judge has said – someone who is as innocent as I am, but it was me they chose.
56:FIC-MET-1	Gregors Blick richtete sich dann zum Fenster, und das trübe Wetter - man hörte Regentropfen auf das Fensterblech aufschlagen - machte ihn ganz melancholisch.	Gregor then turned to look out the window at the dull weather. Drops of rain could be heard hitting the pane, which made him feel quite sad.
57:FIC-MET-23	Spät erst in der Nacht wurde das Licht im Wohnzimmer ausgelöscht, und nun war leicht festzustellen, daß die Eltern und die Schwester so lange wachgeblieben waren, denn wie man genau hören konnte, entfernten sich jetzt alle drei auf den Fußspitzen.	It was not until late at night that the gaslight in the living room was put out, and now it was easy to see that parents and sister had stayed awake all that time, as they all could be distinctly heard as they went away together on tip-toe.
58:FIC-MET-33	Nur die Schwester war Gregor doch noch nahe geblieben, und es war sein geheimer Plan, sie, die zum Unterschied von Gregor Musik sehr liebte und rührend Violine zu spielen verstand, nächstes Jahr, ohne Rücksicht auf die großen Kosten, die das verursachen mußte, und die man schon auf andere Weise hereinbringen würde, auf das Konservatorium zu schicken.	Gregor only remained close to his sister now. Unlike him, she was very fond of music and a gifted and expressive violinist, it was his secret plan to send her to the conservatory next year even though it would cause great expense that would have to be made up for in some other way.
59:FIC-MET-34	Es war also bloß eine Summe, die man eigentlich nicht angreifen durfte, und die für den Notfall zurückgelegt werden mußte; das Geld zum Leben aber mußte man verdienen.	That's to say, it was money that should not really be touched but set aside for emergencies; money to live on had to be earned.
60:FIC-MET-35	Später aber mußte man sie mit Gewalt zurückhalten, und wenn sie dann rief :	Later, though, she had to be held back by force, which made her call out :
61:FIC-MET-37	» Komm nur, man sieht ihn nicht «, sagte die Schwester, und offenbar führte sie die Mutter an der Hand.	"You can come in, he can't be seen ", said his sister, obviously leading her in by the hand.

8.2 WE

CODE	DE	EN
62:EP-1	Wenn wir dem, was wir hören - und man hört ja in diesem Haus und in dieser Europäischen Union unter den Institutionen sehr viel -, Glauben schenken, dann hat das damit zu tun, dass es einen Mitgliedstaat oder vielleicht auch einige Mitgliedstaaten gibt, die mit dem Vorwand, dass hier in die Subsidiarität eingegriffen werden könnte, Angst gemacht haben	If we believe what we hear - and we hear a great deal in this House and in the institutions of this European Union - it means that there is one Member State or perhaps a few Member States who have caused anxiety, and unfortunately, also caused anxiety to this Commission, with the pretext that subsidiarity could be infringed.

	und auch leider dieser Kommission Angst gemacht haben.	
63:EP-5	Man hat geglaubt, dass wir allein die logistischen Aufgaben, die mit der Einführung von Milliarden von Banknoten und Münzen verbunden sind, nicht würden meistern können und dass man tatsächlich eine gemeinsame Geldpolitik mit einer nach wie vor getrennten Fiskalpolitik in den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten kombinieren kann, wurde nicht nur als große Herausforderung, sondern schlicht als unrealisierbar verstanden.	It was felt that the logistical challenges involved in introducing billions of banknotes and coins alone would be unmanageable, and the idea that we could combine a common monetary policy with separate fiscal policies in the Member States was seen not just as a major challenge but as simply impossible.
64:EP-7	Könnte man dann nicht die Sitzordnung entsprechend ändern, wenn man diese Kamera hier haben will?	Could we not amend the allocation of seats if we want to have the cameras here?
65:EP-9	Interessant ist auch, wenn man diesen Dialog in allen Sprachen führen will, wo man doch nicht einmal in der Lage ist, für durchgängige Internetauftritte der jeweils amtierenden Ratspräsidentschaft in den meist gesprochenen Sprachen der Union, nämlich Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch, zu sorgen.	It is also interesting, given that we want to conduct this dialogue in all the languages, that we are not even in a position to ensure that the President-in-Office of the Council has an integrated website in the most widely spoken languages in the Union, namely English, French and German.
66:EP-10	Es ist wichtig, dass der genepte Kunde eine Möglichkeit zur Schadenersatzklage hat, sonst lässt man ihn im Regen stehen.	It is important for customers who have been ripped off to be able to file a compensation claim, otherwise we are just hanging them out to dry.
67:EP-25	Meiner Meinung nach verspricht der Titel " Strategic Energy Review " ja viel Zukunftsfähiges. Wenn man sich diese Überprüfung aber ansieht, dann muss man sagen :	If we take a look at this review, however, we have to conclude that it is all very much rooted in the past.
68:EP-26	Man sollte sie so schnell wie möglich bauen, dann hätten wir Arbeitsplätze und dementsprechend auch Vollbeschäftigung in Europa.	We should build them as quickly as possible, as this would create jobs and thus contribute to full employment in Europe.
69:EP-28	Hier kann man nicht ambitioniert genug sein, hier braucht man ganz einfach das Vertrauen in die Europäische Union, dass hier entsprechende Schritte gesetzt werden, dass eine verstärkte Sicherheitsforschung durchgeführt wird und dass es Auflagen gibt, die rechtlich verbindlich sind, so dass gefährliche Nuklearkraftwerke sofort mit Gerichts - oder Regulatorienentscheid vom Netz genommen werden können.	It is not possible to set the bar too high here: quite simply, we need people to trust in the European Union that the appropriate steps will be taken, that further security research will be conducted and that there will be legally binding requirements allowing dangerous nuclear power stations to be removed from the grid immediately following a ruling by a court or regulator.
70:EP-31	Aber man muss auch die Menschen sehen, die jetzt fünf oder sieben Jahre in Guantánamo eingesperrt sind.	However, we also need to consider the people who have spent five or seven years in Guantánamo.
71:EP-33	Es sind genau Leute wie Herr Maroni, die sagen, dass man böse sein und die	It is people like Mr Maroni who say that we must be tough and

	Härte des Gesetzes durchsetzen soll, und dann am Sonntag auf den Knien die Vatikanstufen hoch rutschen und von sich behaupten, tolle Katholiken zu sein.	apply the full force of the law and then go and kneel on the Vatican steps on Sunday and claim that they are good Catholics.
72:EP-34	Eine sprachliche Ausbildung, aber auch eine Berufsausbildung wäre sehr dringend notwendig, auch das Lernen der europäischen Kultur, so dass die Zeit, die in diesen Auffanglagern verbracht werden muss, nicht unnütz verstreicht, sondern man den Menschen damit Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe gibt.	Language teaching and vocational training are both urgently needed, together with the opportunity to learn about European culture so that the time spent in these detention camps is not wasted, but instead we help people to help themselves.
73:EP-39	Es gibt nicht den Schalter, den man umstellen kann, weder in Brüssel noch in Bali noch im Dezember in Polen, sondern es ist eine Vielzahl von Maßnahmen.	There is no switch that we can flick, not in Brussels nor in Bali nor in Poland in December; instead we have a whole host of measures.
74:EP-45	Wir würden einen großen Fehler machen, wenn wir mit unseren Konjunkturmaßnahmen erneut so wenig ehrgeizig Klimaschutzziele und Energieversorgungssicherheitsziele verfolgen würden wie wir das bei der CO2-Regulierung für Automobile gemacht haben. Man darf nicht den Fehler machen, noch einmal falschen Einflüsterungen aus der Automobilbranche zu viel Raum zu geben.	We would be making a big mistake if, with our economic measures, we were to pursue goals relating to climate protection and energy security as unambitious as those we have laid down in the regulation of CO2 for cars. We must not repeat the mistake of paying any attention to the inaccurate whisperings of the motor industry.
75:EP-57	Man dürfte in diesem Haus wenigstens erwarten, dass ein Unterschied gemacht wird zwischen einem Gegner des Vertrags von Lissabon und einem EU-Gegner.	The least we should expect of this House is that it be able to distinguish between an opponent of the Treaty of Lisbon and an opponent of the EU.
76:EP-59	Illegale Arbeit kann in diesen unruhigen Zeiten nicht toleriert werden und ansetzen muss man dabei bei denjenigen, die man vor Ort greifbar hat und wo Sanktionen auch greifen.	In these unsettled times, illegal labour cannot be tolerated, and we must start with those that are within reach locally and where sanctions will also have an effect.
77:EP-73	Man ist sich in der EU der Entfremdung der Bürger gegenüber der Politik offenbar bewusst, daher versucht man ja auch immer wieder Bürgerfreundlichkeit zu demonstrieren.	Mr President, the problem of the estrangement of the public from politics in the EU is something that is well known, which is why we attempt to demonstrate our citizen-friendliness over and over again.
78:EP-80	Wird sich denn die Kommission dafür einsetzen, dass das Kapitel eröffnet wird, oder wird man erst einmal so lange warten, bis alle Mitgliedstaaten zusagen? Wird nicht von der Kommission auf die Mitgliedstaaten eingewirkt?	So, will the Commission take steps to ensure that the chapter is opened, or will we simply have to wait until all the Member States agree? Does the Commission not influence the Member States?
79:EP-81	Man sollte das jetzt nicht zerreden, sondern deutlich machen, dass es hier eine Gemeinsamkeit gibt.	We should not discuss this until we are blue in the face. Instead, we should make it clear that this is an area of common interest.

80:EP-82	Jeder muss wissen, dass die Situation sehr ernst wird, und darum lohnt es sich, darüber nachzudenken, ob man die Lage der europäischen Unternehmen nicht auch dadurch verbessern kann, dass z. B. dieses Parlament die Vorschläge der Kommission, die darauf abzielen, überflüssige Kosten für europäische Unternehmen zu vermeiden, schnell aufgreift und schnell beschließt.	Everyone should be aware that the situation will become very serious and therefore it is worthwhile considering whether we in this Parliament can improve the situation of European companies, for example, by quickly considering and adopting proposals from the Commission which aim to prevent European companies from having to pay unnecessary costs.
81:EP-85	Man muss auch an die Regierung appellieren, das Völkerrecht zu respektieren und humanitäre Aktionen zuzulassen.	We must also call on the government to respect international law and permit humanitarian actions.
82:EP-87	Man muss schon beide Seiten sehen.	We have to see both sides.
83:EP-88	Aber man muss das für alle Länder, für alle totalitären Regime gleichermaßen sagen, dass wir nicht bereit sind, totalitäre Regime zu akzeptieren und nicht bereit sind, dass man sich mit der Geschichte nicht auseinandersetzt.	Of course, there have also been very clear statements on our part, but we have to say, for all countries, for all totalitarian regimes, that we are not prepared to accept totalitarian regimes, and not prepared to accept a lack of engagement with history.
84:EP-89	Aber man muss das für alle Länder, für alle totalitären Regime gleichermaßen sagen, dass wir nicht bereit sind, totalitäre Regime zu akzeptieren und nicht bereit sind, dass man sich mit der Geschichte nicht auseinandersetzt.	Of course, there have also been very clear statements on our part, but we have to say, for all countries, for all totalitarian regimes, that we are not prepared to accept totalitarian regimes, and not prepared to accept a lack of engagement with history.
85:EP-93	Warum darf man nicht auch bei der Frage der Diskriminierung, wie wir Diskriminierung bekämpfen, über den Weg streiten, den wir gehen wollen?	Why are we not allowed to disagree on the means with regard to discrimination and how we want to combat it?
86:EP-95	Die Aneignung von Qualifikationen ist unentbehrlich, will man die Zukunft unserer Bürger in einer Wissensgesellschaft sichern, einer Gesellschaft, die mehr und mehr dem Wettbewerb unterliegt.	The acquisition of qualifications is indispensable if we want to ensure the future of our citizens in a knowledge-based society, a society increasingly subject to competition.
87:EP-99	Sollte es neue Herausforderungen geben, wird man sich diesen nicht verschließen können	If new challenges should present themselves, we shall not be able to close our eyes to them.
88:EP-103	Wenn man bedenkt, dass die Schiffsunternehmen nicht immer riesige Unternehmen sind, sondern gerade im Fährbereich auch kleine und mittelständische Unternehmen, dann muss man mit Entschädigungen vernünftig umgehen.	If we bear in mind that shipping services are provided not only by colossal undertakings but also, particularly in the case of ferry operators, by small and medium-sized enterprises, we must take a reasonable approach to compensation.
89:EP-108	Denn dass 20 Jahre nach dem Fall der Berliner Mauer, sechs Jahre nach dem Beitritt Ihres Landes und vieler anderer mittel- und osteuropäischer Länder zur Europäischen Union -	The fact that 20 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, six years after the accession of your country and many other Central and Eastern European countries to the

	<p>übrigens ein Prozess, den Sie als Premierminister Ihres Landes selbst eingeleitet hatten, weil ja die Beitrittsverhandlungen in Ihrer Regierungszeit aufgenommen wurden -, dass 20 Jahre nach der Überwindung der Teilung der Welt in zwei waffenstarrende Blöcke, nach der Überwindung der stalinistischen Diktaturen die Staaten, die 40 Jahre länger unter diesen Diktaturen haben leiden müssen, als der westliche Teil Europas unter den faschistischen Diktaturen hat leiden müssen, die Tatsache, dass es 20 Jahre später selbstverständlich ist, dass polnische Abgeordnete, ungarische Abgeordnete, baltische Abgeordnete, Tschechen, Slowaken, Abgeordnete aus welchen Ländern auch immer mit Franzosen, Portugiesen, Finnen oder Deutschen, Österreichern oder Italienern gemeinsam in dieser Versammlung sitzen und dass wir in einem Wahlakt von freier, geheimer und gleicher Wahl einen Repräsentanten der Solidarność, einen demokratisch gewählten Regierungschef Polens an die Spitze dieser Versammlung wählen können, das ist in meinen Augen ein historischer Moment, der beweist, dass Europa - dieser große Kontinent, in dem sich 27 Staaten zur EU zusammengeschlossen haben - tatsächlich etwas repräsentiert, nämlich, dass der Traum von Demokratie und Freiheit Wirklichkeit werden kann, wenn man ihn nicht nur träumt, sondern wenn man sich aktiv dafür einsetzt, wie Sie es in Ihrem Leben getan haben!</p>	<p>European Union - which was after all a process that you yourself initiated as Prime Minister of your country, as the accession negotiations took place during your term of office - the fact that 20 years after putting an end to the division of the world into two heavily armed blocs, after overcoming the Stalinist dictatorships of the states which had to suffer 40 years longer under these dictatorships than the western part of Europe did under the fascist dictatorships, the fact that 20 years later it is only natural that Members from Poland, Hungary, the Baltic states, the Czech Republic or Slovakia should be sitting together with Members from France, Portugal, Finland, Germany, Austria or Italy in this Chamber and that we are able to elect as head of this assembly a representative of Solidarność, a democratically elected head of the Polish Government, in a free, secret and fair election - that is in my view an historic moment, which proves that Europe - this great continent in which 27 states have united to become the European Union - actually represents something, and that is that the dream of democracy and freedom can become reality if we do not merely dream, but also actively work to bring it about, as you have done in your life.</p>
90:EP-109	<p>Man hat damit die große Chance vertan, dass wieder mehr Demokratie in die Europäische Union Einzug hält.</p>	<p>As a result, we missed an important opportunity to bring more democracy back into the European Union.</p>
91:EP-111	<p>Man muss wirtschaftliche Entwicklung nachhaltig denken, man muss Klimaschutzziele und Umweltziele in Einklang bringen!</p>	<p>We need to think about economic development in a sustainable way and we must bring climate protection targets into line with environmental targets.</p>
92:EP-112	<p>Bei diesem Test kann man nur zwei Personen - also Pavarotti und Montserrat Caballé - wählen.</p>	<p>In this test we can only vote for two people - for example Pavarotti and Montserrat Caballé.</p>
93:EP-121	<p>Sonst müsste man eigentlich auch gleich alle Kreuze auf Friedhofsgräbern und alle Kirchtürme verbieten.</p>	<p>If this were the case, we would, in fact, immediately have to prohibit all crosses on gravestones and all church spires.</p>

94:EP-127	Man muss ganz klar festhalten: Kroatien ist mit ungeheueren Anstrengungen diesen Weg gegangen.	We quite clearly have to acknowledge that Croatia has made an extraordinary effort to move along this path.
95:FIC-DRU-37	Er spricht von Trommelrevolvern, vom Trommelfeuer, man trommelt jemanden heraus, man trommelt zusammen, man trommelt ins Grab.	We have eardrums and brake drums, we drum up excuses, drum into our heads, drum out of the corps.
96:FIC-DRU-39	Wir litten sehr unter der nur zweistündigen Dauer der Filmvorführungen. Manches Programm hätte man sich zweimal ansehen mögen.	We found it a great affliction that the programs lasted only two hours. We would have liked to see some of them a second time.
97:FIC-TRI-9	„Du hast ganz recht, aber ihm kann man nichts begreiflich machen“, sagte der andere.	"You're quite right, but we can't get him to understand a thing," said the other.
98:FIC-TRI-16	Auch sollten Sie überhaupt im Reden zurückhaltender sein, fast alles, was Sie vorhin gesagt haben, hätte man auch, wenn Sie nur ein paar Worte gesagt hätten, Ihrem Verhalten entnehmen können, außerdem war es nichts für Sie übermäßig Günstiges.“	And you ought to do a bit less talking, too. Almost everything you've said so far has been things we could have taken from your behaviour, even if you 'd said no more than a few words. And what you have said has not exactly been in your favour."

8.3 *THEY*

CODE	DE	EN
99:EP-43	In wirtschaftlich unsicheren Zeiten, wenn man nicht weiß, was auf einen zukommt, hält man das Geld zusammen.	In uncertain economic times, when people do not know what is going to happen to them, they cling on to their money.
100:EP-84	Bei Slowenien geht es um bilateraler Grenzstreitigkeiten - lieber Herr Kommissar, Sie haben plötzlich gesagt: europäische Grenzstreitigkeiten! Vor dem Jahr 2004 waren das keine europäischen Grenzstreitigkeiten, da waren das Grenzstreitigkeiten, die man nicht zur Kenntnis genommen hat: Damals hat man sich auch nicht auf die UNO bezogen, um diesen Streit beizulegen, jetzt tut man es.	Commissioner, you suddenly referred to 'European border disputes'. Before 2004, they were not European border disputes; they were border disputes which were not acknowledged. Nor, at that time, did anyone apply to the UN in order to settle this dispute; now they have done so.
101:EP-86	Ich hoffe, mein Eindruck, der sich mir ein bisschen aufgedrängt hat, dass es auch eine bestimmte innenpolitische Motivation gibt, so ganz einseitig nur auf die LTTE einzuschlagen, ist falsch. Ich hoffe, man hat da nicht auch ein bestimmtes Segment der Wählerschaft im Auge.	I hope that the impression which has imposed itself upon me, that there is also a certain domestic incentive to lash out so unilaterally at the LTTE alone, is false. I also hope that they do not have a specific segment of the electorate in mind.
102:FIC-DRU-9	Ende Juli des Jahres nullnull — man entschloß sich gerade, das kaiserliche Schlachtflottenbauprogramm zu verdoppeln — erblickte Mama im	At the end of July nineteen hundred — they were deciding to double the construction plans for the imperial navy — Mama first

	Sternzeichen Löwe das Licht der Welt.	saw the light of day, under the sign of Leo.
103:FIC-DRU-13	Angst hatten alle beide. Dückerhoff mehr als Koljaiczek; denn man befand sich in Rußland.	They were both afraid. Dückerhoff more than Koljaiczek: for now they were in Russia.
104:FIC-DRU-16	Ich taufe dich auf den Namen SMS Columbus, Amerika, über vierzigtausend Tonnen Wasserverdrängung, dreißig-tausend PS, Seiner Majestät Schiff, Rauchsalon erster Klasse, zweiter Klasse Backbordküche, Turnhalle aus Marmor, Bücherei, Amerika, Seiner Majestät Schiff, Wellentunnel, Promenadendeck, Heil dir im Siegerkranz, die Göschflagge des Heimathafens, Prinz Heinrich steht am Steuerrad und mein Großvater Koljaiczek barfuß, die Rundhölzer kaum noch berührend, der Blasmusik entgegen, ein Volk das solche Fürsten hat, von Floß zu Floß, jubelt das Volk ihm zu, Heil dir im Siegerkranz, und alle Werftsirenen und die Sirenen der im Hafen liegenden Schiffe, der Schlepper und Vergnügungsdampfer, Columbus, Amerika, Freiheit und zwei Barkassen vor Freude irrsinnig neben ihm her, von Floß zu Floß, seiner Majestät Flöße und schneiden ihm den Weg ab und machen den Spielverderber, so daß er stoppen muß, wo er so schön im Schwung war, und steht ganz einsam auf einem Floß und sieht schon Amerika, da sind die Barkassen längsseits, da muß er sich abstoßen — und schwimmen sah man meinen Großvater, auf ein Floß schwamm er zu, das in die Mottlau glitt.	I christen you HMS Columbus, America, forty thousand tons, thirty thousand horsepower, His Majesty 's Ship, First-Class Smoking Salon, Second-Class Larboard Dining Room, marble gymnasium, library, America, His Majesty 's Ship, stabilizers, promenade deck, Heil dir im Siegerkranz, flag of the home port flying, Prince Heinrich at the Helm, and my grandfather Koljaiczek barefoot, barely grazing the logs now, heading toward the brass band, a land that has such princes, from raft to raft, the people cheer him on, Heil dir im Siegerkranz, and all the shipyard sirens and the sirens of all the ships lying in the harbor, the tugboats and the pleasure boats, Columbus, America, liberty, and two launches frantic with joy running along beside him, from raft to raft, His Majesty 's Rafts, cut off his path, play spoilsport, force him to stop when things had been going so well, and all alone on a raft he stands and can see America, then the launches are alongside and he has to fling himself off — and they saw my grandfather swimming, swimming toward a raft that was gliding into the Mottlau.
105:FIC-DRU-19	Schwerreich und einsam beschrieb man meinen Großvater: in einem Wolkenkratzer hinter riesigem Schreibtisch sitzend, Ringe mit glühenden Steinen an allen Fingern tragend, mit seiner Leibwache exerzierend, die Feuerwehruniform trug, polnisch singen konnte und Phönixgarde hieß.	Filthy rich and lonely my grandfather was, they say, sitting at a huge desk in a skyscraper, rings with glowing stones on every finger, drilling his bodyguards, who wore firemen 's uniforms, could sing in Polish, and were known as the Phoenix Guard.
106:FIC-DRU-21	selbst seine Leiche habe man nicht gefunden.	they never even found his body.
107:FIC-DRU-24	Man wird dich hier freisprechen, entlassen.	You 'll be acquitted, they 'll release you here.
108:FIC-DRU-32	Erst als Jan Bronski seine Hedwig, eine Kaschubsche aus der Stadt, die aber in Ramkau noch Äcker besaß, fand und auch heiratete, besserte sich das Verhältnis zwischen Jan und meiner Mama. Bei einem	Not till Jan Bronski found and married his Hedwig, a Kashubian girl from the city, but one who still owned some farmland in Ramkau, did relations between Jan and my mama improve. At a dance in the

	Tanzvergnügen im Cafe Woyke, da man sich zufällig traf, soll sie den Jan dem Matzerath vorgestellt haben.	Café Woyke, where they ran into each other by accident, she is said to have introduced Jan to Matzerath.
109:FIC-DRU-33	Jan tanzte mit Mama, Matzerath mit der starkknochigen, großgerateten Hedwig, die den unfäßbaren Blick einer Kuh hatte, was ihre Umgebung veranlaßte, in ihr ständig eine Schwangere zu sehen. Man tanzte noch oft miteinander, durcheinander, dachte beim Tanz an den nächsten Tanz, war sich beim Schieber voraus und beim Englischen Walzer enthoben, fand schließlich im Charleston den Glauben an sich selbst und im Slowfox Sinnlichkeit, die an Religion grenzte.	Jan danced with Mama, Matzerath with the big-boned, lanky Hedwig, whose inscrutable bovine gaze always made those around her think she was pregnant. They continued to dance with, around, and into each other all evening, always thinking as they danced of the next dance to come, a step ahead in the two-step, swept away by the English waltz, till they found their self-confidence at last in the Charleston, and settled into a sensual flow bordering on the religious during the slow-moving foxtrot.
110:FIC-DRU-36	Dem Specht sagt man nach, daß er Würmer aus ihren Gehäusen trommelt.	They say wood peckers drum worms from their casings.
111:FIC-DRU-40	Man kannte uns dort schon, lächelte, wenn wir eintraten, bat aber freundlich Platz zu nehmen;	They knew us well there and smiled to themselves as we entered, but still asked us most politely to take a seat, for we were customers and respected as such.
112:FIC-TRI-5	„Es ist besser, Sie geben die Sachen uns als ins Depot“, sagten sie, „denn im Depot kommen öfters Unterschleife vor und außerdem verkauft man dort alle Sachen nach einer gewissen Zeit, ohne Rücksicht, ob das betreffende Verfahren zu Ende ist oder nicht.“	"It 's better for you if you give us the things than if you leave them in the storeroom," they said." Things have a tendency to go missing in the storeroom, and after a certain amount of time they sell things off, whether the case involved has come to an end or not.
113:FIC-TRI-18	Es war aber auch keine Erklärung nötig, denn gerade kam das Automobil, man setzte sich und fuhr los.	But there was no explanation needed anyway as just then the taxi arrived, they sat inside and set off.
114:FIC-TRI-25	„ Nun, schuldlos ...“ sagte das Fräulein, „ich will nicht gleich ein vielleicht folgenschweres Urteil aussprechen, auch kenne ich Sie doch nicht, es muß doch schon ein schwerer Verbrecher sein, dem man gleich eine Untersuchungskommission auf den Leib schickt.“	"Well now, innocent ... " said the lady, "I don't want to start making any pronouncements that might have serious consequences, I do n't really know you after all, it means they 're dealing with a serious criminal if they send an investigating committee straight out to get him.
115:FIC-TRI-33	„Ich bin jetzt antelephoniert worden, ich möchte irgendwo hinkommen, aber man hat vergessen, mir zu sagen, zu welcher Stunde.“	"I 've just received a telephone call, there's somewhere I need to go, but they forgot to tell me what time. "
116:FIC-TRI-38	Was er gesagt hatte, war scharf, schärfer, als er es beabsichtigt hatte, aber doch richtig. Es hätte Beifall hier oder dort verdient, es war jedoch alles still, man wartete offenbar gespannt auf das Folgende, es bereitete sich	He had spoken sharply, more sharply than he had intended, but he had been quite right. It should have been rewarded with some applause here and there but everything was quiet, they were all

	vielleicht in der Stille ein Ausbruch vor, der allem ein Ende machen würde.	clearly waiting for what would follow, perhaps the quietness was laying the ground for an outbreak of activity that would bring this whole affair to an end.
117:FIC-TRI-40	Ich wurde früh im Bett überfallen, vielleicht hatte man - es ist nach dem, was der Untersuchungsrichter sagte, nicht ausgeschlossen - den Befehl, irgendeinen Zimmermaler, der ebenso unschuldig ist wie ich, zu verhaften, aber man wählte mich.	They came for me in the morning when I was still in bed. Maybe the order had been given to arrest some house painter – that seems possible after what the judge has said – someone who is as innocent as I am, but it was me they chose.
118:FIC-MET-6	Warum war nur Gregor dazu verurteilt, bei einer Firma zu dienen, wo man bei der kleinsten Versäumnis gleich den größten Verdacht faßte?	Why did Gregor have to be the only one condemned to work for a company where they immediately became highly suspicious at the slightest shortcoming?
119:FIC-MET-9	Noch gestern Abend war mir ganz gut, meine Eltern wissen es ja, oder besser, schon gestern Abend hatte ich eine kleine Vorahnung. Man hätte es mir ansehen müssen.	I was quite alright last night, my parents know about it, perhaps better than me, I had a small symptom of it last night already. They must have noticed it.
120:FIC-MET-13	sie hatten sie wohl offen gelassen, wie es in Wohnungen zu sein pflegt, in denen ein großes Unglück geschehen ist. Gregor war aber viel ruhiger geworden. Man verstand zwar also seine Worte nicht mehr, trotzdem sie ihm genug klar, klarer als früher, vorgekommen waren, vielleicht infolge der Gewöhnung des Ohres.	they must have left it open; people often do in homes where something awful has happened. Gregor, in contrast, had become much calmer. So they couldn't understand his words any more, although they seemed clear enough to him, clearer than before - perhaps his ears had become used to the sound.
121:FIC-MET-14	Aber immerhin glaubte man nun schon daran, daß es mit ihm nicht ganz in Ordnung war, und war bereit, ihm zu helfen.	They had realised, though, that there was something wrong with him, and were ready to help.
122:FIC-MET-19	Man denkt, er verdient ein Heidengeld und führt dabei ein schönes Leben.	They think we earn an enormous wage as well as having a soft time of it.
123:FIC-MET-20	Man hat eben keine besondere Veranlassung, dieses Vorurteil besser zu durchdenken.	That's just prejudice but they have no particular reason to think better it.
124:FIC-MET-24	Mit welchen Ausreden man an jenem ersten Vormittag den Arzt und den Schlosser wieder aus der Wohnung geschafft hatte, konnte Gregor gar nicht erfahren, denn da er nicht verstanden wurde, dachte niemand daran, auch die Schwester nicht, daß er die anderen verstehen könne, und so mußte er sich, wenn die Schwester in seinem Zimmer war, damit begnügen, nur hier und da ihre Seufzer und Anrufe der Heiligen zu hören.	It was impossible for Gregor to find out what they had told the doctor and the locksmith that first morning to get them out of the flat. As nobody could understand him, nobody, not even his sister, thought that he could understand them, so he had to be content to hear his sister's sighs and appeals to the saints as she moved about his room.
125:FIC-MET-25	Zwei Tage lang waren bei allen Mahlzeiten Beratungen darüber zu hören, wie man sich jetzt verhalten	For two whole days, all the talk at every mealtime was about what they should do now; but even

	solle; aber auch zwischen den Mahlzeiten sprach man über das gleiche Thema, denn immer waren zumindest zwei Familienmitglieder zu Hause, da wohl niemand allein zu Hause bleiben wollte und man die Wohnung doch auf keinen Fall gänzlich verlassen konnte.	between meals they spoke about the same subject as there were always at least two members of the family at home - nobody wanted to be at home by themselves and it was out of the question to leave the flat entirely empty.
126:FIC-MET-31	Man hatte sich eben daran gewöhnt, sowohl die Familie, als auch Gregor, man nahm das Geld dankbar an, er lieferte es gern ab, aber eine besondere Wärme wollte sich nicht mehr ergeben.	They had even got used to it, both Gregor and the family, they took the money with gratitude and he was glad to provide it, although there was no longer much warm affection given in return.
127:FIC-MET-32	Man hatte sich eben daran gewöhnt, sowohl die Familie, als auch Gregor, man nahm das Geld dankbar an, er lieferte es gern ab, aber eine besondere Wärme wollte sich nicht mehr ergeben.	They had even got used to it, both Gregor and the family, they took the money with gratitude and he was glad to provide it, although there was no longer much warm affection given in return.

8.4 YOU

CODE	DE	EN
128:EP-38	Wenn man in einem Land lebt, ist es klar und eindeutig, dass man auch die Landessprache gut verstehen kann und muss.	If you live in a country, it is clear that you must also be able to understand the language of the country.
129:EP-50	Man kann nicht predigen, immer weltweit präsent zu sein und Europa als globalen Partner zu sehen, und dann nicht einmal eine Sicherheitsstruktur haben und über keine intelligenten Informationssysteme verfügen.	You cannot preach about always being present all over the world and seeing Europe as a global partner and then fail to even have in place a security structure and not be in possession of any intelligent information systems.
130:EP-65	Ich freue mich natürlich über die Glückwünsche, aber ich darf sagen, im Trilog ist man immer nur so stark oder so schnell wie die Kolleginnen und Kollegen, die dort mitarbeiten.	Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, I am, of course, pleased by the congratulations, but I must say that, in the trialogue, you are only ever as strong or as quick as those you are working with.
131:EP-71	Wir wissen, wenn all das öffentlich ist, dann wird es die Form von Verhandlungen, die wir heute haben, nicht mehr geben, weil man gleich am Pranger steht, wenn man einmal versucht, politische Kompromisse zu finden und einzugehen.	We know that, if everything were public, the form of negotiations that we have today would no longer exist because you would be putting your head above the parapet as soon as you tried to seek out and to bring about political compromises.
132:EP-76	Sie müssen das mit ihren Steuern bezahlen, und das kann man wirklich nicht erklären.	They have to pay these costs through their taxes, and you really cannot explain that.
133:EP-124	Manchmal ist es ja klüger, erst das zu erreichen, was man sich vorgenommen hat, ehe man den zweiten Schritt macht.	Sometimes it is more sensible to achieve what you have set out to achieve first before taking the next step.

134:FIC-DRU-1	Man kann eine Geschichte in der Mitte beginnen und vorwärts wie rückwärts kühn ausschreitend Verwirrung anstiften.	You can start a story in the middle, then strike out boldly backward and forward to create confusion.
135:FIC-DRU-2	Man kann sich modern geben, alle Zeiten, Entfernungen wegstreichen und hinterher verkünden oder verkünden lassen, man habe endlich und in letzter Stunde das Raum-Zeit-Problem gelöst.	You can be modern, delete all reference to time and distance, and then proclaim or let someone else proclaim that at the eleventh hour you've finally solved the space-time problem.
136:FIC-DRU-3	Man kann auch ganz zu Anfang behaupten, es sei heutzutage unmöglich, einen Roman zu schreiben, dann aber, sozusagen hinter dem eigenen Rücken, einen kräftigen Knüller hinlegen, um schließlich als letztmöglicher Romanschreiber dazustehn.	Or you can start by declaring that novels can no longer be written, and then, behind your own back as it were, produce a mighty blockbuster that establishes you as the last of the great novelists.
137:FIC-DRU-5	Am Vormittag hätte man sehen können, wie es die Großmutter verstand, das schlaffe Kraut zu ordentlichen Haufen zu rechen, mittags aß sie ein mit Sirup versüßtes Schmalzbrot, hackte dann letztmals den Acker nach, saß endlich in ihren Röcken zwischen zwei fast vollen Körben.	You could have seen how expertly my grandmother raked the limp potato tops into tidy piles that morning, ate a hunk of bread at noon smeared with dripping and sweetened with syrup, dug through the field one last time, and sat at last in her skirts between two nearly full baskets.
138:FIC-DRU-7	denn so etwas sah man nicht alle Tage, daß da drei Ausgewachsene, wenn auch verschieden gewachsene, um Telegrafentangen hüpfen, der Ziegelei fast den Schornstein abbrechen und dann in Abständen, erst klein und breit dann dünn und lang, aber alle drei gleich mühsam, zäh und immer mehr Lehm unter den Sohlen mitschleppend, frischgeputzt durch den vor zwei Tagen vom Vinzent gepflügten Acker sprangen und im Hohlweg verschwanden.	because that's a sight you don't see every day, three grown men, albeit grown in quite different ways, hopping among telegraph poles, practically breaking off the brickworks chimney, then, at intervals, first short and stout, then thin and tall, but all three struggling hard, ever more mud clinging to their freshly polished boots, leaping through the field that Vinzent had plowed just two days before, and disappearing into the sunken lane.
139:FIC-DRU-20	man kann das nachlesen im „Weyer“ oder in Flottenkalendern — ich glaube, die erste oder zweite „Columbus“ versenkte sich selbst, weil der Kapitän irgendeine mit dem Krieg zusammenhängende Schande nicht überleben wollte.	you'll find the whole story in Weyer or in the naval calendars — I think the first or second Columbus was scuttled because the captain could n't bear to go on living after some sort of disgrace connected with the war.
140:FIC-DRU-25	Wohin, wenn nicht nach Amerika, wo man alles wiederfindet, selbst seinen verschollenen Großvater! “	And whither, if not to America, where you can find everything, even your long-lost grandfather. "
141:FIC-DRU-34	Als Alfred Matzerath im Jahre dreiundzwanzig, da man für den Gegenwert einer Streichholzschatel ein Schlafzimmer tapezieren, also mit Nullen mustern konnte, meine Mama heiratete, war Jan der eine Trauzeuge, ein Kolonialwarenhändler Mühlen der andere.	When Alfred Matzerath married my mama in nineteen twenty-three, a year when you could paper your bedroom with zeroes for the price of a box of matches, Jan was one witness and a grocer named Mühlen the other.

142:FIC-DRU-35	Glauben Sie mir bitte, daß der Betthimmel der breiten Eheburg hellblau war, daß am Kopfende im hellblauen Licht die gerahmte, verglaste, büßende Magdalena fleischfarben in einer Höhle lag, zum rechten oberen Bildrand aufseufzte und vor der Brust soviel Finger rang, daß man immer wieder, mehr als zehn Finger vermutend, nachzählen mußte.	You 'll have to take my word for it that the canopy above the broad matrimonial fortress was light blue, cast light blue light on a framed and glazed repentant Mary Magdalene above the bed, lying flesh-colored in a grotto, sighing toward the top right edge of the picture and wringing so many fingers at her breast that you had to re-count them constantly, thinking there must be more than ten.
143:FIC-TRI-12	„Laßt mich, zum Teufel!“ rief K., der schon bis zu seinem Kleiderkasten zurückgedrängt war, „wenn man mich im Bett überfällt, kann man nicht erwarten, mich im Festanzug zu finden.“	"Let go of me for God's sake!" called K., who had already been pushed back as far as his wardrobe, "if you accost me when I'm still in bed you can't expect to find me in my evening dress."
144:FIC-TRI-13	„Ich meine“, sagte nun K. ohne weitere Pause, „ich bin allerdings sehr überrascht, aber man ist, wenn man dreißig Jahre auf der Welt ist und sich allein hat durchschlagen müssen, wie es mir beschieden war, gegen Überraschungen abgehärtet und nimmt sie nicht zu schwer.	"What I mean is ...," said K. without delaying a second time, "that, yes, I am very surprised but when you 've been in the world for thirty years already and had to make your own way through everything yourself, which has been my lot, then you become hardened to surprises and don't take them too hard.
145:FIC-TRI-20	Wenn man wie ein Dieb verhaftet wird, so ist es schlimm, aber diese Verhaftung -.	If you 're arrested in the same way as a thief, then it's bad, but an arrest like this
146:FIC-TRI-21	Es kommt mir wie etwas Gelehrtes vor, entschuldigen Sie, wenn ich etwas Dummes sage, es kommt mir wie etwas Gelehrtes vor, das ich zwar nicht verstehe, das man aber auch nicht verstehen muß.“	It seems to me that it 's something very complicated – forgive me if I 'm saying something stupid – something very complicated that I don't understand, but something that you don't really need to understand anyway."
147:FIC-MET-7	Gregor suchte sich vorzustellen, ob nicht auch einmal dem Prokuristen etwas Ähnliches passieren könnte, wie heute ihm; die Möglichkeit dessen mußte man doch eigentlich zugeben.	Gregor tried to imagine whether something of the sort that had happened to him today could ever happen to the chief clerk too; you had to concede that it was possible.
148:FIC-MET-8	» Anders, gnädige Frau, kann ich es mir auch nicht erklären «, sagte der Prokurist, » hoffentlich ist es nichts Ernstes. Wenn ich auch andererseits sagen muß, daß wir Geschäftsleute - wie man will, leider oder glücklicherweise - ein leichtes Unwohlsein sehr oft aus geschäftlichen Rücksichten einfach überwinden müssen. «	"Well I can't think of any other way of explaining it, Mrs. Samsa", said the chief clerk, "I hope it's nothing serious. But on the other hand, I must say that if we people in commerce ever become slightly unwell then, fortunately or unfortunately as you like, we simply have to overcome it because of business considerations."
149:FIC-MET-10	Aber man denkt eben immer, daß man die Krankheit ohne Zuhausebleiben überstehen wird.	But you always think you can get over an illness without staying at home.

8.5 HE/SHE

CODE	DE	EN
150:FIC-TRI-4	Durch das offene Fenster erblickte man wieder die alte Frau, die mit wahrhaft greisenhafter Neugierde zu dem jetzt gegenüberliegenden Fenster getreten war, um auch weiterhin alles zu sehen.	Through the open window he noticed the old woman again, who had come close to the window opposite so that she could continue to see everything. She was showing an inquisitiveness that really made it seem like she was going senile.
151:FIC-TRI-6	Hier schien ihm das aber nicht richtig, man konnte zwar das Ganze als Spaß ansehen, als einen groben Spaß, den ihm aus unbekanntem Gründen, vielleicht weil heute sein dreißigster Geburtstag war, die Kollegen in der Bank veranstaltet hatten, es war natürlich möglich, vielleicht brauchte er nur auf irgendeine Weise den Wächtern ins Gesicht zu lachen, und sie würden mitlachen, vielleicht waren es Dienstmänner von der Straßenecke, sie sahen ihnen nicht unähnlich - trotzdem war er diesmal, förmlich schon seit dem ersten Anblick des Wächters Franz, entschlossen, nicht den geringsten Vorteil, den er vielleicht gegenüber diesen Leuten besaß, aus der Hand zu geben.	But here that did not seem the right thing to do. He could have taken it all as a joke, a big joke set up by his colleagues at the bank for some unknown reason, or also perhaps because today was his thirtieth birthday, it was all possible of course, maybe all he had to do was laugh in the policemen's face in some way and they would laugh with him, maybe they were tradesmen from the corner of the street, they looked like they might be – but he was nonetheless determined, ever since he first caught sight of the one called Franz, not to lose any slight advantage he might have had over these people.
152:FIC-TRI-8	Als er wieder in das Nebenzimmer zurückkam, öffnete sich gerade die gegenüberliegende Tür und Frau Grubach wollte dort eintreten. Man sah sie nur einen Augenblick, denn kaum hatte sie K. erkannt, als sie offenbar verlegen wurde, um Verzeihung bat, verschwand und äußerst vorsichtig die Tür schloß.	Just as he got back in the adjoining room the door on the other side opened and Mrs. Grubach was about to enter. He only saw her for an instant, for as soon as she recognised K. she was clearly embarrassed, asked for forgiveness and disappeared, closing the door behind her very carefully.
153:FIC-TRI-24	Schließlich muß es doch im Sinne jedes Mieters sein, wenn man die Pension rein zu erhalten sucht, und nichts anderes ist mein Bestreben dabei. “	And it is, after all something that everyone who lets rooms has to do if she's to keep the house decent, that's all I'm trying to do. ”
154:FIC-MET-2	Man sah vom Bett aus, daß er auf vier Uhr richtig eingestellt war; gewiß hatte er auch geläutet.	He could see from the bed that it had been set for four o'clock as it should have been; it certainly must have rung.
155:FIC-MET-4	Gregor erschrak, als er seine antwortende Stimme hörte, die wohl unverkennbar seine frühere war, in die sich aber, wie von unten her, ein nicht zu unterdrückendes, schmerzliches Piepsen mischte, das die Worte förmlich nur im ersten Augenblick in ihrer Deutlichkeit beließ, um sie im	Gregor was shocked when he heard his own voice answering, it could hardly be recognised as the voice he had had before. As if from deep inside him, there was a painful and uncontrollable squeaking mixed in with it, the words could be made out at first

	Nachklang derart zu zerstören, daß man nicht wußte, ob man recht gehört hatte.	but then there was a sort of echo which made them unclear, leaving the hearer unsure whether he had heard properly or not.
156:FIC-MET-15	Die Tür zum Vorzimmer war geöffnet, und man sah, da auch die Wohnungstür offen war, auf den Vorplatz der Wohnung hinaus und auf den Beginn der abwärts führenden Treppe.	The door to the entrance hall was open and as the front door of the flat was also open he could see onto the landing and the stairs where they began their way down below.
157:FIC-MET-17	Man kann im Augenblick unfähig sein zu arbeiten, aber dann ist gerade der richtige Zeitpunkt, sich an die früheren Leistungen zu erinnern und zu bedenken, daß man später, nach Beseitigung des Hindernisses, gewiß desto fleißiger und gesammelter arbeiten wird.	It 's quite possible for someone to be temporarily unable to work, but that 's just the right time to remember what's been achieved in the past and consider that later on, once the difficulty has been removed, he will certainly work with all the more diligence and concentration.
158:FIC-MET-27	Auch hatte das Dienstmädchen gleich am ersten Tag - es war nicht ganz klar, was und wieviel sie von dem Vorgefallenen wußte - kniefällig die Mutter gebeten, sie sofort zu entlassen, und als sie sich eine Viertelstunde danach verabschiedete, dankte sie für die Entlassung unter Tränen, wie für die größte Wohltat, die man ihr hier erwiesen hatte, und gab, ohne daß man es von ihr verlangte, einen fürchterlichen Schwur ab, niemandem auch nur das Geringste zu verraten.	And on the very first day the maid had fallen to her knees and begged Gregor 's mother to let her go without delay. It was not very clear how much she knew of what had happened but she left within a quarter of an hour, tearfully thanking Gregor 's mother for her dismissal as if she had done her an enormous service. She even swore emphatically not to tell anyone the slightest about what had happened, even though no-one had asked that of her.
159:FIC-MET-36	Besonders oben auf der Decke hing er gern; es war ganz anders, als das Liegen auf dem Fußboden; man atmete freier; ein leichtes Schwingen ging durch den Körper; und in der fast glücklichen Zerstretheit, in der sich Gregor dort oben befand, konnte es geschehen, daß er zu seiner eigenen Überraschung sich losließ und auf den Boden klatschte.	He was especially fond of hanging from the ceiling; it was quite different from lying on the floor; he could breathe more freely; his body had a light swing to it; and up there, relaxed and almost happy, it might happen that he would surprise even himself by letting go of the ceiling and landing on the floor with a crash.
160:FIC-MET-40	Sie räumten ihm sein Zimmer aus; nahmen ihm alles, was ihm lieb war; den Kasten, in dem die Laubsäge und andere Werkzeuge lagen, hatten sie schon hinausgetragen; lockerten jetzt den schon im Boden fest eingegrabenen Schreibtisch, an dem er als Handelsakademiker, als Bürgerschüler, ja sogar schon als Volksschüler seine Aufgaben geschrieben hatte, - da hatte er wirklich keine Zeit mehr, die guten Absichten zu prüfen, welche die zwei Frauen hatten, deren Existenz er übrigens fast vergessen hatte, denn vor Erschöpfung arbeiteten sie schon	They were emptying his room out; taking away everything that was dear to him; they had already taken out the chest containing his fretsaw and other tools; now they threatened to remove the writing desk with its place clearly worn into the floor, the desk where he had done his homework as a business trainee, at high school, even while he had been at infant school - he really could not wait any longer to see whether the two women 's intentions were good. He had nearly forgotten they were there anyway, as they were now

	stumm, und man hörte nur das schwere Tappen ihrer Füße.	too tired to say anything while they worked and he could only hear their feet as they stepped heavily on the floor.
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8.6 I

CODE	DE	EN
161:EP-66	Dennoch muss man sagen, bei allen Verfahren, die wir jetzt in den letzten Monaten oder Wochen im Trilog gelöst haben, kam immer wieder die Kritik auf, es ginge zu schnell.	All the same, I have to say that, for all the processes that we have settled in trialogue over recent weeks or months, there was repeated criticism that things were moving too quickly.
162:EP-98	Wenn man in die Pressevorschau - Vorschau der Plenartagung 21. - 24. April - reinschaut, kann man zwar über die wichtigen Berichte über die Immunität von Abgeordneten lesen, aber nichts über die Entlastung für das Haushaltsjahr 2007.	Looking at the press preview - the preview of the plenary sitting of 21 to 24 April - I can read about the important reports on the immunity of MEPs, but there is nothing about the discharges for the 2007 financial year.
163:FIC-DRU-22	Keine Mücke sticht mich, das ist angenehm. Es ließe sich, glaube ich, leben unter dem Floß, wenn man nicht gleichzeitig die Absicht hätte, auf dem Floß weilend sich von Mücken stechen zu lassen. “	The mosquitoes aren't biting me, that's pleasant. I think I could live under the raft if I didn't plan to live on the raft and let the mosquitoes bite me. "

8.7 ONE

CODE	DE	EN
164:EP-12	Und dann kommt man leider darauf, dass hinter vielen Maßnahmen bewusst die Absicht steckt, die Verantwortungslosigkeit, die wir institutionell immer noch haben - nicht klar zugeordnete Legislative usw. - zu verdecken.	Unfortunately, one then realises that behind many measures there is a deliberate intention to conceal the irresponsibility that we still have in our institutions, including unclearly assigned legislature.
165:EP-22	Der Gassektor ist ein anderer, er ist politisch infiziert, man könnte auch sagen politisch determiniert.	As we have always pointed out, the gas sector is unusual, it is tainted - one could even say determined - by politics, and it is no use elevating the liberalisation of the gas sector to the supreme principle when we still have Ukraine and Russia playing this out politically.
166:EP-29	Wie gesagt, man muss nicht jeden Punkt unterschreiben.	one might not agree with every single point, but the report is generally correct, contrary to what Mr Turmes just suggested.
167:EP-92	Das darf man formulieren, auch wenn man engagiert gegen Diskriminierung kämpft.	It is possible to raise these things, even if one is committed to fighting discrimination.

168:FIC-DRU-30	Meine Großmutter schien das Bündnis der beiden jungen Leute — man kann annehmen, daß es übers Verwandtschaftliche hinaus ging — geduldet zu haben, denn Jan Bronski wohnte bis kurz nach dem Kriege in der engen Wohnung auf dem Troyl.	My grandmother seems to have tolerated the bond between the two youngsters — one can assume that it went beyond the familial — for Jan Bronski lived in the cramped flat on Troyl until shortly after the war.
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8.8 INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

CODE	DE	EN
169:EP-8	Ansonsten sollte man sich eine technisch bessere Lösung einfallen lassen.	If not, someone really needs to come up with a better technical solution.
170:EP-83	Bei Slowenien geht es um bilateraler Grenzstreitigkeiten - lieber Herr Kommissar, Sie haben plötzlich gesagt: europäische Grenzstreitigkeiten! Vor dem Jahr 2004 waren das keine europäischen Grenzstreitigkeiten, da waren das Grenzstreitigkeiten, die man nicht zur Kenntnis genommen hat: Damals hat man sich auch nicht auf die UNO bezogen, um diesen Streit beizulegen, jetzt tut man es.	Commissioner, you suddenly referred to 'European border disputes'. Before 2004, they were not European border disputes; they were border disputes which were not acknowledged. Nor, at that time, did anyone apply to the UN in order to settle this dispute; now they have done so.
171:FIC-TRI-10	Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war, so konnte er Frau Grubach als Zeugin führen oder auch die beiden Alten von drüben, die wohl jetzt auf dem Marsch zum gegenüberliegenden Fenster waren.	If nobody believed him, and in this case that would be understandable, he could bring Mrs. Grubach in as a witness, or even the old pair from across the street, who probably even now were on their way over to the window opposite.
172:FIC-MET-5	Als Gregor schon zur Hälfte aus dem Bette ragte - die neue Methode war mehr ein Spiel als eine Anstrengung, er brauchte immer nur ruckweise zu schaukeln -, fiel ihm ein, wie einfach alles wäre, wenn man ihm zu Hilfe käme.	When Gregor was already sticking half way out of the bed - the new method was more of a game than an effort, all he had to do was rock back and forth - it occurred to him how simple everything would be if somebody came to help him.
173:FIC-MET-11	Für alle die Vorwürfe, die Sie mir jetzt machen, ist ja kein Grund; man hat mir ja davon auch kein Wort gesagt.	There's no basis for any of the accusations you're making; nobody's ever said a word to me about any of these things.
174:FIC-MET-16	Man kann im Augenblick unfähig sein zu arbeiten, aber dann ist gerade der richtige Zeitpunkt, sich an die früheren Leistungen zu erinnern und zu bedenken, daß man später, nach Beseitigung des Hindernisses, gewiß desto fleißiger und gesammelter arbeiten wird.	It's quite possible for someone to be temporarily unable to work, but that's just the right time to remember what's been achieved in the past and consider that later on, once the difficulty has been removed, he will certainly work with all the more diligence and concentration.
175:FIC-MET-18	Man liebt den Reisenden nicht, ich weiß.	I know that nobody likes the travellers.

176:FIC-MET-28	Auch hatte das Dienstmädchen gleich am ersten Tag - es war nicht ganz klar, was und wieviel sie von dem Vorgefallenen wußte - kniefällig die Mutter gebeten, sie sofort zu entlassen, und als sie sich eine Viertelstunde danach verabschiedete, dankte sie für die Entlassung unter Tränen, wie für die größte Wohltat, die man ihr hier erwiesen hatte, und gab, ohne daß man es von ihr verlangte, einen fürchterlichen Schwur ab, niemandem auch nur das Geringste zu verraten.	And on the very first day the maid had fallen to her knees and begged Gregor 's mother to let her go without delay. It was not very clear how much she knew of what had happened but she left within a quarter of an hour, tearfully thanking Gregor 's mother for her dismissal as if she had done her an enormous service. She even swore emphatically not to tell anyone the slightest about what had happened, even though no-one had asked that of her.
177:FIC-MET-29	Nun mußte die Schwester im Verein mit der Mutter auch kochen; allerdings machte das nicht viel Mühe, denn man aß fast nichts.	Now Gregor 's sister also had to help his mother with the cooking; although that was not so much bother as no-one ate very much.
178:FIC-MET-39	Es war natürlich nicht nur kindlicher Trotz und das in der letzten Zeit so unerwartet und schwer erworbene Selbstvertrauen, das sie zu dieser Forderung bestimmte; sie hatte doch auch tatsächlich beobachtet, daß Gregor viel Raum zum Kriechen brauchte, dagegen die Möbel, soweit man sehen konnte, nicht im geringsten benützte.	It was more than childish perversity, of course, or the unexpected confidence she had recently acquired, that made her insist; she had indeed noticed that Gregor needed a lot of room to crawl about in, whereas the furniture, as far as anyone could see, was of no use to him at all.

8.9 NON-FINITE CONSTRUCTIONS

CODE	DE	EN
179:EP-3	Wir überwachen die Anpassung an technologische Veränderung, wir überwachen die Maßnahmen, damit man sich dem fairen Wettbewerb stellen kann.	We monitor the adaptation to technological change. We monitor the measures in order to ensure fair competition.
180:EP-14	Es ist bei Chemikalien eigentlich immer so, dass man den Grad der Risiken, die man hat, immer abwägen muss.	With chemicals it is always a question of weighing up the degree of risk involved.
181:EP-16	Und nun übernehmen Sie, Herr Präsident, mit einem Humor, an den man sich vielleicht etwas gewöhnen muss.	Madam President, President-in-Office of the Council, the European Union has had six months of drama, dynamism and declarations under President Sarkozy, and now you have taken over, Mr President, with a sense of humour that may take some getting used to.
182:EP-18	In Europa wären zunächst öffentliche Sitzungen des Rates und der Kommission ein Weg zu mehr Transparenz, bevor man Abgeordnete zwingt, sich bis auf das letzte Hemd auszuziehen.	Europe could increase transparency by publishing public meetings of the Council and the Commission to begin with, before forcing MEPs to lay themselves bare.

183:EP-36	Können Sie sich vorstellen, dass man hier vor allem die kleinen und mittleren Betriebe mit kleinen Beträgen beauftragt, um ganz einfach bessere Programme zu machen, dass Programm-Ratings für junge Menschen entstehen, so dass diese entscheiden können, ob das Programm für sie interessant ist oder nicht, und dass man ähnlich wie bei den Filmen auch eine Altersbegrenzung zumindest bekannt gibt, damit man sieht, welche Inhalte wünschenswert sind, und dass es auch hier eine gewisse Altersgrenze gibt?	Can you imagine giving the small and medium-sized businesses small amounts simply to make better programmes, establishing programme ratings for young people, so that they can decide whether they are interested in the programme or not and, in the same way as with films, publishing an age limit which indicates whether the content is desirable and that there is a specific age limit involved?
184:EP-37	Können Sie sich vorstellen, dass man ähnlich wie bei " Eurostars " die Programmgelder vergibt?	Can you imagine allocating programme funding in the same way as with the Eurostars programme?
185:EP-40	Ich habe das letzte Mal bei der feierlichen Sitzung darum gebeten, den Einsatz der Kamera dadurch zu erleichtern, dass man einen Sitz frei lässt.	Madam President, during the last formal sitting, I asked if the use of the camera could not be made easier by leaving one seat empty.
186:EP-70	Ich glaube, hier kann man einen Kompromiss erreichen, von dem ich mir erhoffe, dass man ihn in der zweiten Lesung am Ende auch bekommt.	I think that a compromise can be reached on this, something I also hope to see at the end of the second reading.
187:EP-97	Wenn man in die Pressevorschau - Vorschau der Plenartagung 21. - 24. April - reinschaut, kann man zwar über die wichtigen Berichte über die Immunität von Abgeordneten lesen, aber nichts über die Entlastung für das Haushaltsjahr 2007.	Looking at the press preview - the preview of the plenary sitting of 21 to 24 April - I can read about the important reports on the immunity of MEPs, but there is nothing about the discharges for the 2007 financial year.
188:EP-104	Denn sie haben das praktische Wissen und die Erfahrungen, wie man die Schienennetze für einen wettbewerbsfähigen Güterverkehr am effektivsten nutzt.	Finally, railway companies, shippers and forwarding agents should be consulted on corridor regulations, because they have practical knowledge and experience about how to make the most effective use of the rail network for competitive freight traffic.
189:EP-117	Kollege Bach meint, es genüge, wenn man das genau überprüft, wenn man bessere Sicherheitsmechanismen einführt.	Mr Bach believes it would be enough to investigate this thoroughly and to introduce better safety mechanisms.
190:EP-120	Und wäre es nicht viel vernünftiger, sich darauf zu konzentrieren, dass man gemeinsam diese bestehenden Probleme löst in einem Dialog, in einem Bestreben, allen Minderheiten in dieser Region doch eine bessere Chance zu geben?	Would it not, then, be much more sensible to concentrate on solving these existing problems together via dialogue, in an effort to give all the minorities of this region a better chance?
191:EP-125	Manchmal ist es ja klüger, erst das zu erreichen, was man sich	Sometimes it is more sensible to achieve what you have set out to

	vorgenommen hat, ehe man den zweiten Schritt macht.	achieve first before taking the next step.
192:FIC-DRU-4	Auch habe ich mir sagen lassen, daß es sich gut und bescheiden ausnimmt, wenn man anfangs beteuert :	I've also been told it makes a good impression to begin modestly by asserting that novels no longer have heroes because individuals have ceased to exist, that individualism is a thing of the past, that all human beings are lonely, all equally lonely, with no claim to individual loneliness, that they all form some nameless mass devoid of heroes.
193:FIC-DRU-8	Meine Großmutter erinnerte sich, hatte solch einen laufen sehen zeigte, ein Ziel ansprechend, mit dampfender Kartoffel auf spitzem Ast in Richtung Bissau, das der Kartoffel nach zwischen der sechsten und siebenten Telegrafentaste, wenn man vom Ziegelschornstein nach rechts zählte, liegen mußte.	My grandmother thought back, recalled having seen someone like that run past, and pointed, with reference to where he was heading, with a steaming potato spitted on a sharpened stick in the direction of Bissau, which, to judge by the potato, must lie between the sixth and seventh telegraph poles, counting to the right from the chimney of the brickworks.
194:FIC-TRI-1	Er war schlank und doch fest gebaut, er trug ein anliegendes schwarzes Kleid, das, ähnlich den Reiseanzügen, mit verschiedenen Falten, Taschen, Schnallen, Knöpfen und einem Gürtel versehen war und infolgedessen, ohne daß man sich darüber klar wurde, wozu es dienen sollte, besonders praktisch erschien.	He was slim but firmly built, his clothes were black and close-fitting, with many folds and pockets, buckles and buttons and a belt, all of which gave the impression of being very practical but without making it very clear what they were actually for.
195:FIC-TRI-17	Dieser aber stand auf, nahm einen harten, runden Hut, der auf Fräulein Bürstners Bett lag, und setzte sich ihn vorsichtig mit beiden Händen auf, wie man es bei der Anprobe neuer Hüte tut.	But instead, he stood up, picked up a hard round hat that was laying on Miss Bürstner 's bed and put it carefully onto his head, using both hands as if trying on a new hat.

8.10 *It*-CONSTRUCTIONS

CODE	DE	EN
196:EP-13	Kann man zwischen Information und Werbung einen klaren Unterschied machen?	Not only Mrs Corbey but also several other Members of this House have asked the question: is it possible to make a clear distinction between information and advertising
197:EP-19	Wie soll man , um die eigenen Zivilisten zu schützen, darauf verhältnismäßig reagieren, wenn die eigenen Zivilisten als Schutzschilde benutzt werden?	How, when trying to protect one 's own civilians, is it possible to react proportionately if the other side is using its own civilians as human shields?
198:EP-20	In einem Krieg gibt es keine Verhältnismäßigkeit, sondern jeder	In a war situation there is no proportionality - each war and

	Krieg und jeder Tote ist zu viel, und man kann nicht eine solche Aufrechnung machen.	each casualty is one too many, and it is not possible to balance figures for each side against the other.
199:EP-27	Hier kann man nicht ambitioniert genug sein, hier braucht man ganz einfach das Vertrauen in die Europäische Union, dass hier entsprechende Schritte gesetzt werden, dass eine verstärkte Sicherheitsforschung durchgeführt wird und dass es Auflagen gibt, die rechtlich verbindlich sind, so dass gefährliche Nuklearkraftwerke sofort mit Gerichts - oder Regulatorenentscheid vom Netz genommen werden können.	It is not possible to set the bar too high here: quite simply, we need people to trust in the European Union that the appropriate steps will be taken, that further security research will be conducted and that there will be legally binding requirements allowing dangerous nuclear power stations to be removed from the grid immediately following a ruling by a court or regulator.
200:EP-41	Vielleicht könnte man dafür sorgen, dass sowohl die Arbeit des Kameramanns als auch unsere Arbeit ermöglicht werden.	Perhaps it would be possible to ensure that both the cameraman 's job and our job are made easier.
201:EP-47	Man muss wissen, dass von jedem Arbeitsplatz direkt in der Automobilindustrie fünf weitere in verwandten Bereichen und Branchen abhängen.	It is important to realise that for every job that is held in the motor industry itself there are another five in associated areas and industries that depend on it.
202:EP-49	Das heißt, die Begrenzungen sind unendlich, und man braucht sich nicht zu wundern, dass die Mitgliedstaaten ihren Schutz für ihre Bürger oder für ihre Abgeordneten gar nicht in dem Umfang ausüben können, wie sie es vielleicht sogar wollen.	This means that there is no end to the limitations and it is no wonder that Member States are unable to provide the degree of protection for their own citizens or for their officials to anything like the degree they may wish.
203:EP-62	Jedoch muss man sich dessen bewusst sein, dass ohne Rollwiderstand, der durch Verformung des Reifens und die elastischen Eigenschaften entsteht, ein sicheres und komfortables Fahren unmöglich wäre.	However, it is necessary to realise that, without rolling resistance, which occurs through the deformation of tyres and their elastic properties, safe and comfortable driving would be impossible.
204:EP-91	Das darf man formulieren, auch wenn man engagiert gegen Diskriminierung kämpft.	It is possible to raise these things, even if one is committed to fighting discrimination.
205:EP-105	Nachdem man hier sieht, das 478 Abgeordnete zu feige sind, zu dem zu stehen, was sie sind, weise ich darauf hin :	Since it is apparent that 478 MEPs are too cowardly to own up to their interests, I will point out that you can find all the names at http:// www. openeurope. org ".
206:FIC-TRI-3	Es war das Wohnzimmer der Frau Grubach, vielleicht war in diesem mit Möbeln, Decken, Porzellan und Photographien überfüllten Zimmer heute ein wenig mehr Raum als sonst, man erkannte das nicht gleich, um so weniger, als die Hauptveränderung in der Anwesenheit eines Mannes bestand, der beim offenen Fenster mit einem Buch saß, von dem er jetzt aufblickte.	It was Mrs. Grubach 's living room, over-filled with furniture, tablecloths, porcelain and photographs. Perhaps there was a little more space in there than usual today, but if so it was not immediately obvious , especially as the main difference was the presence of a man sitting by the open window with a book from which he now looked up.

207:FIC-TRI-19	„Wer sind Sie?“ fragte K. sofort und brachte sein Gesicht nahe an den Burschen, man sah nicht viel im Halbdunkel des Flurs.	"Who are you?" immediately asked K., bringing his face close to the lad's, as it was hard to see in the half light of the landing.
208:FIC-TRI-37	Man kann sich nicht anders als mitleidig dazu stellen, wenn man es überhaupt beachten will.	It's impossible not to observe all this business without feeling pity.
209:FIC-MET-26	Zwei Tage lang waren bei allen Mahlzeiten Beratungen darüber zu hören, wie man sich jetzt verhalten solle; aber auch zwischen den Mahlzeiten sprach man über das gleiche Thema, denn immer waren zumindest zwei Familienmitglieder zu Hause, da wohl niemand allein zu Hause bleiben wollte und man die Wohnung doch auf keinen Fall gänzlich verlassen konnte.	For two whole days, all the talk at every mealtime was about what they should do now; but even between meals they spoke about the same subject as there were always at least two members of the family at home - nobody wanted to be at home by themselves and it was out of the question to leave the flat entirely empty.
210:FIC-MET-38	Wohl nach schon viertelstündiger Arbeit sagte die Mutter, man solle den Kasten doch lieber hier lassen, denn erstens sei er zu schwer, sie würden vor Ankunft des Vaters nicht fertig werden und mit dem Kasten in der Mitte des Zimmers Gregor jeden Weg verrammeln, zweitens aber sei es doch gar nicht sicher, daß Gregor mit der Entfernung der Möbel ein Gefallen geschehe.	After labouring at it for fifteen minutes or more his mother said it would be better to leave the chest where it was, for one thing it was too heavy for them to get the job finished before Gregor's father got home and leaving it in the middle of the room it would be in his way even more, and for another thing it was n't even sure that taking the furniture away would really be any help to him.

8.11 *THERE*-CONSTRUCTIONS

CODE	DE	EN
211:EP-15	Mit solch einer Europäischen Union braucht man nicht zu verhandeln.	If that is what the European Union is like, there is no need to negotiate with it.
212:EP-64	Natürlich ist es ein Kompromiss, und man kann sich immer etwas mehr wünschen.	What we have, of course, is a compromise, and there is always scope to want a little bit more in such cases.
213:EP-107	Die Niederspannungs- und die Maschinenrichtlinie decken hier bereits viele Punkte ab. Hier sollte man über lex specialis-Regelungen nachdenken.	The Low Voltage Directive and the Machinery Directive already cover many issues in this regard. There needs to be a careful reconsideration of whether there should be lex specialis regulations in this case.
214:EP-119	Daher muss man daran arbeiten, dass die Mängel, die noch bestehen - vor allem in der Interpretation dieses Gesetzes -, beseitigt werden.	That being the case, there is a need to work on eliminating those deficiencies that do exist - above all, in the interpretation of the law.
215:FIC-DRU-27	denn was konnte man im Jahre siebzehn schon verkaufen?	for what was there to sell in seventeen?

216:FIC-TRI-32	Es sei selbstverständlich, daß er bestimmt erscheinen müsse, darauf müsse man ihn wohl nicht erst aufmerksam machen.	It was a matter of course that he would have to appear without fail, there was probably no need to point this out to him.
217:FIC-MET-12	Man hörte gar nicht die Türe zuschlagen; sie hatten sie wohl offen gelassen, wie es in Wohnungen zu sein pflegt, in denen ein großes Unglück geschehen ist.	There was no sound of the door banging shut again; they must have left it open; people often do in homes where something awful has happened.
218:FIC-MET-22	Im Wohnzimmer war, wie Gregor durch die Türspalte sah, das Gas angezündet, aber während sonst zu dieser Tageszeit der Vater seine nachmittags erscheinende Zeitung der Mutter und manchmal auch der Schwester mit erhobener Stimme vorzulegen pflegte, hörte man jetzt keinen Laut.	Through the crack in the door, Gregor could see that the gas had been lit in the living room. His father at this time would normally be sat with his evening paper, reading it out in a loud voice to Gregor 's mother, and sometimes to his sister, but there was now not a sound to be heard.

8.12 NOMINAL DEVICES

CODE	DE	EN
219:EP-21	Man hätte hier vonseiten der Kommission schon etwas mehr tun müssen, um für den Fall der Fälle vorbereitet zu sein, und auch den Mitgliedstaaten sagen müssen, was möglich ist.	The Commission should have done rather more here to be prepared for the worst-case scenario, and should also have told Member States what was possible.
220:EP-42	In wirtschaftlich unsicheren Zeiten, wenn man nicht weiß, was auf einen zukommt, hält man das Geld zusammen.	In uncertain economic times, when people do not know what is going to happen to them, they cling on to their money.
221:EP-48	Man kann darüber streiten, ob die Modellpolitik der europäischen Hersteller, insbesondere der deutschen, verantwortlich war für die Krise, die wir jetzt haben.	People can argue about whether the choice of models produced by European manufacturers, especially the German manufacturers, was responsible for the crisis we are now in.
222:EP-101	Wir möchten doch dringend darum bitten, dass man aufhört, dieses Parlament lächerlich zu machen, und der Rat sollte auch aufhören, sich selber lächerlich zu machen.	We would urge the Council to stop making this House a laughing stock, and the Council should also stop making itself a laughing stock.
223:EP-113	Die chinesische Geschichte war ja immer ein Ausbrechen und Wiederausammenführen mit großen gewaltsamen Aktionen. Das ist in der chinesischen Geschichte immer wieder festzustellen. Man muss zu der Erkenntnis kommen, dass man so nicht weitermachen kann, und man muss hier diese Autonomie einführen.	China 's history has consisted of a series of break-aways and reunifications with massive campaigns of violence. This can be seen again and again throughout China 's history. China needs to realise that this cannot go on and that it needs to introduce this autonomy.
224:EP-126	Sie war ein Jahr alt, man hat gejubelt wie in Ungarn, wie in der Tschechischen Republik und anderswo.	It was a year old and the people rejoiced as they did in Hungary, the Czech Republic and elsewhere.

225:FIC-DRU-14	Dückerhoff hätte, wie einst der arme Wranka, über Bod fallen können, hätte — und jetzt sind wir schon in Kijew — auf den Holzplätzen, die so groß und unübersichtlich sind, daß man seinen Schutzengel in solch hölzernem Irrgarten verlieren kann, unter einen Stoß sich plötzlich lösende, durch nichts mehr aufzuhaltende Langhölzer geraten — oder auch gerettet werden können.	Dückerhoff could have gone overboard, as poor Wranka once had, or — by now we are in Kiev — in lumberyards so vast and confusing that a man can lose his guardian angel in the wooden labyrinth and wind up under a pile of suddenly shifting logs that can no longer be held back — or instead be saved.
226:FIC-TRI-7	Darin, daß man später sagen würde, er habe keinen Spaß verstanden, sah K. eine ganz geringe Gefahr, wohl aber erinnerte er sich - ohne daß es sonst seine Gewohnheit gewesen wäre, aus Erfahrungen zu lernen - an einige, an sich unbedeutende Fälle, in denen er zum Unterschied von seinen Freunden mit Bewußtsein, ohne das geringste Gefühl für die möglichen Folgen, sich unvorsichtig benommen hatte und dafür durch das Ergebnis gestraft worden war.	There was a very slight risk that people would later say he could n't understand a joke, but – although he was n't normally in the habit of learning from experience – he might also have had a few unimportant occasions in mind when, unlike his more cautious friends, he had acted with no thought at all for what might follow and had been made to suffer for it.
227:FIC-TRI-22	Man ist aber so wenig vorbereitet. In der Bank zum Beispiel bin ich vorbereitet, dort könnte mir etwas Derartiges unmöglich geschehen, ich habe dort einen eigenen Diener, das allgemeine Telephon und das Bürotelephon stehen vor mir	People are so often unprepared. In the bank, for example, I am well prepared, nothing of this sort could possibly happen to me there, I have my own assistant there, there are telephones for internal and external calls in front of me on the desk
228:FIC-TRI-26	„Was fällt ihnen ein?“ sagte Fräulein Bürstner, „das dürfen Sie natürlich nicht!“ „Dann kann ich es Ihnen nicht zeigen“, sagte K. aufgeregt, als füge man ihm dadurch einen unermesslichen Schaden zu.	"What do you think you're doing?" said Miss Bürstner. "Of course you can't!" "In that case I can't show you," said K., quite upset, as if Miss Bürstner had committed some incomprehensible offence against him.
229:FIC-TRI-34	Man rief einander über die Gasse zu, ein solcher Zuruf bewirkte gerade über K. ein großes Gelächter.	People called out to each other across the street, one of the calls provoked a loud laugh about K. himself.
230:FIC-MET-3	Gregor erschrak, als er seine antwortende Stimme hörte, die wohl unverkennbar seine frühere war, in die sich aber, wie von unten her, ein nicht zu unterdrückendes, schmerzliches Piepsen mischte, das die Worte förmlich nur im ersten Augenblick in ihrer Deutlichkeit beließ, um sie im Nachklang derart zu zerstören, daß man nicht wußte, ob man recht gehört hatte.	Gregor was shocked when he heard his own voice answering, it could hardly be recognised as the voice he had had before. As if from deep inside him, there was a painful and uncontrollable squeaking mixed in with it, the words could be made out at first but then there was a sort of echo which made them unclear, leaving the hearer unsure whether he had heard properly or not.
231:FIC-MET-30	Hie und da stand er vom Tische auf und holte aus seiner kleinen Wertheimkassa, die er aus dem vor fünf Jahren erfolgten Zusammenbruch	Now and then he stood up from the table and took some receipt or document from the little cash box he had saved from his business

	seines Geschäftes gerettet hatte, irgendeinen Beleg oder irgendein Vormerkbuch. Man hörte, wie er das komplizierte Schloß aufsperrte und nach Entnahme des Gesuchten wieder verschloß.	when it had collapsed five years earlier. Gregor heard how he opened the complicated lock and then closed it again after he had taken the item he wanted.
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8.13 OMITTED

CODE	DE	EN
232:EP-110	Insgesamt muss man also eine einigermaßen zwiespältige Bilanz über die tschechische Ratspräsidentschaft ziehen!	Overall, our conclusions about the success of the Czech Presidency are somewhat mixed.
233:FIC-DRU-11	Gewiß um der Redensart recht zu geben, die da besagt, man könne einen Streit vom Zaune brechen, brach sich der Sägemeister je eine weiße und eine rote Latte aus dem Zaun, zerschlug die polnischen Latten auf Koljaiczeks Kaschubentrücken zu soviel weißbrotem Brennholz, daß der Geprügelte Anlaß genug fand, in der folgenden, sagen wir, sternklaren Nacht die neuerbaute, weißgekälkte Sägemühle rotflammend zur Huldigung an ein zwar aufgeteiltes, doch gerade deshalb geeintes Polen werden zu lassen.	No fence sitter himself when it came to politics, the mill boss ripped two slats from the fence, one white and one red, and smashed them to Polish kindling across Koljaiczek 's Kashubian back, grounds enough for the battered man, on the following no doubt starry night, to set the newly constructed, whitewashed sawmill ablaze in red, to the greater glory of an indeed partitioned but therefore even more firmly united Poland.
234:FIC-DRU-18	Joe Colchic soll er sich genannt haben. Holzhandel mit Kanada gab man als sein Gewerbe an.	Called himself Joe Colchic, they say. In the timber trade with Canada.
235:FIC-MET-21	Schon war er im Vorzimmer, und nach der plötzlichen Bewegung, mit der er zum letztenmal den Fuß aus dem Wohnzimmer zog, hätte man glauben können, er habe sich soeben die Sohle verbrannt.	It was only when he had reached the entrance hall that he made a sudden movement, drew his foot from the living room, and rushed forward in a panic.

8.14 MISCELLANEA

CODE	DE	EN
236:EP-30	Natürlich muss man das in ein Gesamtkonzept der Migration, der Einwanderung eingebunden sehen.	Of course, this must form part of an overall policy on migration and immigration.
237:EP-35	Das ist durchaus ein legitimes Anliegen, aber ich würde vorschlagen, dass man diese Debatte in erster Linie in Rom führen sollte und nicht hier im Europäischen Parlament.	This is a legitimate concern, but I suggest that the debate should primarily take place in Rome and not here in the European Parliament.
238:EP-52	Ich halte es für geradezu lächerlich zu glauben, dass man durch das Verbrennen von Altöl und den Rauch, der dann durch ein paar Brotkrümel	I find the idea that the burning of waste oil and the smoke that then seeps through a few breadcrumbs could cause dioxin contamination

	zieht, eine derartige Dioxinkontamination auslösen kann, bei der zweihundertfache Dioxinwerte im Schweinefleisch - nicht im Futter, sondern im Schweinefleisch - aufgetaucht sind!	on this scale, where a 200-fold increase in dioxin levels occurred in the pigmeat - not in the feed, but in the pigmeat itself - quite laughable.
239:EP-54	Die stärkt man nicht durch Bomber.	Bombers are not the way to support this, and I might add that the way to support the work of the European Union is likewise not for what we build to be destroyed again for whatever military reasons.
240:EP-55	Man stärkt übrigens auch nicht die Arbeit der Europäischen Union, indem das, was wir aufbauen, aus irgendwelchen militärischen Erwägungen wieder zerstört wird	Bombers are not the way to support this, and I might add that the way to support the work of the European Union is likewise not for what we build to be destroyed again for whatever military reasons.
241:EP-72	Man ist sich in der EU der Entfremdung der Bürger gegenüber der Politik offenbar bewusst, daher versucht man ja auch immer wieder Bürgerfreundlichkeit zu demonstrieren.	Mr President, the problem of the estrangement of the public from politics in the EU is something that is well known, which is why we attempt to demonstrate our citizen-friendliness over and over again.
242:EP-75	Denn damit belohnt man ja Verschmutzer noch mehr dafür, dass sie verschmutzen.	It also means, however, that the likes of relief for heavy road-users, which are still in existence, need to be abolished, as what this does is give extra reward to polluters for polluting.
243:EP-94	Und das Verfahren scheint in der Tat in Ordnung zu sein, denn dieser Regelung haben auch, man staune, unsere Haushaltskontrolleure nichts entgegenzusetzen gehabt.	The procedure does actually appear to be in order, as, surprisingly enough, our budget controllers had no objections to this regulation.
244:EP-96	Aus all diesen Gründen, die mich dazu brachten, gegen diesen Bericht zu stimmen, kann ich diesen Bericht nicht rückhaltlos unterstützen und habe mich daher der Stimme enthalten. schriftlich - Es ist schon vielsagend, wenn man illegale Einwanderung durch verstärkte Harmonisierung der nationalen Vorschriften und Verfahrensweisen bei Visa erreichen will.	For all these reasons, which led me to vote against that report, I cannot fully support this report, which is why I have abstained. in writing. - It is telling when the object of greater harmonisation of national provisions and procedures relating to visas is illegal immigration.
245:EP-100	Aber wenn man unsinnige Äußerungen hört, wie die von Herrn Martin, dann entsteht der Eindruck, dass es hier keinerlei demokratische Kontrolle dieser wichtigen Frage der Sicherheits - und Außenpolitik bei der Europäischen Union gibt.	Nevertheless, nonsensical remarks such as those made by Mr Martin give the impression that there is no democratic control of any kind of the important matter of foreign and security policy in the European Union.
246:FIC-DRU-6	Man schrieb das Jahr neunundneunzig, sie saß im Herzen der Kaschubei, nahe bei Bissau, noch näher der Ziegelei, vor Ramkau saß	The year was eighteen ninety-nine, she sat in the heart of Kashubia, near Bissau, nearer still to the brickworks, this side of Ramkau

	<p>sie, hinter Viereck, in Richtung der Straße nach Brenntau, zwischen Dirschau und Karthaus, den schwarzen Wald Goldkrug im Rücken saß sie und schob mit einem an der Spitze verkohlten Haselstock Kartoffeln unter die heiße Asche.</p>	<p>she sat, beyond Viereck, facing the road to Brentau, between Dirschau and Karthaus, with her back toward the black forest of Goldkrug she sat, shoving potatoes under the hot ashes with the charred tip of a hazel stick.</p>
<p>247:FIC-DRU-38</p>	<p>So obenhin bemerkt: da gibt es die verschiedensten Uniformen, da wechseln die Mode und der Haarschnitt, da wird Mama dicker, Jan schlaffer, da gibt es Leute, die kenne ich gar nicht, da darf man raten: wer machte die Aufnahme, da geht es schließlich bergab;</p>	<p>A few incidental remarks: all sorts of uniforms here, dresses and hairstyles change, Mama gets fatter, Jan grows slacker, here are some people I don't even know, wonder who took that shot, things are starting to go downhill, and now the turn-of-the-century art photo degenerates into today 's commercial photo.</p>