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English counterparts of Czech finite subjectless clauses

Anglické protějšky českých jednočlenných vět slovesných

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Abstract

The thesis focuses on the English counterparts of a Czech clause type which does not exist in English – finite subjectless clauses. These Czech clauses with a verbal or verbo-nominal predicate correspond to English clauses with a subject and a predicate. The thesis describes the repertoire of means used as subjects of the English constructions, also examining the factors which influence the choice of a particular subject and predicate, and the structure of the English sentence. The most influential factors are linked with the semantic class of the clause, i.e. whether it refers to the states of the surrounding environment or physical and psychical states, whether a general human agent is implied, or whether the meaning of the clause is associated with modality.

The material is extracted from the Czech-English parallel corpus *InterCorp*. One hundred examples of Czech finite subjectless clauses were obtained from Czech original texts (the "core" texts). The clauses extracted comprise predicates which include the third person singular of an active past participle, i.e. *Setmělo se. Došlo k nedorozumění*.

Abstrakt

Bakalářská práce se zaměřuje na anglické protějšky českého větného typu, který v angličtině neexistuje – jednočlenné věty s určitým tvarem slovesným. Těmto českým větám s verbálním nebo verbo-nominálním přísudkem odpovídají v angličtině věty dvojčlenné. Bakalářská práce popisuje repertoár prostředků, které mohou sloužit jako podmět anglické konstrukce, a zkoumá faktory, které ovlivňují volbu konkrétního podmětu a přísudku i strukturu anglické věty. Vliv má zejména to, zda se odkazuje na stavy okolního prostředí, psychické nebo fyzické stavy, zda je implikován všeobecný lidský konatel, nebo zda má věta modální odstín.

Materiál byl čerpán z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp*. Z českých originálů (z textů „jádra“) bylo excerpováno 100 dokladů českých slovesných vět jednočlenných. Excerptce vychází z tvarů 3. osoby singuláru přičestí činného (minulého, l-ového), např. *Setmělo se. Došlo k nedorozumění*.

Klíčová slova: České jednočlenné věty slovesné. Anglické překladové protějšky. Prostředky vyjádření podmětu. Sémantické kategorie.

Key words: Czech finite subjectless clauses. English translation counterparts. Means of expression of the subject. Semantic categories.

Prohlášení

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

V Praze, dne 18. května 2015

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Poděkování

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	6
1. Introduction	9
2. Theoretical background.....	10
2.1 Verbal subjectless sentences	10
2.1.1 Weather and atmospheric conditions	11
2.1.2 Physical states	12
2.1.3 Psychic states	13
2.1.4 Processes and changes within inanimate objects	13
2.1.5 Processes and changes with a concrete source.	14
2.1.6 Spontaneous occurrence of a process or state.....	15
2.1.7 The object of interest.....	16
2.1.8 Subjectless sentences implying the general human agent	17
2.1.9 Subjectless dispositional sentences with the reflexive form.....	18
2.2 Verbo-nominal subjectless sentences	19
2.2.1 Physical and psychic states	19
2.2.2 States of the wider (natural) and nearer (local) environment	20
2.2.3 Reference to time and space.	20
2.2.4 Modal types of subjectless verbo-nominal sentences	21
2.3 Summary	23
3. Material and Method	26
4. Analysis	27
4.1 Environment	29
4.1.1 Empty it	29
4.1.2 Locative subject	30
4.1.3 Natural phenomena	31
4.1.4 Other subjects.....	31
4.2 Human activity	32

4.2.1 Anaphoric subject.....	33
4.2.2 General human agent.....	34
4.2.3 Other subjects.....	34
4.3 Modality.....	36
4.3.1 <i>There</i> construction.....	37
4.3.2 Anticipatory <i>it</i>	38
4.3.3 Anaphoric subject.....	39
4.3.4 Other.....	39
4.4 Psychic states.....	40
4.4.1 Experiencer.....	42
4.4.2 Other.....	42
4.5 Physical states.....	43
4.6 Other semantic categories.....	43
5. Conclusion.....	45
6. References & Sources.....	49
7. Resumé.....	50
8. Appendix.....	52

List of tables

Table 1: Semantic classification of the subjectless sentences

Table 2: The means used to express the subject of the English counterparts

Table 3: Subjects of sentences referring to the environment

Table 4: Subjects of sentences referring to human activity

Table 5: Subjects of sentences expressing modality

Table 6: Subjects of sentences expressing psychic states

Table 7: Distribution of other semantic categories

Table 8: Distribution of all subjects among the semantic categories

1. Introduction

The objective of the present thesis is to analyze the English counterparts of Czech finite subjectless clauses and to determine whether there are any factors which may influence the choice of a particular counterpart. Since non-elliptical finite subjectless clauses do not exist in English, we can expect a variety of counterparts, the choice of which may be conditioned by a combination of factors, such as the absence or presence of an implied agent, the type of situation described, etc.

The theoretical part describes the subjectless clauses in Czech and their use as well as the equivalent constructions used in English. Since the contrastive method is used, the thesis draws on both English and Czech grammars. The empirical part uses the Czech-English parallel corpus *InterCorp* for the extraction of one hundred examples of Czech finite subjectless clauses and their counterparts. The clauses are analysed in terms of their syntactic structure and the semantic class they refer to such as the environment, physical or psychological states. Particular attention is paid to the choice of the subject in the English translations, assuming that there may be a connection between the semantic type of the clause and the type of subject of the English structure.

2. Theoretical background

This chapter introduces the Czech finite subjectless clauses and also identifies some of their English counterparts. While in Czech subjectless verbal or verbo-nominal sentences constitute a separate sentence-type, in English “a genuine subjectless clause is encountered only in a dependent clause after *as* or *than*, e.g. *as was shown above*” (Dušková, 1999: 176). All other finite English clauses without a subject are to be considered elliptical, since “the basic rule of English sentence structure requires every sentence to have both subject and predicate” (Ibid.). The Czech subjectless clauses are classified on the basis of either their reference or the form of their predicate.

Subjectless clauses are such clauses whose predicate does not require the syntactic position of the subject. In most cases the predicate is in 3rd person singular of the neutral gender and expresses merely the grammatical categories of mood and tense i.e. *Pršelo. Stýskalo se mu po dětech* (Karlík et al., 1995: 388).

Subjectless sentences can be divided into two basic categories: verbal subjectless sentences and verbo-nominal subjectless sentences.

2.1 Verbal subjectless sentences

Karlík et al. (1995) divide verbal subjectless sentences into primary and secondary while Dušková (1999) uses a division into reflexive and non-reflexive sentences. Both divisions share the same key characteristic. The non-reflexive sentences do not raise any question of agency, which means that there is no implied agent as in *Prší*, whereas the reflexive sentences imply a general human agent by the reflexive form of the verb. Thus reflexive sentences can be described as agentive verbal subjectless sentences and non-reflexive sentences can be described as non-agentive verbal subjectless sentences (Dušková, 1999: 177). Karlík et al. basically put forth the same division in a different terminology. Primary verbal subjectless sentences are such sentences that are not a result

of any transformation whereas secondary verbal subjectless sentences are a result of a transformation of the default subjectful structure e.g. *Ministr zdravotnictví už rozhodl o zvýšení platů lékařů* → *O zvýšení platů lékařů už bylo rozhodnuto*. The core of the primary verbal subjectless sentences is formed by sentences referring to processes or changes (Karlík et al., 1995: 388 - 389). During the transformation the subject structure is removed and the overt agent is removed with it. Nevertheless, the general human agent is still expressed by the transformed sentence, which is where both divisions meet. Therefore it can be stated that Dušková's non-reflexive sentences equal Karlík et al.'s primary sentences and the reflexive sentences equal the secondary ones. In order to avoid misunderstandings the classification of subjectless sentences will be based primarily on Dušková (1999)

2.1.1 Weather and atmospheric conditions

The relevant predicates do not imply any agent, which is why they appear in sentence structures, whose constitutive component is only the predicate e.g. *Hřmí. Už se šereí*. Some predicates may need to be complemented by a specification of place, e.g. *Venku fouká*. Predicates that refer to processes or changes that directly affect someone or something can appear in subjectful sentences as well but those sentences specify the particular thing, place or person that is affected, where-as in the subjectless sentences the process affects the entire surrounding environment or its part which is relevant to the predicate, cf. *Obloha se zatahuje* and *Už se zatahuje* (Karlík et al., 1995: 389). Old English was able to express these sentences without any subject, just like Czech i.e. *rign(e)θ - prší*. Three Present Day English sentence types correspond to this type of sentence with more options possible for the expression of one phenomenon.

a) *It* as the subject . In these cases *it* has no referent and has no semantic role and merely fills the position of the subject. English counterparts include *it was raining - pršelo*, *it's drizzling - mrholí*, *it's freezing - mrzne*. Apart from the subject *it*, the syntactic structure of the Czech and English

sentences of this kind is similar unlike in sentences denoting a change in a state, which often have a verbo-nominal structure e.g. *it's getting dark - stmívá se* (Dušková, 1999: 178).

b) The construction with *there* filling the position of the subject e.g. *táhne - there is a draught*. In some cases where the atmospheric condition is more specified Czech uses a subject-predicate form as well e.g. *there was a light breeze - vál mírný vánek* (Dušková, 1999: 179).

c) The last possibility offers itself when the noun functioning as the subject is connected to the event in question by the nature of things e.g. *the snow was falling pretty thick - hustě sněžilo (padal hustě sníh)* or *the lightning struck - uhodilo (uhodil blesk)*. The equivalents in the brackets illustrate the fact that in Czech it is often possible to express these sentences in two ways, with a subjectless clause or with a subject-predicate form (Dušková, 1999: 179).

2.1.2 Physical states

Czech verbal subjectless sentences describing physical states usually comprise predicates complemented by a constitutive clause element, which takes on the form of the dative (*Petrovi přeskočilo*). There are also variants that require another clause element in the genitive (*králi se zželelo nebohé dívky*) (Karlík et al., 1995: 389). Unlike the previous type, verbal subjectless sentences describing physical states express the participant affected by the state in question - the experiencer. The experiencer can be found in the accusative, the dative or the locative case, e.g. *bolí mě v krku - I have a sore throat, hučí mi v uších - my ears are buzzing, vřelo ve mně - I was seething*. English typically expresses the experiencer as a subject. If the sentence includes “the locality specifically affected by the state in question, two constructions are found.” (Dušková 1999: 180) The experiencer can fill the position of the subject and the predication then consists of the verb

have,¹ object and local adjunct (*he has a pain in his chest*). Alternatively, the experiencer is expressed in the possessive form attached to a locative subject (*my hands are freezing*). However, the Czech equivalents of these sentences are not subjectless (*mrznou mi ruce*). Both in English and in Czech the physical state of pain can sometimes be described by either of the constructions: *I have a pain in my shoulder - my shoulder aches/bolí mě v rameně - bolí mě rameno* (Dušková, 1999: 180 - 181). Similarly the sentences with a subjective genitive (*obyvateľstva ubylo, v řece přibylo vody*) form the English counterparts in two ways, either the genitive is construed as the subject or anticipated by there (*the population has decreased, there is more water in the river*) (Dušková 1999: 182).

2.1.3 Psychic states

“Psychic states are more often described by verbo-nominal predications [2.12.1] (which are more characteristic of physical states as well).” (Dušková 1999: 181) The formation of the English counterpart of this type of subjectless sentence relies on the same process as the previous type, which means construing the experiencer as the subject (*stýská se mi po tobě - I miss you, zdálo se mi o tobě - I dreamt about you*)

2.1.4 Processes and changes within inanimate objects

Both Czech and English sentences of this type comprise a locative element. In Czech the clause is subjectless and the predicate is complemented by an adjunct of place (*v peci vyhaslo, v motoru zarachotilo*). These processes imply an agent but as the agent is hidden inside something, it is unknown and unidentifiable. The unknown agent can be expressed in Czech by the indefinite pronouns *něco, cosi*. However, in these cases the clause is no longer subjectless, and the agent is still unknown but the possibility of its identification is not ruled out (Karlík et. al. 1995, 389-390).

¹ The verb *have* is considered a “transitive copula” by Dušková (1999: 180) in these constructions since it is devoid of the possessive lexical meaning, and constitutes one semantic unit with its object.

English uses the adverbial element as the subject denoting either the source or the locality of the event in question (*v hodinách hrklo* - *the clock gave a click*, *v podlaze zapraskalo* - *the floor creaked*). As an alternative English can use the construction with *there* subject in some cases (*v hodinách hrklo* - *there was a click in the clock*, *páchne tady* - *the place smells/there is a smell here*). Sometimes Czech allows the same alternative structure with the locative element as the subject, which means that *the floor creaked* can be translated both as *v podlaze zapraskalo* or *podlaha zapraskala* (Dušková 1999, 181-182). However, when expressed by the subjectful construction the sentence loses the unknown or covert agent and the agency is transferred onto the locative subject itself.

2.1.5 Processes and changes with a concrete source.

In Czech sentences of this kind the predicate refers to processes with a concrete source (easily imaginable) but for various reasons the source is not expressed in the subjectless clause. Karlík et. al. sub-divide this subjectless sentence type into three categories:

a) Subjectless clause structures that denote processes with a known concrete non-personal source, mainly “elements”. These structures express that we prioritize the process itself over the source, which is rendered unimportant. The object affected by the process appears as an adjunct of place and the owner of the object appears in the dative (*matce vyhaslo v peci, teče mi z nosu*). An important characteristic of these sentences is that they indicate that the owner is somehow involved in the process. There is an alternative expression of the owner with a possessive construction which does not, however, share this characteristic (*sousedovi uhodilo do střechy/do susedovy střechy uhodilo*).

b) Subjectless clause structures that denote processes with a concrete non-personal source, which is perceived as an indefinite “force.” This source is expressed with the pronoun *to*, which formally is a subject, in the nominative case, especially if the affected object appears in the accusative case

(*bratra to zabilo; na prahu ji to převrátilo*) and the owner of the object, if there is one, is expressed in the dative case (*Pavlovi to uřezalo prsty; rozleptalo mu to kůži*). If the affected object appears in the instrumental case, the use of the pronoun *to* is not necessary (*Petrem to škublo/Petrem škublo*).

c) Subjectless clause structures that denote processes with a concrete source and the source is expressed in the instrumental case or by a locative construction with the preposition *po*. These sentences also use the adjunct of place to express where the process takes place, the use of the pronoun *to* is optional (*v pokoji to vonělo růžemi, v očích mu zajiskřilo radostí, v jezeře se hemžilo rybami*) (Karlík 1995, 390-392).

Dušková makes no such division as English counterparts of all of these categories are formed by the same process. The locative element again becomes the subject and the source takes on the form of an adverbial (*the room smelt of roses*). The construction is neutral in that it does not presume the presence or absence of the roses in the room. There are three ways of expressing the same sentence in Czech. The instrumental case construction (*v pokoji vonělo růžemi*) is neutral, i.e. it does not presuppose the presence of the roses in the room like the English construction, whereas the nominative case (*v pokoji voněly růže*) requires the presence of the roses while the prepositional case (*v pokoji vonělo po růžích*) implies the absence of roses. However, this division is confined to the verb *smell*. With other verbs e.g. *v očích mu jiskřilo radostí, v řece se hemžilo rybami*, there is only one alternative form (*oči mu jiskřily radostí, řeka se hemžila rybami*), and both forms imply the presence of the source of verbal action. In English the subject can be swapped for the adverbial, which can serve as a means of functional sentence perspective (*the room smelt of roses/roses smelt in the room*) (Dušková 1999, 182).

2.1.6 Spontaneous occurrence of a process or state

Czech uses the verb *dojít* as the predicate for sentences of this type. The verb is complemented by

the dative case and the preposition *k*. This construction implies that the process occurred more or less spontaneously without taking into account the actual agent. These subjectless sentences often alternate with subjectful constructions where the subject has the role of the affected or unintentional agent (*došlo k válce/nastala válka; Kdy došlo k Petrovu zranění?/Kdy se Petr zranil?*). In the subjectless sentences the affected participant can be expressed by postmodification in the genitive case (*při automatizované výrobě často vznikají zmetky/při automatizované výrobě často dochází k vzniku zmetků*). If the expression of the affected participant is obligatory, there is no difference in meaning. Unlike in the subjectful structures, the affected participant in the subjectless sentences can be potential, thus the subjectless construction with the phrase *došlo k* can serve for the elimination of the affected participant (*granát vybuchl x došlo k výbuchu, v galerii byl ukraden obraz x v galerii došlo ke krádeži*). The verb *dojít k* is often used, to move the agent away from the position of the subject (*pošta bude v měsíci květnu vyměňovat telefonní seznamy → v měsíci květnu dojde k výměně telefonních seznamů*). Another predicate *schylovat se* can be used in this type of subjectless sentence. The verb expresses the temporal proximity of a spontaneous occurrence of a process, which is about to happen (*schylovalo se k hádce*) (Karlík 1995, 392-393). The English counterparts of the sentences using *dojít k* usually rely on of two predicates *occur*, *take place*, and on the existential construction *there is*. In case of *occur* the Czech prepositional phrase is used as the subject (*došlo k nějakým změnám - several changes have occurred*). The counterparts of the sentences using *schylovat se k* depend on the particular constructional capacity of the English verb (*schyluje se k bouřce - there's thunder in the air, schyluje se k vánocům - Christmas is drawing near*) (Dušková 1999, 183).

2.1.7 The object of interest

The sentence structures are based on a restricted group of predicates that require one constitutive element to denote the object of interest. The predicates *jít*, *běžet*, *jednat se* are complemented by a noun phrase in the accusative case with the preposition *o* (*jde o všechno*) whereas the predicates

záležet, nesejít by a noun phrase in the locative case with the preposition *na* (*nezáleží mi na ničem*). If the object of interest is a state or a process, the constitutive element is primarily expressed by a subordinate clause (*jde mi o to, zda tvé rozhodnutí bylo spravedlivé*). The subordinate clauses introduced by the conjunction *aby* can be nominalized by an infinitive construction (*jde o to, aby člověk byl spravedlivý* → *jde o to být spravedlivý*). If there is an indirect object in the sentence the object in the dative case in the main clause and the subject in the nominative case in the subordinate clause have to be identical (*jde mi o to, abych (já) vyhrál* → *jde mi o to vyhrát* X *jde mi o to, aby Mičánek vyhrál* ≠ *jde mi o to vyhrát*) (Karlík 1995, 393).

2.1.8 Subjectless sentences implying the general human agent

Apart from the non-agentive subjectless sentences described so far there is also another type of subjectless sentences with the reflexive form of the verb, viz. the agentive subjectless sentences. The English counterparts of these sentences are formed by the passive provided the verb has a complement that can operate as a subject (*O Persově dívčí škole se v té době nemluvílo dobře* - *The Perse School for Girls was not well spoken of, at that time.*). The Czech subjectless sentences with an indirect or prepositional object and those that use reflexive passive can be freely swapped with the ones using periphrastic passive, and both constructions have the same English counterpart i.e. *jakých výsledků bylo dosaženo? / jakých výsledků se dosáhlo?* - *what results have been reached?* In sentences where the object is omitted or where an intransitive verb appears as the predicate, English uses two constructions.

a) Active *man*-Sätze with an explicit expression of the general human agent, e.g. *You went right to the furthest end of the kitchen garden.* - *Šlo se rovnou k nejvzdálenějšímu konci zeleninové zahrady.*

b) The construction with *there*, e.g. *There had been, as yet, no fighting.* - *Dosud se nebojovalo.*

This construction can be used as a counterpart of Czech transitive verbs as well i.e. *there was very*

little talk about any of the things in which she was interested - velmi málo se hovořilo o něčem, co ji zajímalo (Dušková 1999, 184-185).

2.1.9 Subjectless dispositional sentences with the reflexive form.

The English counterparts of the intransitive sentences of this type are construed with a verbal noun as a part of the verbo-nominal predicate or subject (*šlo se špatně - it was hard going/nyní se žije lépe - living is easier now*). If the sentence has an object, English uses it as the subject (*těžko se s ním vychází - he is difficult to get on with*). The sentences can be divided into several categories.

a) In sentences with an adjective it is possible to use either this construction or a construction using the anticipatory *it* and the extraposed subject (*vyjít s ním je těžké - it is difficult to get on with him*).

b) If a local adjunct appears in the sentence it is positioned as the head of the nominal component of the predicate (*u té firmy se dobře pracuje - it is a good firm to work with*).

c) Sentences with an agentive dative correspond to English constructions with a personal noun used as the subject (*nechce se mi číst - I don't feel like reading*). Again, in this case one can use the construction using the anticipatory *it* and the extrapositioned subject (*it was difficult for her to answer the question*). However, the alternative construction requires a qualifying element to be present in the sentence. When there is none, the agentive dative is again used as the subject.

Finally, the counterparts of the sentences of the emotive type vary depending on the syntactic structure of the Czech sentence (*Tady se to odpočívá! - What a (nice) place to rest in!*) (Dušková 1999, 185-186).

2.2 Verbo-nominal subjectless sentences

While the Czech verbal subjectless sentences typically refer to processes and changes, the verbo-nominal subjectless sentences are most frequently used to describe various states: physical, psychic and those of nearer or wider environment (Dušková, 1999: 186). In Czech the state can be expressed directly (*Dnes je ošklivo*) or indirectly using a comparison (*Dnes je, jako by se čerti měli ženit*) or specifying the effect (*Dnes je, že bys ani psa nevyhnal*) (Karlík 1995, 394). Moreover, sentences denoting physical or psychic states include the experiencer in the form of the dative. Verbo-nominal subjectless sentences consist of a copula and a nominal element. In most cases the copula is the verb *be/byt* with rare exceptions (*udělalo se jí špatně, přišlo jí špatně*) (Dušková 1999, 186).

2.2.1 Physical and psychic states

In Czech the predicators denoting physical states require one constitutive element in the dative which expresses the experiencer. If the state is localized to a part of human body, the dative construction has a possessive alternative as well (*v srdci mi bylo smutno = v mém srdci bylo smutno*). Nouns such as *tma*, *zima* can behave as adverbs in these sentences with respect to the grammatical concord (*byla mi zima/bylo mi zima*), and they can also be modified by adverbs in the same way as adverbs (*byla mi velká zima/bylo mi velmi zima*). If the physical state is evoked by a stimulus, the predicators in question require another constitutive element in the genitive (*té dívky je mi líto*) (Karlík 1995, 394). English usually positions the experiencer as the subject with *be* or *feel* as the linking verb. The resulting copula *grow* appears in the cases where a change in a state is denoted. It cannot go unnoticed that *feel* does not correspond entirely to Czech *cítit se* as the Czech verb is much more restricted in this function (*I don't feel well - není mi dobře/necítím se dobře* but *she felt sad - byla smutná* not **cítila se smutná*) (Dušková 1999, 186).

2.2.2 States of the wider (natural) and nearer (local) environment

The Czech predicators denoting the wider environment require no constitutive element (*bylo chladno, bylo zima*) (Karlík 1995, 394). Like in the case of verbal sentences of this kind, the English counterparts of these constructions mostly have formal *it* as the subject (*dělá se pěkně - it's clearing up, bylo horko - it was hot*). Changes in a state are again referred to by the resulting copulas *get, grow* whereas in Czech the changes are usually expressed by verbs derived by prefixes (*it grew dark - setmělo se*). Besides these constructions, the subject can also be formed by the locality of the state in question (*je jasno - the sky is clear, bylo pošmournó - the weather was dull*). Especially sentences describing the weather can appear in both forms (*it was fine/the weather was fine*). The ambiguity of the first construction (*it's fine*), which lies in the possibility of it being understood as referential can be prevented by another alternative construction (*it was fine weather*). The Czech predicators denoting the states of the local environment require one constitutive element, namely the adjunct of place which refers to the place where the state is localized to (*na ulicích bylo pusto, v sále byl hluk*) (Karlík 1995, 394). English expresses the states of the nearer environment similarly to those of the wider environment (*it was clean/the place was clean/it was a clean place*) with one rare equivalent found in the construction with *there*, which allows the omission of the locative element (*proč je tady tak rušno? - why is there so much bustle?*) (Dušková 1999, 188).

2.2.3 Reference to time and space

Czech predicators denoting temporal states do not require any constitutive element. Expressions with temporal meaning are used as the subject complement e.g. *bylo poledne; už je pozdě* or modifiers characterizing a time period e.g. *byla válka = byl čas, kdy se válčí*. The noun is in the nominative and the verb *být* is in congruence with it. Therefore when referring to the season of the year we use only *byla zima*, since *bylo zima* means it was cold. The prepositional cases denote the phases of states i.e. *bylo po žních, je před maturitami*. The genitive is usually used with dates e.g. *dnes je šestého června*. However, if the date is of special importance, the significance can be

expressed by the use of the nominative case (dnes je dvacátý čtvrtý prosinec²). The same rule applies to the nouns referring to holidays (bylo dušiček/byly dušičky) with the exception of Vánoce/Velikonoce where the nominative is obligatory (byly Vánoce/Velikonoce). When referring to a name day the genitive is required (včera bylo Pavla). Predicates that denote spatial relation between two places form subjectless structures presuming two constitutive elements, which define the places. Both spatial and temporal expressions can appear in these predicates (z Prahy do Brna je to daleko/z Prahy do Brna jsou to dvě hodiny). One of the places can be omitted in cases when the place in question is identical with the place of the speaker or other place that can be inferred from relevant context (z nádraží to byl jen kousek). Spatial references can be expressed by these sentences that use the verb být but also with sentences using the verb mít. The latter can express the participant, which is affected by the verbo-nominal predicate (máš tu chladno/Petr tu má chladno, a jsou zase Vánoce/a máme zase Vánoce). The sentences using the verb mít can compete with the ones using být only when the predicate does not require a dative component, where the affected participant is expressed (Petrovi bylo úzko and not *Petr měl úzko) (Karlík 1995, 396). In English these sentences usually use it as the subject and the predication consists of be + a temporal or spatial expression e.g. je čtvrt na pět - it's quarter past four, je tomu už dávno - it was long time ago. This form can alternate with constructions using a temporal or locative subject e.g. dnes je středa - it is Wednesday/today is Wednesday. Sentences expressing someone's age use constructions with a personal subject, which corresponds to the dative in Czech (mému otci bylo tehdy třicet osm - my father was at that time thirty-eight) (Dušková 1999, 188-189).

2.2.4 Modal types of subjectless verbo-nominal sentences

First there are constructions with a modal adjective in the predication such as *nutno* - *necessary* or *záhodno* - *advisable*, the English counterparts of which are formed by construing anticipatory *it* as the subject (*it is necessary to leave* - *je nutno odejít*). Besides these constructions the English

² An exception is September, thus *dnes je první září* is incorrect.

counterparts include the following types:

a) If the passive construction is allowed it can be used with the appropriate modal verb (*nyní lze položit následující otázku - the following question can now be asked*).

b) The construction with *there* anticipating the modal noun (*nebylo třeba svolávat shromáždění - There was no need to summon a general gathering*).

c) In relative clauses the attributive infinitive is used (*první problém, který je třeba řešit, je tento - the first problem to be solved, however, is this, závěry, které lze učinit z tohoto rozboru - the conclusion to be drawn from this analysis*). The attributive infinitive can indicate both necessity (*je třeba*) and possibility (*lze*). The modal meaning involved thus depends on the semantics and the context.

d) *Je něčeho třeba* also corresponds to the active or passive construction of *require* (*na to je třeba velké trpělivosti - it requires great patience, není třeba podrobností - no details are required*).

Second there are the constructions with an infinitive as the nominal component expressing necessity or possibility. In Czech the expression of necessity by this means is archaic and limited largely to formal style e.g. *jest rozhodnouti - it is necessary to make a decision*. These sentences border on sentences with the general human agent and thus the possible English counterparts are also constructions with the *man*-pronoun construed as the subject (*we must make a decision/one must make a decision*). This type of sentence is mostly used to express possibility when sensory perception is in question, which is common in casual speech unlike sentences expressing necessity. Sentences of this type lack the agentive dative as the agent is general and unexpressed. Therefore English counterparts can be found among the ‘general human agent’ devices, both explicit (*you, they*) and implicit (the passive) construed with a modal verb denoting possibility (rather than with a modal adjective) i.e.:

1) *but you could not see the little Tudor cottage which stood among the trees - ale tudorovský domek, který stál mezi stromy, nebylo vidět*

2) *in the summer-house faint chalk drawings of dragoons could still be made out - v pavilonu bylo*

ještě rozeznat slabé křídové kresby dragounů.

An exception is the noun *smell*, which uses the existential construction (*There was a smell of damp leaves and moss - bylo cítit vlhké listí a mech*). The existential construction appears with *see* and *hear* as well but since they are verbs and not nouns, they function as modifiers of the nominal component of the predicate (*along the path there was nothing to be seen - na pěšině nebylo nic vidět*). Czech also uses a modal type with an indefinite pronoun or adverb, e.g. *není co dělat - there is nothing to do*, whose English counterpart is the existential construction with an indefinite pronoun or adverb. There is a difference between *nebylo co vidět* and *nebylo nic vidět*, which disappears in the English counterpart *there was nothing to see*. Nevertheless, *nebylo nic vidět* can be expressed unambiguously by *nothing could be seen* or *you could see nothing/you couldn't see anything*. (Dušková 1999, 189-192)

2.3 Summary

Czech subjectless sentences can be divided into several groups based on the semantic areas they cover and on their formal features. Four groups of semantic areas can be distinguished:

- a) Condition of the environment (wider/nearer, time and space, weather, processes and changes)
- b) Physical states
- c) Psychic states
- d) Sentences expressing modality (modal verbo-nominal sentences, verbal dispositional sentences with the reflexive form)

The division based on the formal and semantic features takes place in two steps. First, the subjectless sentences can be divided on the basis of the form of the predicate into verbal (reflexive and non-reflexive) and verbo-nominal. Second, the formal classes can be further subdivided according to the semantic area:

1. Verbal subjectless sentences: non-reflexive / reflexive (including periphrastic passive - implicit

agency)

a) Non-agentive non-reflexive verbal subjectless sentences (weather and atmospheric conditions, physical states, psychic states, and other - distinguished on formal grounds)

b) Subjectless sentences with the reflexive form of the verb (implying the general human agent and the dispositional type)

2. Verbo-nominal subjectless sentences

a) Physical states (*Není mi dobře - I don't feel well*)

b) Psychic states (*Bylo jí úzko - She felt uneasy*)

c) States of the wider (natural) environment (*Bylo pozdě - It was late / Je jasno - The sky is clear*)

d) States of the nearer (local) environment (*Bylo tam čisto - It was clean / Bylo tam veselo - There was merry-making*)

e) Reference to time and space (*Je čtvrt na pět - It's a quarter past four*)

f) Modal types (*Je nutno odejít - It is necessary to leave / První příčinu lze vyloučit - The first cause can be ruled out / Nebylo třeba svolávat - There was no need to... / Jest rozhodnouti - it is necessary to make a decision / nebylo vidět domek - you could not see the house*)

The subjects used by the English counterparts of Czech subjectless sentences are divided as follows:

1) Empty *it* (*Prší - It was raining*)

2) Anticipatory *it* (*Je nutno odejít - It is necessary to leave*)

3) *There* (existential or existential-locative construction) (*Hoří - There is a fire*)

4) The location in question (*V pokoji vonělo růžemi - The room smelt of roses*)

5) The experiencer of the process, change or action in question (*Není mi dobře - I don't feel well*)

6) General human agent (*Šlo se rovnou k nejvzdálenějšímu konci zeleninové zahrady - You went*

right to the furthest end of the kitchen garden)

7) Other (individual subjects, varying depending on the individual sentence in question, which cannot be subsumed under a single category)

3. Material and Method

The analytical part of this thesis presents the analysis of 100 examples of English translation of the Czech subjectless sentences. The material used was excerpted from a parallel Czech-English corpus, *InterCorp*. The results of the CQL query search were shuffled so as to eliminate the results' being skewed by being limited to a single source or a low number of sources. Most of the source texts are works of fiction and drama with the exception of *Umění překlada* by Jiří Levý.

The CQL query formula below was used for the search of the excerpts:

```
[tag="V.N.....R.*"]
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The query searches for all verbs inflected for the third person singular neutrum and for the past tense, a frequent form of the predicate verb in the Czech subjectless sentences. The results had to be then sorted manually in order to make sure that all 100 Czech excerpts are indeed subjectless sentences. Furthermore, several examples had to be removed on the account of the lack of correspondence between the Czech subjectless sentence and its English counterpart e.g. *Bylo mi z toho nanic - Everybody laughed, leaving me at a loss what to say*. All excerpts are listed in the Appendix

4. Analysis

The analysis is based on 100 examples of Czech finite subjectless sentences and their translation counterparts. Similarly to the theoretical part, there are two criteria of their division - formal and semantic. For the purposes of this work, the semantic division is proposed first.

It has been concluded during the research that the 100 excerpts can be divided into eight semantic categories. Those are then further divided to subcategories based on the formal character of the subject used in the English counterpart. The criteria for the assignment of the excerpts into their relevant categories are discussed below under each respective semantic field. The majority of the examples expressed a psychic state (31 instances), the influence of the state being either negative or positive is discussed further below. Three more significant categories emerged during the classification of the excerpts: first, references to either nearer or wider environment (22 cases); second, references to a kind of human activity (16 sentences), where the choice of the form of subject in English appears to be influenced by the lexical verb; third, sentences expressing modality, (14 instances) root or epistemic. The remaining four categories are spontaneous event (6 sentences), physical states (5 sentences), sensory perception (3 sentences) and object of interest (3 sentences).

The semantic categories are analysed according to the proportionate representation of the means of subject expression in English. There are twelve formal categories but no semantic field includes all twelve. There is 54 percent of verbal clauses and 46 of verbo-nominal ones in the analysis. Of the 54 verbal clauses, 33 employed the reflexive form of the verb and only 21 used the non-reflexive form.

	Total
environment	22
human activity	16
modality	14
object of interest	3
physical states	5
psychic states	31
sensory perception	3
spontaneous event	6
Total	100

Table 1: Semantic classification of the subjectless sentences

	Total
anaphoric	16
anticipatory	2
empty	7
experiencer	32
general human agent	5
instrument	1
locative subject	6
natural phenomena	4
passive	5
object-to-subject³	6
there construction	8
unexpressed	8
Total	100

Table 2: The means used to express the subject of the English counterparts

³ The object of the Czech clause is used to express the subject of its English counterpart

4.1 The environment

This category includes all 22 sentences referring to the environment, including both weather and atmospheric conditions (2.1.11) and states of the wider and nearer environment (2.12.2), which means that the category stretches across the border between verbal (9 sentences) and verbo-nominal clauses (13 cases). Both literal (ex. 1) and figurative (ex. 2) clauses are included e.g.:

(1) *Ještě teď vidím ten hluboký talíř, z něhož se příjemně kouřilo.*

Still today I have visions of that deep dish of steaming dumplings.

(2) *Pak v mozku zahrmělo a na papíře se zaskvěla přesmyčka přímo výstavní.*

Then a light went on in my brain and an absolutely first-rate anagram shone forth on the page.

The English translation counterparts involved constructions with various types of subject, listed in Table 3, and described in detail below.

	Total
anaphoric subject	1
empty <i>it</i>	6
locative	5
natural phenomena	4
object-to-subject	2
<i>there</i> construction	3
unexpressed	1
Total	22

Table 3: Subjects of sentences referring to the environment

4.1.1 Empty *it*

Of all the 100 examples there are only seven instances of the subject expressed by empty *it* and of those seven, six appear in the sentences referring to the environment. It could be conditioned by the

fact that of those six sentences, in five the Czech clauses are verbo-nominal and use the same pattern of the predicate - the verb *bylo* plus an adverbial construction. The Czech verb is inflected for the third person singular neutrum, and there is no subject in the Czech clause since the verb does not create any slot for its referent in its semantic structure. This corresponds to the empty *it* in English.

(3) *V zahradě bylo přitmi, chvíle mezi dnem a večerem, na nebi stál bledý měsíc, lampa zapomenutá v pokoji mrtvých.*

It was twilight in the garden, the time between day and evening. There was a pale moon in the sky, a forgotten lamp in the room of the dead.

(4) *Bylo za deset minut šest, to znamenalo, že bylo deset minut do začátku představení.*

It was ten to six, which meant the show wouldn't begin for ten minutes.

4.1.2 Locative subject

The second most frequent means of expressing the subject in sentences semantically classified as referring to the environment is the use of the locative subject. Out of six sentences that use the locative subject, five refer to the environment (ex. 5).

(5) *Prošli jsme ulicí V dolinách, kde bylo úplně čisto, před námi tu už projel samosběr řízený dnes panem Kromholzem.*

We walked down the street called V dolinách, which was perfectly clean; we had been preceded by the automatic cleaning machine driven today by Mr Kromholz.

As is illustrated by the example above, the Czech subjectless clause *kde* [i.e. *v ulici*] *bylo čisto* corresponds to the English clause *which* [i.e. *the street*] *was clean*. The adverbial of place is paralleled by the locative subject in the English translation. The same pattern is followed by most of the sentences with the exception of one - example (6).

(6) *Vypadalo to tam tehdy jinak než dnes.*

It looked different then.

This case is somewhat confusing as both clauses may seem the same; *vypadalo to tam jinak* corresponds to *It looked different*. However, in the English counterpart, *it* is not empty, it refers to the place that looked different, and is therefore to be considered the counterpart of *tam*. Although pronominal, the subject of the English clause is again locative.

4.1.3 Natural phenomena

Natural phenomena is a formal category restricted to the semantic category of the environment only. There are 4 sentences using this means of subject expression.

(7) *Tichounce svítalo.*

The morning was quietly awakening.

An extraordinary feature of this category of subjects is the fact that the English subject is rarely found in the original Czech sentence. Instead, it is implied by the meaning of the lexical verb of the Czech predicate. In this example (7), the verb *svítat* is axiomatically connected to morning.. Similarly other natural phenomena appear in the position of the subject in English based on the verb which is used in the Czech sentence (ex. 8).

(8) *Pak v mozku zahřmělo a na papíře se zaskvěla přesmyčka přímo výstavní.*

Then a light went on in my brain and an absolutely first-rate anagram shone forth on the page.

4.1.4 Other subjects

Other categories of the subject are less frequent. Among those is the English subject corresponding to the object of the Czech sentence, *there* construction, an anaphoric subject. In one case, the subject is unexpressed since the original clause was reduced to a clause element (ex. 10).

(10) *Ještě teď vidím ten hluboký talíř, z něhož se příjemně kouřilo.*

Still today I have visions of that deep dish of steaming dumplings.

The Czech finite subjectless postmodifying clause was transformed to a postmodification by a

prepositional phrase comprising a participle which corresponds to the Czech finite verb.

There construction is used in sentences whose predicate defines the existence or non-existence of something.

(11) *Jak jsme pokračovali v cestě opuštěným lesíkem, na zemi přibývalo odpadků, a nejen na zemi - i větve stromů ověšovaly průsvitné cáry z umělé hmoty.*

As we walked on through the deserted little wood there was more and more rubbish on the ground, and not only on the ground - even the branches of the trees were festooned with translucent tatters of plastic.

The verb *přibývat* marks the growing tendency in the presence of rubbish in the speaker's environment, which is paralleled by the modifier *more and more* in English. Of all 22 sentences in the category of environment there are only three that use the *there* construction and of those three, two are translations of Czech clauses with a verbo-nominal predicate. There are only 2 sentences among the excerpts that belong to the semantic field of environment and use the object of the Czech sentence to express the subject in English. No other semantic category of subjectless clauses makes use of this means more frequently than environment, all other semantic categories use it either once or not at all.

4.2 Human activity

This semantic category is specific in that the Czech predicate is always formed by dynamic verbs. The dynamic verbal predicate is retained in the translation and the subject is supplied on the basis of the preceding context.

(12) *Dál se jelo parníčkem.*

From there we proceeded by boat, all the way down the beautiful craggy coastline around Cavtat.

There are no sentences with verbo-nominal predicates in this category. Out of the 16 Czech sentences, 15 use the reflexive form of the verb with the following sentence being the only

exception:

(13) *Zavěšila jsem klidná a hluboce spokojená, bez paniky se dokoupala a oblékla (u vyzývavého svetry zůstalo, neměla získat dojem, že před ní kapituluje chudinka)*

I hung up the phone at peace and deeply satisfied, finished my bath at a relaxed pace, got dressed (I stuck with the provocative sweater; no need to give the impression that I 'm some poor soul capitulating to her)

However, this particular sentence is somewhat different. The verb itself does not seem to imply a human agent as such but one has to realize that this is not the traditional meaning of the verb signifying “to stay somewhere,” in this case it signifies “to stick with something” and thus it does imply a human agent that made the decision.

	Total
anaphoric subject	7
general human agent	2
instrumental subject	1
passive	2
object-to-subject	1
unexpressed	3
Total	16

Table 4: Subjects of sentences referring to human activity

4.2.1 Anaphoric subject

Most of the 16 English counterparts used the anaphoric subject. In those seven cases the semantic shift in the predicates is almost non-existent and thus the dynamic verbs call for an explicit agent. The easiest way to express the agent is to go back in the text, find out who performs the action of the dynamic verb and substitute the agent with an anaphoric proform.

(14) *Otcova kazeta se nehodila do evropského videa, telefonovalo se na kanadskou ambasádu, kde*

měli správný přístroj, pro našeho společníka se mohl každý roztrhat.

My father 's videocassette wouldn't work in a European VCR, so he telephoned over to the Canadian embassy, where they had the right kind of machine; everyone bent over backward for our companion.

Most of the subjects used originate from previous intratextual context whether it is the same sentence or the previous paragraph.

4.2.2 General human agent

If the implied agent is not to be found in the text, the English translation employs a means of reference to the general human agent. Such means may include a personal or indefinite pronoun.

(15) *Tenkrát se tomu říkalo ghetta.*

They used to call it the ghetto then.

(16) *Nimrat se v detailech, jako byla ta politováníhodná anekdota s tím chrámovým tlučhubou, s tím Sermoyem nebo Charmoiem nebo jak se píše, který stejně nezašel na ránu do břicha, ale na špínu v nemocnici, protože v džungli byl svinčik, v džungli se nezametalo.*

To go fiddling about with details, such as that regrettable little tale about that ecclesiastical windbag Sermoy, or Chermoye or however he spelt his name, who anyway didn't die from a stomach wound but from the filth in the hospital, because the jungle was a pigsty, because in the jungle no one swept the floor.

The examples presented above are the only two samples from the 16 sentences relevant for this semantic field and it is, therefore, impossible to draw any conclusions on the tendencies in the distribution of pronouns when expressing general human agent.

4.2.3 Other subjects

In this semantic field, other categories of the English subject include three sentences with

unexpressed subject (reduced to clause elements), one sentence with an instrumental subject, two sentences using the passive voice and one sentence where the original Czech object is used as the subject in the English counterpart.

There is no recurrent pattern in the sentences where the subjectless sentence is reduced to a clause elements. They all use non-finite verb forms of the original Czech predicate but one counterpart uses an infinitive functioning as postmodification, another a passive infinitive as a direct object while the last one employs a gerund positioned as the subject.

(17) *Když se zpívalo do pochodu, nikdy neznala text písní, a otvírala jen němě ústa.*

When the time came to sing, she never knew the words of the songs and would merely open and close her mouth.

(18) *Takzvaný bohatý rým, který je ve francouzské poezii stavěn na první místo, je v němčině třeba úplně zavrhnout a zasluhuje, aby se mu v naší řeči říkalo spíše chudý rým.*

Understandably, the most negative judgement of it is expressed by Gottsched (1879:253) declaring that the so-called rich rhyme, given pride of place in French poetry, must be totally rejected in German, deserving to be termed 'poor rhyme.'

(19) *Když se odpoledne hrálo a tančilo, nabízeli mu kamarádi klarinet.*

When the dancing began in the afternoon, the boys in the ensemble tried to give him a clarinet.

Out of all the 100 excerpts, there is only one sentence using an instrumental subject and thus it can be asserted that it is the least used means to express the subject in the English counterparts.

(20) *Dveřmi se vcházelo přímo do pokoje.*

*The door led straight into the room.*⁴

Even though the form of the Czech predicate looks similar to the form of the predicates used in part

⁴ It is crucial to note that this subject is understood as instrumental only under the condition that the door is opened (and possibly closed) during the entering and thus becomes the instrument of the denoted action. If the door is understood as a place where the action happens, the subject would then be considered locative.

5.2.2 there is a significant difference between the Czech originals. They all consist of a reflexive pronoun “se” and a verb inflected for the third person singular neutrum but the sentences from category 5.2.2 express either a general tendency of people (not) to do something, whereas this sentence has a shade of root modality attached to it. Its central message is to express that it is possible to use the door to enter the room. However, the excerpts using the passive voice are very similar to the ones using general human agent. The cause of that might be that both means do not use an overt, specific agent and that passive constructions are also used to express what some indefinite group of people does.

(21) *Již před lety se upozorňovalo na zbytečně senzační názvy, které v našem překladu dostávají sovětské filmy.*

Years ago, the sensationalist titles given to Soviet films in Czech translation were criticised for their overt expressiveness and sensationalism as a hallmark of kitsch.

The use of the Czech object as the subject of the English counterpart is a scarcely used means as well. However, unlike the instrumental subject, it is not restricted to the semantic category of human action only and appears in other semantic fields as well even though there is mostly only one example in every category.

(22) *Čím delší dobu jsme byli odříznuti od světa a od žen, tím více se mluvilo o ženách, do všech podrobností, do všech detailů.*

The longer we were cut off from the world and women, the more women dominated our talk with their every particular, every detail.

4.3 Modality

There are twelve sentences among the excerpts, whose predicates express modality. The Czech predicates used are mostly composed either of the construction *dalo se* + infinitive or *bylo* + adverb/infinitive and only in one exceptional case the predicate is formed by the verb *chtít*.

(23) *Až teď naposledy, když se vrátí, vyprávěl o revoluci, že se ani mně nechtělo věřit.*

At least until quite recently, when he came back home and told me about such a revolution that even I wouldn't credit it.

However, it is important to note that this is not a standard use of the verb relating to willingness or volition. In this collocation, the verb expresses inability and thus expresses root modality. The semantic category of modality has the widest range of counterparts each represented 1-3 times. Of the 11 possible formal means, it uses 8 to form subjectful English counterparts with four formal categories being represented by 2 excerpts, three categories filled with 1 excerpt each and only there construction is used three times.

	Total
anaphoric subject	2
anticipatory it	2
experiencer	1
general human agent	2
passive	2
object-to-subject	1
there construction	3
unexpressed	1
Total	14

Table 5: Subjects of sentences expressing modality

4.3.1 *There* construction

All three sentences in this category use verbo-nominal predicates: the predicates are combinations of the verb *být* or *dát se* + adverb/infinitive. What is noteworthy, however, is that only negative sentences expressing either incapability or impossibility use *there* construction as their subjects, while all positive instances of the verbs in question use different means (e.g. ex. 27 or 29), although structurally the *there* construction seems to be a possible option.

(24) *Ale nic se nedalo vyřešit nějakým způsobem.*

But there was no way round.

(25) *Nedalo se víc vymyslet.*

There was nothing more to plan.

(26) *Chtělo se jí plakat, ale hudba byla veselá nebylo možno se před ní nikde skrýt.*

She felt like crying, but the music was cheerful, and there was nowhere to hide.

4.3.2 Anticipatory *it*

There are three categories of the subject that are restricted to one particular semantic field. Two of them have already been mentioned. Subjects referring to natural phenomena are used only with sentences referring to the environment, and the instrumental subject was found only in one sentence referring to human activity. Anticipatory *it* is the third category and it is restricted to sentences expressing modality. There are two instances of such sentences.

(27) *Dalo se v ní jít sice vzpřímeně (okopávala jsem si jen občas palce v gumovkách), avšak betonové roubení tu nahrazovaly pouhé trámy.*

It was possible to walk upright in it (I only occasionally stubbed my big toe in the rubber boots), although here the concrete framework was replaced by mere beams.

(28) *Muselo proto dojít k tomu, že ji jednou v hale hotelu čekal se svým přítelem M.*

So it was bound to happen that one day he met her in the hotel with his friend M.

There are no apparent similarities between the two sentences, apart from the first sentence employing the reflexive form of the verb and the second one employing the non-reflexive form. Semantically, one sentence expresses ability and the other expresses obligation. Using anticipatory *it*, however, enables a more explicit expression of modality than other means as it can be complemented by a specific word which explicates the kind of modality in question such as *bound* for inevitability or *possible* for possibility.

4.3.3 Anaphoric subject

The two sentences translated using an anaphoric subject share most characteristics.

(29) *Viděli jste ty obrovské brýle, za nimiž ji nebylo skoro vidět?*

Did you see those enormous glasses she tried to hide behind?

(30) *Dalo by se v ní vařit, schovat před deštěm nebo i bydlet.*

We could cook in it, shelter from the rain in it, even live in it.

Both Czech sentences consist of verbo-nominal predicates, which use the same pattern *bylo/dalo se* + infinitive, and they both express possibility/impossibility. There is one difference, though, in the correspondences between the originals and their counterparts and in the semantic shift that is caused by the translation. In ex. 29, there is a certain contrast in the agentivity of the subject *she* in question. While the Czech original expresses no active role in the result, which is the impossibility to see her behind the enormous glasses that can be perceived as a coincidence, the English counterpart implies an active attempt to prevent others from seeing her. Example 30 introduces a slightly different problem that does not concern agentivity but rather specification. While the Czech sentence solely states the possibility of anyone being able to cook, shelter or live in *it*, the English counterpart narrows the unlimited group of *anyone* to a restricted group of people - *we*.

4.3.4 Other

As can be seen in Table 5, the remaining excerpts include two instances belonging to the category of general human agent, one to experiencer, two instances belonging to passive constructions, one to the object-to-subject category and one sentence with an unexpressed subject, which has already been discussed in part 5.3.1.

(31) *Pokud by se dalo o nějaké chybě vůbec mluvit, pak snad jedině o tom - ale to je opravdu prkotina -, že kalhoty měly červený lampas a na pravém rukávu saka zůstal čitelný nápis US NAVY*

FORCES.

The only fault one could possibly find - and it really is a triviality - was the red piping down the side of the trousers and the visible inscription U.S. NAVY that remained on the right sleeve of the jacket.

Unlike the use of an anaphoric subject, the use of general human agent does not raise any question of a shift in meaning or modality. As such it seems to be the most convenient and precise means of translation of a modal subjectless sentence. However, the use of this means is restricted only to sentences where the Czech original implies a general human agent as well, which is the case of all seven sentences except one. The exception (ex. 32) includes an experiencer in the form of an indirect object, which corresponds to the subject in the English counterpart.

(32) *Až ted' naposledy, když se vrátí, vyprávěl o revoluci, že se ani mně nechtělo věřit.*

At least until quite recently, when he came back home and told me about such a revolution that even I wouldn't credit it.

4.4 Psychic states

The semantic category of psychic states came out of the analysis as the largest one. Almost one third (31 percent) of the analysed sentences are subsumed under this category. It was mentioned in 2.11.3 that psychic states are more often expressed by verbo-nominal predications, however, the number of verbal and verbo-nominal predicates is almost identical in the analysis- there are sixteen verbal and fifteen verbo-nominal clauses. The predicates of all the fifteen verbo-nominal clauses consist of the verb *být* inflected for the past tense and the third person singular neutrum i.e. *bylo*, which is in fourteen instances followed by a combination of the experiencer in dative with an adverb or an adverbial clause (ex. 33). The remaining verbo-nominal clause employs the experiencer in the locative case, not in the dative, and is coordinated with the previous clause, which is why the sequence is *exp. - bylo - adv* (ex. 34) instead of *bylo - exp - adv* (ex. 33). In the fifteen verbo-nominal clauses, eleven used the reflexive form of the verb and only four used the

non-reflexive form. As was anticipated in 2.12.1, the translations of the verbo-nominal clauses are dominated by the use of the construction feel + adverb (or adverbial clause), which is used in nine of the fifteen cases, while the second most used construction was be + adj (4 instances e.g. ex. 34).

(33) *Bylo mu dobře vedle ní.*

He felt at ease sitting here with her now.

(34) *Od rána byl dnes krásný den, obloha modrá , ve mně bylo modro, všechno se mi ráno dařilo.*

Today the weather had been lovely since early morning, the sky was radiant, I was radiant, everything went well this morning.

Two kinds of predications recur in the sixteen verbal clauses. The first kind consists of the verb *chtít*, the reflexive pronoun *se*, the experiencer in the dative case and an infinitive. The construction, therefore, looks like this - *chtělo se + dat + inf* (ex. 35). The other kind of predication is not as frequent, it appears only in three of the sixteen excerpts. It employs the verb *ulevilo*⁵ with the reflexive pronoun *se* and the experiencer in the dative case (ex. 36).

(35) *Chtělo se jí zemřít.*

She wanted to die.

(36) *Viditelně se mu ulevilo.*

He was visibly relieved.

The most significant fact, however, is that 25 of the 31 clauses use the experiencer of the original Czech clause for the expression of the subject in its English counterpart.

⁵ The infinitive form is *ulevit*

	Total
anaphoric subject	1
empty <i>it</i>	1
experiencer	25
object-to-subject	1
there construction	1
unexpressed	2
Total	31

Table 6: Subjects of sentences expressing psychic states

4.4.1 Experiencer

This means of subject expression was described in theory in chapter 2.11.2, which asserts that the experiencer may appear in the dative, locative or accusative case in the Czech subjectless clause. In practice, however, in 24 out of the total of 25 instances, the experiencer appears in the dative case and only one instance (ex. 37) uses the locative case.

(37) *Od rána byl dnes krásný den, obloha modrá, ve mně bylo modro, všechno se mi ráno dařilo*

Today the weather had been lovely since early morning, the sky was radiant, I was radiant, everything went well this morning.

All the fifteen Czech verbo-nominal sentences use the experiencer for the expression of the English subject (ex. 38) while only ten out of sixteen verbal sentences do so (ex. 39).

(38) *Bylo mi dobře.*

I felt fine then.

(39) *Viditelně se mu ulevilo.*

He was visibly relieved.

4.4.2 Other

As one can see in table 6. there are four other formal means represented by one clause each. They

all include verbal predications and use the non-reflexive form of the verb. Given the clear tendency of this semantic field to incline towards the use of experiencer for subject expression, one should look for a common denominator, which would help to clarify why it is not used in those four sentences.

4.5 Physical states

There are five sentences referring to physical states, all of which use the Czech experiencers as subjects in their English counterparts. All the experiencers appear in the dative case in Czech and in four cases they are inflected for the first person singular. The first person dominates as most of the source texts relevant for this semantic category were written in first person narration. There are three verbo-nominal clauses and two verbal ones. All the verbo-nominal clauses (e.g. ex. 41) use the pattern *bylo + exp + adv* (see 4.4) and both verbal clauses (e.g. ex. 42) use the reflexive form of the verb.

(41) *Nebylo mi dobře.*

I wasn't feeling well.

(42) *Zametali jsme spolu, udělalo se mu zle na ulici.*

We were sweeping together and he was taken ill in the street.

4.6 Other semantic categories

The remaining semantic categories are object of interest (ex. 43, see 2.1.7), sensory perception (ex. 44, see 2.2.4) and spontaneous event (ex. 45, see 2.1.6). Unfortunately it is impossible to draw any conclusions from the analysis of these excerpt due to their low frequency of occurrence. A certain tendency emerges in the category of spontaneous event where fifty percent of the excerpts use an anaphoric subject. However, the fifty percent are still only three sentences and thus it can't be relied on. The categories of sensory perception and object of interest both include only three excerpts. The three sentences of the former are divided into three different categories and the latter uses an

anaphoric subject for two excerpts and one using a locative subject.

(43) *Proč jste mu psal a o co v tom dopise šlo?*

Why did you write him , and what was the letter about ?

(44) *V podkrovním pokoji došlo k jediné postřehnutelné změně: bylo tu cítit víno.*

In the attic room just one discernible change had occurred: there was a smell of wine.

(45) *Teta tam chtěla stavět vilku, ale nikdy k tomu nedošlo.*

My aunt had wanted to build a house there, but had never got around to doing it.

	anaphoric subj.	locative subj.	<i>There</i> construction	passive	gen. human agent	experienter	object-to-subject	Total
sensory perception			1	1		1		3
object of interest	2	1						3
spontaneous event	3			1	1		1	6
Total	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	12

Table 7: Distribution of other semantic categories

5. Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to analyse Czech subjectless finite clauses and their English translation counterparts. The absence of subjectless sentences in English raises the question of whether there are any influential semantic factors, which affect the choice of the specific translation counterpart of the Czech sentence. The description of the 100 excerpts is therefore based both on the meaning of the sentence and on the choice of the subject in the English counterpart. Semantically, the sentences are divided into eight categories: the environment, human activity, modality, object of interest, physical states, psychic states, sensory perception, and spontaneous event. When describing the structure of the English counterparts of the Czech subjectless sentences, this thesis focuses primarily on the choice of the subject in English. Twelve categories of subject can be identified in the English translations: anaphoric subject, anticipatory subject, empty *it*, experiencer, general human agent, instrumental subject, locative subject, subject referring to natural phenomena, passive construction, object-to-subject correspondence, *there* construction, and unexpressed subject.

In order to be able to search for a coherent set of results in the corpus, only Czech sentences including verbs inflected for third person neutrum and past tense were used. The representation of the individual semantic categories was not balanced, with one category including almost a third of the sentences. Others hardly provide enough material for any conclusive results, which proved to be the biggest obstacle for this study. The semantic categories are represented as follows: psychic states (31%), environment (22%), human activity (16%), modality (14%), spontaneous event (6%), physical states (5%), object of interest (3%), sensory perception (3%).

The largest category of psychic states affirmed what was expected based on the secondary sources, namely that the majority of the sentences use the experiencer as the subject in the English sentence. However, the rare exceptions that emerged among the excerpts prove that it is not an axiomatic

condition. There are instances of five other formal means used, but, unfortunately, those instances are too scarce to suggest any regular reasons for such deviations. On the contrary, the related category of physical states showed full compliance with what was said in the theoretical part. All excerpts in this category employ the Czech experiencer as the subject of the English translation.

The second most prominent category (i.e. Environment) is where two chapters (2.11.1 and 2.12.2) of the theoretical part are merged. In those chapters, it was stated that weather and atmospheric conditions are likely to use the *there* construction, empty *it*, or use the natural phenomenon in question as subject, while sentences referring to wider and nearer environment tend to use empty *it*, locative subject and *there* construction. The analysis verified this. However, it also demonstrated that natural phenomena and locative subjects tend to appear solely in sentences referring to wider and nearer environment. Nevertheless, this applies fully only to the locative subjects as one excerpt (see appendix ex. 34) proved the other part of the assertion wrong. Natural phenomena can be, albeit scarcely, used in sentences referring to weather and atmospheric conditions. Apart from this, only one irregularity emerged, namely that in Czech sentences with a dative object (see appendix ex. 89) the object can be employed as the subject of the English counterpart.

In the category referring to human activity there is a tendency for the agentive dative in the Czech sentence to be construed as the subject of the English counterpart. An alternative translation relies on anticipatory *it*, provided that there is a qualifying adjective which can constitute the subject complement of the English predication. Anticipatory *it* was also expected to provide an alternative translation for other Czech sentences with an object, while the English translation of Czech sentences without the object were anticipated to rely on a verbal noun as the subject. The results, however, showed that most of the excerpts had none of the aforementioned counterparts and the English counterparts relied on the agentive anaphoric pronominal subject originating from previous context instead.

The last noteworthy semantic category are sentences expressing modality. Chapter 2.12.4 explains that the English counterparts of these sentences are most likely to use anticipatory *it*, especially in sentences with a modal adjective, a passive construction with the appropriate modal verb or the *there* construction. In the case of relative clauses the subject was expected to be unexpressed as the clause was anticipated to be turned into a clause element expressed by the infinitive. In most cases the modal sentences behaved exactly in accordance with our expectations. However, there are, again, several exceptions that prove that this category does not resort to using only those four types of translation counterparts. There are English translations using the experiencer subject when an agentive dative is present, the anaphoric subject or the general human agent. Unfortunately, similarly to psychic states, those deviations are so rare that one cannot make any conclusions.

The findings mentioned above mostly support the assumptions based on the theoretical part of the thesis. The study proved that speakers are influenced by the semantic field in question in some cases but this cannot be asserted as a fixed rule. Rather than rules, this thesis proposes tendencies that appear in the English translation counterparts of Czech subjectless sentences, most of which are significantly conditioned by the semantic structure of the sentence in question. The analytical part did not go as far as to disprove any of the hypotheses presented in the theoretical one, but it suggested that the range of possible translation correspondences within some of the semantic categories is wider than expected. The result of the thesis is that even though we cannot prove that semantic class of the subjectless structure is the key factor in the choice of the English counterpart, it plays an undeniable role that has to be taken into account.

	Environment	Human activity	Modality	Object of interest	Physical states	Psychic states	Sensory perception	Spontaneous event	Total
Anaphoric subj.	1	7	2	2		1		3	16
Anticipatory it			2						2
Empty it	6					1			7
Experiencer			1		5	25	1		32
Gen. Human Agent		2	2					1	5
Instrument		1							1
Locative subj.	5			1					6
Natural phenomena	4								4
Passive		2	2				1	1	6
Object-to-subject	2	1	1			1		1	6
There construction	3		3			1	1		8
Unexpressed	1	3	1			2			7
Total	22	16	14	3	5	31	3	6	100

Table 8: Distribution of all subjects among the semantic categories

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- Texts analyzed in the empirical part of the thesis:
- Daniela Fischerová, *Hodina mezi psem a vlkem* - [transl. *The Hour Between Dog and Wolf*]
- Ivan Klíma, *Láska a smetí* [transl. *Love and Garbage*]
- Jiří Levý, *Umění překladu* - [transl. *The Art of Translation*]
- Jan Otčenášek, *Romeo, Julie a tma* - [transl. *Romeo and Juliet and the Darkness*]
- Milan Kundera, *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* [transl. *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*]
- Milan Kundera, *Nesmrtelnost* - [transl. *Immortality*]
- Milan Kundera, *Žert* - [transl. *The Joke*]
- Michal Viewegh, *Výchova dívek v Čechách* - [transl. *Bringing Up Girls in Bohemia*]
- Pavel Kohout, *Sněžím* [transl. *I am Snowing*]
- Valja Stýblová, *Skalpel, prosím* [transl. *Scalpel, Please*]
- Václav Havel, *Dálkový výslech* - [transl. *Disturbing the Peace*]
- Václav Havel, *Largo desolato* - [transl. *Largo Desolato*]

7. Resumé

Tématem této bakalářské práce jsou anglické protějšky jednočlenných vět slovesných. Práce se zabývá problémem, který vychází z toho, že v angličtině se tento typ vět nevyskytuje, a proto je nutné podmět při překladu vytvořit. Cílem práce bylo zjistit, zda při tvorbě překladového protějšku je mluvčí ovlivněn sémantickými faktory, kterým by odpovídal zvolený anglický podmět.

Práce se skládá z několika částí. Po krátkém úvodu (1) následuje první, teoretická, část, která popisuje české jednočlenné věty slovesné a v sekundární literatuře uvedené anglické překladové protějšky. Popis českých vět je rozdělen na dvě větší části, a to na věty s verbálním přísudkem (2.11) a věty s přísudkem verbo-nominálním (2.12). Každá z těchto částí je dále rozdělena do několika menších kategorií popisujících danou sémantickou oblast. Charakteristika popisu českých jednočlenných vět slovesných je založena na *Příruční mluvnici češtiny* (1995) a *Skladbě češtiny* (1998). Možným překladovým protějškům není v teoretické části vyčleněna zvláštní kapitola, místo toho jsou u každé kategorie uvedeny relevantní způsoby překladu, které jsou dále brány v potaz v části analytické. Navrhované anglické protějšky se opírají o *Mluvnici současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková: 2006) a o studii 'English counterparts of Czech verbal subjectless sentences' z knihy *Studies in the English Language, part 2* (Dušková: 1999)

Po teoretické části následuje část zabývající se metodologií práce (4.). V práci byla použita excerpta z paralelního česko-anglického korpusu *InterCorp*. Bylo shromážděno sto překladových dvojic pocházejících z 12 textů převážně beletristických. Oblast jednočlenných vět byla zúžena na věty obsahující sloveso ve třetí osobě jednotného čísla v minulém čase a výsledky vyhledávání byly manuálně zkontrolovány. Analytická část (5.) předkládá výsledky výzkumu. Výsledky jsou rozděleny podle jednotlivých sémantických kategorií. Každá z těchto kategorií znovu obsahuje podkategorie, které rozebírají použité prostředky vyjádření podmětu v anglických překladových korespondencích. Objevily se pouze 4 větší kategorie a zbylé 4 neposkytují dostatek materiálu na

detailní analýzu. Větší kategorie zahrnovaly psychické stavy (31%), prostředí (22%), lidskou činnost (16%) a věty s modálním charakterem (14%). Většina příkladů se chovala dle očekávání a splnila předpoklady uvedené v teoretické části. Výsledky analýzy těchto dat jsou podrobněji rozbrány v závěru této práce (6.).

Ačkoliv práce celkově potvrdila zastoupení jednotlivých typů korespondence, jak byly očekávány na základě teoretické části, objevily se výjimky, které mohou vést k upřesnění a rozšíření popisu překladových možností v rámci jednotlivých sémantických kategorií. Práce uvádí tendence, které se uplatňují při překladu českých jednočlenných vět do angličtiny. Tyto tendence nám dokazují, že přestože nemůžeme překladové protějšky na základě sémantických kritérií striktně charakterizovat, hrají tato kritéria při volbě protějšku neopomenutelnou roli. Přestože se nepotvrdilo, že při volbě anglického překladového protějšku hraje nejdůležitější roli sémantický typ české jednočlenné věty, práce ukazuje, že u některých významových tříd (popis psychických stavů, popis atmosférických podmínek a prostředí) existují dominantní typy anglických překladových protějšků.

8. Appendix

The appendix contains all one hundred examples examined in the analytical part of this thesis. All examples are labeled with a number corresponding to the one they had during the analysis.

1	styblova- skalpel_pros	Dál se jelo parníčkem.	From there we proceeded by boat, all the way down the beautiful craggy coastline around Cavtat.
2	kohout-snezim	Pak v mozku zahřmělo a na papíře se zaskvěla přesmyčka přímo výstavní.	Then a light went on in my brain and an absolutely first-rate anagram shone forth on the page:
3	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Když se zpívalo do pochodu, nikdy neznala text písní, a otvírala jen němě ústa.	When the time came to sing, she never knew the words of the songs and would merely open and close her mouth.
4	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Tak tomu bylo právě toho dne, kdy poprvé potkala Tomáše.	So it was the day she first met Tomas.
5	klima- laska_a_smeti	Až teď naposledy, když se vrátí, vyprávěl o revoluci, že se ani mně nechtělo věřit.	At least until quite recently, when he came back home and told me about such a revolution that even I wouldn't credit it.
6	klima- laska_a_smeti	Ale nic se nedalo vyřešit nějakým způsobem.	But there was no way round.
7	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Chtělo se jí plakat, ale hudba byla veselá nebylo možno se před ní nikde skrýt, ani na záchodě, ani v posteli pod přikrývkou, tlampače byly všude.	She felt like crying, but the music was cheerful, and there was nowhere to hide, not in the latrine or under the bedclothes: everything was in range of the speakers.
8	Kundera- Nesmrtelnost	Pochopila, že ji má velice rád a přišlo jí toho najednou líto.	She understood that he loved her and this suddenly filled her with sadness.
9	Levy- Umeni_prekladu	Nešlo jim ale jen o jazykové exotizování, nýbrž i o to, že jazyk	They were not concerned merely with linguistic exoticisation; their view was rather that language reflects, and to a

		odráží, a do značné míry sám vytváří, formy i obsahy myšlení typické pro cizí národ:	considerable extent actually creates, ideas and ways of expressing them which are characteristic of a foreign people.
10	kundera-zert	Jenomže u Alexeje se nedalo počítat s žádnou revoltou a jeho tvrdý spánek nemohl být nic jiného než důsledek fyzické slabosti.	But with Alexej insubordination was out of the question, and his heavy sleep could only be a consequence of his physical weakness.
11	otcenasek-romeo_julie	Nejdříve došlo na knihy, které prodal v antikvariátu.	The first thing to go were his books, to a second-hand shop.
12	Levy-Umeni_prekladu	Odtud už nebylo daleko k rýmům, které nejsou ani grafické, ani tradiční:	From here it is but a short step to rhymes which are neither graphic (eye-rhymes) nor traditional:
13	klima-laska_a_smeti	Když jsem se vzbudil, musel jsem spát jen několik minut, protože venku ještě stále nezačalo svítat, slyšel jsem vedle sebe tlumené vzlyky.	I couldn' t have slept for more than a few minutes because daybreak had not yet come, but when I woke up there were muted sobs by my side.
14	kohout-snezim	Citelně se ochladilo, a tak bylo přirozené, že nás napadlo vzájemně se ohřát živočišným teplem.	It was noticeably chillier, and so naturally it occurred to us to warm each other up with our body heat.
15	kohout-snezim	Nedalo se víc vymyslet.	There was nothing more to plan.
16	otcenasek-romeo_julie	Bylo mu dobře vedle ní.	He felt at ease sitting here with her now.
17	Kundera-Nesmrtelnost	tentokrát ji úder vzduchu srazil na zem, rána nárazu se ozvala z veliké blízkosti a vzápětí za ní bylo slyšet křik, nepopsatelný křik, strašný křik, který ji vymrštil ze země.	this rime the blast of air blew her to the ground, the noise of the crash sounded very near and immediately she heard screaming, indescribable screaming, terrible screaming that brought her sharply to her feet.
18	kohout-snezim	Když jsem ho uprostřed líčení (dodnes vím: šlo o	When I timidly interrupted him in the middle of a description (to this day I

tajemné obří sochy na Velikonočním ostrově a jakýsi koumák v Českých Budějovicích předvedl žasnoucímu vědeckému světu na betonových maketách, kterak je polynéští domorodci stěhovali kdysi bez techniky kilometry od lomu, to je důkaz, Petro, že z nás komunismus pořád ještě nenadělal debily !) nesměle přerušila, že musím domů kojít, zrudl, koktavě se omluvil a snad by byl zmizel navždy (neznala jsem adresu ani telefon), neuprosit ho, aby dokončil zítra.

remember: it was about the mysterious giant statues on Easter Island and how an expert in České Budějovice had astonished the scientific world by demonstrating with concrete models how the Polynesian aborigines had moved the stones miles from the quarry without any technology - proof, Petra, that Communism has n't made total imbeciles of us yet !) to say that I had to go home to nurse, he turned red, stammered an apology and would probably have disappeared forever (I did n't know his address or phone number) if I had n't wheedled him into finishing the story the next day.

- 19 Kundera-
Nesnesit_lehko Bylo jim, jako by stáli uprostřed sněhové pláně a třásli se zimou. They felt they were standing on a snow-covered plain, shivering with cold.
- 20 Havel-
Dalkovy_vyslech Vypadalo to tam tehdy jinak než dnes; It looked different then.
- 21 Levy-
Umeni_prekladu „ Takzvaný bohatý rým, který je ve francouzské poezii stavěn na první místo, je v němčině třeba úplně zavrhnout a zasluhuje, aby se mu v naší řeči říkalo spíše chudý rým. “ Understandably, the most negative judgement of it is expressed by Gottsched (1879: 253) declaring that the so-called rich rhyme, given pride of place in French poetry, must be totally rejected in German, deserving to be termed ' poor rhyme' .
- 22 Kundera-
Nesmrtelnost svět, ten ztracený svět, který ji odmítal slyšet, se k ní s křikem vracel a bylo to tak krásné a tak strašné, že i jí se chtělo křičet, ale nemohla, její hlas byl v jejím krku udušen a nebyla s to ho the world, that lost world that had refused to listen was now returning to her, screaming, and it was so beautiful and so terrible that she, too, felt like screaming, but she could n't, her voice died in her throat and she was unable to revive it.

		vzkřísit.	
23	Kundera- Nesmrtelnost	Měla na nohou velikánské tenisky, nad teniskami bylo vidět tlusté ponožky, nad ponožkami šedivé plátěné kalhoty, které jí podivně zmenšovaly postavu, nad kalhotami bundu;	She wore enormous tennis shoes, above the shoes could be seen thick socks, above the socks grey linen trousers which oddly diminished her figure, above the trousers a windcheater.
24	kohout-snezim	Otcova kazeta se nehodila do evropského videa, telefonovalo se na kanadskou ambasádu, kde měli správný přístroj, pro našeho společníka se mohl každý roztrhat.	My father's videocassette would n't work in a European VCR, so he telephoned over to the Canadian embassy, where they had the right kind of machine; everyone bent over backward for our companion.
25	kohout-snezim	Viditelně se mu ulevilo	He was visibly relieved
26	otcenasek- romeo_julie	Bylo mi dobře.	I felt fine then.
27	styblova- skalpel_pros	Chodil jsem po pracovně sem a tam a bylo mi nanic.	I paced the study, quite unable to think.
28	kohout-snezim	Zavěsila jsem klidná a hluboce spokojená, bez paniky se dokoupala a oblékla (u vyzývavého svetru zůstalo, neměla získat dojem, že před ní kapituluje chudinka), učesala a nalíčila (zapudrovala i rubínový kousanec, ač zůstal skryt), že jsem sotva kdy vyhlížela líp.	I hung up the phone at peace and deeply satisfied, finished my bath at a relaxed pace, got dressed (I stuck with the provocative sweater; no need to give the impression that I'm some poor soul capitulating to her), and did my hair and makeup (I powdered the ruby-red bite mark, too, although it would stay covered) so that I'd seldom looked better.
29	styblova- skalpel_pros	Říkali, že mi chtějí zavést domů telefon, abych se někoho dovolala, kdyby mi bylo špatně.	They said they wanted me to have a telephone put in at home, so I could call somebody if I was ill.
30	kundera-zert	Čím delší dobu jsme byli	The longer we were cut off from the

		odříznuti od světa a od žen, tím více se mluvilo o ženách, do všech podrobností, do všech detailů.	world and women, the more women dominated our talk with their every particular, every detail.
31	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	líp se mi dýchalo, protože jsem už v sobě nedusil pravdu.	I could breathe more easily because I had not tried to stifle the truth inside me.
32	kohout-snezim	Zřetelně se mu nechtělo.	He visibly did not want to go.
33	kundera-zert	Bylo jí smutno, proto si je dávala ve svém pokojíku v internátu do vázičky.	She'd been depressed, so she'd put them in a vase in her room at the dormitory.
34	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	Nikdo se nehlásil, nikdo si zřejmě nic nepřipravil, bylo hrobové ticho.	The response was sepulchral silence - obviously no one had prepared anything.
35	kohout-snezim	Dalo se v ní jít sice vzpřímeně (okopávala jsem si jen občas palce v gumovkách), avšak betonové roubení tu nahrazovaly pouhé trámy.	It was possible to walk upright in it (I only occasionally stubbed my big toe in the rubber boots), although here the concrete framework was replaced by mere beams.
36	klima- laska_a_smeti	Viděl jsem ho předtím jen jedenkrát a na večeri 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.
37	kohout-snezim	(Až mě samu zamrazilo.)	So cold it chilled me.
38	otcenasek- romeo_julie	Bylo mu do breku jako malému kloučkovi.	He felt near tears, like a small boy.
39	kohout-snezim	Odejít jsem ho nechala normálně (schovávačky před sousedkou ztratily smysl), a kupodivu se mi ulevilo.	I let him leave normally (there was no point playing hide and seek with my neighbor any longer), and felt surprisingly lighthearted.
40	kundera-zert	Od rána byl dnes krásný	Today the weather had been lovely

den, obloha modrá, ve mně bylo modro, všechno se mi ráno dařilo, pak jsme šli natáčet k domu rodičů Jízdu, jak prosí o krále, a tam ke mně najednou přistoupil, lekla jsem se, nevěděla jsem, že už je tu, nečekala jsem, že přijede z Bratislavy tak brzo, a taky jsem nečekala, že bude tak krutý, představ si, Ludvíku, byl tak sprostý a přijel s ní !

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 41 | styblova-
skalpel_pros | Bylo mi všelijak. | He hung his head submissively and I even felt a little sorry for him. But I could not allow myself to be carried away by such feelings. |
| 42 | klima-
laska_a_smeti | Kdybych takhle psal, předem se nemučil starostí o výsledek, neviděl před sebou poslání, mohlo by mi být také lehko. | If I could write like that, without torturing myself beforehand about the outcome, without seeing some mission before me, I' d also feel good. |
| 43 | Viewegh-
VychovaDivekC
R | On přece není žádný řidič, řekl Oskar, on jen přemýšlí, jak naložit se svým životem, - a v autě se mu prý odjakživa přemýšlelo nejlépe. | Oskar protested that he was no driver but was only thinking about what to do with his life - and driving had always provided him with the best opportunity for thinking. |
| 44 | kundera-zert | Bylo za deset minut šest, to znamenalo, že bylo deset minut do začátku představení. | It was ten to six, which meant the show would n't begin for ten minutes. |
| 45 | Kundera-
Nesnesit_lehko | V zahradě bylo přitímí, chvíle mezi dnem a večerem, na nebi stál bledý měsíc, lampa zapomenutá v pokoji mrtvých. | It was twilight in the garden, the time between day and evening. There was a pale moon in the sky, a forgotten lamp in the room of the dead. |

46	klima- laska_a_smeti	Prošli jsme ulicí V dolinách, kde bylo úplně čisto, před námi tu už projel samosběr řízený dnes panem Kromholzem.	We walked down the street called V dolinách, which was perfectly clean; we had been preceded by the automatic cleaning machine driven today by Mr Kromholz.
47	kundera-zert	Dveřmi se vcházelo přímo do pokoje;	The door led straight into the room; I stopped for a moment in the doorway, disoriented by what I found: sitting around a table (with an open bottle on it) were five other men; when they saw me, they burst out laughing at my outfit; they said I must be cold in that nightshirt and poured me a glass; I took a taste: it was ethyl alcohol, scarcely diluted; they told me to toss it right down; I did, and had a coughing fit; this again provoked a burst of fraternal laughter, and they pulled up a chair for me; they asked how I'd managed to " cross the border, " again made fun of my ridiculous getup, and called me Runaway Longjohns.
48	kundera-zert	Zde se mi nechtělo snídat.	I did n't feel like eating breakfast there.
49	klima- laska_a_smeti	Zmocnilo se mě lítostivé dojetí, také něhu jsem pocítil ke své ženě, která mě chtěla potěšit v mé předstírané osamělosti, z dálky mi slibovala, že si spolu vyjedeme do skal, kde nám kdysi spolu bylo pěkně, kde jsme začínali společný život.	I was seized by a sense of sadness and regret, I also felt tenderness towards my wife who wanted to comfort me in my pretended solitude, who promised me from afar that we' d walk up among the rocks, where so long ago we' d felt happy, where we' d started our life together.
50	Levy- Umeni_prekladu	Již před lety se upozorňovalo na zbytečně senzační názvy které v našem překladu dostávají sovětské filmy: croninovské ... a hvězdy září místo Doněčtí havíři,	Years ago, the sensationalist titles given to Soviet films in Czech translation were criticised for their overt expressiveness and sensationalism as a hallmark of kitsch, e.g. ... and the Stars are Shining for Miners of the Donbass; Men in the Saddle for Valiant People

		Muži v sedle místo Smělí lidé.	
51	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Zase diskutovali o tom, zda se proti Rusům mělo či nemělo bojovat se zbraní v ruce.	As usual, they were hashing over whether they should or should not have taken up arms against the Russians.
52	kohout-snezim	Bylo mi do rvačky, jako když jsem předloni nahá seřvala fízla s foťákem.)	I was spoiling for a fight.
53	kundera-zert	V Lidovém domě bylo už otevřeno, a protože bylo teprve tři čtvrtě na dvanáct, byl restaurační sál dosud prázdný.	The People's House was already open, but because it was only eleven forty-five, the restaurant was still empty.
54	klima- laska_a_smeti	Tatínek se rozesmál a mně se ulevilo.	Dad laughed and I felt happy.
55	styblova- skalpel_pros	Teta tam chtěla stavět vilku, ale nikdy k tomu nedošlo.	My aunt had wanted to build a house there, but had never got around to doing it.
56	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	V mrtvém čase mezi tímto uzavřením agendy a vlastním výbuchem byla u mne ještě jedna velká schůzka, snad pětadvacet lidí, kde se hovořilo o tom, jak bude Charta pracovat, co se má za té které situace dělat a podobně.	In that dead period between the completion of our business and the actual explosion, there was one more big meeting at my place, attended by about twenty-five people. We discussed how the Charter would carry on its work and what should be done in what situation and so on.
57	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	(Viděli jste ty obrovské brýle, za nimiž ji nebylo skoro vidět ?)	(Did you see those enormous glasses she tried to hide behind ?
58	Kundera- Nesmrtelnost	neexistuje jediný úhel pohledu, v němž by vzadu, vpředu, na okraji nebylo vidět auta.	there is n't a single angle of view from which cars will not be visible, from the back, in front, on both sides.
59	styblova- skalpel_pros	Dalo by se v ní vařit, schovat před deštěm nebo i bydlet.	We could cook in it, shelter from the rain in it, even live in it.

60	styblova- skalpel_pros	První nemocný dopadl nejdřív dobře, ale pak došlo v místě operace ke krvácení.	The first patient' s operation had gone well, but then he had started haemorrhaging from the site of the operation.
61	otcenasek- romeo_julie	Bylo mu do pláče jako docela malému chlapci.	He felt like crying, just a small boy.
62	otcenasek- romeo_julie	Občas přešla kolem jeho natažených nohou dvojice milenců přimknutá k sobě v šepotu, spěchající chodec s taškou pod pažím, stará paní v žinylkovém šálu a s pajdavým psiskem na řemínku, ale jinak tu bylo pusto.	From time to time a couple of lovers would go past his outstretched legs, whispering in close embrace; someone would hurry by clutching a bag; or an old woman in a chenille shawl would come along with a limping lapdog on a lead - but the park was almost deserted.
63	otcenasek- romeo_julie	Tenkrát se tomu říkalo ghetta. "	They used to call it the ghetto then. "
64	kundera-zert	Bylo jí smutno, proto si je dávala ve svém pokojíku v internátu do vázičky.	She'd been depressed, so she'd put them in a vase in her room at the dormitory.
65	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Na druhé straně řeky bylo vietnamské okupační vojsko, ale nebylo ho vidět.	Vietnamese forces lay in wait on the other side, but they, too, were invisible, their positions perfectly camouflaged.
66	klima- laska_a_smeti	Za ten čas se proměnila, ubylo v ní něhy a okouzlenosti, přibýlo únavy anebo dokonce trpkosti.	She' s changed over the years, there is less tenderness and enchantment in her now, and there is more tiredness, or even bitterness.
67	klima- laska_a_smeti	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	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.

		jiného: bezhlesý hlas té druhé.	
68	Viewegh-VychovaDivekC R	Oproti mému očekávání se nejelo ani pro postel, ani pro lustr, nýbrž - jak na mne z terasy volala Agáta v modrých plavkách - na Slapy.	Contrary to my expectations, we were n't to go for a bed or for a ceiling lamp, but - as Agata in a blue swimsuit called to me from the terrace - for a swim.
69	Viewegh-VychovaDivekC R	Pokud by se dalo o nějaké chybě vůbec mluvit, pak snad jediné o tom - ale to je opravdu prkotina -, že kalhoty měly červený lampas a na pravém rukávu saka zůstal čitelný nápis US NAVY FORCES.)	(The only fault one could possibly find - and it really is a triviality - was the red piping down the side of the trousers and the visible inscription U.S. NAVY that remained on the right sleeve of the jacket.
70	otcenasek-romeo_julie	Tichounce svítalo.	The morning was quietly awakening.
71	Kundera-Nesnesit_lehko	Dalo by se také říci: krása jakožto omyl.	Yes. Another way of putting it might be " beauty by mistake ".
72	klima-laska_a_smeti	Tak tam bylo rušno, že jsem se na tatínka nedokázal soustředit.	There was so much bustle there that I couldn' t concentrate on my father.
73	Levy-Umeni_prekladu	Tam, kde mezi oběma systémy zeje propast, doporučuje Arrowsmith překládat nikoli detail jiným detailem, nýbrž konvencí jinou konvencí: jestliže je např. v anglickém originálu užito dialektu jako konvenčního prostředku karikatury, mělo by být rovněž užito konvenčního komického dialektu vlastního jazyka.	Where there is a yawning chasm between the two systems, Arrowsmith recommends translation not of detail by detail but of convention by convention. If, for example, an English original employs dialect as a conventional means of caricature, a conventional comic dialect should be used in the target language.
74	havel-largo_desolato	Nebylo mi dobře.	I was n't feeling well.

75	Viewegh- VychovaDivekC R	Jelo se docela pomalu, jako by mi chtěli poskytnout dostatek času, abych ocenil ten tichý silný motor, dokonalé pérování, sametově hebké čalounění celého interiéru a příjemný chládek klimatizace.	We were travelling fairly slowly, as if they wanted to give me ample time to appreciate the noiseless power of the engine, the flawless suspension, the velvety soft upholstery of the interior and the pleasantly cool air-conditioning.
76	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	Proč jste mu psal a o co v tom dopise šlo ?	Why did you write him, and what was the letter about ?
77	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	A zde došlo k základnímu debaklu člověka, tak základnímu, že právě z něho vyplývají všechny ostatní.	And in this respect mankind has suffered a fundamental débâcle, a débâcle so fundamental that all others stem from it.
78	kundera-zert	Najednou jsem zapomněl na svou únavu a rozmrzení a bylo mi dobře.	Suddenly I forgot my fatigue and dejection and felt at ease.
79	kundera-zert	Poddůstojníci nás chtěli nejenom pořádně prohnat, ale protože to byli většinou chlapci od osmnácti do dvaceti let a měli klukovské touhy, chtělo se jim i závodit a dokázat nám, že jsme horší než oni;	The noncoms needed no excuse to run us into the ground, but because they were mostly between eighteen and twenty and had the ambitions of their age, they wanted to run too, in order to prove that we were worthless; they decided to pit themselves against us and put together their own team.
80	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	Nakonec mi už skoro na ničem jiném nezáleželo.	I came to depend on them to the point where almost nothing else mattered.
81	klima- laska_a_smeti	Zametalí jsme spolu, udělalo se mu zle na ulici.	We were sweeping together and he was taken ill in the street.
82	Kundera- Nesmrtelnost	Muselo proto dojít k tomu, že ji jednou v hale hotelu čekal se svým přítelem M.	So it was bound to happen that one day he met her in the hotel with his friend M.
83	styblova-	Ještě teď vidím ten	Still today I have visions of that deep

	skalpel_pros	hluboký talíř, z něhož se příjemně kouřilo.	dish of steaming dumplings.
84	Kundera- Nesnesit_lehko	Chtělo se jí zemřít.	She wanted to die.
85	kundera-zert	Když se odpoledne hrálo a tančilo, nabízeli mu kamarádi klarinet.	When the dancing began in the afternoon, the boys in the ensemble tried to give him a clarinet.
86	styblova- skalpel_pros	Bylo mi ho líto. "	I was sorry for him. "
87	Viewegh- VychovaDivekC R	V podkrovním pokoji došlo k jediné postřehnutelné změně: bylo tu cítit víno.	In the attic room just one discernible change had occurred: there was a smell of wine.
88	Levy- Umeni_prekladu	V těchto případech bylo třeba zachovat buď anglické znění otázky, nebo samostatně rekonstruovat tvůrčí postup autorův, tj. vytvořit z českého jazykového materiálu samostatné řešení, které by dalo představu o tom, že jde o kultivovaného až preciózního mluvčího;	In such cases, either the original English wording should have been preserved, or an autonomous solution for the reconstruction of the author's creative technique attempted, representing the affected speech of the character through suitable examples in verbal material of the target language.
89	Havel- Dalkovy_vyslech	Nakonec se ale k zákazu přece jen začalo nezadržitelně schylovat.	In the end, though, banning became more and more inevitable.
90	Viewegh- VychovaDivekC R	Nikam se mi nechtělo.	I did n't want to go anywhere.
91	klima- laska_a_smeti	Jak jsme pokračovali v cestě opuštěným lesíkem, na zemi přibývalo odpadků, a nejen na zemi - i větve stromů ověšovaly průsvitné cáry z umělé hmoty.	As we walked on through the deserted little wood there was more and more rubbish on the ground, and not only on the ground - even the branches of the trees were festooned with translucent tatters of plastic.
92	klima-	Bylo mi hodně zle, ale	I was very ill, but you're probably

	laska_a_smeti	tobě je asi hůř, když ses dal na dobročinnost.	worse if you' ve taken up good deeds.
93	Fischerova-Hodina_mezi	Nimrat se v detailech, jako byla ta politováníhodná anekdota s tím chrámovým tlučhubou, s tím Sermoyem nebo Charmoiem nebo jak se píše, který stejně nezašel na ránu do břicha, ale na špínu v nemocnici, protože v džungli byl svinčik, v džungli se nezametalo -	To go fiddling about with details, such as that regrettable little tale about that ecclesiastical windbag Sermoy, or Chermoye or however he spelt his name, who anyway didn' t die from a stomach wound but from the filth in the hospital, because the jungle was a pigsty, because in the jungle no one swept the flo
94	styblova-skalpel_pros	" Jde o toho pacienta z interny, o kterém se ráno mluvilo na hlášení. "	" It' s that patient from the internal department I spoke about this morning in the report. "
95	kundera-zert	Nemohu ovšem říci, že by mne v té chvíli napadlo sblížit se s ní tím způsobem, k němuž později došlo.	I must say that at that moment I did n't as yet want to come to know her as I later did.
96	kohout-snezim	Bylo po hře.	The game was over.
97	styblova-skalpel_pros	Inu co, už se stalo.	Oh well, what was done was done.
98	Viewegh-VychovaDivekC R	U stolů už bylo prakticky plno a udržet Beátě volnou židli nebylo úplně jednoduché.	The tables were almost all occupied already, so it was not exactly easy to save a place for Beata.
99	Viewegh-VychovaDivekC R	Mé ranní erotické fantazie (jichž vzhledem k situaci logicky přibývalo) se už neodehrávaly ani na Slapech, ani v Beátině podkroví, nýbrž v zastrčeném hotýlku na předměstí Reykjavíku, i přičemž opravdovou	My early morning erotic fantasies (which, in view of the situation, naturally increased) were no longer set in Slapy or Beata's attic, but in an out-of-the-way little hotel on the outskirts of Reykjavik, and the only way I was able to lend a bit of sparkle was to imagine that the airline connection with Prague had been interrupted.

jiskru jim dokázala dodat
teprve představa
přerušného leteckého
spojení s Prahou.

100 kundera-zert

A bylo mi v té chvíli jako And in that instant I felt like a mariner
plavci, jenž se po mnoha sighting a longed-for land after many
měsících doplavil k months at sea.
hledané zemi.