

**UNIVERZITA KARLOVA – FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA
ÚSTAV ANGLICKÉHO JAZYKA A DIDAKTIKY**

**Existenciální kvantifikátor *some* v determinativní a pronominální funkci a jeho
překládové koreláty v češtině**

**Existential quantifier *some* in determinative and pronominal functions, and its
translation equivalents in Czech**

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

PhDr. Pavlína Šaldová, PhD.

Zpracovala:

Andrea Řenčová

Obor:

Anglický jazyk

Praha, květen 2009

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a pouze na základě uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Praze dne 31.května 2009

Děkuji PhDr. Pavlíně Šaldové, Ph.D. za laskavé vedení při vypracování této bakalářské práce, za její cenné rady a trpělivost.

Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

V Praze dne 31.května 2009

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Abbreviations

1. Introduction	1
2. Theoretical background.....	2
2.1 Classification of <i>some</i>	2
2.2 Inherent functions of <i>some</i>	3
2.3 <i>Some</i> in the salient function of a quantifier	5
2.4 <i>Some</i> in adverbials of measure, time and place.....	6
2.5 <i>Some</i> in contrast with another quantifier.....	7
2.6 <i>Some</i> with a strong stress.....	8
2.7 <i>Some</i> of + noun	8
2.8 <i>Some</i> + numeral.....	8
2.9 <i>Some</i> in non-assertive contexts.....	9
2.10 <i>Some</i> vs. <i>any</i>	11
2.11 Translation equivalents of <i>some</i> into the Czech language	12
2.12 <i>Somebody, someone, something</i>	12
3. Material and method	13
3.1 Material	13
3.2 Method.....	14
3.3 Excerpt/Data	15
4. Analysis	15
4.1 Results of the excerpt	15
4.2 Pronominal function of <i>some</i>	16
4.3 Determinative function of <i>some</i>	19
4.4 <i>Some</i> in assertive and non-assertive contexts	26
4.5 Translation equivalents in the Czech language	28
4.6 <i>Something</i>	35
4.7 <i>Someone</i> vs. <i>somebody</i>	38
5. Conclusion	41
6. České resumé	44
Appendix	46
Bibliography	59

List of Tables

Table A :	4
Table I: Results of the Excerption	16
Table II: Representation of the Pronominal ‘some’	18
Table III: Representation of Nouns with Determinative ‘some’	20
Table IV: Distribution of Full/Reduced Pronunciation of ‘some’	22
Table V: Representation of the Czech Counterparts	33
Table VI: Czech Translation Equivalents Distinguished by Their Function	34
Table VII: Translation Correlates Depending on Their Determinative Function	35
Table VIII: Translation Correlates Depending on Their Pronominal Function	36
Table IX: Representation of the Czech Counterparts	37

Abstrakt

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá existenciálním kvantifikátorem *some* a kompozity *someone*, *somebody* a *something*. Anglické zájmeno *some* má dvě základní funkce: pronominální a determinativní. V češtině gramatická kategorie určenosti u substantiv neexistuje. Z toho důvodu jsou zkoumané překladové koreláty velice různorodé, v mnoha případech nejsou explicitně vyjádřeny vůbec. Práce rovněž analyzuje odlišnou výslovnost zájmena *some* v pronominální či determinativní funkci a jeho zastoupení v asertivním či neasertivním kontextu. Použití kompozit *someone* anebo *somebody* souvisí do značné míry se stylistickou stránkou věci. Pronominální kompozita jsou rovněž porovnávána s českými překladovými ekvivalenty.

Za pomoci počítačového softwaru *ParaConc* bylo shromážděno celkem 105 příkladů existenciálního kvantifikátoru *some*, 30 případů pronominálního kompozita *something*, 30 případů *someone* a 9 případů kompozita *somebody*. V práci je rovnoměrně rozloženo zastoupení britské a americké angličtiny, neboť hlavní zdroje jsou knihy *Rok vdovou* od amerického autora Johna Irvinga a *Svatý zloděj* od britské spisovatelky Ellis Petersové.

Abstract

This thesis deals with existential quantifier *some* and its compound forms *someone*, *somebody* and *something*. The English pronoun *some* has two basic functions: pronominal and determinative. In Czech the grammatical category of definiteness is missing. The lack of the category of definiteness is reflected in the use of the translation equivalents that are manifold. In many cases there are no explicit correlates. The pronunciation of *some* in determinative or pronominal function is also the subject of this paper as well as the occurrence of *some* in assertive or non-assertive contexts. The use of *someone* and *somebody* differs stylistically. The English pronominal compounds are also compared with the Czech translation correlates.

By means of *ParaConc*, a parallel concordance software, the total number of 105 examples of *some*, 30 examples of *something*, 30 examples of *someone* and 9 instances of *somebody* was gathered. The collected material is based on both American and British English, the main sources being *A Widow for One Year* by John Irving and *The Holy Thief* by Ellis Peters.

1. Introduction

The present study focuses on the existential quantifier *some* in both its determinative and pronominal functions, and its translation equivalents in Czech.

In English the function of the existential quantifier *some* is more varied, in comparison with the Czech language. It can be either pronominal or determinative. The function of *some* is closely reflected also in the full or reduced pronunciation. While the determinative function requires in vast majority of cases the reduced pronunciation [səm] or [sm], in the pronominal function *some* is pronounced as the unreduced [sʌm].

The comparison based on the English-Czech equivalents is also aimed at the different usage of *some* in the non-assertive contexts, where it is necessary to regard the distribution of *some* in relation to another quantifier - *any*.

The aim of this thesis is to gather Czech translation equivalents of existential quantifier *some*, as well as its pronominal compounds *somebody*, *someone* and *something* and to analyse their use and function as well as compare the way of expressing every single function. The comparison will be interesting, since Czech in comparison to English has no grammatical function of determiner.

The parallel texts that are used as the basic sources of the material are John Irving's *A Widow for One Year* and Ellis Peters' *The Holy Thief* and their Czech versions.¹ Both texts will be analysed by means of *ParaConc*, a parallel concordance software that helps with detailed research of translated text.

¹ The thesis is a part of the research project Czech National Corpus and Corpora of Other languages, the English Section, MSM 0021620823; <<http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz>>.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Classification of *some*

This thesis deals with *some* and its nominal compounds *somebody*, *someone*, and *something* that rank among the wide group of pronouns. Adverbial compounds are excluded from this thesis. Pronouns are broadly understood as pro-forms that substitute for nouns in a language, nevertheless, although this term begs such an interpretation, Quirk et al. are more cautious when observing: “Their name implies that they ‘replace’ nouns, but [...] this is to a great extent a misnomer. It is best to see pronouns as comprising a varied class of closed-class words with nominal function.” (Quirk et al. 1985:335; *CGEL* henceforth).

There are many categories of pronouns, yet for the purpose of this thesis the broadest term as far as pronouns are concerned will be indefinite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns in general: “[...] lack the element of definiteness which is found in the personal, reflexive, possessive, and demonstrative pronouns, and to some extent also in the *wh*-pronouns.” However, as Quirk et al. observe: “The indefinite pronouns are, in a logical sense, quantitative: they have universal or partitive meaning, and correspond closely to determiners of the same or of similar form.” (*CGEL*: 376) This thesis will attempt to demonstrate that *some* in the function of a determinator occurs in the vast majority of the examined samples.

Some belongs to the category of indefinite pronouns. Semantically it may be classified as an existential quantifier. (Dušková et al. 2006:121; *MSA* henceforth) According to Quirk and Greenbaum it is possible to classify *some* as a partitive pronoun. Partitive pronouns as such are subdivided into assertive, non-assertive and negative pronouns. *Some* as well as its compound forms (*somebody*, *something*, *someone*) belong to the group of assertive partitive pronouns. (Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum 1973:109; *UGE* henceforth)

2.2 Inherent functions of *some*

Syntactically the basic functions of *some* as have already been outlined are pronominal and determinative functions. *Some* may also have the meaning of a quantifier, however, it simultaneously bears, from the syntactic point of view, the determinative function. (MSA:121)

The existential quantifier *some* in its determinative function requires reduced pronunciation [səm] or [sm]. It is comparable in function with the indefinite article when used with plural countable nouns and singular uncountable nouns. (MSA:121)

(1) *I need some sticking-plaster/some envelopes.*
Potřebuji kousek náplasti/ nějaké obálky. (MSA:122)

(2) *Let's have some music.*
Pusťme si nějakou hudbu (trochu hudby). (MSA:122)

In countable nouns in plural their non-generic, indefinite reference is expressed, apart from the zero article, by means of reduced *some* [səm] or [sm]. As far as singular uncountable nouns are concerned, their non-generic, indefinite reference is expressed by the same means.

The following table (Tab. A) shows how *some* contributes to the basic means of expressing the reference. From the table it is evident that with singular uncountable and plural countable nouns as far as non-generic reference is concerned both *some* and zero article may be used.

Table A (MSA:61-62)

Reference		Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Generic		the cat a cat cats	music milk
Non-generic	Definite	the cat the cats	the music the milk
	Indefinite	Specific	a cat cats
		Non-specific	some cats

Please note that non-generic, indefinite reference either specific or non-specific can be defined in broader context only.

There is a difference between the non-generic reference expressed by *some* or zero article.

(3) *I've just bought some melons.*

(4) *They haven't become vegetarians.*

“Unstressed *some*, although it is sometimes considered a plural article, actually keeps its quantifying function, and indicates reference to a specifiable (though indefinite) quantity or amount.[...] The zero article, in contrast, indicates simply the category of the objects, etc referred to. So *vegetarians* in (4) names a category of persons, and the sentence simply indicates that the people referred to by *they* belong to that category.”(CGEL:275)

The second central function of *some* is pronominal. The pronunciation is always full [sʌm]. To highlight the difference between the reduced and full pronunciation, Dušková offers two examples for a comparison:

- (5) *There was some water in the jug.*
V džbánu byla voda (bylo trochu vody). (MSA:122)
- (6) *He poured some in to a tumbler.*
Nalil trochu do sklenice. (MSA:122)

The former example of *some* will be pronounced with the reduced vowel /ə/. The reduced pronunciation results from the fact that *some* in this particular example represents a function of an equivalent of a determiner. The uncountable noun in singular (*water*), which precedes the pronoun expresses the non-generic, indefinite reference. The latter illustration of *some* requires unreduced pronunciation [sʌm], as the pronoun itself functions in this case as a pro-form.

2.3 *Some* in the salient function of a quantifier

Apart from the pronominal function in which *some* requires the unreduced pronunciation [sʌm], the same pronunciation is applicable for *some* that functions as a quantifier. This type occurs with countable singular nouns. Elizabeth Sahlin in her work *Some and Any in Spoken and Written English* identifies herself with Quirk's opinion and claims that although the vast majority of unstressed *some* occurs with mass-words and plurals, it is evident that full pronunciation is possible and required with countable nouns in singular. She observes: "What is most notable [...] is that *some* +Sg Countable has some degree of stress-prominence in the majority of cases." (Sahlin 1979: 13) Sahlin does not use the terms stressed and unstressed pronunciation but she refers to *some* in terms of the strong (adjectival) form (= quantifier), and the

weak form (= article). The meaning of the terms used by Sahlin is nevertheless identical with the terms unreduced (full) pronunciation and reduced pronunciation of *some*.

Some followed by a countable singular noun expresses the non-generic, indefinite, non-specific reference, which means that the identity of the referent is not known or: “[...] the speaker presents it (the reference) as unknown.” (MSA:122)

Although it is also possible to express the non-generic, indefinite reference by means of an indefinite article, it is a specific feature of *some* followed by a countable noun in singular that it expresses the non-specific reference only, whereas both specific and non-specific meanings are possible with the indefinite article (*a, an*). As Dušková claims, the nature of the non-specific reference may be shown by the fact that *some* in this case is often followed by “*or other*” or can be contrasted with “*other*”. (MSA:122)

2.4 *Some* in adverbials of measure, time and place

Some in time, place or measure adverbials is pronounced as unreduced [sʌm], although it is followed by singular uncountable and plural countable nouns. It designates “a considerable amount or number that is non-specific.” (MSA:122) This is one of the two exceptions that do not follow the rule of reduced pronunciation with singular uncountable and plural countable nouns. In the following example it is shown that, although *some* is used with an uncountable noun in singular, the pronunciation will be unreduced [sʌm].

(7) *I shall be away for some time.*
Budu nějaký čas pryč.

(8) *The railway station is at some distance from the village.*
Nádraží je od vesnice dost daleko. (MSA:122)

The example number (7) illustrates the full pronunciation, although *some* precedes the singular uncountable noun. The reason for full pronunciation lies in the fact that *some* in this particular case bears the function of a quantifier rather than a determiner.

2.5 *Some* in contrast with another quantifier

The second exception as far as the pronunciation of *some* with singular uncountable and plural countable nouns is concerned is the position of the quantifier *some* as opposed to another quantifier. According to Dušková it may be either: “another *some* [sʌm] or *other(s) jiní, all všichni, the rest ostatní.*” (MSA:122) This use is applicable mostly in plural but may appear also in singular with uncountable nouns.

- (9) *The pace may be too fast for some children and too slow for others.*

Tempo může být pro některé děti příliš rychlé, pro jiné příliš pomalé. (MSA:122)

- (10) *All work isn't dull; some work is pleasant.*

Každá práce není nudná; některá práce je příjemná. (MSA:122)

From the given sentences it is evident that the use of pronouns explicitly involves comparison. Yet, the comparison does not have to be necessarily explicitly involved. The full pronunciation [sʌm] will be a sufficient signal for the listener to deduce the second part of the sentence.

Sahlin also notices the use of *some* with another quantifier and refers to it as the so-called “selective use.” She furthermore claims that: “The selective use appears in two surface structure forms: in the form of the subset only (*Some people think so*) or with the set expressed (*Some of them think so*).” (Sahlin:16) In both cases the use requires the stress-prominence.

2.6 *Some* with a strong stress

Some can be also pronounced with a very strong stress. In this case the stress implies the meaning of a high degree of perfection and has a descriptive meaning, which requires adequate translation into the Czech language. The sentence: *That was 'some ball, wasn't it?* can be translated as: *To byl nějaký ples, že? Někaký* in this particular sense having the connotation of *extraordinary, wonderful* etc. (MSA: 123)

2.7 *Some of* + noun

Although *some* in general expresses non-generic, indefinite reference, it is possible to use the form *some of* + *noun* to express the non-generic, definite, anaphoric reference as well. It is possible in cases where the head noun would have the non-generic, definite reference. Thus it is possible to say:

(11) *Our Centre organizes about thirty courses each term. Some courses/some of the courses/some of them/some provide instruction in scientific English.*

Naše středisko pořádá každý semestr asi třicet kursů. Některé kursy/ některé z těchto kursů/ některé z nich/ některé poskytují výuku ve vědecké angličtině. (MSA: 123)

2.8 *Some* + numeral

If *some* appears before a numeral, it has the meaning of the Czech equivalent “asi, přibližně” and the pronunciation of *some* will be full [sʌm].

(12) *There were some fifty people there.*

Bylo tam nějakých /asi/ přibližně padesát lidí. (MSA:123)

2.9 *Some* in non-assertive contexts

The group of partitive pronouns may be further divided into assertive, non-assertive and negative pronouns. The existential quantifier *some* along with its compounds (*somebody*, *something* and *someone*) belongs among the assertive partitive pronouns. This means that any other use of *some* outside the scope of negation is considered to be conducive.

Even though *some* is generally regarded as a pronoun used primarily in the assertive contexts, the non-assertive contexts introduce what is in Quirk's grammar termed 'positive orientation'. (UGE: 192)

(13) *Did anyone call last night?*

(14) *Did someone call last night?*

Quirk observes that in the former example the question has a neutral polarity, which means that it is not obvious whether the answer will be positive or negative. On the contrary, as shown below, interrogative sentences as well as negative sentences may be used in other than non-assertive contexts. He observes: "[...] a question may be presented in a form which is biased towards a positive or negative answer. A question has positive orientation, for example, if it uses assertive forms rather than the usual non-assertive forms." (UGE:193)

In the example (14) the use of *someone* implies that the speaker is expecting a positive answer. For this reason *some* often occurs in interrogative sentences that have the function of a polite offer or request, which is suggested also by Dušková, who supports Quirk by adding that *some* may occur not only in interrogative or negative sentences but also in conditional sentences. (MSA:124)

(15) *Would you like some dessert?*

Chtěl byste (nějaký) moučník? (MSA:124)

- (16) *Have I said something stupid again?*
Řekl jsem zase nějakou hloupost? (MSA:124)
- (17) *By some miracle nobody was hurt.*
Nějakým zázrakem se nikomu nic nestalo. (MSA: 124)
- (18) *If somebody had told me that a month ago, I'd have taken him for a fool.*
Kdyby mi to někdo řekl před měsícem, byl bych ho měl za blázna. (MSA:124)

As far as negative sentences are concerned, Dušková observes that the use of *some* and its compound forms (*something, somebody, someone*) is possible only if they precede the negation itself, or strictly speaking if it lies outside the scope of negation.

- (19) *Some people have no luck.*
Někteří lidé nemají žádné štěstí. (MSA:124)

Providing that the conjunction *if* conveys the meaning ‘*supposing that*’ it is possible to use *some* in conditional sentences as well. However, the use of *some* in conditional sentences is not limited only to ‘*supposing that*’ function. It may occur also in conditional clauses that express both polite offer and/or request, eventually in negative conditional sentences.

- (20) *If you make me some coffee, I'll keep you company.*
Uvaříš-li mi kávu, budu ti dělat společnost. (MSA:124-125)

2.10 *Some versus Any*

The issue of the distinction of assertive and non-assertive contexts, yet from a slightly different point of view, is treated by Bolinger in his *Meaning and Form* (1977). He comments on the use of *some* and its equivalent *any* from the syntactic perspective. However, he admits that the position of *some / any* is disputable due to the fact that there exists no definitely satisfying answer to the question whether: “[...] it belongs to syntax and should be dealt with transformationally“, or whether: “[...] it belongs to lexicon and its relationship to such matters of syntax as negation and interrogation is incidental.“ (Bolinger:24)

Bolinger holds the opinion that *some* and *any* should be treated from the perspective of the lexicon. He claims that *some* can be used also in: “[...] environments that supposedly should allow only *any*”, which means that it can be found in a negative or an interrogative sentence. The difference between the ensuing questions thus lies in the speaker’s attitude and expectations:

(21) Didn’t you publish some poetry back in 1916?

(22) Didn’t you publish any poetry back in 1916?

While in the former question (21) the speaker “holds the belief, and an affirmative answer is expected”, the latter question (22) is non-conducive and requires *yes/no* reply. To support this theory, the sentences may be paraphrased as follows:

(23) Isn’t it true that you published some poetry back in 1916?

(24) Is it true that you did not publish any poetry back in 1916?

(Bolinger:24)

2.11 Translation equivalents of *some* into the Czech language

The translation equivalents of *some* are numerous. It can be either explicitly translated into the Czech language or the corresponding translation counterpart may be unexpressed. Both possibilities depend on the prevalent overall meaning of the existential quantifier *some*. If the speaker wants to emphasize the meaning of a quantifier, the translation equivalent would be “*nějaký, jistý*” or “*trochu*” (when referring to uncountable nouns). (MSA:121) Examples (1), (2) refer to a different translation of *some* in the function of a determiner. With singular countable nouns the Czech translations also carry the meaning “*nějaký*”. The reason lies in the fact that the Czech language has no grammatical category of definiteness.

- (25) *It must be some mistake.*
Musí to být nějaká chyba. Musí jít o nějakou chybu.
(MSA:122)

However, as it is common with articles, in some translations there is no need for explicit use of a translational equivalent. (MSA:122)

2.12 *Somebody, someone, something*

The compound pronouns consist of two morphemes; a determiner morpheme *some-*, and a nominal morpheme *-body, -one, -thing*. (CGEL:376) Both *somebody* and *someone* refer to an indefinite person, whereas an indefinite non-human entity is expressed by *something*. (MSA:123) The compound forms are used mainly in assertive contexts.

- (26) *Somebody is sure to be at home.*
Někdo je jistě doma. (MSA:123)

Unlike *some*, which can be found in the construction ‘*some+of+noun*’, the compound forms (apart from *something*) are never followed by *of*. (MSA:123) However, it is possible to use the construction ‘*something + of + noun (in singular)*’ with the meaning of the Czech “*trochu*”. Note the following example:

- (27) *He is something of a liar.*
 Je to trochu lhář. (MSA:124)

The compound pronouns *somebody* and *someone* express a personal reference in assertive contexts. The two forms vary stylistically. “Pronouns in *–one* are regarded as more elegant than those in *–body*.”(CGEL:378)

3. Material and method

3.1 Material

The examples examined in the thesis are based on two English books of fiction and their Czech translations. The parallel texts are obtained by means of *Paraconc*, a parallel concordance software that enables to investigate the examined material in both the original and the translated languages. Two principal sources that contribute to this linguistic analysis of *some* as well as its compound forms (*someone*, *somebody* and *something*) are John Irving’s *A Widow for One Year* (1998) that was translated into Czech by Milada Nováková and Ellis Peters’ *The Holy Thief* (1992) that was translated into the Czech language by Stanislava Pošustová. John Irving ranks among the most famous contemporary American writers and is widely translated all over the world. Ellis Peters was a prolific English writer who contributed to the genres of history and historical fiction. Both books are valuable sources of the

examined topic, since they provide with a great deal of convenient material. In addition to the existential quantifier *some*, the material involves also the samples of compound forms (*somebody, someone, something*) that are likewise examined within the thesis. The chosen texts represent both American and British English.

The secondary texts that are primarily used are *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006) by Libuše Dušková and *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1995) by Quirk et al.. Apart from the above mentioned basic grammars, the theoretical background and the following linguistic analysis are based on Randolph Quirk and Sidney Greenbaum's *University Grammar of English* (1973), Elizabeth Sahlin's *Some and Any in Spoken and Written English* (1979), and Dwight Bolinger's *Meaning and Form* (1977).

3.2. Method

As we have already stated the survey of existential quantifier *some* and its compound forms (*somebody, someone, something*) is based upon the concordance software, *ParaConc*, that allows the examination of parallel texts. *ParaConc* is a multifunctional tool that provides a great number of possibilities as far as linguistic research is concerned. It is not limited only to a specific language, thus the range of investigated parallel texts is almost inexhaustible. Apart from the distribution of two parallel texts, *ParaConc* is able to provide the user with alternative translations of a particular text. For the purpose of this thesis the basic function of the concordance software is used, i.e. the comparison of two parallel texts.

The work with *ParaConc* is very easy. Once a corpus is loaded a required linguistic pattern can be searched for. In case more specific or complex searches are necessary, it is essential to consult the advanced search menu that enables to find the word proceeding the search term.

3.3 Excerption /Data

The excerption of the examples of existential quantifier *some* and its compound forms (*somebody*, *someone*, *something*) was divided into two parts.

In the first part of the search *some* was used as a key term to obtain the required list of instances occurring in the parallel texts using *ParaConc*. All instances of *some* were extracted and sorted out according to their function (determinative or pronominal), and according to their pronunciation that is closely connected with the function (full or reduced pronunciation).

In the second part of the linguistic analysis compound forms (*somebody*, *someone*, *something*) and their translation equivalents were searched for. In terms of objectivity, no examples were deleted.

The last phase of the analysis involved Czech translations which proved to be very interesting, since the conception of existential quantifier is different in Czech. In some cases the translation was verbatim, however, there were also examples, where the translator decided not to use an explicit translation.

4. Analysis

4.1 Results of the Excerption

a) *some*

To compile an adequate number of examples of the existential quantifier *some*, two texts were used; *A Widow for One Year* (WY) and *The Holy Thief* (HT). By means of *ParaConc* we have excerpted 100 sentences (50 sentences from each text) that contained the required grammatical phenomenon. Although the total number of the sentences was 100, the final number of the examples to work with was 105, as 5 sentences involved two instances of *some*. Table I shows the inherent distribution of *some* in both its functions, pronominal and determinative.

Table I – Results of the Excerption

	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>A Widow for One Year (WY)</i>		<i>The Holy Thief (HT)</i>	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Pronominal function	22	21%	12	23.5%	10	18.5%
Determinative function	83	79%	39	76.5%	44	81.5%
Total	105	100%	51	100%	54	100%

From Table I it is obvious that the vast majority of the excerpted examples, i.e. 79%, function as determiners, whereas *some* in the pronominal function represents only 21% of the total examples.

b) *somebody/someone* and *something*

The range of collected instances of compound forms of *some* (i.e. *someone/somebody*, *something*) is smaller in comparison to *some*. We have excerpted 30 examples of *something* and 30 examples of *someone*. As far as *somebody* is concerned the main aim to gather additional 30 examples was not accomplished, since the texts did not contain an adequate number of instances of *somebody*. No table is needed to distinguish between pronominal and determinative function of the compound forms because they can be found only in the pronominal function.

4.2 Pronominal function of *some*

The analyzed pronominal function of *some* has confirmed the anticipated hypothesis that *some* substitutes in all instances for a noun. However, the variety and the complexity of the pronominal function have revealed several important and interesting observations.

The total number of the excerpted examples of *some* that were determined as ‘existential quantifiers with pronominal function’ was 22, which represented 21% of all the examined illustrations of *some*.

- (1) So in we went, and set to, bundling up the hangings and lifting out the chests as he told us, and putting them where we were directed, up in the loft over the barn there, and some over the porch in Cynric’s place. (HT:39)

Tak jsme šli dovnitř a dali se do práce. Balili jsme závěsy a nosili nahoru truhly, jak nám říkal, a ukládali jsme je, kam nám ukázali, nahoru na seník nad stodolou, a něco do Cynrikova bytu nad portálem.

The above example of *some* (1) represents the substitution of the noun in the plural. In this particular case, *some* can be paraphrased by ‘some chests’ in which the function of *some* would be determinative. However, the use of the pronominal function enables the speaker/writer not to repeat himself. It is evident that in many instances, the preference of pronominal function leads to the choice of more favourable stylistic means. The contrast between the determinative and the pronominal function as far as stylistic features are concerned is even more apparent in the following example.

- (2) [...], who had been forced out penniless and homeless to find shelter where they could, some with their kin, some in other hospitable Benedictine houses. (HT:1)

[...], kteří byli vyhnáni z domova bez haléře a museli si hledat přístřeší, kde se dalo, jedni u příbuzných, druzí v jiných pohostinných benediktinských kláštorech.

Both cases of *some* refer to the noun in plural (*brothers*), yet the repetition of the noun would result in the redundancy of expressions and the disruption of

the stylization. The principle of economy is thus applied where the full forms are recoverable from the context.

The study of *some* in the pronominal function has revealed one specific aspect. All of the 22 examples that represent *some* in its pronominal function can be divided into two different groups. Table II demonstrates the distribution of the pronominal *some* from the syntactic point of view.

Table II – Representation of the Pronominal ‘some’

	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>A Widow for One Year</i>		<i>The Holy Thief</i>	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
<i>Some</i>	5	22.7%	1	8.3%	4	40%
<i>Some + partitive of -construction</i>	17	77.3%	11	91.7%	6	60%
Total	22	100%	12	100%	10	100%

From the 22 compiled examples that represent pronominal *some*, 17 examples, i.e. 77.3%, are expressed by ‘*some + partitive of-phrase*’

- (3) Only then did it occur to him why some of the seniors at the academy were in the habit of wearing their Exeter sweatshirts inside out. (WY:11)

Teprve pak mu došlo, proč mívají někteří starší studenti akademie ve zvyku nosit exeterské bundy také naruby.

- (4) For some of them cannot yet even know that Abbot Walter is back within the enclave, and has need of every son’s labour and faith to bring about the great work of restoration. (HT:3)

Někteří totiž ještě ani nemohou vědět, že je opat Walter zpátky v klášteře a potřebuje práci a víru každého syna, aby uskutečnil velké dílo obnovy.

This kind of construction is used whenever the speaker/writer refers to the previously mentioned noun and thus expresses the non-generic, definite, anaphoric reference, the reference being expressed by the article that follows the preposition *of*. The following example combines both constructions of the pronominal *some*.

- (5) Some of the hooks were black; some were the color of gold or silver. (WY:37)

Některé byly černé, jiné měly stříbrnou nebo zlatou barvu.

While in the first part of the clause ‘*some* + partitive *of*-phrase’ construction is used, in the second part the speaker/writer does not repeat the noun but rather prefers the abbreviated form. The stylistic features play again an important role in the distribution of the pronominal *some*, since it is evident that *some* refers to the *hooks* and repetition would be redundant.

4.3 Determinative function of *some*

Table I shows that the vast majority of all the analyzed examples, i.e. 79%, occurs in the determinative function. Although the research is based exclusively on the written text, the related pronunciation factor remains to be an indispensable part of the function of the existential quantifier *some* and thus it has been analyzed as well. While *some* in the pronominal function requires full pronunciation [sʌm], the determinative function is a subject to further description.

The pronunciation of *some* reflects the countability and uncountability of a particular noun. However, as shown in Table III below, the factors that contribute to the pronunciation of *some* are not in some cases marked.

Table III – Representation of Nouns with Determinative ‘some’

	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>A Widow for One Year</i>		<i>The Holy Thief</i>	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Sg.uncount.	20	24.1%	10	25.7%	10	22.7%
Pl.count.	32	38.6%	18	46.1%	14	31.8%
Sg.count.	26	31.3%	9	23.1%	17	38.7%
Uncertain	5	6%	2	5.1%	3	6.8%
Total	83	100%	39	100%	44	100%

Some in the determinative function is unstressed and the pronunciation is reduced [sm] or [səm] if *some* occurs with plural countable and singular uncountable nouns as shown in examples (6) and (7) respectively.

- (6) And they are taking out some well-grown trees from the woodland. (HT:14)

A vybírají z lesa některé vzrostlé stromy.

- (7) ‘Come within to the warmth, and Brother Porter will get some wine into you, while I go and tell Father Abbot what’s happened. (HT:44)

„Pojďte dovnitř do tepla a bratr fortnýř vám nalije trochu vína, zatímco já půjdu povědět otci opatovi, co se stalo.

Although the unstressed pronunciation is clearly established within the singular uncountable and plural countable nouns, the examples of the nouns

excerpted from the texts often allow for more than one interpretation as far as countability and uncountability is concerned.

- (8) He was approaching the end of his novitiate, and was in some doubt of his vocation. (HT:4)

Blížil se ke konci noviciátu a měl jisté pochybnosti o svém povolání.

- (9) In his dark-gray flannel trousers, tweed jacket, regimental-striped tie, he would have been nondescript except for an arresting frankness in his expression and the solemn anticipation of some future sorrow in his large, dark eyes. (WY:3)

V tmavošedých flanelových kalhotách, tvídovém saku a školní pruhované kravatě by si ho nikdo ani nevšiml, nebýt poutavé upřímnosti v jeho výrazu a předzvěsti jakéhosi budoucího žalu ve velkých, tmavých očích.

After the consultation with the *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, some of the nouns may occur in both countable and uncountable positions. In this particular instance, if the countability cannot be sufficiently determined, the nouns are marked 'uncertain' and they are not included in the analysis of pronunciation of *some*. The remaining 'uncertain' examples are shown below.

- (10) Ted had some trouble closing the bulging portfolio. (WY:23)

Dělalo mu trochu problém napěchované desky zavázat.

- (11) In the court of some substantial honour she might make a very comfortable place for herself. (HT:21)

Na dvoře nějakého mohovitého pána by si mohla zajistit velmi pohodlné místo.

- (12) Some disturbance in the air, some wind of alarm, had caught the scent by then, and carried it through the great court, and minute

by minute more open-mouthed onlookers were gathering, stray brothers summoned from scattered cleansing duties in the grange court and the stables, sharp-eared guests from their lodgings, a couple of round-eyed, inquisitive schoolboys who were chased away less indulgently than usual by Brother Paul. (HT:32)

To už se vzduchem rozšířilo jakési chvění, jakýsi poplašný vítr, a přehnal se po velkém nádvoří, takže každou minutu se sem hrnuli další diváci s otevřenými ústy, jednotliví bratři uklízející hospodářský dvůr a stáje, dobře slyšící hosté ze svých pokojů, pár zvědavých školáků s vykulenýma očima, jež bratr Pavel zahnal méně shovívavě než jindy.

Table IV – Distribution of Full/Reduced Pronunciation of ‘some’

<i>Both texts</i>				
	Reduced pronunciation [səʊm],[sm]		Full pronunciation [sʌm]	
	abs.	%	abs.	%
Sg. Uncount.	17	40.5%	3	8.3%
Pl. Count.	25	59.5%	7	19.5%
Sg. Countable	0	0%	26	72.2%
Total	42	100%	36	100%

The pronunciation becomes noteworthy when singular countable nouns are analyzed. It has been found that the total number of 26 analyzed examples of *some* with singular countable nouns require unreduced pronunciation. The following examples (13-16) show instances of full pronunciation of *some* with

singular countable nouns. The existential quantifier *some* in the determinative function expresses non-generic, non-specific reference. The identity of the referent is not known or is presented as unknown.

- (13) If this one can do better, maybe he has some small claim to the name they've given him. (HT:7)

Jestli to s ní tenhle bude umět líp, třeba má jistý malý nárok na jméno, které mu dali.

- (14) 'This is some terrible error,' blurted Brother Jerome, wringing his hands. (HT:31)

"To je nějaký strašný omyl," zablekotal bratr Jeroným a lomil rukama.

- (15) Name me some village close by, and we'll find the traces. (HT:48)

Jmenujte nějakou vesnici v okolí a my stopy najdeme.

- (16) 'One of the brothers caught him by the sleeve and haled him back to help move some last thing,' said Gregory indifferently. (HT:40)

"Jeden bratr ho chytil za rukáv a odtáhl ho tam, aby mu pomohl přestěhovat nějakou poslední věc," lhostejně odvětil Gregory.

Apart from the unreduced pronunciation [sʌm], three examples of *some* with singular countable nouns express a clear distinction between *some* and indefinite article *a/an*. *Some* express only non-generic, indefinite, non-specific reference in singular countable nouns, whereas *a/an* can express both non-specific and specific references. To distinguish between specific and non-specific reference, the useful device is to add 'or other' (*for some reason or other*) which enhances the non-specific feature. All gathered illustrations (17), (18) and (19) are from *A Widow for One Year*.

- (17) For *some* reason, this inspired Eddie to think spiteful thoughts about his father – so much for Exonians! (WY:15)
Z nějakého důvodu ho to inspirovalo, aby si škodolibě vzpomněl na otce. Tak tohle jsou ti jeho absolventi Exeteru!
- (18) At half past nine in the morning, when Eddie O'Hare was already an hour late, Ted Cole crawled out of the privet on Gin Lane and cautiously walked past the driveway of the Vaughn estate - to give Eddie every opportunity to see him, should Eddie (for *some* reason) have been waiting for Ted at the west end of Gin Lane, which intersected South Main Street. (WY:27)
O půl desáté ráno, kdy měl Eddie O'Hare již půlhodinu zpoždění, vylezl Ted Cole ze živého plotu na Gin Lane a plížil se opatrně podél vjezdu Vaughanových, aby ho Eddie mohl zahlédnout, kdyby snad (z nějakého neznámého důvodu) na něj čekal u západního konce ulice, která se tam křížila se South Main Street.
- (19) Marion went to the beach only if Ruth wanted to go, and if it was a weekend – or if, for *some* reason, there was no nanny to take the child. (WY:39)
Marion chodila na pláž, jenom když chtěla Rút a o víkendech (nebo když z nějakého důvodu ten den chůva nemohla).

“For some reason” can be taken as a lexicalized item, along with “for some reason or other”. According to Crystal: “It has a restricted prosody and grammar (eg no plural, no contrast with ‘for any reason’).” (personal e-mail communication) The structure can be classified both as a conjunct or a disjunct. Quirk claims that “for some reason” is similar to another resultive conjunct “somehow”. From that point of view Quirk claims that: “[...] it is mentioned in the context of resultive conjuncts because it is often close to them semantically.” However, he adds that: it differs from all other conjuncts in not

indicating a relationship between its clause and what precedes; in this respect it resembles a reason disjunct.”(CGEL: 638)

As has been stated above, the constructions of ‘*some* + singular uncountable noun’ and ‘*some* + plural countable noun’ require reduced pronunciation [sm] or [səm]. Nevertheless, there are several cases in which the quantitative function of *some* prevails. In this case the pronunciation of *some* is full. The following examples prove the prevailing quantitative function and thus full pronunciation.

(20) ... if there are any in Shrewsbury experienced in building and willing to work for some weeks far from home, in materials, in whatever aids may avail for our restoration and the benefit of the souls of the generous. (HT:2)

... pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou nějací zkušené stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štedrých dárců.

(21) And in some few days, if the roads stayed passable and the lame horse mended,[...] (HT:17)

A za několik dní, zůstanou-li cesty sjízdné a kůň se uzdraví[...]

(22) ‘Do you know,’ said Hugh softly, ‘that you are speaking of that lost reliquary - some years now you have been speaking of it so - as if it truly contained the Welsh lady’s bones. (HT:37)

"Víte," řekl Hugh tiše, "že o tom ztraceném relikviáři -- a to už několik let -- mluvíte tak, jako by opravdu obsahoval kosti té velšské dámy?"

(23) Some yards ahead of him two figures walked together, one of them limping heavily. (HT:43)

Několik metrů před ním kráčely dvě postavy, z nichž jedna těžce kulhala.

(24) Ted had known for some time that he was leaving her! (WY:7)

Ted už nějaký čas věděl, že ji opustí!

(25) When he was still some distance from the Cole's house, he was relieved to see that the moving truck and Marion's Mercedes were nowhere in sight. (WY:36)

Ulevilo se mu, že Marionin mercedes ani stěhovací vůz nejsou poblíž domu Coleových nikde vidět.

From the given examples it is evident that the full pronunciation is expected, if *some* expresses a non-specific considerable amount or number. Furthermore, it has been observed that all cases of fully pronounced *some* appear in time, place or measure adverbials.

4.4 *Some* in assertive and non-assertive contexts

The basic assumption of the research was that *some* occurs predominantly in assertive contexts. In non-assertive contexts, the occurrence of *some* is perceived as conducive. The vast majority of occurrence of *some* has been found in assertive contexts, which represent 99.2% of all examples. Only in 3 examples (26), (27) and (28), the existential quantifier *some* occurs in negative sentences and in 2 cases (29) and (30), *some* occurs in questions.

The example (26) illustrates *some* in a negative sentence. The quantifier itself is outside the scope of negation, i.e. the scope of negation is limited only to the verb which follows the existential quantifier. *Some* preserves its existential function as is obvious also in example (27).

(26) ... but Ruth's mother had told her that some people just didn't like the sun. (WY:1)

Ale maminka jí vysvětlila, že někteří lidé prostě nemají rádi sluníčko.

- (27) For some of them cannot yet even know that Abbot Walter is back within the enclave, and has need of every son's labour and faith to bring about the great work of restoration. (HT:3)

Někteří totiž ještě ani nemohou vědět, že je opat Walter zpátky v klášteře a potřebuje práci a víru každého syna, aby uskutečnil velké dílo obnovy.

As far as the occurrence of *some* in questions is concerned, it has shown to be conducive. In example (28), (29) and (30) the speaker anticipates a positive answer to his question. The conduciveness is enhanced by the fact that the English *yes/no* questions are in negative.

- (28) I wonder if these were not some of the horde Geoffrey de Mandeville collected about him, looking for safer pastures to settle in, now the king is master of the Fens again? (HT:45)

Napadlo mě, jestli to nebyla nějaká bývalá Mandevillova tlupa vyhlízející bezpečnější končiny, kde by se usadila, když teď v Bažinách zase vládne král.

- (29) 'But your son's wife,' he urged, 'and the lady who is to marry your Sulien – have not they some claim?' (HT:23)

„Ale co manželka vašeho syna,” naléhal, “a dáma, která si má brát vašeho Suliena – nemají na to nárok ony?”

- (30) And were there not some others who came in to help?

A nepřišli sem pomáhat i jiní? (HT:35)

4.5 Translation equivalents in the Czech language

One of the main objectives of this thesis has been an analysis of the Czech translation equivalents of *some*. The study has shown that the translation correlates are manifold and they are not limited only to pronouns. The research has shown that the most frequent translation equivalent of all the compiled examples of *some* is ‘*nějaký*’, which represents 32%. In the Czech language ‘*nějaký*’ rates among indefinite, non-specific pronouns.

- (31) There were still some photographs of Thomas and Timothy left in Eddie’s guest bedroom and bathroom. (WY:17)
V Eddieho pokoji i v koupelně přesto ještě nějaké fotografie zůstaly.
- (32) And there have to be some plantings around the pool – so that the neighbors and passersby aren’t always staring at us. (WY:47)
A okolo bazénu musí být nějaké keře, aby na nás sousedi a kolemjdoucí pořád necivěli.

All of the excerpted illustrations of *some* that were translated as ‘*nějaký*’, apart from example (28) that has been already mentioned, belong to the group of determinative *some*. As far as the exceptional case is concerned, it belongs to the pronominal function of *some*, strictly speaking the construction ‘*some* + partitive *of*-phrase’.

It has been observed that 16 instances of the Czech correlate ‘*nějaký*’ out of the total number of 33 examples of *some* in determinative function appear with singular countable nouns. *Some* in this case expresses non-generic, indefinite, non-specific reference in English. The identity of the referent is unknown. Although the grammatical category of definiteness is absent in Czech, the use of indefinite, non-specific pronoun ‘*nějaký*’ also enables to express the identity of the referent as unknown.

The second largely used translation equivalent is the Czech indefinite, non-specific pronoun ‘*některý*’ which represents 16% of the total examples. This translation involves eleven examples of pronominal function of *some*, which represents 10%, and six examples of the determinative function which represents 6% of all gathered examples. In Table VII and Table VIII we can see the translation correlates of *some* depending on their determinative and pronominal function respectively. The most prominent Czech equivalent of *some* in the pronominal function is ‘*některý*’. It occurs in 50% of all of the gathered examples of pronominal *some*. On the other hand, the most notable Czech correlate of the determinative *some* is ‘*nějaký*’, which represents 40% of the total number of *some* in the determinative function. The vast majority of the translation equivalents ‘*některý*’ correspond with the English ‘*some + partitive of-construction*’ as is shown in example (33). The use of the Czech correlate ‘*některý*’ implies a choice from a definite number of referents. We can paraphrase the examples by using ‘*některý z*’, which is not possible with the Czech translation equivalent ‘*nějaký*’.

- (33) The rivers are running high, some of the fords will be impassable, you will be better mounted. (HT:5)
V řekách je hodně vody, některé brody budou neschůdné, na koni vám bude lépe.

- (34) In some ways, surely, a pity. (HT:41)
V některých ohledech je to zajisté škoda.

Some that has not been reflected in the Czech translation is represented in the total number of fifteen examples (14%). These examples are shown in Table V and are marked as ‘no explicit correlate’. Out of the total number of fifteen examples, eleven instances represent *some* in the determinative function. The reason why in 73% examples of determinative *some* no Czech explicit equivalent is used lies in the fact that the Czech language in comparison with English does not have the grammatical category of

definiteness. While in the example (35) *some* is an obligatory element of the English sentence referring to plural countable nouns, there is no need to reflect this fact in the Czech translation.

- (35) To his surprise, Eddie was grateful to his father for insisting that he pack *some* dress shirts and ties and an ‘all-purpose’ sports jacket. (WY:21)

Ke svému překvapení byl Eddie vděčný otci, že trval na požadavku, aby si zabalil košile, kravaty a sportovní sako “pro všechny příležitosti.”

Another example of *some* which has no explicit correlate is shown in the example (36). In the original English sentence, *some* refers to the plural countable noun. Although the Czech translation does not require an explicit translation equivalent of *some*, the existential-locative structure “there+be” is reflected in the translation. The structure allows for a subject to be postmodified and the rhematic part of the sentence to be placed at the end.

- (36) Yet there were also *some* beautiful things in the woods, and on the island, and in the lake. (WY:14)

Ale v lese, na ostrově i v jezeře byly také krásné věci.

As has been mentioned several times, the use of the existential quantifier is different in the Czech language. It is not surprising, that apart from pronouns, the Czech counterparts are expressed also by means of numerals, quantifiers, adverbs and adjectives. The choice of corresponding Czech equivalents reflects the fact that in the Czech language there is no grammatical category of definiteness. Definiteness as such is usually a matter of a particular context.

The adverb ‘trochu’ is represented by nine examples, i.e. 9% of all illustrations. It has been stated that if the speaker wants to emphasize the meaning of a quantifier, the translation equivalent would be “*trochu*” when

referring to uncountable nouns (2.11). This assumption was correct since six out of the nine examples referred to the uncountable nouns (see e.g. illustrations 37, 38).

(37) 'I have some skill,' he said, 'in music'. (HT:11)

“Trochu se vyznám v hudbě,” dodal.

(38) She speaks the English of these borders, and some Welsh. (HT:16)

Mluví angličtinou ze zdejšího pomezí a trochu velšsky.

The Czech adverbial counterparts are also worthy of mention. In the Czech language both the pronominal adverbs and indefinite pronouns can express a certain degree of indefiniteness. Five examples, out of the total number of 105 were qualified as adverbs (see examples 39 and 43)

(39) And now- flooded out of what rest was allowed him on a quiet altar here at home, taken away to some strange place where he knows no one, friend or enemy. (HT:38)

A teď ho povodeň vypudila z odpočinku, který mu byl dopřán na klidném oltáři tady doma, a odvezli ho někam, kde nikoho nezná, ani přítele, ani nepřítelé.

(40) When he was still some distance from the Coles' house, he was relieved to see that the moving truck and Marion's Mercedes were nowhere in sight. (WY:36)

Ulevilo se mu, že Marionin mercedes ani stěhovací vůz nejsou poblíž domu Coleových nikde vidět.

(41) It was not often the convent housed a troubador from the south of France, obviously of some wealth and repute, for he travelled with two servants and lavish baggage.

Nebylo často, aby se v klášteře zjevil trubadúr z jihu Francie, očividně docela mohovitý a slavný, protože cestoval se dvěma sloužícími a spoustou zavazadel. (HT: 15)

Not only is the following translation equivalent an adverb, but it also functions as an intensifier in the Czech.

- (42) And, when she'd opened the door in the floor, the mommy had also seen some horrible things that she never wanted to see again [...]. (WY:13)

Když maminka dveře v podlaze otevřela, spatřila tak hrozná věci, že už je nikdy nechtěla vidět.

- (43) “Brother Sulien,” remarked Cadfael, crossing the court afterwards with Brother Anselm the precentor and librarian, “has not been called by that title for some while, and is hardly likely to take kindly to it again now. (HT:6)

“Bratra Sulienu už tak dlouho nikdo neoslovoval, “poznámenal Cadfael, když pak přecházel nádvoří s bratrem Anselmem, předzpěvákem a knihovníkem, “a asi mu to teď nebude milé“

The following table (Table V) summarizes the Czech translation equivalents and their proportional representation in both the analyzed texts. The ensuing table (Table VI) shows in details either determinative or pronominal function of the Czech correlates.

Table V – Representation of the Czech Counterparts

<i>Some</i>	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>A Widow for One Year</i>		<i>The Holy Thief</i>	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Nějaký/Nějací	34	32%	17	33%	17	31%
Některý/Některí	17	16%	8	16%	9	17%
No explicit correlate	15	14%	12	23%	3	5%
Několik	11	10%	4	8%	7	13%
Trochu	9	9%	3	6%	6	11%
Jakýsi	5	5%	1	2%	4	7%
Jistý	3	3%	1	2%	2	4%
Tak	2	2%	1	2%	1	2%
Poblíž	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%
Druzí	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Jedni	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Někam	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Docela	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Něco	1	1%	0	0%	1	2%
Jiný	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%
Něco jiného	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%
Pár	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%
Total	105	100%	51	100%	54	100%

Table VI –Czech Translation Equivalents Distinguished by Their Function

<i>Some</i>	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>Determinative function</i>		<i>Pronominal function</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>abs.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>abs.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>abs.</i>
Nějaký/Nějací	32%	34	31%	33	1%	1
Některý/Někteří	16%	17	6%	6	10%	11
No explicit correlate	14%	15	10%	11	4%	4
Několik	10%	11	8%	9	2%	2
Trochu	9%	9	9%	9	0%	0
Jakýsi	5%	5	5%	5	0%	0
Jistý	3%	3	3%	3	0%	0
Tak	2%	2	2%	2	0%	0
Poblíž	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0
Druzí	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1
Jedni	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1
Někam	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0
Docela	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0
Pár	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0
Jiný	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1
Něco	1%	1	0%	0	1%	1
Něco jiného	1%	1	1%	1	0%	0
Total	100%	105	79%	83	21%	22

Table VII – Translation Correlates Depending on Their Determinative Function

<i>Czech correlates</i>	<i>Determinative function</i>	
	%	Abs.
Nějaký/Nějací	40%	33
No explicit correlate	13.5%	11
Několik	11%	9
Trochu	11%	9
Některý/Někteří	7%	6
Jakýsi	6%	5
Jistý	4%	3
Tak	2.5%	2
Poblíž	1%	1
Někam	1%	1
Docela	1%	1
Pár	1%	1
Něco jiného	1%	1
Total	100%	83

**Table VIII- Translation Correlates Depending on Their
Pronominal Function**

<i>Czech correlates</i>	<i>Pronominal function</i>	
	%	Abs.
Některý/Někteří	50%	11
No explicit correlate	18.5%	4
Několik	9%	2
Nějaký/Nějací	4.5%	1
Druzí	4.5%	1
Jedni	4.5%	1
Jiný	4.5%	1
Něco	4.5%	1
Total	100%	22

4.6 Something

The analysis of the pronominal compounds is another part of this thesis. As compound forms of *some* function only as proforms, the range of collected examples of *something* is smaller, i.e. thirty examples. The representation of the Czech counterparts of *something* is shown in Table IX.

Table IX – Representation of the Czech Counterparts

<i>Something</i>	<i>Both texts</i>		<i>A Widow for One Year</i>		<i>The Holy Thief</i>	
	abs.	%	abs.	%	abs.	%
Něco	23	77%	13	87%	10	67.5%
Něco z	2	7%	1	6.5%	1	6.5%
No explicit correlate	2	7%	1	6.5%	1	6.5%
Jistý	1	3%	0	0%	1	6.5%
Nějaký	1	3%	0	0%	1	6.5%
Alespoň	1	3%	0	0%	1	6.5%
Total	30	100%	15	100%	15	100%

Twenty-three examples of *something* out of the total number of thirty instances are translated as “*něco*”. The function of the compound form of *something* was not examined, since it occurs solely in the pronominal function.

The analysis concentrates predominantly on the translation correlates and the construction ‘*something+of+noun*’ which is possible only in this particular case. Neither *someone* nor *somebody* allow this construction.

Three out of the total number of thirty examples represent the construction ‘*something + of+noun (sg)*’. This type of construction is shown in the examples (44), (45) and (46). The translation equivalents in Czech are numerous, yet the original assumption that these types of construction are translated as “*trochu*” (2.12) has not been confirmed. In spite of the fact that our original assumption has not been confirmed, semantically they approximate

the meaning “trochu” as it is shown in (44) and (45). In the example (46) there is no explicit equivalent used.

- (44) In its final tranquillity something of its long-departed beauty had returned, to render Donata even more formidable and admirable. (HT²:2)²

V klidu předcházejícím konec se Donatě vrátilo něco z dávno zašlé krásy, a byla tím nebezpečnější a obdivuhodnější.

- (45) There was something of indulgence in his voice, too, a soft amusement, as if to a needlessly solicitous elder who must be reassured of his competence. (HT:4)

V jeho hlase zazněla jistá shovívavost a také tiché pobavení, jako když musí zbytečně starostlivou starší osobu ubezpečit, že to zvládne.

- (46) Hitting a squash ball had been something of a revelation to Eddie O'Hare. (WY²:13)

Odpálení squashového míčku zapůsobilo na Eddieho O'Harea jako zjevení.

4.7 *Someone vs. Somebody*

The analysis of *someone* and *somebody* has been in many respects similar to the analysis of the compound form *something*. We have excerpted thirty examples of *someone*, from which all of them occur in assertive contexts. Unfortunately, the chosen texts do not contain enough examples of the compound form *somebody*. The text by Ellis Peters *The Holy Thief* does not involve any examples and the second source by John Irving *A Widow for One*

² To distinguish between the examples that refer to “*something*” and “*somebody*” and/or “*someone*” a new numerical reference was used. The examples that relate to “*something*” are marked HT² or WY², the examples which describe “*somebody*” and/or “*someone*” are marked WY³, HT³.

Year contains the total number of nine illustrations of this compound form. The lack of *somebody* may lie in the fact that although both *someone* and *somebody* are interchangeable, the compound form *someone* is stylistically more valued.

The nine illustrations of *somebody* have been examined with respect to their Czech translation counterparts. The examination has revealed several notable observations. In four cases, the compound form *somebody* occurs in the phrase ‘Scott Somebody’. The Czech interpretations of this phrase are numerous. Note examples (47), (48), (49) and (50).

(47) It had been a year ago last summer when she’d ‘met’ her father’s youngest squash opponent of the moment, a lawyer in his late thirties – Scott Somebody. (WY³:1)

Loni v létě se také “seznámila” s tehdejším otcovým nejmladším soupeřem ve squashi, právníkem před čtyřicítkou, s nějakým Scottem.

(48) Then Scott Somebody had surfaced in the deep end, where he began to tread water. (WY:2)

Pak se Scott vynořil na hlubším konci bazénu a začal šlapat vodu.

(49) ‘Going home?’ Scott Somebody asked her. (WY:3)

“Jedete domů?” zeptal se Scott.

(50) Scott Somebody had removed his suit jacket and looped it through the shoulder strap of his gym bag; his tie was loosened, and the sleeves of his white shirt were rolled up above his elbows. (WY:4)

Scott s neznámým příjmením měl svlečené sako protažené páskem na rameno u sportovní kabely, uvolněnou kravatu a rukávy bílé košile vyhrnuté nad lokty.

Somebody is in all the English examples mentioned above in the position of a surname. Proper nouns in general are semantically empty, nevertheless, as

suggests the Czech translation, the surname implies a certain quality of the referent. Generally names and surnames are not syntactically distinguished, i.e. they are treated as a complex clause element. However, in this particular case, we may perceive the relation between the name and the surname as a subject-attribute relation, if we suppose that the surname determines the semantics of the name.

The remaining examples of *somebody* were translated as either ‘někdo’ or ‘jeden’.

As has been already stated, *someone* in comparison to *somebody* is used more often. From both texts the total number of thirty examples has been excerpted. The vast majority of the Czech correlates, i.e. 29, has been represented by an indefinite pronoun “někdo” and its case modifications. See example (51).

(51) Yet someone had come in by that door, very softly, and was now motionless just within it, hesitating to advance into the choir and interrupt the second office of the day. (HT³:13)

Přesto někdo těmi dveřmi vešel a nyní v nich nehybně stál, váhaje pokročit do kněžiště a přerušit druhý denní obřad.

The remaining example is translated also by means of an indefinite pronoun “kdosi”, yet this pronoun expresses a certain vagueness.

(52) Someone was before him in needing Saint Winifred’s attention, it seemed. (HT³:1)

Kdosi ho zjevně u svaté Winifred předešel.

5. Conclusion

This thesis dealt with *some* and its compound forms *somebody*, *someone*, and *something*. The total number of 105 examples of the existential quantifier *some*, 30 examples of the compound form *someone*, 30 examples of *something* and 9 instances of *somebody* were studied. All occurrences of *some/something/someone/somebody* were extracted by means of *ParaConc*, a windows parallel concordance software, from two literary sources: *A Widow for One Year* and *The Holy Thief*.

The existential quantifier *some* was divided into two groups according to the function. It was observed that in 83 instances out of the total number of 105 examples, which represented 79%, *some* functioned as determiner. The remaining 22 examples of *some* were in the pronominal function. The determinative function of *some* was examined in details in term of pronunciation. The basic assumption that reduced pronunciation occurs with singular uncountable and plural countable nouns, while the full pronunciation is expected if the existential quantifier *some* is accompanied with singular countable noun, was confirmed. However, in the course of the analysis one obstruction appeared which made impossible to include 5 particular instances of *some* in the analysis of pronunciation. The reason being that it was not sufficiently determined whether the nouns are countable or uncountable. It was confirmed that 42 instances of *some* out of the total number of 83 examples (reduced by the 5 inappropriate instances) in which *some* appeared in the determinative function required reduced pronunciation. 26 instances of *some* required full pronunciation, since they occurred with singular countable nouns. Nevertheless, the aim of the study was not to provide a statistic description. The pronunciation became interesting in the instances when *some* occurred with singular uncountable nouns with prevailing function of a quantifier. This phenomenon was observed in 10 examples. As far as full pronunciation of the determinative *some* in singular countable nouns is concerned, 3 examples occurred in the structure 'for some reason' which was defined as a lexicalized item. This structure functions as a conjunct/disjunct in a clause and *some*

having the function of a determiner expresses non-generic, indefinite, non-specific reference.

The study of *some* in the pronominal function did not involve pronunciation, since it was obvious that the pronunciation in this case would have been in all of the extracted examples unreduced [sam]. A detailed examination showed that 77.3% of the examples of *some* that occurred in the pronominal function were expressed by ‘*some+partitive of-phrase*’. It was assumed that certain amount of pronominal *some* would appear in this type of construction however, the proportion of ‘*some+partitive of-phrase*’ was significant. Furthermore, it was observed that the pronominal *some* functioned as a stylistic device which prevented the speaker/writer to repeat himself.

One of the essential assumptions of this thesis was that *some* occurred in assertive contexts. Generally, if there is an occurrence of *some* in non-assertive contexts, it is always considered conducive. This prerequisite was confirmed, since only 3 examples out of the total number of gathered examples of *some* appeared in questions or negative sentences. In 99.2% *some* occurred in assertive context.

An indispensable part of the present study was the examination of the translation equivalents in Czech. Taking into consideration that in Czech the grammatical category of definiteness is missing, the results were in compliance with our anticipation. The most frequent translation equivalent was ‘*nějaký*’ which represented 31% of the total number of 83 examples of *some* in determinative function. The second largely used correlate was ‘*některý*’. In Czech ‘*některý*’ ranks among the indefinite, non-specific pronouns. In the present paper, the vast majority of the Czech equivalent ‘*některý*’ occurred in ‘*some+partitive of-phrase*’. Furthermore, it was found that in many cases the translation equivalent was not explicit. It is comprehensible if we take into consideration that Czech lacks the category of definiteness. While in the English sentence the determinative *some* stands for indefinite article and represents thus an obligatory part of the noun phrase, the Czech translation may omit it completely. No explicit correlate was used in 10% of the total number of 83 instances of *some* in the determinative function. The Czech

correlates were thus limited in no respect and the range of the used translations was manifold. Apart from the indefinite pronouns, also numerals and adverbs were represented.

The last part of the present study dealt with the nominal compound forms of *some*. The analysis did not reveal any unexpected features however, several notable observations were made. Although *someone* and *somebody* are semantically identical, there was a certain tendency to use rather *someone* than *somebody*. From the two available sources only *A Widow for One Year* involved the compound form *somebody* and in 4 instances out of the total number of 9 examples, *somebody* represented a surname. *Something* in comparison with *somebody/someone* can be used in the construction '*something+of+noun*'. As was anticipated the translation equivalents in case of the nominal compounds *something* and *someone* were '*něco*' and '*někdo*' respectively.

6. České resumé

Tato bakalářská práce si klade za cíl zmapování a prozkoumání neurčitého zájmena „*some*“ v jeho determinální a pronominální funkci a zároveň se zabývá českými překladovými korelátami. Nedílnou součástí této práce jsou i pronominální kompozita „*something*“, „*someone*“ a „*somebody*“, která jsou zkoumána převážně z hlediska překladových ekvivalentů.

Teoretická kapitola představuje základní rozřídění existenciálního kvantifikátoru *some*, který řadíme mezi neurčitá zájmena, a zároveň definuje jeho základní funkce, tj. determinální a pronominální. Kvantifikační význam je uchován vždy, avšak v různé míře. Na základě funkce existenciálního kvantifikátoru lze vyvodit i příslušnou výslovnost, která je redukováná či neredukováná. Teoretická kapitola upozorňuje také na výjimky ve výslovnosti, které se vztahují k použití determinální funkce „*some*“ ve spojení se singulárem nepočítatelného a plurálem počítatelného podstatného jména. V teoretické části, v podkapitole 2.9 je rovněž vysvětleno použití existenciálního kvantifikátoru „*some*“ v asertivních či neasertivních kontextech, důraz je kladen především na srovnání se zájmenem „*any*“. Zatímco „*some*“ se vyskytuje v asertivním kontextu, tzn. ve větách oznamovacích kladných, „*any*“ je součástí vět tázacích a záporných. Další část teoretické kapitoly, podkapitoly 4.6 a 4.7, je věnována českým překladovým korelátům a pronominálním kompozitům „*somebody*“, „*someone*“ a „*something*“. Pronominální kompozita jsou popsána z hlediska struktury. Adverbiální kompozita nejsou předmětem zkoumání.

Třetí kapitola bakalářské práce popisuje zdroje a metody, ze kterých se vychází při rozboru existenciálního kvantifikátoru „*some*“ a jeho pronominálních kompozit. Hlavními dvěma zdroji jsou knihy *Rok vdovou* amerického spisovatele Johna Irvinga a *Svatý zloděj* britské spisovatelky Ellis Petersové. Pomocí počítačového softwaru *ParaConc*, který umožňuje paralelní srovnání dvoujazyčných textů, bylo vyhledáno 105 případů existenciálního

kvantifikátoru *some*, 30 exemplářů kompozita *something*, 30 exemplářů kompozita *someone* a 9 případů kompozita *somebody*.

Samotná analýza jednotlivých excerptovaných případů je popsána ve čtvrté kapitole této bakalářské práce. Podkapitola 4.1 představuje základní výsledky excerptce. V dalších podkapitolách jsou detailně rozebrány jednotlivé funkce zájmena *some*. Existenciální kvantifikátor se v 79% případů vyskytuje v determinační funkci, ve zbývajících 21% pak ve funkci pronominální. Následuje detailní rozbor determinační a pronominální funkce, který je doprovázen přehlednými tabulkami a zároveň příklady, které výstižně charakterizují popisovanou skutečnost. Podstatná část čtvrté kapitoly je věnována výslovnostním variantám zájmena „*some*“ a v neposlední řadě rovněž překladovým korelátům, které jsou zpracovány dle procentuálního zastoupení a následně rozděleny podle determinační či pronominální funkce. Závěr čtvrté kapitoly je věnován pronominálním kompozitům „*something*“, „*someone*“ a „*somebody*“ a jejich překladovým korelátům. Doprovodné shrnující tabulky nejsou v této části relevantní, neboť funkce zájmenných kompozit se omezuje pouze na funkci pronominální a rovněž překladové koreláty nejsou tak četné.

Pátá, závěrečná kapitola, shrnuje dostupné poznatky a vyvozuje závěry vyplývající ze čtvrté kapitoly.

Bibliografie uvádí seznam použité sekundární literatury seřazený abecedně a dodatková část obsahuje seznam všech příkladů, které byly zahrnuty do analýzy.

Appendix

The Holy Thief (HT)

1. And before the year's end it reached Abbot Walter of Ramsey, with the deathbed charter that gave his monastery back to him, and he gave due thanks to God, and set about sending the word on to his prior and sub-prior and all his scattered brothers, who had been forced out penniless and homeless to find shelter where they could, some with their kin, some in other hospitable Benedictine houses.
A než skončil rok, zpráva dolehla i k opatu Walterovi z Ramsey spolu s listinou sepsanou na smrtelné posteli, jíž se mu vracel klášter. Náležitě poděkoval Bohu a okamžitě tu novinu vzkázal svému převorovi, podpřevorovi a všem rozptýleným bratrům, kteří byli vyhnáni z domova bez halěře a museli si hledat přístřeší, kde se dalo, jedni u příbuzných, druzí v jiných pohostinných benediktinských kláštorech.
2. 'I am sent to ask help from this house and from any among the laity who may be moved to do a deed of grace, in alms, in skills, if there are any in Shrewsbury experienced in building and willing to work for some weeks far from home, in materials, in whatever aids may avail for our restoration and the benefit of the souls of the generous.
"Jsem vyslán, abych požádal o pomoc tento dům a všechny laiky, kteří by se dali pohnout ke skutku milosti v podobě příspěvků, dovedností, pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou nějakí zkušení stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štědrých dárců.
3. For some of them cannot yet even know that Abbot Walter is back within the enclave, and has need of every son's labour and faith to bring about the great work of restoration.
Někteří totiž ještě ani nemohou vědět, že je opat Walter zpátky v klášteře a potřebuje práci a víru každého syna, aby uskutečnil velké dílo obnovy.
4. He was approaching the end of his novitiate, and was in some doubt of his vocation.
Blížil se ke konci noviciátu a měl jisté pochybnosti o svém povolání.
5. The rivers are running high, some of the fords will be impassable, you will be better mounted.
V řekách je hodně vody, některé brody budou neschůdné, na koni vám bude lépe.
6. 'Brother Sulien,' remarked Cadfael, crossing the court afterwards with Brother Anselm the precentor and librarian, 'has not been called by that title for some while, and is hardly likely to take kindly to it again now.
"Bratra Suliena už tak dlouho nikdo neoslovoval," poznamenal Cadfael, když pak přecházel nádvoří s bratrem Anselmem, předzpěvákem a knihovníkem, "a asi mu to teď nebude milé.
7. If this one can do better, maybe he has some small claim to the name they've given him.
Jestli to s ní tenhle bude umět líp, třeba má jistý malý nárok na jméno, které mu dali.
8. Donata Blount had suffered years of some consuming and incurable disease that devoured her substance slowly and with intense pain.
Donata Blountová trpěla roky nějakou stravující a nevyléčitelnou chorobou, jež pomalu a mučivě sžírala její tělo.
9. 'Father Herluin, be pleased to enter the solar with me, and I will send for some refreshment for you.
"Otče Herluine, prosím, vejděte se mnou do solária a já vám pošlu pro nějaké občerstvení.
10. Or some woman, of course!
Anebo nějaká žena!
11. 'I have some skill,' he said, 'in music'.
"Trochu se vyznám v hudbě," dodal.
12. Yet some intense intimacy bound them, for as he softened into a passionate private smile over his work, so did she over his concentration and pleasure.

Přesto je spojovalo jakési silné důvěrné pouto, protože zatímco se on nad svou prací usmíval vášnivým soukromým úsměvem, ona se usmívala nad jeho soustředěním a požitkem.

13. Even a little melancholy, some kind of virelai, rhythmic and rueful.
Zněl dokonce trochu zasmušile: jakýsi virelai, rytmický a tesklivý.
14. And they are taking out some well-grown trees from the woodland.
A vybírají z lesa některé vzrostlé stromy.
15. It was not often the convent housed a troubador from the south of France, obviously of some wealth and repute, for he travelled with two servants and lavish baggage.
Nebylo to často, aby se v klášteře zjevil trubadúr z jihu Francie, očividně docela mohovitý a slavný, protože cestoval se dvěma sloužícími a spoustou zavazadel.
16. She speaks the English of these borders, and some Welsh.
Mluví angličtinou ze zdejšího pomezí a trochu velšsky.
17. And in some few days, if the roads stayed passable and the lame horse mended, they would depart just as enigmatically, like so many who took refuge under that hospitable roof a day, a week, and then passed, leaving nothing of themselves behind.
A za několik dní, zůstanou-li cesty sjízdné a kuň se uzdraví, zmizí stejně hádankovitě, jako už tak mnozí, kdo našli útočiště pod onou pohostinnou střechou na den, na týden, a pak odešli a nic po sobě nenechali.
18. Indeed there were some among the treasury of relics amassed by obedientiaries here over the years about which he felt somewhat dubious.
Po pravdě řečeno, mezi spoustou ceněných ostatků, které sem obedenciáři během let posháněli, mu některé připadaly poněkud pochybné.
19. Fragments of bones from saints and martyrs, a drop of the Virgin's milk, a shred of her robe, a little flask of the sweat of Saint John the Baptist, a tress from the red hair of Saint Mary Magdalen ... all easily portable, and no doubt some of the returning pilgrims from the Holy Land were genuine, and believed in the genuineness of what they offered, but in some cases Cadfael wondered whether they had ever been nearer Acre than Eastcheap.
Úlomky kostí světců a mučedníků, kapka mléka Panny Marie, útržek jejího roucha, lahvička potu Jana Křtitele, pramínek rezavých vlasů Maří Magdaleny... všechno snadno přenosné, a někteří z poutníků, kteří se vraceli ze Svaté země byli nepochybně praví a věřili v pravost toho, co nabízeli, ale u některých měl Cadfael podezření, že nikdy nebyli dál než v Londýně.
20. I'll send your lord some pastilles for his throat, and a linctus to take every three hours.
Pošlu vašemu pánovi nějaké pastilky a sirup proti kašli, který bude brát co tři hodiny.
21. In the court of some substantial honour she might make a very comfortable place for herself.
Na dvoře nějakého mohovitého pána by si mohla zajistit velmi pohodlné místočko.
22. They had been closed while Tutilo played, to absent herself in some degree from him, to relieve him of the burden of a withered old woman's regard, and leave him free to enjoy his own talent without the need to defer to his audience.
Měla je zavřené, zatímco Tutilo hrál, aby se od něho trochu vzdálila, zprostila ho břemene pozornosti seschlé stařeny a nechala ho, aby vychutnával své vlastní nadání a nemusel se přizpůsobovat obecenstvu.
23. 'But your son's wife,' he urged, 'and the lady who is to marry your Sulien - have not they some claim?'
"Ale co manželka vašeho syna," naléhal, "a dáma, která si má brát vašeho Suliena -- nemají na to nárok ony?"
24. He gave in then, still in some wonder and doubt, accepted the bag from her, and kissed the hand that bestowed it.
Vzdal se tedy, stále s trochou úžasu a pochybností, přijal od ní váček a políbil ruku, která jej podávala.
25. 'I'd lend you some men, but we'll need to get some of the waterside dwellers up into the town.

"Půjčil bych vám nějaké muže, jenže musíme dostat některé obyvatele od vody nahoru do města."

26. There would be heavier valuables to move to higher ground later, but his first duty was to make sure he had whatever medicaments might be needed in some readily accessible place, clear of the waters which were slowly creeping up from the thwarted Meole Brook one way, and the congested mill pond another.
Později se budou muset přestěhovat výš těžší cennosti, ale jeho první povinností bylo zajistit, aby měl všechny léky, jichž by mohlo být zapotřebí, na nějakém snadno přístupném místě nad vodou, která se z jedné strany pomalu plížila od ucpaného potoka Meole a z druhé od stísněného mlýnského rybníka.
27. But the three had barely begun transferring their load when they were haled away agitatedly by Brother Richard to help carry out from the church, or set at a safe height within, some of the abbey's threatened treasures.
Sotva však začali stěhovat svůj náklad, rozčileně pro ně přiběhl bratr Richard, aby pomohli vynášet ohrožené poklady z kostela, nebo je přemístili do bezpečné výše uvnitř.
28. It grew quiet within the nave, only the light slapping of disturbed water against pillars as some stalwart splashed back thankfully to the upstairs comfort of the guesthall.
V lodi nastal klid, jen rozvřené voda lehce šplouchala o sloupy, když nějaký statný chlapík vděčně čvachtal za pohodlím v horním patře domu pro hosty.
29. They would be some days on the road, but at least in regions further removed from the mountains of Wales, which had launched such a weight of thaw-water down into the lowlands after the heavy winter snows.
Na cestě budou několik dní, ale aspoň dál od velšských hor, které po vysokém zimním sněhu pustily do nížiny takovou váhu obševné vody.
30. The speed at which the flood-water travelled could be erratic in some winters;
Rychlost záplavové vody se v některých zimách různila;
31. 'This is some terrible error,' blurted Brother Jerome, wringing his hands.
"To je nějaký strašný omyl," zablekotal bratr Jeroným a lomil rukama.
32. Some disturbance in the air, some wind of alarm, had caught the scent by then, and carried it through the great court, and minute by minute more open-mouthed onlookers were gathering, stray brothers summoned from scattered cleansing duties in the grange court and the stables, sharp-eared guests from their lodgings, a couple of round-eyed, inquisitive schoolboys who were chased away less indulgently than usual by Brother Paul.
To už se vzduchem rozšířilo jakési chvění, jakýsi poplašný vítr, a přehnal se po velkém nádvoří, takže každou minutu se sem hrnuli další diváci s otevřenými ústy, jednotliví bratři uklízející hospodářský dvůr a stáje, dobře slyšící hosté ze svých pokojů, pár zvědavých školáků s vykulenýma očima, jež bratr Pavel zahnal méně shovívavě než jindy.
33. Is there not still the possibility that this is all some error - even a stupid and malicious jest?
Není přece jen možné, že jde o nějaký omyl -- třeba i hloupý a zlomyslný žert?"
34. Some order misunderstood?
Nějaký špatně pochopený příkaz?
35. And were there not some others who came in to help?
A nepřišli sem pomáhat i jiní?
36. 'Father Herluin and Brother Tutilo, I know, will be coming back here to return our horses, but that may be some days, and we should not delay.
"Vím, že otec Herluin a bratr Tutilo se sem vrátí s koňmi, ale to může trvat ještě několik dní, a neměli bychom otálet.
37. 'Do you know,' said Hugh softly, 'that you are speaking of that lost reliquary - some years now you have been speaking of it so - as if it truly contained the Welsh lady's bones.
"Víte," řekl Hugh tiše, "že o tom ztraceném relikviáři -- a to už několik let -- mluvíte tak, jako by opravdu obsahoval kosti té velšské dámy?"

38. And now - flooded out of what rest was allowed him on a quiet altar here at home, taken away to some strange place where he knows no one, friend or enemy.
A teď ho povodeň vypudila z odpočinku, který mu byl dopřán na klidném oltáři tady doma, a odvezli ho někam, kde nikoho nezná, ani přítele, ani nepřítele.
39. So in we went, and set to, bundling up the hangings and lifting out the chests as he told us, and putting them where we were directed, up in the loft over the barn there, and some over the porch in Cynric's place.
Tak jsme šli dovnitř a dali se do práce. Balili jsme závěsy a nosili nahoru truhly, jak nám říkal, a ukládali jsme je, kam nám ukázali, nahoru na seník nad stodolou, a něco do Cynrikova bytu nad portálem.
40. 'One of the brothers caught him by the sleeve and haled him back to help move some last thing,' said Gregory indifferently.
"Jeden bratr ho chytil za rukáv a odtáhl ho tam, aby mu pomohl přestěhovat nějakou poslední věc," lhostejně odvětil Gregory.
41. In some ways, surely, a pity.
V některých ohledech je to zajisté škoda.
42. There would have to be some lopping done here, to clear it for horsemen.
Bude se to tu muset trochu prosekat, kvůli jezdcům na koni.
43. Some yards ahead of him two figures walked together, one of them limping heavily.
Několik metrů před ním kráčely dvě postavy, z nichž jedna těžce kulhala.
44. 'Come within to the warmth, and Brother Porter will get some wine into you, while I go and tell Father Abbot what's happened.
"Pojďte dovnitř do tepla a bratr fortnýř vám nalije trochu vína, zatímco já půjdu povědět otci opatovi, co se stalo.
45. I wonder if these were not some of the horde Geoffrey de Mandeville collected about him, looking for safer pastures to settle in, now the king is master of the Fens again?
Napadlo mě, jestli to nebyla nějaká bývalá Mandevillova tlupa vyhlízející bezpečnější končiny, kde by se usadila, když teď v Bažinách zase vládne král.
46. But them I have seen, and they do say that this third man was called back into the church by one of the brothers, at the end of the evening, for some last purpose, after which the brother came out with him to thank them all, and bid them goodnight.
Ty jsem viděl, a říkají, že tohoto třetího muže jeden z bratrů zavolal zpátky do kostela na sám konec večera, aby mu pomohl s nějakým posledním úkolem, a pak s ním vyšel, aby jim všem poděkoval a popřál jim dobrou noc.
47. Too much exclaiming and protesting would have aroused a degree of doubt as to his sincerity, but Herluin clearly felt that here was nothing worse than some confused stupidity among too many helpers in too much panic and haste, and what was lost would be found as soon as everyone calmed down and halted the hunt for a while to take thought.
Přílišné vykřikování a bědování by vzbudilo jistou pochybnost o jeho upřímnosti, ale Herluin se očividně domníval, že nejde o nic horšího než o nějaký hloupý zmatek, způsobený příliš mnoha pomocníky a přílišnou panikou a spěchem, a že se ztracený poklad zase najde, až se všichni uklidní, přestanou hledat a trochu se zamyslí.
48. Name me some village close by, and we'll find the traces.
Jmenujte nějakou vesnici v okolí a my stopy najdeme.
49. We found the place some days past.
Našli jsme to místo před několika dny.

50. Some younger son from among Leicester's tenants, placed by a dutiful father where he could readily get advancement.
Nějaký mladší synek kteréhosi Leicesterova nájemce, kterého svědomitý otec umístil tam, kde může udělat štěstí.

A Widow for One Year (WY)

1. ...but Ruth's mother had told her that some people just didn't like the sun.
Ale maminka jí vysvětlila, že někteří lidé prostě nemají rádi sluníčko.
2. And when Eddie had expressed to his father that his first choice for a summer job would be to work as an assistant to a writer- the sixteen-year-old had long kept a diary and had recently written some short stories - the senior O'Hare hadn't hesitated to consult his Exeter Directory.
Když Eddie otci sdělil, že by v létě nejradši pracoval jako tajemník nějakého spisovatele-šestnáctiletý mladík si již několik let psal deník a nedávno napsal pár krátkých povídek-O'Hare senior bez zaváhání nahlédl do Exeterského seznamu.
3. in his dark-gray flannel trousers, tweed jacket, regimental-striped tie, he would have been nondescript except for an arresting frankness in his expression and the solemn anticipation of some future sorrow in his large, dark eyes.
V tmavošedých flanelových kalhotách, tvídovém saku a školní pruhované kravatě by si ho nikdo ani nevšiml, nebýt poutavé upřímnosti v jeho výrazu a předzvěsti jakéhosi budoucího žalu ve velkých, tmavých očích.
4. And a majority of the faculty and most of the Exeter students had also read some of Ted Cole's other children's books.
A většina školáků i exeterských studentů také četla některé z ostatních Tedových dětských knih.
5. He turned out the light in the guest bathroom, where Eddie O'Hare would soon be spending an absurd amount of time - taking long showers until the hot water ran out, or some other kind of teenage thing.
Potom v koupelně pro hosty, kde brzy bude trávit absurdně dlouhou dobu Eddie O'Hare-bude se tak nekonečně dlouho sprchovat, dokud nevyplácá všechnu teplou vodu, nebo tam bude provádět něco jiného, v čem si libují mladíci-, zhasl světlo.
6. While some of the others were posing, deliberately showing the camera their profiles, Eddie was staring the camera down.
Zatímco někteří chlapci pózovali a záměrně nastavovali kameře profil, Eddie na ni shlížel z výšky.
7. Ted had known for some time that he was leaving her!
Ted už nějaký čas věděl, že ji opustí!
8. At the last family dinner before Eddie left for his first summer job, he had tried to interject some of his own conversation into his parents' endless non sequiturs, but it hadn't worked.
Eddie se snažil při poslední rodinné večeři před odjezdem do prvního letního zaměstnání do nekonečné samomluvy rodičů vmístit.Ale neuspěl.
9. Eddie was very fond of him; his course included some of the best books that the boy had ever read.
Eddie ho měl velmi rád, protože se na jeho hodinách seznámil s několika nejlepšími knihami, jaké kdy četl.
10. Some naval vessels were in a dry dock, others floated in the water.
V suchém doku tu bylo několik námořních lodí a jiné plavaly na vodě.
11. Only then did it occur to him why some of the seniors at the academy were in the habit of wearing their Exeter sweatshirts inside out;
Teprve pak mu došlo, proč mívají někteří starší studenti akademie ve zvyku nosit exeterské bundy také naruby.

12. In the duffel was everything else - the clothes he wanted, his writing notebooks, and some books that Mr Bennett (by far his favorite English teacher) had recommended to him.
V látkové kabele měl všechno ostatní: šaty, které chtěl on, sešity s literárními poznámkami a několik knih, které mu doporučil pan Bennett (jeho nejoblíbenější učitel angličtiny).
13. And, when she'd opened the door in the floor, the mommy had also seen some horrible things that she never wanted to see again, like a snake that could make itself so small that it could sneak through the crack between the door and the floor - even when the door was closed - and then it could make itself so big again that it could carry the cabin on its back, as if the snake were a giant snail and the cabin were its shell.
Když maminka dveře v podlaze otevřela, spatřila tak hrozné věci, že už je nikdy nechtěla vidět. Třeba hada, který se uměl tak zmenšit, že se mohl proplazit skulinou mezi dveřmi a podlahou-dokonce i když byly dveře zavřené-a pak se zase tak zvětšit, že mohl chaloupku vézt na zádech, jako kdyby to byl obrovský šnek a chaloupka jeho ulitou."
14. Yet there were also some beautiful things in the woods, and on the island, and in the lake.
Ale v lese, na ostrově i v jezeře byly také krásné věci.
15. For some reason, this inspired Eddie to think spiteful thoughts about his father - so much for Exonians!
Z nějakého důvodu ho to inspirovalo, aby si škodolibě vzpomněl na otce. Tak tohle jsou ti jeho absolventi Exeteru!
16. This work, which was undemanding, varied from answering some of Ted's fan mail to retyping Ted's handwritten revisions of the extremely short A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound.
Práce nebyla náročná a sestávala střídavě z odpovídání na dopisy od Tedových obdivovatelů a z přepisování Tedových rukopisných korektur kratičkého příběhu Zvuk, který se snažil nevydávat zvuk na stroji.
17. There were still some photographs of Thomas and Timothy left in Eddie's guest bedroom and bathroom;
V Eddieho pokoji i v koupelně přesto ještě nějaké fotografie zůstaly.
18. Other mornings, the feel and smell of some article of her clothing would sufficiently arouse him.
Ostatní rána mu ke vzrušení stačil dotyk a vůně kousku jejího oblečení.
19. In the closet, Marion kept a slip or some sort of nightie that she slept in; there was a drawer with her bras and panties.
Ve skříni mívala kombiné nebo noční košili, v níž spávala, a byla tam i zásuvka s podprsenkami a kalhotkami.
20. She began talking about some of the photographs in his guest bedroom and bathroom;
Začala mluvit o fotografiích v jeho ložnici a koupelně.
21. To his surprise, Eddie was grateful to his father for insisting that he pack some dress shirts and ties and an 'all-purpose' sports jacket.
Ke svému překvapení byl Eddie vděčný otci, že trval na požadavku, aby si zabalil košile, kravaty a sportovní sako "pro všechny příležitosti".
22. Someone had found the envelope with the embossed Phillips Exeter Academy return address and the senior O'Hare's carefully handwritten name - a janitor, or one of the ferry crew, or some meddler snooping through the trash.
Někdo obálku se zpáteční adresou ve hlavičce Phillipsovy exeterské akademie a pečlivě rukou napsným jménem staršího O'Harea našel-nějaký údržbář, někdo z posádky trajektu nebo nějaký všetečka přehrabující se v odpadu.
23. Ted had some trouble closing the bulging portfolio;
Dělalo mu trochu problém napěchované desky zavázat.
24. The forbidding barrier of privet had kept most of the torn paper from blowing into the street, but the hedges were bedecked with waving flags and strips of paper, as if some unruly wedding guests had strewn the Vaughn estate with makeshift confetti.

- Hradba živého plotu zabránila, aby většinu roztrhaného papíru vítr odvál na ulici, ale keře byly pokryty vlajícími útržky papíru, jako kdyby nějakí neukáznění svatební hosté poházeli zahradu Vaughanových náhražkou konfet.
25. On the ocean side of the house, the scraps and shreds had stuck in the barrier of beach roses, but some partial views of Mrs Vaughn and her son had found their way along the footpath and were now blowing up and down the beach.
Na straně domu vedoucí k oceánu se sice cáry a útržky zarazily o hradbu popínavých růží, ale některé si našly cestu po pěšině a poletovaly nyní sem a tam po pláži.
26. But the gardener had been a faithful employee of the Vaughn family since before the brat's birth, and he felt some additional responsibility to the neighborhood.
Ale zahradník byl věrným zaměstnancem rodiny už od dob, než se ten spratek narodil, a navíc měl jistý pocit zodpovědnosti vůči okolí.
27. At half past nine in the morning, when Eddie O'Hare was already an hour late, Ted Cole crawled out of the privet on Gin Lane and cautiously walked past the driveway of the Vaughn estate - to give Eddie every opportunity to see him, should Eddie (for some reason) have been waiting for Ted at the west end of Gin Lane, which intersected South Main Street.
O půl desáté ráno, kdy měl Eddie O'Hare již půlhodinu zpoždění, vylezl Ted Cole ze živého plotu na Gin Lane a plížil se opatrně podél vjezdu Vaughanových, aby ho Eddie mohl zahlédnout, kdyby snad (z nějakého neznámého důvodu) na něj čekal u západního konce ulice, která se tam křížila se South Main Street.
28. He cleared some rosebushes without breaking stride and raced across a lawn, in full view of a gawking but silent man who was vacuuming a swimming pool.
Aniž by zmírnil tempo, vyhnul se nějakým růžovým keřům a rozběhl se před zraky sice civějícího, ale oněmělého muže, který čistil plavecký bazén, přes trávník.
29. Some of the negatives were scratched.
Některé byly poškrábané.
30. There'd been some alterations in her makeup, too.
Také se trochu jinak nalíčila.
31. However, she did have some other shopping to do in Southampton.
Nicméně musí ještě v Southamptonu něco nakoupit.
32. The wind quickly blew some of the paper all around, but the gardener was dissatisfied with the results;
Vítr okamžitě několik kousků papíru rozfoukal do všech stran, ale zahradník nebyl s výsledkem spokojen.
33. The last full bag, which by coincidence included some of the best (albeit largely destroyed) views of Mrs Vaughn's crotch, was no challenge to Eduardo's remaining creativity.
Poslední plný pytel, který shodou okolností obsahoval některé z nejlepších (třebaže většinou zničených) pohledů na rozkrok paní Vaughanové, zburcoval v Eduardovi poslední zbytek tvůrčích sil.
34. The thinness of her face, which looked frail and brittle in the midday light, suggested that she had at best an intermittent appetite, or that she had some difficulty keeping food down.
Výraz v hubeném obličejí, který vypadal v poledním světle křehce a chladně, naznačoval, že má přinejlepším alespoň občas chuť jíst, nebo že jí působí trochu problém jídla se zdržet.
35. 'She cut her finger on some broken glass,' Eddie continued, 'and her finger bled and bled and bled.
"Pořezala si prst o rozbité sklo," pokračoval, "a prst krvácel a krvácel a krvácel.
36. When he was still some distance from the Coles' house, he was relieved to see that the moving truck and Marion's Mercedes were nowhere in sight.
Ulevilo se mu, že Marionin mercedes ani stěhovací vůz nejsou poblíž domu Coleových nikde vidět.
37. Some of the hooks were black; some were the color of gold or silver.

Některé byly černé, jiné měly stříbrnou nebo zlatou barvu.

38. For seven, almost eight years - lasting through college but not enduring through graduate school - Eddie O'Hare would be unimpressively yet sincerely religious, because he believed that God or some heavenly power had to have kept Ted from seeing the Chevy, which was parked diagonally across from the bookstore the entire time that Eddie and Ruth had been negotiating for the photograph in Penny Pierce's frame shop.
Sedm či téměř osm let-kdy studoval na střední škole a ještě po část vysoké-bude Eddie nevýrazně a přece upřímně věřící, protože uvěřil, že Bůh, nebo nějaká nebeská síla zabránila Tedovi zahlédnout chevrolet zaparkovaný šikmo přes ulici naproti knihkupectví po celou dobu, kdy Eddie a Rút jednali o fotografii v rámařském obchodě Penny Pierceové.
39. Marion went to the beach only if Ruth wanted to go, and if it was a weekend - or if, for some reason, there was no nanny to take the child.
Marion chodila na pláž, jenom když chtěla Rút a o víkendech (nebo když z nějakého důvodu ten den chůva nemohla).
40. And some sort of barrier to keep the neighbors from seeing you when you were in the pool.
A nějakou bariéru, aby na tebe sousedi neviděli, když jsi v bazénu.
41. Even in the dead of night, and three in the morning is about as dead as the night ever gets, there was some faint light in Eddie's bedroom;
Dokonce i uprostřed mrtvé noci, a ve tři ráno bývá noc tak mrtvá, jak to jen jde, bývalo v Eddieho ložnici mdlé světlo.
42. Both a sit-down, tractor-type lawn mower and the kind of lawn mower that you walk behind were in the back of the truck, together with some rakes and spades and hoes and an assortment of sprinkler heads; there was also a long, neatly coiled hose.
Vzadu na voze byly sekačky na trávu, jedna sedací připomínající traktůrek a také takový ten typ, za nímž člověk musí jít, potom nějaké vidle, lopaty a motyky i celá řada postřikovačů a dlouhá, úhledně stočená hadice.
43. the gardener was politely waiting for the household itself to give him some active indication that it was awake.
Zahradník jenom zdvořile vyčkával, až bude zcela jasné, že se dům probudil.
44. 'I was hoping that you might have some work for me.
'Doufal jsem, že pro mě třeba budete mít nějakou práci.'
45. 'Let me show you where I want to put a swimming pool, and some other stuff.
'Ukážu vám, kam chci umístit plavecký bazén a nějaké další věci.'
46. 'I don't build pools, but I know some guys who do.
'Bazény nedělám, ale znám chlápky, co se tím zabývají.'
47. And there have to be some plantings around the pool - so that the neighbors and passersby aren't always staring at us.
A okolo bazénu musí být nějaké keře, aby na nás sousedi a kolemjdoucí pořád necivěli.'
48. 'And on top of the berms, to hold the soil, I would suggest some Russian olives.
'A na vršku valů, aby držely půdu, nějaké ruské olivy.'
49. 'She looks after our grandchild sometimes - and some other people's children, too.
'Občas hlídá naše vnouče a nějaké cizí děti.'
50. She cleans some people's houses.
Taky u nějakých lidí uklízí...'

A Widow for One Year (WY³)

1. He'd hoped that the summer might be a good time to initiate a so-called trial separation from Marion, but if he were to rent a house nearby, and yet continue to share the family house (and Ruth) with Marion, someone would have to drive him.

Doufal, že léto snad bude dobrá doba začít s takzvaným "pokusem o odluku" s Marion, ale když si bude muset najmout bydlení někde v okolí, a přesto se i nadále dělit o dům (a o Rút) s Marion, někdo ho bude muset vozit.

2. A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound
Zvuk, jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk
3. Surely one could learn an art or a craft from someone who was less than a master.
Člověk se přece může naučit řemeslu i od někoho, kdo není stoprocentním mistrem.
4. As someone who'd grown up on the grounds and in the nearly constant environment of a good school, Eddie O'Hare knew that you could learn a lot from older people who were hardworking - and who adhered to certain standards.
Jako někdo, kdo vyrůstal a pohyboval se téměř neustále v prostředí dobré školy, Eddie věděl, že se člověk může hodně naučit od starších lidí, kteří jsou pracovití-a kteří dodržují určité normy.
5. 'It was a sound like someone trying not to make a sound,' Ruth told him.
"Jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk," vysvětlila mu Rút.
6. It was a sound like someone pulling the nails out of the floorboards under the bed.
Znělo to, jako když někdo vytahuje z prken v podlaze pod postelí hřebíky.
7. It was called, of course, A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound, and it would always be special to Ruth because she was its inspiration.
Nazval ji samozřejmě Zvuk, jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk a Rút bývala vždycky nejbližší, protože ji sama inspirovala.
8. A Sound Like Someone Trying Not to Make a Sound would be a brown book, which was responsible for the prevailing odor of the summer of 1958.
Zvuk, jako když se někdo snaží nevydávat zvuk byla hnědá kniha a mohla za všude převládající odér léta 1958.
9. if nakedness - I mean the feeling of nakedness - is what a nude must convey, there is no nakedness that compares to what it feels like to be naked in front of someone for the first time.
Ale... jestli je nahota-myslím pocit nahoty-to, oč člověku při aktu jde, pak neexistuje nahota, která snese srovnání s tím, jaký má člověk pocit, když je před někým nahý poprvé."
10. 'You seduce someone younger than / am, and you expect me to approve?'
"Svedeš někoho mladšího než jsem já a čekáš, že se mi to bude líbit?"
11. If he'd had one other woman, someone who'd held him under an enduring spell, Marion might have been persuaded to get rid of him.
Kdyby měl jednu další ženu, někoho, kdo by ho zaujal trvale, možná by to Marion přimělo, aby ho opustila.
12. However incapable Marion was at performing these, she at least knew what they were and that someone responsible had to perform them.
Marion se sice nebyla schopná postarat, ale alespoň věděla, co každodenní péče o dítě obnáší a že ji musí vykonávat někdo zodpovědný.
13. From the upper deck, however, Eddie did see a beautiful woman waving to someone on board;
Ale pak Eddie z horní paluby spatřil nádhernou ženu, která mávala někomu na palubě.

14. From the corner of his eye, Eddie saw someone drive off the ferry into the stony sand of the beach, where the car instantly stalled.
Koutkem oka zahlédl, jak někdo sjel autem z trajektu do kamenitého písku na pláži, kde okamžitě uvízl.
15. He felt only a mute embarrassment at the very idea that someone as ordinary as Mrs Havelock had ever stirred an iota of desire in him.
Cítil jen němé rozpaky při pouhém pomyslení, že v něm někdy někdo tak ordinární jako paní Havelocková vznítil trošičku touhy.

The Holy Thief (HT³)

1. Someone was before him in needing Saint Winifred's attention, it seemed.
Kdosi ho zjevně u svaté Winifred předešel.
2. Someone mistook, someone moved her elsewhere.
Někdo se spletl, někdo ji přestěhoval jinam.
3. Someone did this deliberately to deceive!
To někdo udělal úmyslně, aby nás oklamal!
4. He had no wish to see someone of Prior Robert's mind descending on Eudo Blount's decent household, probing in a manner suggestive of black suspicions of duplicity and theft.
Vůbec si nepřál, aby se na slušnou domácnost Euda Blounta snesl někdo Robertova ražení a pátral způsobem naznačujícím temné podezření z přetvářky a krádeže.
5. And what will you do, my friend, if someone, somewhere, decides to take the lid off that very pretty coffin?
A co budete dělat, milý příteli, až se někdo někde rozhodne z té pěkné rakvičky sundat víko?"
6. Has someone conspired to rob you, or is it all a foolish tangle spawned out of the flood?
Spikl se někdo, aby vás oloupil, nebo je to všechno nějaký hloupý zmatek, který zplodila povodeň?"
7. 'Imagine the uproar, if someone somewhere breaks those seals you repaired so neatly, and prises off the lid, to find the body of a young man about twenty-four, instead of the bones of a virgin saint.
"Představte si ten rámus, jestli někdo někde zlomí ty pečete, které jste tak pěkně opravil, a najde místo kostí panenské světice tělo čtyřiačtyřicetiletého mladíka.
8. 'We were off to the cart and shifting logs by then, all I know is someone called him, and he turned back.
"My už jsme byli u vozu a stěhovali klády. Víím jen, že ho někdo zavolal a on se obrátil zpět.
9. Someone whistled them out when we came to the narrowest place, bows strung and shafts fitted, shouting to us to halt.
Když jsme se dostali do nejužšího místa, někdo hvízdal a oni se vynořili s nataženými tětivami a nasazenými šípy a křikli, ať zastavíme.
10. There was another fellow running about there like us, someone from the guesthall, hefting things around off the altars.
Byl tam ještě jeden chlapík jako my, někdo z domu pro hosty, taky běhal a tahal věci z oltářů.
11. Also, it seemed to Bénézet, in some excitement, and in haste to unburden himself to someone about whatever was on his mind.
Bénézetovi připadlo, že i s jistým vzrušením, a že spěchá, aby se někomu svěřil s tím, čeho má plnou hlavu.
12. Prior Robert was conscious of his shadow only when he had an errand for him to run, or need of his obsequious presence to restore a balance when someone had managed to scar the priorial dignity.
Převor Robert si svůj stín uvědomoval, jen když měl pro něho nějakou práci nebo potřeboval jeho podlézavou přítomnost k obnovení rovnováhy, když se někomu podařilo ranit jeho převorskou důstojnost.

13. Yet someone had come in by that door, very softly, and was now motionless just within it, hesitating to advance into the choir and interrupt the second office of the day.
Přesto někdo těmi dveřmi vešel a nyní v nich nehybně stál, váhaje pokročit do kněžiště a přerušit druhý denní obřad.
14. Back a yard or more - here where the covert is thick, someone struck him down from behind and to his left - here on the left side of the path, from ambush.
Asi metr zpátky nebo o kousek víc -- tady, kde je hustý kryt, ho někdo srazil zezadu a zleva -- tady, z levé strany pěšiny, ze zálohy."
15. Or someone makes them up, of course.
Nebo si je někdo vymyslí, což je také možné.

A Widow for one Year (WY³)

1. It had been a year ago last summer when she'd 'met' her father's youngest squash opponent of the moment, a lawyer in his late thirties - Scott Somebody.
Loni v létě se také "seznámila" s tehdejší otcovým nejmladším soupeřem ve squashi, právníkem před čtyřicítkou, s nějakým Scottem.
2. Then Scott Somebody had surfaced in the deep end, where he began to tread water.
Pak se Scott vynořil na hlubším konci bazénu a začal šlapat vodu.
3. 'Scott Somebody asked her.
"Jedete domů?" zeptal se Scott.
4. Scott Somebody had removed his suit jacket and looped it through the shoulder strap of his gym bag; his tie was loosened, and the sleeves of his white shirt were rolled up above his elbows.
Scott s neznámým příjmením měl svlečené sako protažené páskem na rameno u sportovní kabely, uvolněnou kravatu a rukávy bílé košile vyhrnuté nad lokty.
5. When she'd made up her mind about somebody, it was the height of boredom to wait for the man to seduce her.
Když se pro někoho rozhodla, vrcholně ji nudilo čekat, až ji ten muž svede.
6. 'I knew somebody English - for a while.
"Kdysi jsem znala jednoho Angličana."
7. And somebody had touched the bottom of a shoe.
A někdo se dotýkal podrážky.
8. Somebody had broken an egg, too - and spilled some coffee.
Někdo také rozbil vajíčko-a rozlil kafe.
9. Wim could tell that Allan was somebody important.
Wim poznal, že Allan je někdo důležitý.

The Holy Thief (HT²)

1. For a year, from the borders of Huntingdon to Mildenhall in Suffolk and over much of Cambridgeshire, the Fens had become an enclosed robber kingdom in spite of King Stephen's head, and though his hasty ring of castles had done something to prevent its further enlargement, it had not hampered the earl's movements greatly, or brought him to the battle he was expert at avoiding.
Již rok tvořily Bažiny od pomezí Huntingdonu po Mildenhall v Suffolku a ve velké části hrabství Cambridge samostatné lupičské království králi Štěpánovi navzdory, a přestože narychlo zbudovaný kruh pevnůstek přispěl, aby se alespoň dále nerozšiřovalo, hraběti příliš nepřekážel v pohybu, ani ho nepřinutil k bitvě, jíž se dovedně vyhýbal.

2. In its final tranquillity something of its long-departed beauty had returned, to render Donata even more formidable and admirable.
V klidu předcházejícím konec se Donatě vrátilo něco z dávno zašlé krásy, a byla tím nebezpečnější a obdivuhodnější.
3. something more distant than a blood relative with rights, and yet closer.
něco vzdálenějšího než pokrevní příbuzná, a přece bližšího.
4. There was something of indulgence in his voice, too, a soft amusement, as if to a needlessly solicitous elder who must be reassured of his competence.
V jeho hlase zazněla jistá shovívavost a také tiché pobavení, jako když musí zbytečně starostlivou starší osobu ubezpečit, že to zvládne.
5. There was something almost alarming in the passion of the assault.
Ve vášni, s níž se vrhl na nástroj, bylo až něco zneklidňujícího.
6. Something serious, to make it necessary to cross the sea.
Muselo to být něco vážného, když se musel vydat přes moře."
7. Tutilo had something to ask of the saint, for he was kneeling on the lowest step of her altar, sharply outlined against the candlelight.
Tutilo měl ke světiči nějakou prosbu, protože klečel na nejnižším schodě jejího oltáře a ostře se rýsoval proti světlu svící.
8. Cadfael watched the slender, springy figure stride away, and found something slightly equivocal even in the back view of the overlong curls, and the tender, youthful shaping of the nape of the neck.
Cadfael se díval za útlou, pružnou postavičkou a i při pohledu zezadu mu připadalo, že na těch přerostlých kučerách a něžné mladé šíji je něco dvojsmyslného.
9. No, you must go, and there is something I want you to take with you.
Ne, musíte jít, a chci, abyste s sebou něco vzal.
10. And if ever during this day the worst threatened, she would have to be removed, something which had never happened since she was brought here.
a pokud bude během dne hrozit nejhorší, musela by se truhla odstěhovat, což se nestalo od té doby, co tu byla.
11. Dark as it was by then, they may have noticed something to the purpose.
Byla sice tma, ale třeba si něčeho všimli."
12. 'But just by chance, they may have seen something the rest of us were blind enough to miss.
"Ale co kdyby náhodou zahlédli něco, co nám ostatním ušlo?"
13. Something may yet be recovered.
Třeba se ještě podaří něco získat zpět.
14. It's a vague enough notion, that something unauthorized was then loaded under cover of the dark.
Je to jen nejistý dohad, že tam v tu chvíli pod rouškou tmy bylo naloženo něco, co tam nepatřilo.
15. And if something else really was slipped aboard at the last moment, he thought, who knows but we may recover that, too!
A pokud na sám konec přistrčili na vůz ještě něco, pomyslel si, kdoví, třeba získáme zpět i to!

A widow for One Year (WY²)

1. Even as a teenager, he was baby-faced and appeared to have just been startled by something.
Dokonce ještě i v pubertě měl obličej malého děcka a vypadal, jako by ho něco vylekalo.

2. In the end, it was something as basic as driving a car that Thomas failed to master sufficiently.
Ale Thomas nakonec dostatečně nezvládl ani něco tak prostého, jako je řízení auta.
3. It was a sound like something caught inside the headboard of the bed.
Zvuk zněl, jako kdyby bylo něco uvězněné v pelesti postele.
4. It frightened him to think of something with wet, thick fur - and no arms and no legs - crawling between the walls.
Nevěděl co je to ‚myš‘ a vyděsilo ho pomyšlení, že něco s mokrým, hustým kožíškem-a bez rukou a bez nohou-haraší ve zdi.
5. How did something like that get between the walls, anyway?
Jak se vůbec něco takového může dostat do zdi?
6. But she lay awake after he'd kissed her good night, and although the sound that had followed her from her dream didn't return - at least not that same night - Ruth already knew there was something crawling between the walls of that house.
Ale když jí dal pusu na dobrou noc, nemohla usnout a třebaže se ten zvuk, co ji pronásledoval ze sna, již neopakoval-alespoň té noci ne-byla si už jistá, že ve zdech jejich domu něco haraší.
7. they had implied that something of the boys lived somewhere other than with their broken bodies, under the ground.
Naznačovali, že něco z chlapců žije kdesi jinde a ne s jejich rozbitými těly pod zemí.
8. And so Ruth lay awake in the house with something crawling between the walls, something bigger than a mouse, and she listened to the only sound that would ever succeed in comforting her - at the same time that it made her melancholic.
A tak Rút ležela beze spánku v domě, kde něco harašilo ve zdi, něco většího než myš, a naslouchala jedinému zvuku, kterému se podařilo ji vždy utěšit-a současně v ní vzbudit melancholii.
9. However, upon closer inspection, there was something distracting in one of her eyes.
Při bližším pozorování však bylo v jednom z jejích očí něco zneklidňujícího.
10. But now there was something horribly unequal between her and Ted.
Nyní však bylo mezi ní a Tedem něco strašně nerovného.
11. And if I let myself love Ruth, Marion thought, what will I do if something happens to her?
A když dopustím, abych milovala Rút, myslela si Marion, co budu dělat, když se něco stane jí?
12. I'm afraid I just may say something,' Eddie's mother announced.
Mám strach, že třeba něco řeknu," oznámila Eddieho matka.
13. Hitting a squash ball had been something of a revelation to Eddie O'Hare.
Odpálení squashového míčku zapůsobilo na Eddieho O'Harea jako zjevení.
14. 'Eddie said something about squash, and Mr Bennett.
"Eddie říkal něco o squashi a o panu Bennetovi."
15. The package was gift-wrapped, but something had crushed it in the backseat of the car;
Ten byl zabalený jako dárek, ale na zadním sedadle auta do něj něco narazilo.

Bibliography

Bolinger, Dwight. *Meaning and Form*. London: Longman, 1977.

Crystal, David. E-mail to the author. 2 May 2006.

Dušková, Libuše et.al.. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Praha: Academia, 2006.

Quirk, Randolph and Greenbaum, Sidney. *A University Grammar of English*. London, 1973.

Quirk, R. et al.. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London, 1985.

Sahlin, Elizabeth. *Some and Any in Spoken and Written English*. Uppsala, 1979.