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English translation counterparts of Czech pronominal dative objects

Anglické protějšky českých zájmenných předmětů dativních

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Abstract

The objective of the present thesis is to analyse Czech pronominal dative objects and their English translation counterparts. The Czech dative case occurs both in an attached and in a non-attached syntactic variant and has several different semantic functions, which results in a variety of possible counterparts. This thesis focuses only on divergent counterparts, i.e. it excludes translations by means of a corresponding pronominal object or a *to*-phrase. The possible translation counterparts include the shift of the participant into subject, possessive pronouns, prepositional phrases introduced by *for*, *on* and other prepositions, omission, and other means of translation. The analysis was performed on one hundred examples, which were obtained from the Czech-English parallel corpus *InterCorp*. The examples are divided into categories according to the type of counterpart used, and analysed especially with regard to semantics.

Abstrakt

Cílem této práce je analýza českých zájmenných předmětů dativních a jejich anglických protějšků. V češtině se dativ vyskytuje jak ve vazebné, tak i volné syntaktické variantě, a má několik sémantických funkcí, což vede k množství různých překladových protějšků. Tato práce se zaměřuje pouze na protějšky divergentní, nezabývá se tedy překlady pomocí odpovídajícího zájmenného předmětu nebo předložkovou konstrukcí uvozenou *to*. Mezi možné překladové protějšky patří podmět, přivlastňovací zájmena, předložkové konstrukce uvozené předložkami *for*, *on* a jinými a další prostředky. Analýza byla provedena na jednom stu příkladů, které byly získány z česko-anglického paralelního korpusu *InterCorp*. Příklady jsou rozděleny do kategorií v závislosti na typu použitého protějšku a analyzovány s ohledem především na sémantiku.

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a výhradně s použitím citovaných pramenů, literatury a dalších odborných zdrojů.

V Praze, dne 16. ledna 2013

Poděkování

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List of abbreviations

O	object
O _d	direct object
O _i	indirect object
O _{prep}	prepositional object
S	subject
V	verb
JO	Jan Otčenášek: <i>Romeo, Julie a tma</i>
IK	Ivan Klíma: <i>Láska a smetí</i>
PK	Pavel Kohout: <i>Sněžím</i>
MV	Michal Viewegh: <i>Výchova dívek v Čechách</i>
VH	Václav Havel: <i>Largo desolato</i>
VS	Valja Stýblová: <i>Skalpel, prosím</i>

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1 Introduction

The objective of the present thesis is to analyse Czech pronominal dative objects and their English translation counterparts. Since the Czech dative case occurs both in an attached and in a non-attached (free) syntactic variant and has several different semantic functions, and English and Czech are typologically very different, we can expect a variety of possible counterparts.

The theoretical part summarizes the features of the dative case in Czech and introduces the possible translations counterparts. Due to the nature of the work, we have drawn from both Czech and English grammars. The presentation of the dative case is based on *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (2008) and *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny* (2002). The study of the English counterparts was based on *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006) by Libuše Dušková et al., *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém* (1961) by Vilém Mathesius and Ivan Poldauf's study *The Third Syntactical Plan* (1964). More detailed information on the counterparts themselves is drawn from *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (1985) by Randolph Quirk et al., *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002) by Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey K. Pullum et al., and *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) by Dougals Biber et al. Other relevant works are consulted as well.

The empirical part provides an analysis of one hundred examples of Czech pronominal dative objects. The examples were excerpted from the parallel corpus *InterCorp* and they come from five different works of fiction (twenty examples per book). The English counterparts are divided into several categories according to the type of counterpart and analysed in order of decreasing frequency.

2 Theoretical background

This chapter introduces the characteristics and uses of the dative case in Czech, as well as presenting its possible English functional counterparts. The dative case occurs frequently and has many different semantic functions, especially in its non-attached variant. An important component of its meaning is the element of interest or concern, or passive involvement in the verbal action (Karlík et al. 2002: 104) which makes the study of the possible translation counterparts particularly interesting.

2.1 The dative case in Czech

The dative case is, after the accusative, the second most frequent objective case. Due to its semantic functions, the dative object most often denotes an animate being (Grepel et al. 2008: 429). It usually expresses:

- Recipient: *Mně řekla, že už ho nemiluje.*
- Beneficiary: *Stranil vždy slabším.*
- Owner of something taken away: *Někdo mi ukradl peněženku.*
- Experiencer: *Vadí mi, že pořád prší.*
- Someone with regard to whom something is judged: *Petrovi ten oblek sluší.*

Inanimate dative objects are less frequent and appear only with a small group of verbs: *Musíme předcházet virovým onemocněním. Vyhybal se frekventovaným křižovatkám.*

The dative appears both attached (required by the valency of the verb) and non-attached (free).

2.1.1 Attached dative

In Czech the dative can realise its syntactic function both with and without a preposition.

It is used without a preposition as the object of certain verbs expressing profit or disadvantage, e.g. *ubližovat sám sobě, pomáhat sestře, lichotit přítelkyni* etc., or after some verbs denoting thought processes, e. g. *divit se všemu, věřit příteli, závidět sousedovi* etc.

It also acts as the second object of verbs that require an accusative object and that most commonly express advantage or disadvantage: *darovat vilu přítelkyni, poslat bombu ministrovi*.

Nouns and adjectives derived from such verbs require a dative too: *pomáhat sestře – pomoc sestře, podobat se něčemu – podobný něčemu*.

The dative also appears after a preposition in adverbials of place, time, cause, concession, effect or viewpoint: *směřovat k lesu, k páté hodině, kvůli tobě, navzdory protestům, vzhledem k němu* etc.

Furthermore, the dative is compulsory in some subjectless sentences, where it denotes the experiencer. These are sentences expressing physiological and psychological processes and changes: *Otci se stýská. Už mu vytrávil*. The same applies to subjectless sentences denoting changes or processes happening in a body part: *Dědečkovi hučelo v hlavě. Nějak mi vyschlo v krku*.

Unlike the genitive case, the dative is very stable in present-day Czech and does not tend to get replaced by the accusative or prepositional constructions. The only exception are the verbs *učit*, *učit se* and *vyučovat*, where the original dative construction (*učit se něčemu*) is now perceived as somewhat archaic and is slowly being superseded by an accusative construction (*učit se něco*) (Grepl et al. 2008: 429).

2.1.2 Non-attached dative

A more interesting category, from the translation point of view, is the non-attached or “free” dative, which introduces “a person who has some sort of concern in the matter communicated” (Poldauf 1964: 242). To describe the features of the non-attached dative in the subsequent paragraphs, we will follow a categorisation based on *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* and *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny*. Since there seem to be no established English terms to describe the semantic functions of the Czech dative case, we have opted to introduce a tentative translation of the Czech terms, while taking into consideration the English terms used in the study of Latin and other languages.

A. Dativ prospěchový (commodi et incommodi): Dative of advantage and disadvantage

B. Dativ zřetelový (respectivus): Dative of reference

C. Dativ subjektový: Dative of subject

D. Dativ přivlastňovací: Possessive dative

E. Dativ etický (sdílnosti): Ethical dative, which can be further divided into

- **Dativ emocionální:** Affective dative
- **Dativ kontaktní:** Dative of contact
- **Dativ zainteresování:** Dative of engaging interest

An additional type of the dative is *dativ náladový* (“dative of mood”). It has the form of the reflexive pronoun *si* and it appears together with verbal prefixes *po-* or *za-*. It expresses satisfaction derived from the verbal activity (*zakouřit si*, *zaplavat si*) or sufficient amount of it (*poležet si*, *pospat si*).

In the following sections we will discuss the respective types in more detail. All examples are taken from *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (Grepel et al. 2008: 430-431), unless specified otherwise.

A. Dative of advantage and disadvantage

This type of dative denotes a person or animal who gains an advantage or disadvantage from the verbal activity.

/1/ Šel otci pro pivo.

/2/ Koupil si nové hodinky.

If the beneficiary is also the intended recipient of something, the dative can be substituted with the preposition *pro* + accusative.

/3/ Koupil jsem matce / pro matku kytici růží.

B. Dative of reference

This type of dative denotes a person or animal with respect to whom something is judged or assessed.

/4/ Dětem zněla ta hudba velmi příjemně.

C. *Dative of subject*

The dative of subject denotes mainly the agent or experiencer. It occurs in some sentences without subject:

/5/ *Pacientovi se špatně dýchá.*

The agentive role is more common in sentences that do have a subject:

/6/ *Matematika se našemu Petrovi studovala dobře.*

D. *Possessive dative*

This type of the dative case denotes the owner of usually an inanimate entity, most commonly but not exclusively

- a body part: *Šlápl bratrovi na nohu.*
- a piece of clothing: *Syn mi chodí v kabátě.*
- a family member: *Sousedovi utekla žena.*

Sometimes the relationship between the dative and the inanimate entity is not one of ownership but of a more general interest:

/7/ *Jede ti tramvaj.*

The possessive dative can be substituted by a possessive adjective or a possessive pronoun; however, this entails a slight shift in meaning. Compare:

/8a/ *Stařec se díval dívce na nohy.*

/8b/ *Stařec se díval na dívčiny nohy.*

E. *Ethical dative*

The ethical dative appears only in pronominal forms of the first and second person. It occurs mainly in informal, spoken communication, where it has the function to engage and hold the addressee's interest, and it also introduces an element of subjectivity. We can distinguish between three subtypes of the ethical dative.

The affective dative takes the form of the first person:

/9/ *To je mi pěkný pořádek!*

The dative of contact serves to reinforce the hearer's interest and gives the utterance a degree of familiarity. It takes the form of the second person:

/10/ *Tak jdu a najednou ti, hochu, uvidím kance.*

The function of **the dative of engaging interest** is to make the addressee feel included; for this reason it takes the form of the first person plural:

/11/ *A kyselina nám pomalu začíná reagovat.*

The ethical dative can appear in a sentence together with another dative form (Poldauf 1962: 341):

/12/ *Natrhala vám mi květiny.*

Sometimes even the appearance of three datives at once is possible, when the first one is a lexicalized part of the verb:

/13/ *Ona si mi ti sedla na klín!* (Poldauf 1962: 341)

The co-occurrence of two or three datives in one sentence clearly shows that it has very distinct semantic functions.

2.2 The dative in Poldauf's "The third syntactical plan"

In his paper entitled "The third syntactical plan" Poldauf deals extensively with the dative case, especially the non-attached or free dative. He distinguishes three syntactical plans: the first plan contains all the structurally indispensable elements – the verbal nucleus, while the second plan contains elements that are structurally dispensable, even though they may be necessary from the point of view of the context. The free dative belongs to the third plan, which "has in it components which place the content of the sentence in relation to the individual and his special ability to perceive, judge and assess" (1964: 242).

The dative introduces a person who has some sort of concern in what is being communicated, as in *Natrhal jí květiny*, where the concern has the characteristics of a possessive relationship. The dative can also be used when the possessive relationship has been broken off, which means that utterances such as *Vezmi mu ty zápalky* are ambiguous (either "Take the matches away from him" or "Bring him the matches").

In the examples mentioned above the concern is between the dative object and the accusative object (which may not be explicitly expressed, as in *Zazpíváala nám (píseň)*), but in other cases the relationship of concern is between the dative and the whole content of the utterance: *Čas mu ubíhal pomalu*. The concern can also be of an emotional kind, as in *To je mi chytrák* – affective dative (dativus affectivus).

Further on Poldauf compares Czech with the English usage, noting that in English the non-attached dative¹ is only possible when it is a personal pronoun and only with the most common verbs: *Sing us a song*. **He picked her flowers*, for example, is impossible. The possessive dative survives only in expressions such as *Look me in the face*. The affective dative has completely disappeared and its function can be fulfilled by expressions such as *I tell you, mind you*, etc.

Poldauf notes that English is a less expressive language than Czech, but that does not mean that its third plan is lacking. It can be expressed for example in what Poldauf calls “introductory signals”, such as the verb *find* in *He found time pass too slowly*.

2.3 Dative in English

A morphologically distinctive dative case used to exist in English, but it disappeared with the loss of inflectional endings. Some traditional grammars, as well as Poldauf and Mathesius, consider indirect objects to be semantically in the dative case. However, Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 457) argue that while this usage is suitable for Old English, Latin or other languages with a fully developed inflectional system, it is inappropriate for Present-day English, where not even a single pronoun retains different O_d and O_i forms. Compare:

/14a/ *We took him to the zoo.* (O_d)

/14b/ *We showed him the animals.* (O_i)

They also regard the use of the term “dative” for the recipient semantic role as unfortunate.

On the other hand, they do not see a problem with calling the objective case “accusative”, which seems rather inconsistent as well as potentially misleading. For the

¹ Poldauf considers the English O_i to be in the dative case. Huddleston and Pullum, for example, disagree with this usage (see 2.3).

purposes of the present thesis, it seems appropriate to take the semantics into account and to consider the indirect object as expressing the dative relationship.

2.4 English counterparts of the Czech dative case

The dative relation is most commonly expressed by an indirect object, which is positioned before the direct object. A prepositional object, most frequently a *to-* or *for-* phrase, is also a possible counterpart. Possessive pronouns or the adnominal case are frequent as well, as is the shift from the objective position to subject. Since the Czech dative case has a number of different meanings and functions, however, the options listed above are by no means the only ones. In the following sections, we will closely examine all the translation counterparts that come into consideration, based primarily on Dušková's *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*, Poldauf's studies *The Third Syntactical Plan* (1964) and *Místo dativu ve výstavbě věty* (1963), and Mathesius' *Obsahový soubor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém* (1961).

2.4.1 Indirect object

Most frequently the dative relation is expressed by an indirect object. With ditransitive verbs, the indirect object is positioned before the direct object.

/15/ *He handed the doctor a syringe.* (Dušková et al. 2008: 96)

The semantic roles of the Oi corresponding to the Czech dative are recipient or beneficiary (benefactive)². The recipient Oi can often be paraphrased using the preposition *to*, while the preposition *for* is used the beneficiary meaning (see below). (Quirk et al. don't distinguish between these two semantic roles.)

With some verbs, however, the prepositional version is not possible (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 309):

/16a/ *I spared her the trouble.*

/16b/ **I spared the trouble to/for her.*

² Huddleston and Pullum use the term "beneficiary", while Biber et al. prefer "benefactive".

2.4.2 Prepositional object³

Some indirect objects can be paraphrased using a prepositional phrase (using *to* or *for* depending on the verb), which is placed after the direct object. The prepositional object tends to be preferable if it is separated from the direct object by one or more clause elements (*What has he done to his brother?*), and in the passive voice (*Questionnaires have been sent to all members.*) (Dušková et al. 2008: 96). Additionally, some verbs always require a prepositional object. We will first discuss the prepositional alternatives of the indirect object, and then move to other prepositional phrases that can serve as counterparts to the Czech dative case.

A. *To-phrase*

The recipient O_i can often be substituted by a *to*-phrase. (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 309)

/17a/ *I gave her the key.*

/17b/ *I gave the key to her.*

Some verbs allow only the *to*-phrase but not the indirect object.

/18a/ *I explained the problem to her.*

/18b/ **I explained her the problem.*

Poldauf (1962: 340) remarks upon the difference between some monotransitive English verbs such as *explain*, and their ditransitive Czech counterparts which require a dative object. Thus the dative relation must be expressed in Czech, but can be omitted in English (*I explained the problem*) depending on the context.

With verbs that allow both the O_i and the prepositional construction, it is generally preferable to use the preposition if the O_d is a personal pronoun (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 310).

Some verbs require only a *to*-phrase: *belong to somebody*, *apologise to somebody*, *lie to somebody*, etc.

³ Grammarians often note that prepositional objects may be difficult to distinguish from adverbials (cf. for example Biber et al. 1999: 130).

It should be noted that the *to*-construction does not always correspond to the Czech dative object but to other cases, for example *listen to somebody/something* (*poslouchat koho/co*, accusative), *consent to something* (*souhlasit s čím*, instrumental), etc. (Dušková et al. 2006: 97).

B. For-phrase

The *for*-phrase is generally used to express the beneficiary meaning. Huddleston and Pullum distinguish between beneficiaries of goods and beneficiaries of services (310). While the distinction can sometimes be blurry, the main difference between the two categories is the acceptability of the O_i .

For beneficiaries of goods, which generally occur with verbs of obtaining or creating, both the O_i and the *for*-phrase are acceptable:

/19a/ *I'll do a quiche for you.*

/19b/ *I'll do you a quiche.*

For beneficiaries of services, however, only the *for*-phrase is possible:

/20a/ *I'll do the washing-up for you.*

/20b/ **I'll do you the washing-up.*

They also note that the *for*-phrase can carry a wider range of meanings than the O_i and thus the boundary beneficiaries of goods and beneficiaries of services is sometimes indistinct: *I made some cakes for her* can mean that 'I made the cakes so that she can have them', or that 'I made the cakes to spare her the trouble of making them herself'.

Some verbs such as *bring*, *send* or *take* can take an indirect object or either of the prepositional objects, with a slight difference in meaning:

/21a/ *Oliver took Elizabeth some flowers.*

/21b/ *Oliver took some flowers to Elizabeth.*

/21c/ *Oliver took some flowers for Elizabeth.*

The O_i and the *to*-O indicate the immediate recipient, while the *for*-O indicate the ultimate (indirect) recipient (Allerton 1982: 103).

Allerton also argues that restricting the meaning of *for*-phrases to the terms “beneficiary” or “benefactive” is an oversimplification that obscures important distinctions (Allerton 1982: 104). He classifies the meanings of *for*-phrases into four groups, based on whether or not the verbs allow the alternation with the prepositionless construction (Brůhová 2010: 25):

- I.** The verbs in the first group have the meaning of giving or intention to give, implying a change of ownership, which makes them similar to verbs taking a *to*-phrase. They allow both the S-V-O_i-O_d and the S-V-O_d-O_{prep} clause pattern, where the O_i or O_{prep} represent **the ultimate recipient**.

/22a/ *Uncle Jim ordered some chocolates for Margaret.*

/22b/ *Uncle Jim ordered Margaret some chocolates.*

- II.** The verbs in the second group have the meaning of making or creating with the possibility of giving to someone, implying new ownership of a new thing. They also allow both the prepositional and prepositionless construction, where the the O_i or O_{prep} represent **the eventual recipient**.

/23a/ *Uncle Jim knitted some socks for Margaret.*

/23b/ *Uncle Jim knitted Margaret some socks.*

If the direct object is definite, the prepositional construction seems preferable:

/24a/ *Uncle Jim knitted the socks for Margaret.*

/24b/ *Uncle Jim knitted Margaret the socks.*⁴

- III.** The verbs in the third group have the meaning of repairing or improving, implying the improvement of something already owned. The O_i or O_{prep} is **the owner of O_d entity**.

/25a/ *Uncle Jim cleaned some shoes for Margaret.*

While the S-V-O_i-O_d is entirely acceptable when the O_d is indefinite, it is more questionable when the O_d is definite:

/25b/ *Uncle Jim cleaned Margaret some shoes.*

⁴ It seems worth noting that when the recipient is the rheme, a prepositional construction might be preferable in Czech as well: *Strýček (ty) ponožky upletl pro Markétu.*

/25c/ ?Uncle Jim cleaned Margaret the shoes.

- IV. Meaning of the verb is not the decisive factor in this group. It includes verbs denoting any act, including the verbs belonging to the previous three groups and appropriate intransitive verbs. The *for*-phrase does not denote the owner or recipient, but **the deputor**, who benefits from not having to do the act themselves.

/26a/ Uncle Jim cleaned some windows for Margaret.

With the deputive meaning the S-V-O_i-O_d pattern is extremely unlikely:

/26b/ ?*Uncle Jim cleaned Margaret some windows.

C. *Other*

Where the verb has the general meaning of taking away, the preposition *from* is used to express the dative relation (Dušková et al. 2006: 97):

/27/ *Neber svým mladším bratrům hračky.*

Don't take toys from your younger brothers.

Mathesius (1961: 147) points out that it is possible to use a possessive pronoun in these cases, and that this approach is preferable when the object which is taken away is the rheme of the utterance, which is in accordance with functional sentence perspective and the principle of end-focus. Compare:

/28a/ *He had the sum of £ 20 in his pocket, but a thief stole it from him.*

/28b/ *He travelled alone, but was met by a thief who stole all his money.*

The negative counterpart to *dativus commodi* (term used by Dušková et al. and others to refer to the beneficiary dative) is *dativus incommodi*, which expresses the person who is negatively affected by the verbal activity. The preposition *on* can be used in the English translation of this type of free dative (Dušková et al. 2006: 97):

/29/ *Krém se kuchařce zkazil.*

The cream went bad on the cook.

2.4.3 Direct object

There is some disagreement among grammarians as to whether an indirect object can appear without a direct object. Biber et al. state that “[p]repositional objects and indirect objects are alike in that they require a mediating element (a preposition or a direct object)” (129) Therefore they allow only for the S-V-O_d-O_{prep} clause pattern. If we adopt their point of view, some instances of the Czech dative would be translated into English using a O_d followed by a O_{prep}:

/30/ *Pověz mi o tom.*

Tell me about it.

Quirk et al., on the other hand, distinguish also a S-V-O_i-O_{prep} clause pattern (1208), in which case the above does not contain a O_d but an O_i. Considering that in *Tell me the truth* “me” is unambiguously an O_i and has the same semantic function as in *Tell me about it*, Quirk et al.’s approach seems preferable.

However, in some monotransitive verbs the English counterpart of the dative case is a direct object (Dušková et al. 2006: 429):

/31/ *Všichni mu blahopřáli.*

Everybody congratulated him.

2.4.4 Subject

Czech subjectless verbal sentences expressing physiological and psychological processes and changes require a dative object and no other complementation, since the cause of the process is not implied (Grepl et al. 2008: 389). In these cases the dative is always animate and expresses the experiencer.

/32/ *Je mi nevolno.*

In English, the semantic role of experiencer is taken by the subject:

I am unwell.

2.4.5 Possessive pronoun or genitive

The dative can also express the owner of the object (most commonly but not exclusively a body part) which is affected by the verbal activity (Mathesius 1961: 148).

/33/ *Zlomil si ruku.*

In this case, a possessive pronoun or the genitive case are used in English:

He broke his arm.

Sometimes the dative does not express a sense of ownership but rather a kind of interest in the object (Grepl et al. 2008: 429). Possessive pronouns are used in these cases as well.

/34/ *Jede ti autobus.*

Your bus is coming.⁵

2.4.6 Omission

There are cases where expressing the dative relation is necessary in Czech but is not so in English. The verbs concerned can be some verbs of saying such as *explain*, as has been pointed out above (Poldauf 1962: 340):

/35/ *Vysvětli mi tuhle teorii.*

Explain this theory.

The dative relation is also omitted with some copular verbs of perception and seeming whose Czech counterparts are lexical verbs. The experiencer can be overtly expressed using a *to*-phrase, but it is less frequent than in Czech, which suggests that the viewpoint of the experiencer is more strongly implied in the English verbs (Malá 2010: 183).

/36/ *Zdá se mi to podivné.*

It seems odd.

2.4.7 Ways of expressing interest or concern

Poldauf (1962: 343) notes that where the dative expresses someone who has a particular concern or interest in the proceedings, it is possible to use the *have* + O + bare infinitive construction:

/37/ *Dva psi mi umřeli na uštknutí.⁶*

⁵ Example mine.

⁶ Czech version mine, included for the sake of clarity.

I had two dogs die of a snake bite.

When using the construction with *have*, the interested participant can sometimes be expressed twice – in the subject and as the *to*-phrase (Dušková et al. 2006: 439):

/38/ *He has never had a thing like that happen to him.*

The subjectivity of the concern can be heightened by using some verbs of feeling or experiencing (*find, feel, see*) (Poldauf 1962: 343):

/39/ *Je mi to velice trapné.*

I find it most painful.

2.4.8 Problematic cases

Some types of the free dative cannot be easily translated into English. It is the case especially of the ethical dative. Present-day English does not have a pronominal construction with a similar function. Phrases like *you see, you know* (Mathesius 1961: 148) could be considered to be approximate equivalents.

Biber et al. include the phrases *you know* and *you see* in the category of **discourse markers**, alongside *well, right, now, I mean, mind you, now then*, etc. Discourse markers generally have two functions: “(a) to signal a transition in the evolving progress of the conversation, and (b) an interactive relationship between speaker, hearer, or message.” (Biber et al. 1999: 1086). As equivalents of ethical dative, it is the (b) role that is important.

Utterances containing the dative of contact often express surprise – a piece of information that the speaker considers unexpected and thinks the listener would find it so as well: *On vám vůbec nepřišel*. In English, the underlying emotion (surprise) would most probably be expressed by intonation. In some cases, exclamative sentences would seem appropriate:

/40/ *To ti byl šok!*⁷

What a shock!

⁷ Example mine.

Affective dative does not have an English counterpart. Since it is found primarily in ironical statements (*To je mi úroveň!*), their English translations can still retain a degree of expressiveness, but the element of emotional involvement is not present.

As for the dative of engaging interest, once again English lacks a suitable counterpart. Arguably, discourse markers such as *now*, which “[mark] a return to a related subject” (Biber et al. 1999: 1088), as well as more direct ways of requesting attention and involvement could be used:

/41/ *A kyselina nám začíná reagovat.* (Grepl 2008: 431)

*Now, notice that the acid is starting to react.*⁸

⁸ Translation mine.

3 Material and Method

The empirical part of this thesis provides an analysis of 100 examples of Czech pronominal dative objects and their divergent English counterparts. They are excerpted from *InterCorp*, a parallel Czech-English corpus which can be accessed through the website of the Czech National Corpus. The excerpts were chosen from five different Czech source texts, so as to prevent one author's or translator's idiolect from skewing the results. The books the excerpts were chosen from are *Largo Desolato* by Václav Havel, *Láska a smetí* [transl. *Love and Garbage*] by Ivan Klíma, *Sněžím (Zpověď středoevropanky)* [transl. *I Am Snowing: The Confessions of a Woman in Prague*] by Pavel Kohout, *Romeo, Julie a tma* [transl. *Romeo and Juliet and the Darkness*] by Jan Otčenášek, and *Výchova dívek v Čechách* [transl. *Bringing Up Girls in Bohemia*] by Michal Viewegh. All the source texts are works of fiction and theatre, since some types of the dative appear primarily in informal discourse of a more emotional nature than non-fiction texts are likely to allow.

The excerpts were searched for by using the following CQL formula:

```
[tag=".P..3.....--.*"]|[tag=".H..3.....--.*"]
```

The first part of the code searches for Czech pronouns in the dative case, while the second part searches for short forms of pronouns in the dative case. Both of them were necessary, since the query using only the second part returned only the forms *mu* and *mi*, and the first part on its own returned all the other forms.

For the purposes of this thesis, only Czech non-prepositional pronominal dative was included. Excerpts where a corresponding pronominal object or a *to*-phrase appeared as English counterparts were excluded from analysis, since they are very frequent and their inclusion would significantly limit the number of other variants.⁹ We have therefore opted to focus on the analysis of divergent translation counterparts.

Some further excerpts had to be manually removed: there were instances where the same excerpt was entered twice in the corpus and cases where the English excerpt did not fully correspond to the Czech one and thus did not contain the analysed element – for example the following excerpt from *Largo Desolato*:

⁹ For easier manageability, translations by a pronominal object were excluded even when the English object had an accusative role.

<p>v pořádku - chybí ti nějaký pevný bod, z něhož by všechno v tobě rostlo a se rozvíjelo - ztrácíš sílu a snad i vůli uspořádat si své věci - těkáš - necháváš se zmítat nahodilostmi - propadáš se kamsi do prázdnoty a nejsi schopen se čehokoli už zachytit - vlastně jen čekáš, co se stane, a přestáváš tak být sebevědomým subjektem svého života a měníš se jen v jakýsi jeho pasivní objekt - jsi zřejmě zmítán velkými běsy, jenže ti běsi tě nikam neženou, jen tak v tobě krouží - tvé vlastní bytí se ti stalo zřejmě jen nějakým obtížným břemenem a ty se vlastně už jen omezuješ na to, že bezmocně nasloucháš, jak plyne čas.</p>	<p>Your personal life, that vital plank, is - don't be angry - in a mess, you're lacking a fixed point out of which everything inside you would grow and develop – you're losing the strength and perhaps even the will to put your affairs in order - you're erratic – you're letting yourself be tossed about by chance currents, you're sinking deeper and deeper into a void and you can't get a grip on things – you're just waiting for what is going to happen and so you're</p>
---	---

Moreover, we had to remove two excerpts because a pronoun which the corpus labelled as being in the dative case was in fact in the genitive case, e.g. *Jaromírovi se jí zželelo* (MV).

After removing all the unsuitable excerpts, we used the first 20 relevant examples from each text.

All excerpts are listed in the appendix. They are labelled with the author's initials and a number, e.g. IK9 is the ninth example from Ivan Klíma's *Love and Garbage*. In the text itself, all examples are numbered and the dative form is set in bold, while other discussed elements are underlined.

A supplementary search focusing on the ethical dative has also been carried out. All Czech texts and their English translations available in the corpus were included in this search. These additional examples are labelled by the author's initials and an asterisk (e.g. JO*).

The empirical part of the present thesis summarises the results of the research and analysis them. The translation counterparts are divided into categories and presented in order of frequency.

4 Analysis

For our research we analysed 100 examples of Czech prepositionless pronominal dative and its divergent translation counterparts. Firstly, we will analyse the results according to the type of translation counterpart in order of frequency.

The research shows that very often, the translation involved a change of syntactic function. In almost one third of the cases (32), the Czech object became the subject in English, and in 27 cases it became a determiner realised by a possessive pronoun. In one fifth of the examples (20), the dative relation was not expressed at all. Translation by a prepositional phrase was significantly less frequent – it occurred in 13 cases, from which four contained the preposition *for*, three *on*, two *in*, and the prepositions *before*, *of*, *off* and *with* appeared only once. In the eight remaining cases, the translators either chose an idiomatic expression or the sentence was translated with less regard to literalness. These examples will have to be analysed individually.

	Total
subject	32
possessive pronoun	27
omission	19
prepositional phrase	13
other	9
total	100

Table 1: English translation counterparts of the Czech pronominal dative objects

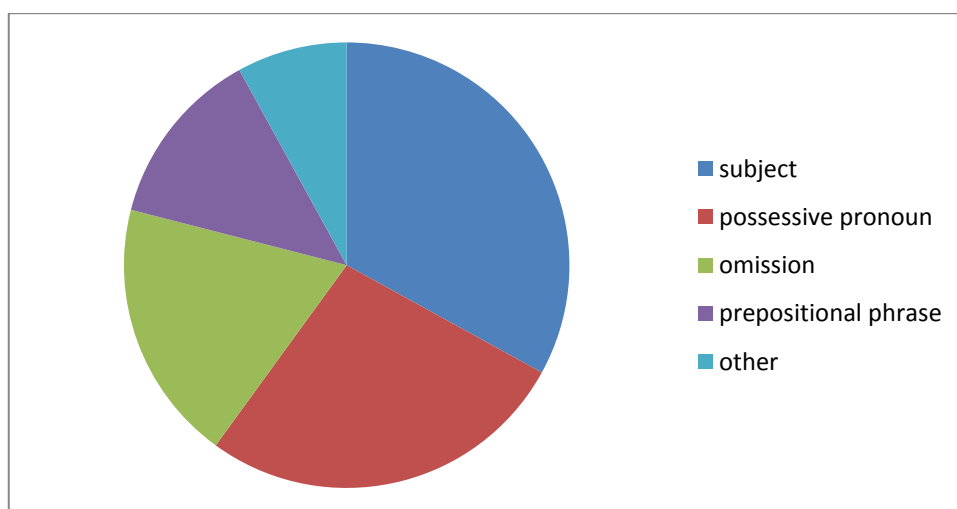


Figure 1: Proportional representation of the English counterparts

4.1 Subject

In almost one third of the examples, there was a change of syntactic function of the participant from object to subject. Considering the information gathered in the theoretical part (2.4.4), it was reasonable to expect that most of these examples would be subjectless sentences. However, although subjectless sentences appeared among these excerpts, they were by no means the majority. In fact, out of the 32 instances of subject occurring as the counterpart of the dative, only nine were subjectless sentences in the original. All the remaining sentences had a subject, and among them we can discern several patterns. In the following section, we will first analyse the subjectless sentences and then move to the different types of those that do have a subject.

4.1.1 Subjectless sentences

In accordance with our expectations, the Czech subjectless sentences (9) found in our sample described

- psychological processes or changes:

/1/ *Ráznost pohybu ji měla poučit, že **mu** na ní nezáleží, ani co by se za nehet vešlo.* (JO18)

*The brusque movement was met to convey to her that **he** didn't care two pins what she thought.*

- physiological processes or changes:

/2/ *Nebylo **mi** dobře.* (VH18)

I wasn't feeling well.

It is interesting to note the slight shift in meaning that occurs in some cases:

/3/ *Chtělo se **mi** jako před lety křičet Zamrzám!* (PK16)

I wanted to scream, as I'd done years before, I'm freezing over!

It would be possible to use an expression analogous to the English one in Czech, that is, with the experiencer in the subject role: *Chtěla jsem křičet*. The meaning, however, is not exactly the same. The alternative Czech sentence with a subject implies actual volition more strongly than the subjectless one, where the underlying emotion is a compulsion or urge, rather than an active will to do something. Arguably, the meaning

of the English translation corresponds more to the subject-predicate sentence than to the subjectless one.

We can compare this to another translation of the same element (*chtělo se mi*), where the verb chosen for the English translation was not *want* but *need*:

/4/ *V noci jsem se vzbudil asi dvakrát, ale vždycky jen proto, že se mi naléhavě chtělo čurat.* (VH1)

I woke up twice but only because I needed to pee.

4.1.2 Object-subject transposition

A frequent occurrence (17 times) was Czech subject-predicate sentences, where the dative object became the subject in English, and the Czech subject became the English object.

/5/ *(Až mě příště pozdraví v kantýně, vystřihnu ho, ať má pocit, že se mu to zdálo, [...].* (PK7)

(Next time he says hello in the cafeteria, I'll cut him off. Let him think he dreamed it; [...].)

This type of translation occurred most frequently with the verb *to like*; in fact, this verb figures in almost 19 % (6 cases) of the examples where the dative object was translated as the subject.

/6/ *Prosím vás, nezlobte se! Vy se mi tak dávno líbíte... (PK8)*

Please, don't be angry; I've liked you for so long...

In some cases, the subject-object switch also includes a certain change of perspective, which manifests itself in the choice of the verb – the event described is considered from the opposite point of view:

/7/ *„Mně přišly korektury románu a nabídka velmi dobře placené práce,” řekl jsem.* (MV1)

“I got the page proofs of my novel and an offer of a lucrative job,” I said.

As we can see in the example above, the word order remains the same in English as it is in Czech, even though the syntactic function of the elements changes. We can therefore safely assume that the translator's decision was (at least partly) motivated by the functional sentence perspective. The Czech word order used in this example is not neutral, nor is the use of the stressed form of the personal pronoun *mně*. The word order

clearly marks the recipient (*mně*) as the theme of the utterance. Although English has a fixed word order, it does operate on the principle of end-focus, i.e. the information in a message is organised in a linear progression from low to high informational value (Quirk et al. (1985): 1357). Had the sentence been translated in a more literal manner, a prepositional phrase would have to be used, and thus the recipient would no longer be thematic. The only way how the recipient can appear in the thematic (initial) position, is if it is the subject, which is why the change of perspective was necessary.

In five of the seventeen examples in this category the function of the Czech subject and English object was realised by a nominal content clause:

/8/ *Moje žena cosi namítala, připadalo jí, že svobodu musí omezovat nějaký vnitřní zákon, [...]. (IK15)*

My wife made some objection. She believed that freedom should be limited by some kind of inner law, [...].

4.1.3 Transposition from active to passive voice

In three examples a sentence which was in the active voice in Czech was changed to the passive voice in English. This was due once again to the functional sentence perspective, which is clearly demonstrated in the following example. Another reason for this type of translation is the greater tendency of English not to change subjects too frequently (Dušková et al. 2006: 400).

/9/ *Začali jsme v ulici Lomnického, naše Venuše, která se zřejmě jmenuje Zoulová, se oháněla koštětem, druhým koštětem jí pomáhal muž v kapitánské čepici [...]. (IK10)*

We started in Lomnického Street. Our Venus, whose name was evidently Zoulová, was wielding a broom; she was helped, with a second broom, by the man with the captain's cap [...].

4.1.4 Lexical verb to copular

A similar case to the one discussed in the previous section occurred when the Czech lexical verb was changed into a copular verb (in our sample it was exclusively *be*), with an adjective or a noun, acting as subject complement (2 examples).

/10/ *„Ale to je přece něco docela jiného!“ nesouhlasil Král, ale vsadil bych se, že mu to přirovnání ve skutečnosti zalichotilo. (MV18)*

*“But that’s something else entirely,” Kral protested, although I’d happily wager that **he** was actually flattered by the analogy.*

The example using the noun was more significantly reworded:

/11/ *krom toho, což **mi** sděluje jako první [...] (PK19)*

*Besides - and **I** was the first to hear this, [...]*

4.1.5 Other

One example is dealt with in a different way. The English translation contains an intransitive verb – the Czech dative object becomes the subject, and the Czech subject is only implied through ellipsis.

/12/ *Snážíl jsem se jej – v téhle chvíli tak nevhodný – zapudit, ale nepodařilo se **mi** to. (IK17)*

*I tried to dispel it – at such an inappropriate moment – but **I** failed.*

4.2 Possessive pronoun

The second most common translation counterpart, which occurred in one quarter of the examples (27), was a possessive pronoun. It is plausible to expect that the datives translated in this way were of the possessive type. The possessive dative is most often used when expressing a possessive relation to a body part, a piece of clothing or a family member, and it is usually translated into English by a possessive pronoun. In our research, the owned entity was never a family member, but it was fourteen times a body part, three times a piece of clothing and eleven times something else.¹⁰

	Total	%
Body part	14	50
Piece of clothing	3	10.7
Other	11	39.3
Total	28	100

Table 2: “Owned entity” referred to by the dative

¹⁰ The numbers add up to 28 and not 27 because two instances of the possessive dative translated by the possessive pronoun appear in one excerpt (IK19).

Most of the examples in this category are fairly straightforward and do not require a detailed analysis, such as the following example:

/13/ *Leopold **jí** stiskne ruku.* (VH10)

*LEOPOLD presses **her** hand.*

However, there are several examples which are more interesting:

/14/ *Zatajil dech, konečně **mu** do očí vyhrkly slzy.* (JO2)

*He held his breath and tears came to **his** eyes at last.*

In the example above, it is clear that the dative denotes more than just possession (in a very broad sense of the term). It is an emotional scene, and the use of the dative adds another layer of involvement in the situation. We could say that in the English translation, the tears are something that happened to his eyes, while in Czech they are something that happened to *him* – the dative creates a greater sense of his being affected.

We can note something similar in the following example:

/15/ *Zpoza černého trička **jí** vylézalo jakési naškrobené krajkové kombiné.* (MV15)

*A starched lace chemise was poking out from beneath **her** black T-shirt.*

Here, apart from expressing her ownership of not just the T-shirt but also the chemise (the possessive dative mostly expresses the ownership of the object or subject, i.e. *naškrobené krajkové kombiné*, rather than another clause element, although of course both are true in this case), the dative expresses a sense of disadvantage.

In another example, the dative has the opposite undertone – one of advantage:

/16/ *Bezelstně **mi** lezl do pasti.* (PK1)

*He fell guilelessly into **my** trap.*

The following example represents a somewhat more complex case:

/17/ *Láďa chtěl říct, že **vám** fandíme – a nejen *my*.* (VH5)

What Sidney is trying to say is, we're your fans. Not just us either.

The dative here is clearly not a possessive one – there is no “owned” entity. What renders the use of the possessive pronoun possible in English is the fact that Czech verbal predicate needs to be translated by a verbonominal one. We could regard this

example as an illustration of the verbal character of Czech compared to the nominal character of English.

From the observations made above, we can conclude that although the involvement in the situation is always a component of the meaning of the dative (Karlík et al. (2002): 104), it is more pronounced in some cases than in others, and therefore the translation by a possessive pronoun is not always equally precise. However, this does not mean that the shade of meaning carried by the dative case is completely absent from English. The English reader will undoubtedly understand that, for example, someone who has set a trap gains an advantage when someone falls into the trap (ex. 15), or that untidy appearance represents a disadvantage (ex. 16). The dative merely renders something that can be inferred from the context more explicit.

In addition, we included in this category two slightly more complex examples. Literal translation, while grammatically correct, would have a different meaning (*it did not escape me, it came to me*), therefore instead of a simple personal pronoun, it was necessary to use a possessive pronoun and a noun which does not appear in the original (*attention, mind*) but it is implied in the semantics of the verb.

/18/ *Neuniklo **mi**, že byla zamčená – a zřejmě jen díky tomu v ní byl pořádek:[...].*
(MV8)

*It did not escape **my attention** that it was locked - which no doubt explained its tidiness: [...].*

/19/ *Vyčkával jsem, co se bude dít, a najednou **mi** vytanulo, jak před patnácti lety, když jsem se měl vracet domů ze svého amerického pobytu, uspořádal děkan večeři na moji počest. (IK4)*

As I was waiting for what would happen next there suddenly came to my mind the scene, fifteen years ago, when I was about to return home from my stay in America and the dean there gave a dinner in my honour.

4.3 Omission

The third most frequent way of translating the dative was omitting it altogether. From the theoretical background, we can assume that the dative is most likely to be omitted in cases containing a verb of saying (Poldauf 1962: 340), or a verb of perception translated by a copular verb (Malá 2010: 183). In our sample, they were represented as follows:

	Total	%
Verb of saying	8	42.1
Verb of perception	3	15.8
Other	8	42.1
Total	19	100

Table 3: Types of verbs in sentences translated with omission of the dative

As we can see from the table above, the matter is a little more complicated than the two categories, since over 40 per cent of the excerpts do not belong to either of them.

4.3.1 Verbs of saying

The verbs that appeared in this category in the English translation were *announce*, *say*, *counsel* and *reply*, with *say* being the most frequent. These verbs generally imply an addressee, and it appears that if the addressee can be easily inferred from the context, in English it is unnecessary to specify them.

/20/ *Chtěl jsem vědět, kam odešel, ale matka **mi** víc neodpověděla.* (IK18)

*I wanted to know where he had gone but my mother did not reply.*¹¹

Another reason why the possible *to*-phrase is missing is the fact that it would place the addressee at the end of the clause and thus in a position of focus, which would be undesirable. If an element (the hearer in this case) has been established in the context, it would be inappropriate to make it informationally prominent by placing it at the end of the utterance (Quirk et al. 1985: 1357).

In one case, it is not only the dative that is missing from the English translation, but the verb as well:

/21/ *Ještě nikdy jsi **mi** to sám od sebe neřekl!* (VH14)

You've never once!

The English translation retains just the bare minimum from the Czech sentence, the rest is easily recoverable from the preceding part of the text. This is due to the fact that in English, it is possible for an auxiliary verb (here *have*) to represent the whole predicate (Dušková et al. 2006: 174). In Czech, such an ellipsis is not possible.

¹¹ Although this translation contains a possessive pronoun, it cannot be considered to be a counterpart of the Czech dative, which has a recipient semantic function.

We also included in this category an example where the verb is omitted in both Czech and English:

/22/ *Já **to**ě taky, ale až jindy, jo?* (VH11)

Me too – but some other time, all right?

This example can be said to belong to this category, since this line occurs immediately after this one: *Já ti mám tolik co říct. / I've got so much to tell you.* In Czech, the dative can appear without the verb because it is morphologically distinct, while in English the only way for it to appear would be to repeat the whole predication.

4.3.2 Verbs of perception

Only three examples belong in this category. In two of them, the copular verb used in the English translation was *seem*:

/23/ *Byla tak nehybná, zdálo se **mu**, že spí.* (JO12)

She sat so motionless that she seemed to be asleep.

In the remaining example, the verb was absent:

/24/ *Vmýšlel jsem se do vlastenectví a do nějakého poslání, až mě napadl obraz, který se **mi** zdál názorný.* (IK6)

I conjured up some kind of patriotism, some kind of mission, until I hit on a convincing explanation.

It is difficult to judge the accuracy of a translation without sufficient context, but it seems that the difference in meaning between the Czech and the English version is rather significant.

The absence of the overtly expressed experiencer in the two examples translated with the copular verb *seem* supports the claim made by Malá that “[t]he ‘point of view’ modification may be more inherent in the English copular verb” (Malá 2010: 183) than in the Czech lexical one.

To examine this matter further we looked at all the instances of the verbs *zdát se* and *připadat* in our material, i.e. the verbs that are most likely to be translated by *seem*. We found six further occurrences, in which the experiencer was always expressed by the subject (these examples therefore belong to the 4.1 section), and the verbs used were *think* (4 times), *feel* (once) and *believe* (once).

/25/ *Seděli tak dlouho v tíživém mlčení, zdálo se mu, že uplynula celá hodina, než se opět odhodlal.* (JO15)

They sat on in uncomfortable silence, and he felt at least an hour must have gone by before he made up his mind to speak again.

This suggests that when the experiencer is to be made explicit, it is preferable to do so by using a lexical verb and placing the experiencer in the subject role, rather than use the verb *seem* and a *to*-phrase, which would put the experiencer in a position of focus. This is logical, since the rheme of utterances like these is more likely to be *what* seemed, rather than *to whom*. It appears that the reason to omit the dative relation is due primarily to functional sentence perspective.

4.3.3 Other

The excerpts where the dative object was omitted and which did not include a verb of saying or perception present several interesting examples.

Most of them represent psychological or (more rarely) physiological processes where the “missing” element – the experiencer – can be easily inferred from the context:

/26/ *Nedokázal jsem si vzpomenout, zda jsme tu spolu někdy byli, naše setkání mi za ta léta splynula – let se navršilo jako v písni o službě u sedláka.* (IK13)

I could not remember if we'd ever been here with each other. Our meetings over the years had blended together, and the years had piled up as in the folksong about the farm labourer.

Some cases are more interesting:

/27/ *Olda mi otevřel dveře na balkón – ale já je zase zavřel – nemám rád průvan.* (VH9)

Edward opened the balcony door but I closed it again - I don't like draughts.

This excerpt is a nice example of the dative of disadvantage, while also illustrating the possible ambiguity of the dative – without the explanatory part of the sentence (*nemám rád průvan*), it would be most probably understood as the dative of advantage. English lacks an element clearly stating the disadvantage, although it can of course be easily understood from the context.

/28/ *Vlaky teď lomozily v hloubi pod námi, zatímco nad hlavou nám hrčely vojenské dvojplošníky.* (IK20)

The trains were now thundering along below us, while military biplanes were roaring overhead.

Similarly, in this example, an equivalent of the dative *nám*, indicating concern in the happening, is missing in the translation. From the Czech sentence, it is understood that “we” are somehow affected by the biplanes, while the English translation has a somewhat less subjective character.

/29/ *Přinesu ti.* (VH17)

I'll get some.

This line is the answer to the question *Máš víno?* / *Is there any wine?* The translation possibly contains a slight shift in meaning, since from the Czech sentence we get the impression that only the asker will drink the wine.

4.4 Prepositional phrases

Out of the 13 examples of translation by a prepositional phrase, four were introduced by *for* and three by *on*, which were among the prepositions mentioned in the theoretical part. The third preposition suggested in the theoretical part was *from*, but that did not appear. The remaining six examples used other prepositions.

	Total	%
<i>for</i>	4	30.8
<i>on</i>	3	23.1
Other	6	46.1
Total	13	100

Table 4: Prepositions appearing in examples translated by a prepositional phrase

4.4.1 Prepositional phrases introduced by *for*

Let us now examine the different prepositions that were used to translate the dative case. *For* is usually used to introduce the beneficiary role, we can therefore expect that it was most likely used to translate the dative of advantage. This was however true only for two of the four examples.

Leopold vyprovodí Prvního a Druhého Láďu k hlavním dveřím, otevře jim;
(VH12)

*LEOPOLD accompanies the SIDNEYS to the front door and opens the door **for them**.*

As a result of negation, one example has the opposite meaning – the dative of disadvantage:

/30/ *Už tak to díky vám nemá lehký a tím palácem na kolech **jí** to děláte ještě těžší.*
(MV19)

*Even without that you don't make things easy **for her**, so that palace on wheels just makes things worse.*

In the last example, the dative and the respective *for*-phrase express the point of view:

/31/ *Možná **mi** to slovo evokuje jen trochu jiné a vypjatější obsahy než **tobě** – Moment!* (VH15)

*Perhaps, though the difference may be small the word denotes, **for me**, something on a higher plane than **for you** – Just a minute!*

4.4.2 Prepositional phrases introduced by *on*

In accordance with the information included in the theoretical part of this thesis, the preposition *on* is used to express someone who is negatively affected by the verbal activity, i.e. the dative of disadvantage (2.4.2 C). The research confirms this, albeit only on three examples (J014, PK11, PK15).

/32/ *Zahnu **ti**, a bude.* (PK15)

*I'll cheat **on you**, and it'll be over.*

4.4.3 Prepositional phrases introduced by other prepositions

In six cases the dative case was translated using a different preposition than *for* or *on*. The preposition *in* occurred twice, in the translation of the same expression, which however was not translated using the same lexemes:

/33/ *Hlavně nesmíte couvnout – věříme **vám** a potřebujeme vás – takového, jaký jste.*
(VH6)

*The main thing is that you mustn't weaken – we need you and we believe **in you** – you being the man you.*

/34/ *Věříme **vám**.* (VH7)

*We have faith **in you**.*

The remaining prepositions occurred each only once. They were:

- with

/35/ *Nečekala jsem, až přivolá výtah, a rázovala ze schodů, že **mi** sotva stačil. (PK9)*

*I didn't wait for him to call the elevator, and strode down the stairs so fast he could barely keep up **with me**.*

- before

/36/ *Ve čtyřech větách **mi** otevřel nebe i peklo. (PK20)*

*In four sentences he opened heaven and hell **before me**.*

- of

/37/ *Pochopte jedno: když máte trochu prachy, lidi **vám** jenom trochu záviděj. - Ale když jste opravdu bohatěj, máte bohužel i opravdový nepřátele. (MV20)*

*Get one thing straight: when you've got a bit of money, people are just a bit envious **of you**. - But when you're really rich, you unfortunately have real enemies.*

- off

/38/ *Černý kufřík na klíně objímala pravou rukou, tiskla jej k hrudi, jako by se bála, aby **jí** ho někdo nevytrhl. (JO11)*

*With her right arm she held a small black attache case on her lap, hugging it as though she was afraid someone might take it **off her**.*

While in the examples of *with* and *of* the preposition used is simply the one required by the verb or adjective, the other two cases are more interesting. In the example of *before*, the speaker's involvement in the situation is significantly lessened in the English translation.

Perhaps to a lesser extent, this could be said also for the case of *off*, which has the meaning of removing from the surface, which is somewhat more impersonal than the dative.

4.5 Other ways of translation and problematic cases

The research yielded nine examples where the way of translation did not belong to any of the categories mentioned above. We could further divide them into three categories: rewording of the original (3), fixed expressions (3), and highly context-dependent translations (3).

4.5.1 Rewording

In two examples the sentence was translated less literally, without affecting the meaning.

/39/ *Snažil jsem se jeho proměnlivým náladám porozumět – a obvykle se mi to dařilo tím lépe, čím plastičtěji jsem si představil, jak asi vypadají dny a týdny v tom malém baráčku, kde jediným živým tvorem kromě něj je černá kočka. (MV12)*

I tried to have an understanding for the vagaries of his moods and my degree of success usually depended on how well I was able to conjure up what it must be like for him to spend days and weeks on end cooped up in a tiny house with no other company than a black cat.

/40/ *Na počátku toho léta **ji** ještě nebylo devět. (MV13)*

***She** had not yet reached **her** ninth birthday.*

The latter example combines two strategies that have already been mentioned. The person the dative refers to is expressed twice – the Czech sentence is a subjectless one, so the dative object becomes the subject in English. Furthermore, a noun determined by a possessive pronoun (*birthday*), which does not appear in the original, is employed in the translation. In this case it is not due to necessity, since a closer translation would have been possible (*she wasn't nine yet*), but simply to the translator's decision.

The following example was rather difficult to categorise. While it might seem at first glance that the English translation contains a counterpart of the dative, it is in fact not true. The Czech sentence contains a typical example of the possessive dative, therefore the obvious translation would have been “*behind his head*”. However, the translator decided to choose a less specific adverbial “*behind him*”. In terms of meaning, this change is hardly of any consequence (one does not, after all, imagine a bush to be growing behind a character's head without also being behind the rest of him), but it is unfortunate for the purposes of our research, since it does not allow us to study a dative counterpart.

/40/ *Bezový keř **mu** odkvétal za hlavou, prořídle palice květů bíle planuly do šera a nasládle voněly. (JO10)*

Behind him an elderberry bush was nearing the end of its blossom time; the sparse round blooms were pale in the fading light and the scent was oversweet.

4.5.2 Fixed expressions

In three cases the translators used fixed expressions. Two of them retain a reference to the person denoted by the Czech dative (using object to subject transposition or a possessive pronoun), the third does not.

/41/ *Je mi to úplně jasné. Ještě jedna žakovská perlička – a už mi toho povrchního humoristu opravdu nikdo neodpáře.* (MV16)

I'm under no illusion: just one more schoolboy howler and I'll never rid myself of the superficial humorist label.

/42/ *Nic vám do mě není!* (JO17)

Mind your own business!

/43/ *Stalo se vám něco?* (JO13)

Is there anything wrong?

It is interesting to note that, in the third example, the Czech expression would be possible without the dative as well (*Stalo se něco?*). Just as with the present English translation, it would be implicitly understood that the speaker is referring to something that concerns the addressee. While the general meaning remains unchanged, the dative makes the utterance more personal – we could say that this way the speaker appears concerned about the addressee's situation.

4.5.3 Context-dependent translations

In the three remaining examples, the translations were highly dependent on context, which in some way limits our ability to assess their accuracy.

/44/ *To mi psaní zrovna moc neusnadňuje.* (VH19)

That's just the trouble.

In the following example, the translator tried to follow the parallel construction of the original. A literal translation would have been impossible, so a different way had to be found. Although *InterCorp* allows the user to look at the context preceding and following a given excerpt, in this case it unfortunately did not provide enough clarification as to what exactly is meant by excerpt. The appropriateness of the translation is therefore in this case essentially impossible to judge. The only thing that can be safely said is that the translator managed to keep the conciseness and the parallel construction of the original, which is no doubt functional.

/45/ Ty *mně* pracovnu, já *tobě* knihu. (MV10)

Nice office, nice book.

The last example is once again one of those where the accuracy of the translation can only be judged with more context. The excerpt is the answer to the question *Jak žiješ?*, In English, it is translated as *How's life?*, which explains the seeming discrepancy between the original and the translation of the excerpt.

/46/ Je *mi* smutno. (VH8)

Depressing.

4.6 Ethical dative

Unfortunately, not a single excerpt in our research contained any of the three subtypes of the ethical dative. We attempted to carry out a supplementary research focused on finding any examples of the ethical dative. This search was not limited to the five works of fiction used before, but to all Czech texts translated into English available in the parallel corpus, so as to heighten our chances of obtaining satisfactory results. However, since the ethical dative can have virtually any parts of speech in its vicinity and furthermore Czech has free word order, the query could not be made specific enough to find occurrences of the ethical dative without perusing an unmanageable number of instances of *mi*, *nám*, *ti* and *vám*.

Consequently, we tried to search for some very specific phrases in which the ethical dative is likely to occur, such as *to* + *ti/vám* + the verb *být* in any form (as in *To ti bylo něco*), *to* + *být* + *mi* (as in *To jsou mi věci*), etc. In this way, we were able to find two instances of the dative of contact:

/47/ *Táto! vykřikne mu vstříc, táto! ... já už běžím, počkej na mne... to ti bylo strašné, táto, ale ne, já vím... psst... už o tom... vždyť vy žijete, ty můj táto... proč jste nepsali?* (JO*)

Daddy! Daddy! ... I'm coming, wait for me... it was dreadful Daddy, no, no, I know... ssh! Don't say any more... you're alive, my darling Daddy... why didn't you write?

/48/ *Zasmál jsem se. „Já ti nevím. Už nebudu.“*

“I don’t know,” I laughed. “I won’t hesitate any more.” (VS*)¹²

In both these cases, the dative of contact does not have an English counterpart. It may be that the discourse markers that were suggested as possible equivalents (2.4.8) are rather longer and their contact function is more prominent, which makes them “stand out” more than the rather inconspicuous dative. On such a small sample it is of course impossible to make any definitive judgements.

Regrettably, we were not able to find any examples of the two remaining subtypes of the ethical dative – the affective dative and the dative of engaging interest.

While the ethical dative is certainly not the most common type of the dative, nevertheless it is still rather surprising that it occurs so little in the corpus. The ethical dative is characteristic mainly of informal spoken discourse, which would exclude some of the texts that *InterCorp* is based on, but there is no reason why it should not appear in works of fiction which contain direct speech. It might be interesting to carry out a research on the frequency of the ethical dative in informal speech and in fiction, to ascertain whether it really is as underrepresented as our research suggests.

4.7 Overall remarks

Overall, the results of our research confirm the translation counterparts that were suggested in the theoretical part and are in line with the expectations. All the main translation counterparts – subject, possessive pronouns, omission, and prepositional phrases – were represented. What is perhaps slightly surprising is the low frequency of the preposition *for* and no occurrence of the preposition *from*. What did not occur in the research material at all were translations using constructions with *have* or verbs of feeling and experiencing such as *find*, *feel* or *see*¹³ which were suggested by Poldauf as possible ways of introducing a person that has some sort of interest or concern in the situation (2.4.7). (This does not cast doubt at the validity of those constructions as possible counterparts – the research sample was rather small to register all marginal possibilities.)

While in some cases the utilised translation is the only possible or the most logical one considering the meaning of the dative and the utterance as a whole (this is the case

¹² This example is from the novel *Skalpel, prosím* by Valja Stýblová.

¹³ The verb *feel* did occur in the translations of the constructions containing the dative, but it was always used as a counterpart of the verb *zdát se*, rather than in the way suggested by Poldauf.

especially of the possessive dative, which shows a strong tendency to be translated by possessive pronouns), in others there were additional factors at play, namely context and functional sentence perspective, which is especially relevant when the possible translation counterparts are subject and a prepositional phrase, or omission and a prepositional phrase.

5 Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to analyse Czech prepositionless pronominal dative objects and their English translation counterparts. The Czech dative case appears in two basic variants: attached and non-attached (free). In the non-attached dative, we can further distinguish five types: dative of advantage and disadvantage, dative of reference, dative of subject, possessive dative, and ethical dative. A part of the meaning of all the types of the dative is an element of involvement, interest or concern in what is being communicated. Considering the semantic roles the Czech dative can have, it is evident that all of them could not be covered by a single English counterpart.

This thesis focuses only on the divergent counterparts, therefore translations by corresponding pronominal objects and *to*-phrases are not included due to their high frequency. The counterparts that were included in our analysis were subject (32 %), possessive pronoun (27 %), omission (19 %), and prepositional phrase (13 %). The remaining 9 % were translated using a different method.

In the examples of the dative translated by a subject, we were able to distinguish several different types. In accordance with our expectations based on secondary sources, some examples translated in this way were subjectless sentences (usually describing psychological or physiological processes), but they were not the majority. Most of the Czech sentences in this category did have a subject, and two complementary changes occurred during the translation: the Czech dative object became the English subject, and the Czech subject became the English object. This change was motivated in some cases by the differences in the features of the Czech verb and its English equivalent (e.g. *libit se – to like*) – they were usually verbs expressing a feeling, where the Czech dative object / English subject have the semantic role of experiencer. In other cases, the main motivation for this change was functional sentence perspective – these were examples where a more literal translation (using a *to*-phrase) would have been possible, but it would go against the principle of end-focus and the tendency to order units in an utterance according to their informational value. Functional sentence perspective also played a role in examples where the Czech original was in the active voice, but the English translation used the passive voice.

The second most common type of translation was by a possessive pronoun. Since a possessive pronoun acts as a determiner, it is part of the noun phrase and thus not its own clause element, which means that it necessarily has a less prominent status in the sentence than the Czech dative does. Furthermore, the Czech dative case, even in its possessive variety, has a more complex meaning than mere possession, which is impossible to convey in English.

In a significant amount of the excerpts, the dative relationship was omitted in the translation. This was due usually to functional sentence perspective – while the verbs used could take a *to*-phrase, it was avoided as it would place the participant in an inappropriate position of focus at the end of the clause. This was the case especially of verbs of saying, where the addressee was not expressed but could be easily inferred from the context. As for verbs of perception such as *zdát se* or *připadat*, our research hints at the fact that their English copular equivalents such as *seem* do not require expressing the experiencer. The dative relation was also omitted in some cases where it expressed advantage or disadvantage, or a general involvement in the matter communicated.

Thirteen examples were translated using a prepositional phrase. The preposition *for* appeared four times, in two of them the phrase expressed advantage as suggested by theoretical sources. The preposition *on* was used to convey the meaning of disadvantage, and appeared three times. The other prepositions used did not express involvement to such extent as the Czech dative case. The preposition *from*, which was suggested in the theoretical part as a means of expressing disadvantage, did not occur.

The last category contained somewhat problematic cases. They were instances where the translator used a fixed expression, reworded the original or the translation was highly context-dependent.

The 100 analysed excerpts did not contain a single instance of the ethical dative. We carried out a supplementary search focused on the ethical dative, which yielded only two examples. In neither of them did the ethical dative have an English equivalent. While the sample is too small to make definitive conclusions, we can assume that the discourse markers suggested in the theoretical part, while having the same function, are significantly more prominent than the dative and thus do not readily come to mind as translation counterparts.

The findings mentioned above largely support the suggestions made in the theoretical part based on secondary sources, and most of them illustrate the typological differences between the languages. However, we found no instances of the *have* + O + bare infinitive construction, which was suggested as a means of expressing involvement, and similar constructions with verbs such as *find* or *feel*. The preposition *from* also did not appear. This lack is probably caused by the relatively low number of excerpts used in our research. What the results clearly indicate is the fact that functional sentence perspective plays an undeniable role in the translation of the Czech dative case.

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7 Résumé

Tématem této bakalářské práce jsou české bezpředložkové zájmenné předměty dativní a jejich divergentní anglické překladové protějšky. Jelikož má český dativ různé sémantické funkce, lze předpokládat, že překladových variant bude několik. Práce se zabývá pouze divergentními protějšky, z analýzy jsou tedy vyřazeny překlady pomocí odpovídajícího bezpředložkového zájmenného předmětu a předložkového předmětu uvozeného *to*.

Práce se skládá z několika částí. Po krátkém úvodu (1) následuje teoretická část, která podává charakteristiku českého dativního pádu a snaží se nastínit možnosti jeho překladu do angličtiny. Charakteristika dativu (2.1) je založena na *Příruční mluvnici češtiny* (2008) a *Encyklopedickém slovníku češtiny* (2002). Dativ tedy rozdělujeme do dvou základních typů: vazebný a nevazebný neboli volný. V rámci volného dativu dále rozlišujeme dativ prospěchový, dativ zřetelový, dativ subjektový, dativ přivlastňovací a dativ etický, který je dále rozdělen na dativ emocionální, dativ kontaktní a dativ zainteresování. Ke každému typu uvádíme příklady a stručně charakterizujeme jeho funkci.

Další část teoretického úvodu se již zabývá překladem českého dativu do angličtiny (2.2 – 2.4). Možné protějšky jsou uváděny na základě informací z *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2006) Libuše Duškové a kol., *Obsahového rozboru současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistického* (1961) Viléma Mathesia a dvou statí Ivana Poldaufa „Třetí syntaktická rovina“ a „Místo dativu ve výstavbě věty“. Protějšky jsou podrobně rozebrány s přihlédnutím k významným anglickým mluvniciím. Pozornost je věnována především sémantickým rolím nepřímého a předložkového předmětu (2.4.3).

Po teoretické části následuje část zabývající se metodologií práce (3). Excerpta pro empirickou část byla získána z paralelního česko-anglického korpusu *InterCorp*, který je přístupný z internetových stránek Českého národního korpusu. Shromáždili jsme celkem sto excerpt pocházejících z pěti českých beletristických textů, vždy po dvaceti z jednoho zdroje. Tento přístup jsme zvolili, aby se zamezilo možnému vlivu idiolektu překladatele na výsledky výzkumu.

Empirická část představuje výsledky výzkumu. Příklady byly rozděleny do několika kategorií podle typu protějšku a seřazeny podle četnosti výskytu. Nejčastějším anglickým překladovým protějškem českého dativu byl podmět (32 %), dále přivlastňovací zájmeno (27 %), vynechání (19 %) a předložková vazba (13 %). Zbývajících 9 % představuje problematičtější případy, kde překladatel využil jinou metodu. Práce každý z typů protějšků podrobně popisuje.

Věty, ve kterých byl dativní předmět přeložen podmětem (4.1), jsou jednak jednočlenné věty popisující psychické a fyzické procesy a stavy, v nichž dativní předmět plní sémantickou funkci proživatele, což odpovídá předpokladům z teoretické části. Tyto věty však nepřevažují – většinu představují dvoučlenné věty, během jejichž překladu došlo ke dvěma komplementárním změnám: český dativní předmět se stal anglickým podmětem a český podmět se stal anglickým předmětem. V některých případech tyto změny pramení z rozdílných vlastností českého a anglického slovesa (např. *líbit se – to like*), jinde byla tato změna motivována aktuálním členěním větným. Aktuální členění větné bylo také důvodem pro překlad českých vět se slovesem v činném rodě rodem trpným. Zde se uplatnila rovněž průběžnost podmětu.

Nejen při překladu dativu přivlastňovacího typu bylo užito posesivních zájmen (4.2). Přivlastňovací zájmena mají funkci determinantu, nejsou tedy samostatným větným členem, proto ve větě nepůsobí natolik výrazně jako český dativní předmět. Složkou významu dativu je navíc také určitá zainteresovanost na ději, kterou anglické přivlastňovací zájmeno nedokáže postihnout.

V mnohých případech český dativ žádný anglický protějšek neměl (4.3). Bylo tomu tak především u sloves mluvení, kdy v angličtině adresát nebyl vyjádřen, ale lze ho vyvodit z kontextu. Podobně tomu bylo i u sloves jako *zdát se* či *připadat*. V těchto případech opět hrálo roli aktuální členění větné. Český dativ také neměl žádný ekvivalent v některých případech, kde vyjadřoval všeobecnou zainteresovanost na ději.

Další kategorií (4.4) jsou předložkové vazby. Zde se uplatnila předložka *for* (čtyřikrát), která ovšem ne vždy vyjadřovala prospěch, a předložka *on* (třikrát), vyjadřující neprospěch, a další ojedinělé předložky, většinou dané rekcí slovesa.

Poslední kategorii (4.5) představují složitější případy, kde se již nejedná o přímý překlad dativního vztahu. Zde překladatelé zvolili buď ustálené spojení, větu přeformulovali nebo byl překlad výrazně vázán na kontext.

V excerptech se neobjevil žádný příklad dativu etického, proto jsme v korpusu provedli dodatečné vyhledávání zaměřené na tento typ dativu (4.6). Takto jsme získali pouze dva příklady, a to typu kontaktového. Žádný z nich neměl anglický protějšek.

Poslední částí práce je závěr (5), který shrnuje získané poznatky. Výsledky povětšinou ilustrují typologické rozdíly mezi oběma jazyky a do značné míry potvrzují očekávání z teoretické části. Nevyskytla se v nich však předložka *from* ani konstrukce se slovesy *have, find, feel* atd., které byly navrhovány jako prostředky vyjádření zainteresovanosti. To bylo zřejmě zapříčiněno relativně malým počtem excerpt. Z výzkumu jasně vyplývá, že důležitou roli při překladu českých dativních předmětů do angličtiny hraje aktuální členění větné.

8 Appendix

The appendix contains all one hundred examples examined in the empirical part of this thesis. All examples are labelled with the author's initials and a number.

Michal Viewegh: *Výchova dívek v Čechách*

MV1	" Mně přišly korektury románu a nabídka velmi dobře placené práce," řekl jsem.	"I got the page proofs of my novel and an offer of a lucrative job," I said.
MV2	" Tobě přišly vložky."	"You got some sanitary towels."
MV3	"Dobrou noc," oznámila mi věcně.	"Good night," she announced in a matter-of-fact way.
MV4	Hned nato, ještě dříve než jsem si v hlavě stihl srovnat své pocity, mne kdosi neznámý zezadu povalil k zemi a ruce mi zkroutil za zády.	Immediately afterwards, before I had even had time to collect my thoughts, an unknown assailant knocked me to the ground from behind and twisted my arms up my back.
MV5	Koleno majitele hlasu se mi strašlivě zarývalo do ledvin.	The owner of the voice dug his knee with force into my kidneys.
MV6	Pokusil jsem se nadzdvihnout hlavu, abych mohl odpovědět, ale přitlačili mi ji nazpět.	I tried to raise my head in order to reply, but they pushed it back down.
MV7	Několik drobných lupínků mi přistálo na rukávu světlého saka.	A few little chips landed on the sleeve of my light-coloured jacket.
MV8	Neuniklo mi , že byla zamčená - a zřejmě jen díky tomu v ní byl pořádek: věci na psacím stole z mořeného dubu srovnané, šanony vyrovnané v policích, medový koberec vyluxovaný a ani v manažerském křesle v kombinaci dřeva a pravé kůže nebyl vylitý žádný koktejl.	It did not escape my attention that it was locked - which no doubt explained its tidiness: everything was in order on the stained-oak desk, the files were arranged neatly on the shelves, the honey-coloured carpet was carefully vacuumed, and there was no freshly spilt milkshake on the executive chair made of wood and real leather.
MV9	"Líbila se mi ."	"I liked it."
MV10	Ty mně pracovnu, já tobě knihu.	Nice office, nice book.
MV11	Podle Nařízení vlády ČR o platových poměrech zaměstnanců rozpočtových a některých dalších organizací ze dne 22. 4. 1992 mi v té době přínáležela hrubá měsíční mzda ve výši 3 680 korun a v žebříčku padesáti vybraných povolání, publikovaném v denním tisku, se platy učitelů řadily na 49. místo.	According to the Decree of the Government of the Czech Republic on payment conditions of budgetary employees and certain other organisations, dated 22 April 1992, my gross monthly salary at the time amounted to 3, 680 crowns, and on the ladder of fifty select occupations published in the daily press, teachers' pay was at rung forty-nine.

MV12	(Snažil jsem se jeho proměnlivým náladám porozumět - a obvykle se mi to dařilo tím lépe, čím plastičtěji jsem si představil, jak asi vypadají dny a týdny v tom malém baráčku, kde jediným živým tvorem kromě něj je černá kočka.	(I tried to have an understanding for the vagaries of his moods and my degree of success usually depended on how well I was able to conjure up what it must be like for him to spend days and weeks on end cooped up in a tiny house with no other company than a black cat.
MV13	Na počátku onoho léta jí ještě nebylo devět.	She had not yet reached her ninth birthday at the beginning of that summer.
MV14	Snažil jsem se následovat kolegy do dveří kabinetu, ale Agáta mi prakticky zastoupila cestu.	I tried to follow my colleagues through the office door, but Agata almost blocked my path.
MV15	Zpoza černého trička jí vylézalo jakési naškrobené krajkové kombiné.	A starched lace chemise was poking out from beneath her black T-shirt.
MV16	Je mi to úplně jasné. Ještě jedna žákovská perlička - a už mi toho povrchního humoristu opravdu nikdo neodpáře.	I'm under no illusion: just one more schoolboy howler and I'll never rid myself of the superficial humorist label.
MV17	Moje budoucí žačka se mi toho dopoledne nepřímou připomněla ještě dvakrát.	During that morning, my pupil-to-be was evoked indirectly on two further occasions.
MV18	"Ale to je přece něco docela jiného!" nesouhlasil Král, ale vsadil bych se, že mu to přirovnání ve skutečnosti zalichotilo.	"But that's something else entirely" Kral protested, although I'd happily wager that he was actually flattered by the analogy.
MV19	Už tak to díky vám nemá lehký a tím palácem na kolech jí to děláte ještě těžší.	Even without that you don't make things easy for her, so that palace on wheels just makes things worse.
MV20	Pochopte jedno: když máte trochu prachy, lidi vám jenom trochu záviděj. - Ale když jste opravdu bohatěj, máte bohužel i opravdový nepřátele."	Get one thing straight: when you've got a bit of money, people are just a bit envious of you. - But when you're really rich, you unfortunately have real enemies."

Jan Otčenášek: *Romeo, Julie a tma*

JO1	Slyší, jak mu dosud svěže cupe v hrudníku, pumpuje krev a hrne ji do spánků.	He can hear it beating away tirelessly in his chest, pumping up the blood and hurrying it along to his temples.
JO2	Zatajil dech, konečně mu vhrkly slzy do očí.	He held his breath and tears came to his eyes at last.
JO3	Co mu říci?	What can he say?

JO4	Všeho mi náhle bylo líto. Tebe, sebe, všeho.	I felt a sudden pity - for you, for myself, for everything.
JO5	Neznal ji, neviděl jí do tváře a neslyšel ani její hlas, poněvadž byla nehmotná, přítomná jen v netrpělivém čekání, utkaná z nejasné touhy a nasládlého snu, za nějž se sám před sebou tak trochu styděl.	He did not know her, he could not see her face or hear her voice, because she was not real; she was only there in his impatient expectation, a woman woven of vague longings and sweet dreams he was a little ashamed of even in his own mind.
JO6	Aby sis při tom neuřízl hlavu, radil mu táta s vážnou tváří, ale v záhybech vrásek kolem úst se krčil slabý úsměv.	Mind you don' t cut your throat, Dad counselled with a straight face, but there was a faint smile hiding in the folds of the skin round his mouth.
JO7	Strčil krabičku zpět do kapsy a ústy mu cukl úsměv.	He stuffed the packet back into his pocket and his mouth twitched with a smile.
JO8	Bylo mu dobře vedle ní.	He felt at ease sitting here with her now.
JO9	Kdyby k některé přistoupil a řekl jí třeba:	Suppose you were to go up to one of them and say: Good evening!
JO10	Bezový keř mu odkvétal za hlavou, prořídle palice květů bíle planuly do šera a nasládle voněly.	Behind him an elderberry bush was nearing the end of its blossom time; the sparse round blooms were pale in the fading light and the scent was oversweet.
JO11	Černý kufřík na klíně objímala pravou rukou, tiskla jej k hrudi, jako by se bála, aby jí ho někdo nevytrhl.	With her right arm she held a small black attache case on her lap, hugging it as though she was afraid someone might take it off her.
JO12	Byla tak nehybná, zdálo se mu , že spí.	She sat so motionless that she seemed to be asleep.
JO13	"Stalo se vám něco?"	"Is there anything wrong?"
JO14	Co myslíte? kladla mu naléhavé otázky.	What did he think? She pressed urgent questions on him.
JO15	Seděli tak dlouho v tíživém mlčení, zdálo se mu , že uplynula celá hodina, než se opět odhodlal.	They sat on in uncomfortable silence, and he felt at least an hour must have gone by before he made up his mind to speak again.
JO16	Poslouchal své zpřetrhané brebtání a připadalo mu , že z něho mluví kdosi druhý.	Listening to his broken stammering he thought it sounded like somebody else talking.

JO17	"Nic vám do mě není!	"Mind your own business!
JO18	Ráznost pohybu ji měla poučit, že mu na ní nezáleží, ani co by se za nehet vešlo.	The brusque movement was meant to convey to her that he didn't care two pins what she thought.
JO19	Kufřík, který po celou dobu tak křečovitě tiskla k prsům, se jí vysmekl z prstů a udeřil o betonovou cestu.	The little case she had been hugging to her bosom all the time slipped out of her grasp and fell on the concrete path.
JO20	Nedoporučuje se vám přece stýkat se s takovými, jako jsem já.	You're not supposed to mix with people like me.

Václav Havel: *Largo desolato*

VH1	V noci jsem se probudil asi dvakrát, ale vždycky jen proto, že se mi naléhavě chtělo čurat.	I woke up twice but only because I needed to pee.
VH2	Jak mu je?	How is he?
VH3	Vstal jsem dnes už kolem osmé - chtěl jsem něco dělat - měl jsem v plánu napsat si pár poznámek - už jsem si přichystal papír - ale nešlo to - nejsem dnes nějak ve své kůži - vrátilo se mi to chvění, co jsem měl včera - tak jsem tady trochu uklízel - vyřel jsem dřez - odnesl odpadky - usušil si ručník - vyčistil hřeben - k obědu jsem si udělal dvě vajíčka naměkko.	I was up by about eight today - I felt like doing something - I was thinking of making a few notes - I had a piece of paper all ready but nothing came - I wasn't feeling up to scratch again. Those shakes I had yesterday came back - so I did a bit of tidying up, wiped out the sink, took out the rubbish, dried my towel, cleaned my comb, made myself two soft boiled eggs for lunch.
VH4	Já bych vyrobil tatarskou omáčku - načali bychom nějaké dobré víno - má přijít Lucy - tuhle Olda by jistě taky zůstal - cítím, že by mi to udělalo dobře - trochu se odreagovat - přijít na jiné myšlenky - zavzpomínat si.	I'll make mustard sauce, open a bottle of decent wine - we'll ask Lucy as well, and I'm sure Edward would join us. I think it would be good for me to let my hair down, take my mind off things, reminisce a little.
VH5	Lád'a chtěl říct, že vám fandíme - a nejen my.	What Sidney is trying to say is, we're your fans. Not just us either.
VH6	Hlavně nesmíte couvnout - věříme vám a potřebujeme vás - takového, jaký jste.	The main thing is that you mustn't weaken we need you and we believe in you - you being the man you.
VH7	Věříme vám .	We have faith in you.
VH8	Je mi smutno.	Depressing.
VH9	Olda mi otevřel dveře na balkón - ale já je zase zavřel - nemám rád průvan.	Edward opened the balcony door but I closed it again - I don't like draughts.
VH10	Leopold jí stiskne ruku.	LEOPOLD presses her hand.

VH11	Já tobě taky, ale až jindy, jo?	Me too - but some other time, all right?
VH12	(Leopold vyprovodí Prvního a Druhého Láďu k hlavním dveřím, otevře jim ;	(LEOPOLD accompanies the SIDNEYS to the front door and opens the door for them.
VH13	Tak proč mi to někdy neřekneš - sám od sebe?	Well why don't you say so sometimes without being asked?
VH14	Ještě nikdy jsi mi to sám od sebe neřekl!	You've never once!
VH15	Možná mi to slovo evokuje jen trochu jiné a vypjatější obsahy než tobě - Moment!	Perhaps, though the difference may be small the word denotes, for me, something on a higher plane than for you - Just a minute!
VH16	Zdálo se mi , že někdo jde.	I thought I heard someone coming.
VH17	Přinesu ti .	I'll get some.
VH18	Nebylo mi dobře.	I wasn't feeling well.
VH19	To mi psaní zrovna moc neusnadňuje.	That's just the trouble.
VH20	Myšlenky se mi prostě zacyklí.	My thoughts just start going round in a loop.

Ivan Klíma: *Láska a smetí*

IK1	Ten druhý, podsaditý, spíše k zemi sražený chlapík neurčitelného věku, ve velmi sešlých a špinavých kalhotách, jejichž nohavice mu sahaly sotva do půli lýtek a obrovité zvenčí našité kapsy připomínaly neforemná pouzdra na pistole, měl na hlavě modrou kapitánskou čapku se štítkem, nad nímž se zlatavě leskla kotva.	the other, a short, stocky man of uncertain age in very dishevelled and dirty trousers scarcely reaching halfway down his calves and with enormous sewn-on pockets rather like misshapen pistol holsters, wore on his head a sea-captain's cap with a peak and a gleaming golden anchor above it.
IK2	Ty oči anebo ještě spíš jejich pohled mi připadaly povědomé.	Those eyes, or rather their glance, seemed somehow familiar.
IK3	Poslechl jsem ho, on přidal k mé i svoji, a já si přitom všiml, že mu chybí pravá ruka, z rukávu mu čouhal jen černý hák.	I did as he said, and as he placed his next to mine I noticed that he did not have a right hand; a black hook protruded from his sleeve.
IK4	Vyčkával jsem, co se bude dít, a najednou mi vytanulo, jak před patnácti lety, když jsem se měl vracet domů ze svého amerického pobytu, uspořádal děkan večeři na moji počest.	As I was waiting for what would happen next there suddenly came to my mind the scene, fifteen years ago, when I was about to return home from my stay in America and the dean there gave a dinner in my honour.
IK5	Viděl jsem ho předtím jen jedenkrát a na večeři se mi nechtělo, sešlosti lidí, které neznám, mě spíše skličují.	I had only met him once before and I didn't really want to go to the dinner: a crowd of strangers tends to depress me.

IK6	Vmýšlel jsem se do vlastenectví a do nějakého poslání, až mě napadl obraz, který se mi zdál názorný.	I conjured up some kind of patriotism, some kind of mission, until I hit on a convincing explanation.
IK7	Ve skutečnosti jsem se chtěl vrátit domů, kde žili lidé, kteří mi byli blízcí, kde jsem mohl plyně mluvit, naslouchat své mateřtině.	In reality I wanted to return home, to the place where there were people I was fond of, where I was able to speak fluently, to listen to my native language.
IK8	Mně se líbil, měl čepici se štítkem, i když ne kapitánskou, a zakroucený knír na paměť našeho posledního císaře.	I liked him: he wore a peaked cap, though not a sailor's cap, and an upturned moustache in memory of our last emperor.
IK9	Také jeho povolání se mi líbilo, připadalo mi , že jistě patří k nejdůležitějším z těch, které mohou lidé vykonávat, a metan že proto požívají vážnosti.	I also liked his occupation, which I thought must surely be one of the most important jobs a man could have, and I believed that street-sweepers therefore enjoyed everyone's respect.
IK10	Začali jsme v ulici Lomnického, naše Venuše, která se zřejmě jmenuje Zoulová, se oháněla koštětem, druhým koštětem jí pomáhal muž v kapitánské čepici, který většinu času mlčky přežvykoval a občas uplivil velkou zpěněnou slinu.	We started in Lomnického Street. Our Venus, whose name was evidently Zoulová, was wielding a broom; she was helped, with a second broom, by the man with the captain's cap who most of the time chewed silently, now and again spitting out some frothy phlegm.
IK11	Nametali mi na lopatu hromádku smetí a já házel všechno svinstvo do popelnice na vozíku.	They were sweeping the stuff onto my shovel and I would fling all the filthy mess into the dustbin on our handcart.
IK12	Při křtu jí dali jméno Darja.	When she was christened she was named Daria.
IK13	Nedokázal jsem si vzpomenout, zda jsme tu spolu někdy byli, naše setkání mi za ta léta splynula - let se navršilo jako v písni o službě u sedláka. Poznal jsem ji ještě rok předtím.	I could not remember if we'd ever been here with each other. Our meetings over the years had blended together, and the years had piled up as in the folksong about the farm labourer.
IK14	Zabalila mi dárek do hedvábného papíru a doprovodila mě ke dveřím.	She wrapped my purchase in tissue paper and saw me to the door.
IK15	Moje žena cosi namítala, připadalo jí , že svobodu musí omezovat nějaký vnitřní zákon, pak převedla řeč na děti a jejich výchovu, ale já se stále méně soustřeďoval na to, o čem se opravdu mluvilo, vnímal jsem cosi jiného: bezhlesý hlas té druhé.	My wife made some objection. She believed that freedom should be limited by some kind of inner law, but then the conversation moved on to children and their upbringing. But I was concentrating less and less on what was being said and instead became aware of something different: the unspoken voice of the other woman.

IK16	Jako by vycházelo z ní, z plamene, který v ní nepochybně žhnul, a mně připadlo, že se ten plamen naklání ke mně a svým horkým dechem mě ovívá.	It seemed to be emanating from her, from a flame which undoubtedly was burning within her, and I thought that this flame was reaching over towards me and engulfing me with its hot breath.
IK17	Snažil jsem se jej - v téhle chvíli tak nevhodný - zapudit, ale nepodařilo se mi to.	I tried to dispel it - at such an inappropriate moment - but I failed.
IK18	Chtěl jsem vědět, kam odešel, ale matka mi víc neodpověděla.	I wanted to know where he had gone but my mother did not reply.
IK19	Můj rozumný tatínek, o němž jsem věděl, že vymyslel hnací stroj do nejrychlejšího vlaku z těch, co se nám hnaly pod okny, a také motory do letadel, která nám hřměla nad hlavou, a je proto mezi lidmi vážený, se podivil mé otázce.	My sensible father, who I knew had thought up the engines for the fastest trains roaring past under our windows, as well as those of the planes thundering above our heads, and therefore was held in high esteem by people, was astonished at my question.
IK20	Vlaky teď lomozily v hloubi pod námi, zatímco nad hlavou nám hrčely vojenské dvojplášníky.	The trains were now thundering along below us, while military biplanes were roaring overhead.

Pavel Kohout: *Sněžím*

PK1	(Bezelstně mi lezl do pasti.)	He fell guilelessly into my trap.
PK2	V závětrí kapitánského můstku jsem následně provedla neodkladnou operaci: vysvětlila smrtelně nudnému, mně však sympatickému redaktoru Osobních zpráv (jediný ze státních katolíků v podniku chodil do kostela i před revolucí), že vyslyšet jeho nabídku k sňatku mi brání především existence Juliána.	On the lee side of the captain's bridge I later undertook a task that could no longer be postponed: explaining to the deadly boring but likable editor of the personals column (the only one of all the official Catholics in the firm who went to church even before the revolution) that the main thing preventing me from accepting his offer of marriage was the existence of Julien.
PK3	Povzbudilo mou chuť kouřit. Takže jsem musela v pití přidat, abych srovnala hladiny alkoholu a nikotinu (jinak mi hrozilo buď bolení hlavy, nebo pálení žáhy).	It made me long for a smoke, so I had to have a bit more to drink, to equalize the levels of alcohol and nicotine (otherwise, I'd face either a headache or heartburn).
PK4	Teď mi ty jalovosti přišly vhod, hošík žasl, dalo se přímo měřit, jak mi propadá.	Now these banalities came in handy; the kid was amazed, you could see he was falling for me.
PK5	Zahnu ti , a bude.	I'll cheat on you, and it'll all be over.

PK6	Byl přítom trochu moc rozechvělý, což se mi (v zatmění mozku) líbilo, má úctu k stáří! posmívala jsem se v duchu, a řekla, Proč ne?	He was a bit nervous during all this, which (in my befogged state) I liked; he respects his elders! I laughed to myself and said, Why not?
PK7	(Až mě příště pozdraví v kantýně, vystřihnu ho, ať má pocit, že se mu to zdálo, je mouřenín, který mě má vysvobodit z kruté lásky.)	(Next time he says hello in the cafeteria, I'll cut him off. Let him think he dreamed it; he is the chimney sweep who will unwittingly deliver me from cruel love.)
PK8	Prosím vás, nezlobte se! Vy se mi dávno tak líbíte...	"Please, don't be angry; I've liked you for so long..."
PK9	Nečekala jsem, až přivolá výtah, a rázovala ze schodů, že mi sotva stačil.	I didn't wait for him to call the elevator, and strode down the stairs so fast he could barely keep up with me.
PK10	Jednoho jsem si málem vzala z nezkrtné potřeby těla, přepadla mě po ztrátě něžné lásky; říkal mi Mé poslední zvonění (šlo mu na pětapadesát), jedno dlouhé léto jsme řádili jako tygři (doslova: honili jsme se po jeho mansardě, Josef na mě skákal z gauče a já ho na koberci odrážela rukama nohama, byl samý škráb a já nemohla pro kousance na plovárnu).	I almost married one of them out of the indomitable needs of the flesh: he came my way after I'd lost my love, and called me My Final Bell (he was going on fifty-five). One long summer we rampaged like tigers. (Literally: we chased each other around his attic apartment. Josef would jump on me from the couch and I, on the rug, would fend him off with my hands and feet. He had scratches all over, and I couldn't go swimming because of all the bites.)
PK11	Že byla jeho kabinka na koupališti ubohá a doma mu prý za dveřmi připoslouchávala matka, brala jsem ho brzo k nám; Gábina se tam tou dobou nevyskytovala vůbec, zaláskovaná do jakéhosi bubeníka z andrgraundu.	Because his little cabin at the pool was squalid, and because his mother supposedly eavesdropped on him at home, I started taking him to our place early on; Gábina, enamored of some underground rock drummer at the time, hadn't turned up at all in a while.
PK12	Přichystala jsem jeho oblíbená plněná vejce, koupila dvě sedmičky kořeněného tramínu, co nám dřív tak chutnával, ale sotva jsme smočili rty, posedle jsme přivolávali minulost, která se teď jevila jako nepřetržitý svátek.	I fixed his favorite stuffed eggs and bought two bottles of spiced wine, which we used to like so much, but no sooner had we wet our lips than we began obsessively recalling the past, which seemed to us like an endless holiday.

PK13	jak ho první dobu tam nejvíc drtilo, že mě do smrti nepotká, jak několik let nedokázal s nikým spát (a já se tu zanedlouho utěšovala s jeho kamarádem, z něhož se vyklubal, radši zapomenout...), až se mu v prvním profesorském roce zapsala na přednášky mladička Slovenka	In his first months in Canada he was tormented most by the knowledge that he would never see me again; for several years he wouldn't sleep with anyone (while not long after he left I had consoled myself with a friend of his, who turned out to be... better to forget about it). Until in his first year as a professor a young Slovak girl (ah! a passionate people!) enrolled in his lecture course
PK14	Okamžitě zrudl (zapomněla jsem, jak ho rušovalo světlo, a do pokoje zářilo ranní slunce), ale nabídka byla silnější než stud, poklekl ke mně, složil mi jako kdysi tvář na srdce a přísál se ke mně jak dítě, netuším, jestli na minutu nebo na hodinu.	Immediately he blushed (I'd forgotten how light used to bother him, and the morning sun was shining into the room), but the offer was more powerful than his shame. He leaned toward me and laid his face on my heart, like old times, and clung to me like a child, I have no idea whether for a minute or an hour.
PK15	Ozval se zhruba za měsíc, když už jsem věřila, že je zpátky za mořem, zeptal se jako vždy, zda neruší či nezdržuje, a jak se mi vede.	He called a month later, by which time I'd decided he must already be back overseas, asked as always if he was disturbing me" or keeping me from something, and how I was doing.
PK16	Chtělo se mi jako před lety křičet Zamrzám! (stavy duše jsme si sdělovali obrazy, které jim byly blíží než banální omšelosti), ale psalo se žel Ted', můj miláček náležel mladistvé (jistě) ohnivé (zřejmě) krasavici, kterou navíc zbožňoval (určitě) za to, že mu povila Královnu židů i křesťanů, protože jsem s bušícím srdcem řekla, že dobře, děkuju za optání.	I wanted to scream, as I'd done years before, I'm freezing over! (We'd always conveyed emotions to each other by means of images that expressed them more closely than hackneyed formulas.) But unfortunately this was now, my dearest had a youthful, passionate (certainly) beauty, whom on top of everything else he adored (definitely) because she had borne him the Queen of Jews and Christians - and therefore, with my heart pounding, I said fine, thank you for asking.
PK17	Když jako vždy dvakrát krátce cvrnknul, podlamovaly se mi trémou nohy, podala jsem mu zmateně ruku (jako kdysi před naším společným letopočtem)	When, as always, he gave two short rings on the doorbell, my knees began to shake; in my confusion I offered him my hand (as one did before our common era)
PK18	a tři přinesené růže seřízla pro jistotu v kuchyni, aby neviděl, jak se mi rozklepaly obě ruce.	and I trimmed the three roses he'd brought in the kitchen so he wouldn't see my hands trembling.

PK19	krom toho, což mi sděluje jako první, neboť Vanesa (ach, ach, ach! i jméno má pěknější a stejnou iniciálu jako on) je dosud v bratislavském bytě, kde chybí telefon (tak jsem zvěděla příčinu svého dlouhého čekání i krátkého štěstí), byl dnes povolán za ekonomického poradce místopředsedy vlády.	Besides - and I was the first to hear this, since Vanesa (oh, even her name is prettier, and they have the same first initial!) was still in their Bratislava apartment, which lacked a phone (thus I learned the reason for both the long wait and for this brief happy moment) - today he'd been appointed economic adviser to the vice-chairman of the government.
PK20	Ve čtyřech větách mi otevřel nebe i peklo.	In four sentences he opened heaven and hell before me.

Supplementary search

JO*	Táto! vykřikne mu vstříc, táto! ... já už běžím, počkej na mne... to ti bylo strašné, táto, ale ne, já vím... psst... už o tom... vždyť vy žijete, ty můj táto... proč jste nepsali?	Daddy! Daddy!... I'm coming, wait for me... it was dreadful Daddy, no, no, I know... ssh! Don't say any more... you're alive, my darling Daddy... why didn't you write?
VS*	Zasmál jsem se. "Já ti nevím. Už nebudu.	"I don't know," I laughed. "I won't hesitate any more.