

Univerzita Karlova v Praze

Filozofická fakulta

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky



BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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Anglické ekvivalenty českých zdrobnělých substantiv

English counterparts of Czech diminutive nouns

Ráda bych poděkovala PhDr. Markétě Malé, Ph.D. za cenné rady, trpělivost a ochotu při vedení mé bakalářské práce.

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Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

V Praze dne 12. 8. 2014

ABSTRACT

The present thesis studies English translation counterparts of Czech diminutives with a base noun form. Czech, in which diminutives are known to occur abundantly, serves as an auxiliary language in this work. The aim is to analyse English counterparts, classify them according to the non/presence of the diminutive marker as well as to outline the means of expressing diminutive meaning in English (affixes, adjectives). The thesis consists of two main parts: the theoretical background clarifies the specific features typical of diminutives and diminutive formation in both languages. The empirical part describes material and methods used in the research and analyses examples from fiction texts obtained from the parallel corpus *InterCorp*, which is available through the Czech National Corpus website. The corpus queries involved Czech first-grade suffixes *-ek*, *-ík*, *-ka*, *-ko*, and second-grade suffixes *-eček*, *-iček*, *-ička/-ečka*, *-ečko/-ičko*. In the case of English, the suffixes identified by Quirk et. al. (1985) were used: *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let*. The analysis consists of four studies, each examining English diminutive expressions from a different angle. The findings acquired in the study are subsequently summarized in the conclusion.

ABSTRAKT

Tato práce se zabývá anglickými protějšky českých deminutiv odvozených od substantivního základu. Pro účely tohoto výzkumu slouží čeština, pro kterou je charakteristický hojný výskyt deminutiv, jako pomocný jazyk. Cílem je analyzovat anglické protějšky, klasifikovat je na základě ne/přítomnosti deminutivního příznaku, a také zjistit způsoby vyjádření deminutivního významu v angličtině (afixy, adjektiva). Práce je rozdělena do dvou částí: teoretická část objasňuje specifické rysy typické pro deminutiva a tvoření deminutiv v obou jazycích. Následuje empirická část, která nejdříve popisuje materiál a metody, které se pro výzkum využívaly. Dále se v této sekci analyzují příklady z beletristických textů získané z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp* dostupného z webových stránek Českého národního korpusu. Jednotlivé dotazy v korpusu obsahovaly jak české sufixy prvního stupně (*-ek*, *-ík*, *-ka*, *-ko*), tak i sufixy druhého stupně (*-eček*, *-iček*, *-ička/-ečka*, *-ečko/-ičko*). V případě angličtiny byly použity sufixy *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let* (Quirk et. al., 1985). Samotný výzkum se skládá ze čtyř částí, z nichž každá zkoumá deminutivní vyjádření v angličtině z jiného úhlu. V závěru jsou shrnuty výsledky získané v empirické části práce.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HD = Václav Havel - *Dálkový výslech*

KL = Ivan Klíma - *Láska a smetí*

KN = Milan Kundera - *Nesmrtelnost*

KNB = Milan Kundera - *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí*

KS = Pavel Kohout - *Sněžím: Zpověď Středoevropanky*

KŽ = Milan Kundera - *Žert*

OR = Jan Otčenášek - *Romeo, Julie a tma*

SS = Valja Stýblová - *Skalpel, prosím*

VV = Michal Viewegh - *Výchova dívek v Čechách*

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1 INTRODUCTION

The present thesis attempts to make a contribution to the research of English and Czech diminutives, which are studied quite rarely in English. Therefore, this paper might serve as an introduction to this subject matter for the future research in this particular linguistic area. This work presents a contrastive corpus-supported approach to the study of diminutives. The main objective is to analyze the English counterparts of Czech diminutive expressions and the means of expressing diminutive meaning in English (affixes, adjectives). The second objective is to prove the assumption that the frequency of diminutive expressions is higher in Czech than in English.

The thesis is divided into two main parts: theoretical and empirical, and each part is further divided into subsections. Theoretical background focuses on the information found in the relevant literature. The first part provides an explanation of the term “diminutive,” and summarizes several definitions given by linguists, e.g. Klaus P. Schneider, Huddleston and Pullum, and Jaroslav Peprník. The characterization of diminutive expressions is made separately for English and Czech, as both languages have their specific features. Czech represents a synthetic type of a language, whereas English is an analytic one. As the formation of diminutives is crucial for the practical part, this topic will be explained in the first part as well. The two key texts used for defining diminutives as well as diminutive formation are an article published by Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007) and Klaus P. Schneider’s book *Diminutives in English* (2003). The empirical part presents an analysis of different examples of Czech diminutive expressions obtained from *InterCorp* and their English counterparts. Subsequently, the conclusion provides a summary of the results of the analysis with regard to the original expectations. The main source of Czech and English diminutive expressions will be the parallel Czech-English corpus *InterCorp*.

2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The theoretical part consists of the following subsections: at the beginning, diminutives are described generally, and later the focus is shifted to diminutive types, formation, as well their usage. Since Czech and English differ in their language types, diminutives of both languages are discussed separately, but also compared with each other throughout the thesis. The last chapter deals with augmentatives, which are often studied together with diminutives.

2.1 Definition of diminutives

This part introduces the term “diminutive” and its several definitions. The term itself originates from the Latin word *dēminuere* (Káňa, 2011: 169), which means “to lessen.”¹ Schneider (2003: 4) provides the following definition of diminutives: “words which denote smallness and possibly express also an attitude (positive or negative).” Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1677) suggest a more specific characterization: “the term diminutive applies to affixes which indicate small size, and also, by extensions, ones which (additionally or instead) mark the off-spring of animals, affection or informality, resemblance or imitation.” Although there have been many studies that focused on this particular linguistic aspect, diminutives are still regarded “a puzzle” (cf. Carstairs-McCarthy, 1992: 261, qtd. in Schneider, 2003: 1). The variety of definitions given by linguists and the complexity of the issue is further illustrated.

Schneider (2003: 1) acknowledges the following main problems connected with the studies of diminutives:

- 1) Generally, diminutives are considered a “universal category,” or, in other words, a “universal concept” that is present in all languages. However, concurrently, some languages (including English) are held as languages that do not possess any diminutives. Schneider (Ibid.) adds that “the term 'diminutive' is usually not clearly defined and is often used in a sense relevant only to Latin and related languages, but not to other languages (e.g. English)².” He also points out that “the truth is that English does have diminutives” (Ibid.: 2).

¹ <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/52920?redirectedFrom=diminutive#eid> (Last accessed: 23 March 2014)

² Schneider (2003: 5) adds the following: “As 'diminutive' is a term developed in traditional grammar, it is not surprising that prototypical diminutives are found especially in Latin and languages evolved from Latin or of similar morphological complexity, i.e. in particular in Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Romanian among Romance languages, and also in Slavic languages such as Russian and Polish.”

- 2) "Many researchers maintain that diminutives denote smallness, others argue that they denote smallness and have affective or evaluative connotation, while yet others claim that diminutives express affective or evaluative meaning alone.
- 3) It is considered paradoxical that diminutives – even one and the same diminutive form – can express appreciative or depreciative connotations" (Ibid.: 2).

Generally, diminutives can be defined as nouns derived by certain affixes "that as a rule modify the meaning of the stem to 'little,' but which can also signal an emotional attitude of the speaker" (Bussmann, 1996: 315). Similarly, Katamba (2006: 350) describes a diminutive as "[a] morpheme indicating smallness or endearment." Dressler and Merlini Barbaressi claim the following: "the attitudinal meaning [...] is regarded as optional, whereas [+small] is considered as the obligatory invariant meaning component of all diminutives" (cf. Dressler/Merlini Barbaresi, 1994 qtd. Schneider, 2003: 11). Next, according to Peprník (2001: 116),

the basic meaning [of diminutives] is notional and they denote things that are smaller in size or in another semantic feature. [...] The notion 'rather small' is often linked with a positive (ameliorating) connotation. But there are also diminutives that do not refer to anything small and yet are ameliorative because they express the positive personal relationship of the speaker to the person or to a thing [...]. Such cases are much more rare in English, so that the Czech words such as *mlíčko*, *vodička*, *sluníčko*, *měsíček* etc. are more or less untranslatable. [...] And finally there are diminutives with a negative connotation: *dark(e)y* [černoušek]; [...], *přítelíček* [little friend], *řečičky* [chatter] [...].

Schneider (2003: 4) claims that "prototypical diminutives are complex nouns derived from nouns by suffixation" and "sometimes the term 'diminutive' is used to refer only to the suffix, which adds the diminutive meaning to the meaning of the base word." Therefore it can be said that the diminutive suffix represents only an additional aspect of the diminutive word. Although "the meaning of the base word is modified (but remains essentially unchanged)," the word class stays the same during the process of diminutive formation (Ibid.). However, there might be some changes in the graphological and/or phonological levels of the base word (e.g. *dog* > *doggie* and *Elizabeth* > *Betty*) (Ibid.).

If we compare diminutives of the two target languages, English and Czech, we can note differences in their frequency of occurrence in written/spoken language. "Although

diminutives [...] are extremely widespread in human languages, there is considerable crosslinguistic variation in their frequency and degree of elaboration” (Dahl, 2006: 594). While in Czech diminutives constitute a large and variable group of words that serve for describing smaller objects, and express emotional relationship to these objects, or a relationship of pleasure/displeasure (Čechová, 2000: 112), English has relatively few diminutives and the degree of elaboration is also lower than in Czech. The significance of diminutives in Czech, in comparison with mainly non-Slavic languages, is also pointed out by Štícha.³

In both languages, referents denoting small size can be referred to either by noun phrases containing an adjective that has a diminutive meaning (*small, little, tiny*), or by a diminutive affix (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 37). In English an adjectival modification of the noun is more common than a derivational suffix, and the frequency of diminutives is smaller in English than in Czech, e.g. *mámin mazlíček – mother’s boy* (Peprník, 2001: 116).

2.2 Emotionality in diminutives

As already mentioned, in addition to denoting smallness, diminutives in both languages often express also some emotional meaning, or “a certain degree of intimacy” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 37). It is this emotional load that “distinguishes diminutives from noun phrases with size adjectives” (Ibid.: 39). Trávníček (1951: 282) adds that words ending with diminutive suffixes do not always have to carry the meaning of small size. Instead, these words sometimes carry only emotional connotation (like/dislike, pleasure, happiness, pain, resentment, love, tenderness, disgust, mockery, etc.), as in the following example: if we see the sun after a storm and we say *sluníčko už svítí* [the sun is shining], the noun *sluníčko* does not necessarily carry a diminutive meaning (“význam zdrobňovací”) (meaning “small sun”), but we are rather showing our joy from the fact that the sun is shining again. Trávníček illustrates this with another example: “*To je pivečko, vínečko, polívčička, husička...!*” [*What beer, wine, soup, goose...!*]. In this exclamatory sentence the words with diminutive suffixes express our satisfaction or contentment; they carry the meaning of *dobré* [good], *výborné* [excellent], *chutné* [tasty]. Some words cannot be considered proper diminutive forms, such as *spisovatel* [writer], *učitel* [teacher], they are rather emotional forms (“citové útvary”) used pejoratively, mockingly.

³ <http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=6051> (Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

Words such as *Jeníček*, *Karloušek*, *Mařenka*, *Tonička*, *mamička*, *tetička*, *dědeček*, *bratříček*, *holčička* and others often do have diminutive meaning (“význam zdrobňovací”), but we can clearly distinguish also the emotional force. If we speak of a child as *darebáček* [scoundrel, villain], *uličníček* [rascal], *tuláček* [rogue], the speaker is softening the child’s misbehaviour or unfavourable characteristics. Similarly, diminutives such as *dobráček* [brick, good-natured man], *chudáček* [poor thing], *ubožáček* [wretch, poor fellow] express empathy, compassion, and indicate the meaning of “veliký dobrák, chudák, ubožák” [great] as well as strengthen the characteristics denoted by these names (=veliký dobrák). However, there are also non-emotional diminutives that are purely quantitative and express “technical terms derived by the suffix *-ule* (*cell* buňka – *cellule* malá buňka), and *-let* (*book* kniha – *booklet* knížka, *drop* kapka – *droplet* kapička, kapénka)” (Peprník, 2001: 116).

To sum up, linguists in general define diminutives as expressions with two basic semantic features: they denote smallness and are often emotionally coloured, or have an intimate meaning. They may also have negative (pejorative), positive (ameliorating), or emotional connotation, depending on the context. English can be generally characterized as “a language poor in diminutives,” while Czech is rather “rich in diminutives” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 41).

2.3 Diminutive types according to Chamonikolasová and Rambousek

Diminutives can be classified into three main groups on the basis of semantic and stylistic criteria (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 39):

- diminutives proper
- frozen diminutives
- semi-frozen diminutives

Diminutives proper are “words that possess both morphological and semantic features of diminutives” (Ibid.: 39). Since they express the attitude and feelings of the speaker (writer), they are usually used in informal discourse (for example: *mummy*, *kitty*; *človíček* [little man], *koťátko* [kitty], *dviřka* [small door] (Ibid.: 40)).

Frozen diminutives still have morphological features typical of diminutives, “but have lost the original diminutive meaning [...] and are semantically independent of the base noun form

from which they have been derived” (Ibid.: 39). In other words, frozen diminutives do have a diminutive form, but semantically they are non-diminutives. Furthermore, they are mostly stylistically neutral. This group involves words such as *cigarette*, *hodinky* [small clock, i.e. watch], *sáček* [small bag], *lžička* [small spoon, i.e. teaspoon], *lodičky* [refers metaphorically to 'small boats' (Ibid.: 39), i.e. court shoes, pumps] (Ibid.: 40).

Semi-frozen diminutives are the third type of diminutives based on stylistic criteria. They “resemble diminutives proper in that they are less formal than the base forms, and they resemble frozen diminutives in that they are emotionally unmarked and do not necessarily indicate small size. With semi-frozen diminutives, the opposition *base form - diminutive form* still exists, but it is reduced to the opposition *formal - informal*” (Ibid.: 39). While words such as 'dárek' [small/personal present] and 'sestřička' [nurse, 'little nurse'] occur in informal speech, the base forms 'dar' [present, donation] and 'sestra' [nurse] are usually used in formal discourse. However, the two forms are often interchangeable and the choice between them often depends simply on the speaker’s personal preference (Ibid.: 40).

The table below summarizes the semantic and stylistic differences between the three diminutive types according to Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 40). However, this classification will not be used in this study.

Table 1: Summary of semantic and stylistic features of the three different diminutive types according to Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 40)

	Small size	Emotionality	Informality
Diminutive proper	+	+	+
Semi-frozen diminutive	-/+	-	+
Frozen diminutive	-	-	-

2.4 Morphological features of diminutives – diminutive formation

In both English and Czech, diminutives are formed by adding adjectives with a diminutive meaning or by different derivational affixes, mainly suffixes that are added to the base noun forms. In English neutral words gain diminutive meaning mainly when occurring together with adjectives such as “small,” “tiny,” “little” or “wee.” The usage of “small” and “little,” their frequency and the difference between them will be further described below (see 2.7.3). In addition, diminutives can also be formed by prefixes (although this occurs less often), e.g. *mini-* and *micro-* (see 2.7.2). However, these kinds of diminutive will not be the focus of the present thesis. Furthermore, while “the number of diminutive suffixes and their applicability are very limited in English, Czech displays a great variety of suffixes that can be combined with almost all types of nouns” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 38).⁴ Therefore we can expect a higher number of diminutives formed by suffixes in Czech than English. This is, of course, closely connected to one of the main differences between these two languages: whereas Czech represents a synthetic (inflecting) type of a language, English is an analytic (isolating) one. In other words, due to the structure of the English language, diminutives in English are formed mainly by analytic forms.

According to Schneider (2003: 7), “the prototypical process of diminutive formation is derivational suffixation. However, other processes are also available.” Mayerthaler (1981: 98 qtd. in Schneider, 2003: 7) identifies two types of diminutive formation in the English language: '*syntactic diminution*' (Schneider (Ibid.): '*analytic diminutive formation*'), and '*morphological diminution*' (Schneider (Ibid.): '*synthetic diminutive formation*'). Diminutives in this thesis will be classified according to their formation as follows:

- **Analytic (syntactic)** diminutives involve ADJ+N constructions, they are formed by an adjective with a diminutive meaning (see 2.7.3), e.g. *little house*, *small lamp*.
- **Synthetic (morphological)** diminutives are formed mostly by a derivational affix (e.g. *girlie*, *duckling*). Generally, this type includes also other additive types of formation as well as one subtractive type (Ibid.: 7-8):

⁴ Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 38) add that in their analysis they focused only on diminutive *nominal* forms.

- partial reduplication and complete repetitive⁵ (e.g. *John-John*) or rhyming⁶ (e.g. *Annie Pannie*) reduplication
- derivational prefixation (e.g. *mini-*) (see 2.7.2)
- inflectional affixation, which is, however, rare across languages
- compounding (e.g. German *Kleinstadt* (klein + Stadt) [small town] or expressions with “baby” and “dwarf” as the first component – e.g. *baby tree*, *dwarf tree*⁷)
- truncation (e.g. *Mike* < *Michael*, *Pat* < *Patricia*)
- **combined** (the combination of the two) – analytic and synthetic markers combined in one form; formed by an adjective as well as a derivational affix, e.g. *small statuette*, *little wifelet*, *a little chappie*, *poor little Rosie*. This specific type of “double marking” serves the purpose of intensifying the respective attitude expressed” (Ibid.: 137).

2.5 Usage of diminutives

Since diminutives are often marked by attitudinal aspects of the speaker, they are used mainly in informal context. Schneider (2003: 2) explains the difference between using synthetic and analytic forms in forming diminutives in English everyday communication:

- **synthetic forms** are mostly used in “vocative acts and particular types of assertive acts (with personal reference),” whereas
- “**analytic forms** are preferred in directives, commissives, and expressives”

However, the choice amongst the two also depends on other aspects such as “situational parameters,” the relation between the two speakers, and “macropragmatic aspects such as interactional status, sequential features, and discourse position” (Ibid.). Moreover, “traditionally, synthetic diminutives have been considered more subjective than analytic forms,” as they often express also an attitude (in addition to small size) (Ibid.: 11).

From another point of view, according to Dahl (2006: 595), diminutives “are typical of [...] ‘child-centered speech situations,’ where a child is either a participant or a topical referent or extensions of those, e.g., to situations involving pets, lovers, or playful adults.” This is also why diminutives are often called “children’s words.”

⁵ Occurs commonly with names (Schneider, 2003: 8).

⁶ Used only with suffixes *-ie/-y* and the second component is mostly semantically empty (Schneider, 2003: 8).

⁷ Schneider (2003: 8) adds that the term *dwarf tree* is more technical compared to *baby tree*.

2.6 Czech diminutives

This part focuses specifically on Czech diminutives. Although there are three degrees of measure in Czech (e.g. *strom–stromek–stroměček*), only the third form represents a diminutive, and the second one may even be missing or there might be a change in meaning. This can be seen in *hnízdo-hnízdečko* and *koule-kulka-kulička* (Peprník, 2001: 116).

Káňa (2012: 3-4) classifies Czech diminutives into the following categories: “**diminutives proper**” (*pravá deminutiva*), “**non-diminutives**” (*nedeminutiva*) and the “**grey zone**” (“*nepravá deminutiva, přechodné pásmo*) between them. Firstly, “diminutives proper” can be characterized as words that are formed by modification from a base form. Moreover, the base form must exist in the current language and both the base form and its diminutive form belong to the same word class. Secondly, the so-called “non-real” diminutives, or diminutives belonging in the “grey zone,” are the so-called lexicalized diminutives (for ex.: *sýček*, originally and in technical or specialized terminology still *sýc*). This category also involves expressions that possess a diminutive marker (in most cases a suffix), but do not meet the criteria of the diminutive definition (adjectives with a suffix typical of diminutives, e.g.: *bělásek, oblázek*, compounds (*pahrbek*), or loan words with a diminutive suffix, e.g.: *kelímek*). Lastly, “non-diminutives” are simply all other words.

In Czech, each gender is characterized by a different set of diminutive suffixes for the first-grade as well as second-grade diminutives, and “many first-grade diminutives can be modified into second-grade diminutives” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 38). In contrast with first-grade diminutives, second-grade diminutives denote even smaller size and stronger emotional attitude (Ibid.: 38). Trávníček (1951: 280-281) points out that the second-grade diminutives suffixes *-ěček, -ěčka, and -ěčko* are not formed from the base form (*základní jméno*), but from the first-grade diminutives suffixes (*-ek/-ec, and -ce, -ka, -ko*), e.g.: *dvoreček* from *dvorek, dvorec* from *dvůr* [yard]; *okénečko* from *okénko, okénce* from *okno* [window]). However, often the difference between the first- and second-grade diminutives has diminished and both forms denote both levels of diminution. Furthermore, words that do not build first-grade forms carry the same meaning as first-grade diminutives, for ex.: *hnízdečko* [small nest], *kolečko* [small wheel], *městečko* [small town], *místečko* [small place].

The table below shows the classification of Czech diminutive suffixes for the first-grade (also called 'primary') diminutives and second-grade ('secondary') diminutives according to gender.

Table 2: *Diminutive suffixes in Czech summarized by Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 38) (cf. Petr et al., 1986: 300-303, and Karlík et al., 1996: 125-128)*

GENDER	CZECH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES	
	Grade I	Grade II
Masculine	-ek (e.g. hrádek) -ík (e.g. mužik)	-eček (e.g. hrádeček) -íček (e.g. mužíček)
Feminine	-ka (e.g. ručka, knížka)	-ička/-ečka (e.g. ručička, knížečka)
Neuter	-ko (e.g. vínko, slůvko) -átko (e.g. kuřátko)	-ečko/-íčko (e.g. vínečko, slovíčko)

Příruční mluvnice češtiny (1995: 128) lists seven other suffixes:

- -ánek, -ínek, -áček, -enka, -inka, -oušek, -uška

Similarly, also Trávníček (1951: 277-279) identifies a few other diminutive suffixes:

- -inka feminine (e.g.: *dušinka, chvílinka, maminka, pusinka, ručinka, tetinka, ...*),
- -ínek masculine (e.g.: *kousínek, tatínek, drobínek, ...*),
- -ec masculine (e.g.: *dvorec-dvůr, chlapec-chlap*),⁸
- -enka feminine (e.g.: *dívěnka, chvílenka*).⁹

2.7 English diminutives

The statement “that English has no diminutives is a common myth,” as diminutives do occur in the English language (Schneider, 2003: 2), although in smaller frequency. This is one of the objectives of this thesis. However, “it is worth observing, for instance, how few diminutives the language has and how sparingly it uses them” (Jespersen, 1912: 9). Jespersen compares English in terms of the frequency of occurrence of diminutive expressions with other languages, such as Italian, German, Dutch or Russian. In contrast with these languages,

⁸ Although the suffix *-ec* does not form any new diminutives (Trávníček: 1951, 279).

⁹ The suffix *-enka* is taken from diminutives such as *Mařenka, panenka, ...*, formed with the suffix *-ka* from *Mařena* and *panna*; *-en* belongs to the root (Trávníček: 1951, 278).

there are very few diminutive suffixes, or “fondling endings,” in English (Ibid.: 10). As mentioned above, the number of diminutives in English is smaller than in Czech. Nonetheless, as for instance Schneider (2003: 76) writes, there is no single and clear answer to how many diminutive suffixes there are in the English language. The list below presents opinions of various linguists on this issue (listed in alphabetical order):

- **Charleston (1960):** 34 diminutive suffixes (Schneider, 2003: 77)
- **Dressler and Marlini Barbaresi (1994):** *-ie/-y, -ette, -let, -s* (Schneider, 2003: 76)
- **Galinsky (1952):** *-ie/-y, -ette, -let, -sky* (American English) (Schneider, 2003: 76)
- **Hansen et al. (1969):** *-ie/-y, -ette, -let* (Schneider, 2003: 77)
- **Huddleston and Pullum (2002):** *-ette, -ie/-y, -ish, -let, -ling, -o, -a, -er, -s, -een, -en, -(e)rel, -et, -(i)kin* (+prefixes: *micro-, mini-*)
- **Leisi (1969):** a.) productive suffixes: *-ie, -ette* b.) 16 other (native + foreign) suffixes (Schneider, 2003: 77)
- **McArthur (1992):** *-let, -ette, -ling, -ie, -y* (Schneider, 2003: 77)
- **Quirk et al. (1985):** *-let, -ette, -ling* (*-ie/-y and -s = 'familiarity markers'*)
- **Schneider (2003):** 14 diminutive suffixes: *-ie, -ette, -let, -kin, -ling, -een, -s, -er, -o, -a, -le, -poo, -pop, and -peg*
- **Wierzbicka (1985):** *-ie*
- **Zandvoort (1975):** *-ie/-y, -ette, -let, -ling, -et, -kin*

As can be seen from the list above, many linguists agree on certain suffixes, but there are also many divergences. Schneider (2003: 77-78) provides a list of eighty-six diminutive suffixes used in English and found in the literature (listed in alphabetical order):

-a, -aculus, -chik, -cule, -culus, -die, -ee, -een, -el₁, -el₂, -ella, -ellus, -em, -en, -eolus, -eon, -er, -erel, -ers, -et, -ette, -ey, -ickie, -icle, -icule, -iculus, -idium, -ie, -ikie, -ikin, -il, -illa, -ille, -illo, -illus, -in, -ina, -incel, -ing, -iolus, -ion, -k, -kie, -kin, -kins, -l, -le, -let, -ling, -lot, -n, -nel, -nie, -no, -o, -ock, -ockie, -ol, -ole, -om, -on, -oon, -ot, -podicum, -poo(h), -pops, -r, -rel, -s, -sie, -sky, -sy, -t, -tie, -to, -ton, -ula₁, ula₂, -ule, -uleus, ulous, -ulum, -ulus, -unculus, -usculus, -y.

For the purpose of this thesis, the diminutive suffixes identified by Quirk et al. (1985: 1549, 1584), that is *-let, -ette, -ling, -ie*, will be used. The main reason for this is the highest

frequency of these particular suffixes mentioned by the linguists above. These “most common Standard English diminutive suffixes” are also mentioned by Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 38). For practical reasons, the suffixes *-y* and *-s* are not part of this study, as the query for words ending in *-y* and *-s* in the parallel corpus *InterCorp* involved thousands of examples.

Table 3: *Diminutive suffixes in English as summarized by Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007: 38)*

Diminutive suffix	Examples	
	Base form	Diminutive form
<i>-ette</i>	kitchen, dinner	kitchenette, dinerette
<i>-let</i>	book, pig	booklet, piglet
<i>-ling</i>	prince, duck	princeling, duckling
<i>-y, -ie</i>	dad, chap	daddy, chappie

2.7.1 Synthetic diminutive formation: English diminutive suffixes *-let*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-ie*

Each of the suffixes *-let*, *-ette*, *-ling*, and *-ie* is further introduced below.

2.7.1.1 *-y/-ie*

Diminutives with the suffix <ie> are formed overwhelmingly from both common and proper nouns (*piggy*), less often from adjectives (*shorty*), and in some cases/rarely/less frequently also from verbs (*weepie*), adverbs (*alrightie*), or exclamations (*Lordy!*). Although “as a rule, all diminutives formed with <ie> are nouns, there are a few exceptions (‘in which the base word is not a noun and word class is retained, for ex.: *comfortable* - *comfy*’)” (Schneider, 2003: 87-88). Diminutive noun forms ending in <ie> are disyllabic and the stress lies on the first syllable. If the base form is plural, the diminutive also has a plural form (for ex.: *moving pictures* – *movies*, *Wellington boots* – *wellies*). Base words can be either (Ibid.):

- suffixed words (e.g. *evacuee* – *vacky*)
- compounds (e.g. *lipstick* – *lippie*)
- lexical phrases (e.g. *conscientious objector* – *conshie*)

- monosyllabic words (forming diminutives such as *doggie, birdie, handy, Johnny*) or
- polysyllabic words, in which case the base words are truncated and “the syllable carrying primary stress is retained, e.g. *football – footie, daffodil – daffy.*” The example *Australian - Aussie* represents an exception as here the “first, unstressed syllable is retained” (Ibid.: 88).

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1677), *-ie/-y* can be found in a number of

- a) hypocoristics (pet names): *Billy, Betty, Jimmy, Susie*, etc.
- b) in child speech (“language spoken to or by children”): *granny, daddy, doggie, piggy, sweetie*, etc.
- c) embellished clippings: *broolly, hanky, nightie, tummy, undies*
- d) or also in recent coinages such as *druggie, greenie, groupie*.

Huddleston and Pullum also remark that “in the last two cases, the suffix contributes to marking the informal style, often adding derogatory connotations” (Ibid.).

Schneider (2003: 87) points out Cannon’s statistical study conducted in 1987 which “reveals that <ie> is not only the most productive English diminutive suffix,¹⁰ but actually one of most productive suffixes of present-day English.” On the other hand, Quirk et al. (1985: 798) identify <ie> as a ‘familiarity marker’ that is characterized by informality and refers to suffixes typical for a close relationship between the speakers (Schneider, 2003: 87). Schneider (Ibid.) summarizes the meaning of <ie> as follows: the use of this suffix usually involves a familiar relationship between the speaker and the hearer, and it can express appreciation or depreciation, depending on the context. This is further discussed also on the examples gained from *InterCorp*, which provided various examples of both male and female first name diminutives and proved the high frequency and the extensive use of diminutive forms among proper names. At the same time, the use of diminutives formed from last names is characteristic among students and in the sphere of media when referring to public figures (e.g. *Montgomery – Monty*) (Ibid.: 89).

The spelling of the suffix <ie> varies according to different regions of the English speaking countries, and it can be used in three spelling forms: <ie>, <ey> and <y>¹¹.

¹⁰ Also Peprník (2001: 117) writes that <ie> is the “most productive diminutive suffix” and Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1677): “the most productive diminutive marker in Present-day English”

¹¹ Schneider (2003: 86) adds that there exists a fourth variant, <ie>, which is, however, not used anymore in present-day English.

Generally, all forms “seem to occur in free variation,” all three variants represent the possible spellings of the same word (e.g. *Charlie*, *Charley*, and *Charly*), and, moreover, even the same writer might use alternative spellings of the same diminutive form in one piece of text (Ibid.: 86).

Firstly, <ie> is mostly used in Scottish English and Australian English,¹² while <y> is more common in English English and American English. Moreover, Leisi (1969: 89 qtd. in Schneider, 2003: 77) adds that in British English <ie> is used only in child language or as a ‘familiar substitute for the second element in compounds’¹³ in such examples as *bookie* (*bookmaker*) and *undies* (*underclothes*) (Ibid.). *Bookie* also occurred once in the examples provided by *InterCorp*. However, forms like this, “according to Leisi, do not express ‘genuine’ (“eigentliche”) diminutive meaning” (Ibid.). The third spelling form, <ey>, occurs mostly in diminutive forms derived from base words ending in the vowel <e>, e.g. *lovey* and *wifey*, but also in diminutives “derived from other bases, e.g. *Missey* from *Miss*” (Ibid.: 86).

Interestingly, <ie> is commonly used to employ rhyming reduplication: *Annie-Pannie*, *footie-tootie*, *housey-wousey*, and *piggy-wiggy* (Schneider, 2003: 91). This particular suffix is also typical of fairy-tale characters (*brownie* [domáci skřítek], *kelpie* [vodník], *nixie*, *pixie* [skřítek]) (Peprník, 2001: 117).

2.7.1.2 –ette

This suffix, similarly to *–et* that is no longer used in present-day English, is of French origin. “All derivations with *–ette* are nouns” with the stress located on the suffix (Schneider, 2003: 92-93). The suffix can denote people, more precisely femininity/female sex (e.g.: *undergradurette*, *usherette*), as well as things of small size (e.g.: *kitchenette*, *sermonette*, *cigarette*¹⁴) (Zandvoort, 1975: 303) or imitation¹⁵ (e.g.: *flannelette*, *leatherette*) (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1677).

2.7.1.3 –ling

The suffix *–ling* is an old Germanic suffix that still exists in Modern German. It is used to denote living beings (humans, animals and plants), but not objects or names (Schneider, 2003:

¹² Schneider (2003: 86) – Cf. Dossena (1998) and Wierzbicka (1985b).

¹³ “familiärer Ersatz eines zweiten Kompositionsgliedes”

¹⁴ In the case of *cigarette* there is a “specialization of meaning” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1677).

¹⁵ Also the meaning of ‘sham,’ ‘substitute’ (Zandvoort, 1975: 303).

103). In the case of animals and plants (*sapling*, *seedling*),¹⁶ the suffix *-ling* contains the meaning of ‘off-spring,’ and when referring particularly to animals, it expresses the meaning ‘young one of its kind’ and ‘young one of the category denoted by the base word.’ Therefore, a general synonym for the words such as *duckling*, *catling*, *spiderling* and *wolfing* could be *youngling*. Sometimes more variants are possible and the choice between the two is of regional matter, e.g. *pigling* versus *piglet*,¹⁷ and *gosling* versus *gooselet*. However, forms such as *midling*, *fledgeling*, *seedling*, *sapling*, *suckling*, and *nurs(e)ling* are lexicalized (Schneider, 2003: 103).

The expressions *princeling*, *lordling*, *squireling*, *hireling* and *weakling* refer to adult humans and indicate negative connotations and “contempt.”¹⁸ In this case, the suffix *-ling* expresses deficit and conveys the meaning of ‘petty, unimportant,’ not ‘real,’ or not ‘up to standard’ (Ibid.: 104). Next, for example *wordling*, which also occurred in the excerpts provided by *InterCorp*, implies “disapproval, but not smallness or insignificance” (Zandvoort, Ibid.).

2.7.1.4 *-let*

Derogatory meaning is often involved in words ending in *-let* denoting people (e.g. *kinglet*, *princelet*), although not as fully as in forms ending in *-ling* (see 2.53). The suffix *-let* is also frequently added to names of things, e.g.: *booklet*, *eyelet*, *flatlet*, *leaflet*, *ringlet*, *streamlet*. Expressions that label “articles of dress or ornaments: *anklet*, *armlet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*” are not proper diminutives (Zandvoort, 1975: 303-304). Also Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1678) point out that here the suffix *-let* “is probably a different (and non-diminutive) suffix.” Both *-ling* and *-let* are “noun-forming suffixes [that] are now only marginally productive, if at all” (Schneider, 2003:).

2.7.2 Synthetic diminutive formation: English diminutive prefixes *micro-* and *mini-*

Both *micro-* and *mini-* indicate only small size, although *micro-* signifies clearly “greater degree of small than *mini-*, as evident from one of the few cases where they appear with the same base: *microcomputer* and *minicomputer*” (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1678). On the other hand, Schneider (2003: 7) considers formations with *micro-* to be

¹⁶ Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1678.

¹⁷ Schneider (2003: 105) adds that “*piggie* is preferred over *pigling* (and presumably also *piglet*).”

¹⁸ Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1678).

diminutives as well, but he observes that they can be found mainly in technical vocabulary. *Mini-* was formed by clipping from miniature (Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1678) and it is often used in colloquial speech as well as in advertising (Schneider, 2003: 7).

2.7.3 Analytic diminutive formation: Adjectives *small* and *little*

In this part, several views on the differences between the use of *small* and *little* are clarified. Since in most cases it is not possible to use these two neutral adjectives interchangeably, the speaker's or writer's choice between *small* and *little* is mostly dependent on the context in which the particular adjective is used. It is interesting to note that for example in German or French we can see one such corresponding adjectival form (*klein* and *petit*) only as opposed to the two English forms *small* and *little* (Schneider, 2003: 126).

If we take a look at definitions of *small* and *little* in English dictionaries, for instance Hornby (1974: 827, 504) provides the following characteristics:

- *small* = “not large in degree, size, etc., [...] not doing things on a large scale (‘little’ is being preferred when there are emotional emotive implications)”
- *little* = “small, or small in comparison [...], often preceded by another adj with no connotation of smallness, to indicate affection, tenderness, regard, admiration, or the contrary, depending on the preceding adj [...], short (in time, distance, stature) [...], young [...], not much [...].”

Likewise, Zandvoort (1975: 302-303) observes that the adjective *small* is used when referring to “mere smallness” without any feelings involved¹⁹. Schneider (2003: 126) writes that “*small* lacks the attitudinal component,” or in other words, the “emotional implications,” and it is “purely quantitative” (Ibid.). In contrast, “an additional affective component” is present in the case of *little*. Moreover, the adjective *small* signifies a comparison, and comparative and superlative forms develop from *small*, but not from *little*²⁰ (Ibid.).

Based mainly on other linguists' observations and on the higher degree of emotionality involved in *little*, Schneider (2003, 127) labels this particular word as “one of the first adjectives acquired by young children.” Less importantly, it is also “one of the most frequently used words of the English language” among adults, which certainly proves its significance in the area of language development and use. Both *little* and *big* represent the base adjectives essential for further first language acquisition, and together they form the first

¹⁹ Zandvoort (1975: 303) adds that “smallness may also be denoted by *little*, which, however, is usually affective as well: *a little child*.”

²⁰ The form *littlest* does exist, but it can only be found very rarely (Zandvoort, 1975: 192).

antonymous adjective pair learned by children (cf. Bartlett 1976, and Carey 1978 + cf. Bierwisch 1967 and 1987 – qtd. in Schneider, 2003: 127).

2.7.3.1 Schneider’s word field SMALL

Analytic formation (also called “syntactic modification”), which is often treated as “the only type of English diminutive formation,” represents the second major type of diminutive formation. Analytic diminutives are formed by adjective + noun constructions in which the noun is the base word and the adjective expresses diminutiveness (the diminutive marker) (Schneider, 2003: 122).

Schneider (Ibid.: 124) classifies the adjectives used in analytic formation as adjectives belonging to the word field SMALL, and divides them accordingly into three separate categories according to their formality: *informal*, *neutral*, *formal*. Since all these adjectives indicate smallness and share the meaning of “below average size,” it is possible to view them as synonyms. The author summarizes his reasons for choosing to name the word field SMALL and not LITTLE as follows:

“Given that *little* is acquired before *small* and used also more frequently than *small*, it could be argued that the archelexeme for the word field should be LITTLE. However, since *small* lacks the “emotional implications” conveyed by *little* and since the marked field members are usually defined via *small* and not *little*, the word field is called SMALL (Ibid.: 128).”

The table below illustrates Schneider’s division of various adjectives according to their degree of formality.

Table 4: *Classification of adjectives used in diminutive formation – the word field SMALL (Schneider, 2003: 125)*

INFORMAL / COLLOQUIAL	tiny, teeny, teensy, wee, weeny, teeny-weeny, teensy-wensy
NEUTRAL	small, little
FORMAL	minute, diminutive, lilliputian

According to Schneider (2003: 125), the central position of neutral adjectives *small* and *little* is connected with the fact that all the other adjectives included in the table are defined via these two neutral terms.

2.7.3.1.1 Adjectives in the word field SMALL: differences in style

The first group, *informal adjectives*, is based (essentially) on *tiny* and *wee*, and further involves “variants and combinations of these” of these two adjectives (Ibid.: 125). Schneider (Ibid.: 125) remarks that this is based on Haas’s (1972) assumption that “*teeny* is a variant of *tiny*, further diminished in *teeny-weeny*, [...] [which is then] modified in *teensy-weensy*.” Secondly, the central class of *neutral adjectives* includes the stylistically and intensively (? intensity) “unmarked terms” *small* and *little*. Their middle position in the word field suggests that their meaning is less specific, and all the other adjectives (použit jiné slovo) around them in the table “are defined via these two neutral terms” (Ibid.: 125). Moreover, *small* and *little* are used more commonly (použit jiné slovo) than the other members of the word field that express “a higher degree of smallness or littleness” (Ibid.: 125). Lastly, *minute*, *diminutive*, and *lilliputian* belong to the group of *formal adjectives*. Schneider notes that as also *minimal* is in some cases characterized as a ‘formal’ adjective, it can be assumed that all adjectives with the root *-min-* (i.e. *minimal*, *miniature*, *minute*, and *diminutive*) are part of the the class of *formal adjectives*.

Furthermore, adjectives *petite*, *minimal*, and *miniature* occur only in specific contexts or collocations, and, therefore, are not part of the word field SMALL. *Petite*, for example, is used not only in French, but only when referring to women (as in “a petite blond”). On the contrary, its male counterpart, *petit*, can be found in English only in fixed expressions. Next, the adjective *minimal* represents the opposite of *maximal* (“demarcating one end of a scale”), and *miniature* involves the meaning of “small-scale copies,” and mostly implies specifically children’s toys (Ibid.: 124).

2.8 Related terms: Augmentatives

As diminutives are words that express smallness and emotionality, this subchapter introduces their opposites: augmentatives. Due to the fact that they share some similar linguistic aspects, many studies examine the two together. However, augmentatives are not part of the empirical part of this thesis. Moreover, it is important to say that “it is assumed that, unlike diminutives, augmentatives do not exist in all languages” and, there is an

“unidirectional implication” (Schneider, 2003: 16) between the two: although languages that have augmentatives also have diminutives, it is not true the other way around. Augmentatives can be formed from nouns as well as adjectives, and Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1679-1680) define them as expressions that often indicate the meaning of “extreme,” “on a large scale,” “of a very large size or number,” “exceed or surpass” or “greater than ~ .”

According to Trávníček (1951: 283-284), augmentatives denote largeness (or bigness), strengthening of meaning (*dlouhán* = velmi dlouhý člověk), multiplication of the meaning of base words (“zmnožení významu základních slov”), and also express emotional attitude, mainly negative feelings of the speaker. Schneider (2003: 18) explains that smallness in the case of young children/animals/plants has a clear biological explanation. However, in opposition, this is not the case of largeness. Moreover, oversized humans are often seen “as deviant or unnatural and also as threatening (e.g. giants),” and “oversized objects [...] appear to be dysfunctional and useless” (Ibid.: 18). On the other hand, owing a big house, big car or a big boat is regarded as a positive thing, as it is a mark of wealth (Ibid.).

Schneider (Ibid.) claims that prototypical augmentatives are formed from nouns by suffixation, and they occur in Southern Romance and Slavic languages. However, augmentatives exist also in languages such as Swahili, which do not have suffixes. Although the English language does not possess prototypical, i.e. synthetic, augmentatives, there are other possibilities of expressing the augmentative meaning, as will be described below.

Similarly as in the case of diminutives, also the term “augmentative” is sometimes used to refer only to the suffix with the augmentative meaning: “adding an augmentative suffix to a noun correlates with adding the semantic feature [+large] (or [+big]) to the meaning of the noun” (Ibid.: 18). As well as diminutives, augmentatives can also be formed analytically in the form of ADJ+N constructions. Here, the adjectival modifiers of the noun are part of the world field LARGE (e.g. *large, big, huge*) (Ibid.: 16). Schneider (Ibid.: 17) identifies the following English augmentative prefixes:

- *maxi-* (e.g.: *maxi-skirt, maxi yacht, maxi-farm*)
- *macro-* (e.g.: *macrocosm, macroeconomy*, including adjectival bases as in *macrobiotic, macromolecular*). Similarly as *micro-* (see section 2.7.2), this suffix is used mainly in technical terminology and does not have the emotional/attitudinal aspect
- *mega-* (e.g.: *megabucks, megaloss, megabureaucracy*)
- *super-, hyper-* (augmentatives formed by these prefixes may sometimes be considered “excessives”)

In addition, Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1679) mention also these prefixes:

- *arch-* and *arci-*
- *out-* (combines with both nouns and verbs, e.g.: *outnumber*, *outclass*, *outlive*, *outdo*)
- *ultra-* (the prefix carries a strong stress, meaning “beyond,” “excessively”)²¹

Příruční mluvnice češtiny (1995: 129) provides a list of Czech augmentative suffixes:

- *-isko* (all genders, e.g.: *babisko*, *zubisko*, *chlapisko*, *psisko*)
- *-ák* (only masculine gender, e.g.: *chlapák*, *Rusák*)
- *-izna/-ajzna* (only feminine gender, e.g. *babizna*, *tlamajzna*)
- occasionally: *-as*, *-oun*, *-our*, *-nda* (e.g.: *lotras*, *vrahoun*, *Němčour*, *vojanda*)

Czech augmentative prefixes (Ibid.):

- *arci-* (denotes people, e.g.: *arciblázen*, *arcikritik*, *arcilhář*)²²
- *ultra-* (e.g.: *ultrademokrat*, *ultraradikál*)

As mentioned above, augmentatives may express an attitude, either positive or negative (Schneider, 2003: 16), but depreciation seems to dominate over appreciation (Ibid.: 21). Likewise, Trávníček (1951: 283-284) remarks that they express mainly negative feelings such as dislike, *nespokojenost*, *nechuť*, *výsměch*, *opovržení* (as in *to psisko stále štěká* or *židák*). This is why they are often called pejoratives (“hanlivá slova”). Nevertheless, augmentatives can also have positive connotation and express astonishment (e.g.: *dubisko* (“silný, vysoký, statný dub” [strong, tall, stout stout oak]), *chlapisko*, *dlohán* [...], *dobračisko* (“velký dobrák” [a very kind person]), *Hanačisko* (“pravý Hanák”) [a person from Hanácko who behaves like a true local]. They are used mainly in colloquial and folk speech.

²¹ Zandvoort, 1975: 297.

²² In the case of *arcibiskup*, *arciděkan*, *arcimaršálek*, *arcivévoda*, ... the prefix *-arci* implies higher position in the hierarchy and is unproductive (*Příruční mluvnice češtiny*, 1995: 129).

3 MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Material

The practical part of this thesis consists of four subsections, each of them analyses examples provided by the parallel corpus *InterCorp*,²³ which represents the primary source for the empirical data. *InterCorp* is suitable for this kind of a study, as it allows comparing two different languages. In the case of this thesis English and Czech are contrasted with emphasis on the English language, as it is the English counterparts that are crucial in this study. Czech serves as an auxiliary language (“helping tool”) for examining the various forms and possibilities of translating English diminutive forms.

Czech and English grammars and articles mentioned in the theoretical part provided lists and tables of both English and Czech diminutive suffixes. These were then used to formulate the queries in *InterCorp*. For the purposes of this thesis, two subcorpora were formed in the parallel corpus, one for each of the target languages. Since diminutives are known to occur mostly in informal context, the study was restricted solely to the works of fiction (*jádro* in *InterCorp*), and this corpus was named “bakalarka.”

The analysis is based on examples gained from ten Czech originals which have been translated in English: Ivan Klíma’s *Láska a smetí* (2006, English translation by Ewald Osers published in 1991), Pavel Kohout’s *Sněžím: Zpověď Středoevropany* (1993, English translation by Neil Bermel published in 1995), Milan Kundera’s *Nesmrtelnost* (1993, English translation by Peter Kussi published in 1991), *Žert* (1991, English translation by David Hamblynt and Oliver Stallybrass published in 1992) and *Nesnesitelná lehkost bytí* (1985, English translation by Michael Henry Heim published in 1984), Václav Havel’s *Dálkový výslech* (1989, English translation by Paul Wilson published in 1991) and *Largo desolato* (no publication dates mentioned in *InterCorp*), Michal Viewegh’s *Výchova dívek v Čechách* (1994, English translation by A.G. Brain published in 1996), Josef Topol’s *Kočka na kolejích* (1969, English translation by Christine and George Voskovec published in 1965), Jan Otčenášek’s *Romeo, Julie a tma* (1959, no information about the English translator mentioned in *InterCorp*, published in 1961), and Valja Stýblová’s *Skalpel, prosím* (1987, English translation by John Newton published in 1985), and Jaroslav Hašek’s *Dobry voják Švejk* (1996, English translation by Zdenek K. Sadloň, no year of publication mentioned in *InterCorp*).

²³ The parallel corpus *InterCorp* accessible at <http://www.korpus.cz>.

3.2 Methodology

In the first research, the query in *InterCorp* involved only Czech second-grade diminutive suffixes, and the goal was to find out if and how diminutives are formed in English. The basic expectations were that various means of English diminutive formation (that is analytic, synthetic, as well as a combination of these two) are going to occur in the 100 examples. However, due to the lack of English diminutives formed by synthetic means (suffixes) in this study, the other three steps described below were taken in order to examine more closely the correspondence between Czech and English diminutives through different points of view.

In the second step of the research a lemma query with Czech first-grade diminutive suffixes was formed in order to find nouns ending in these suffixes, and then observe their various English counterparts, both diminutive and non-diminutive. The first five most frequent Czech diminutives and their English counterparts were analyzed.

The third step was similar to the previous one. In order to find the English counterparts ending in diminutive suffixes of Czech first-grade diminutives, the most common English diminutive suffixes identified by Quirk et al. (1985: 1549, 1584) were selected: *-ling*, *-ette*, *-let*, *-ie*. It is important to say that although *-y* represents one of the most typical and frequent diminutive suffixes, it was not included in this research for practical reasons, as the number of words ending in *-y* was very high. Due to the great number of hits, only words with a base noun form were included in the results. Personal names were included, since they were often translated using a diminutive suffix.

The last research focused particularly on the English diminutive suffixes mentioned above. In this case, the suffixes *-ling*, *-ette*, *-let*, *-ie* were chosen for the query within English original texts. The main goal was to see how many of the words ending in these suffixes are diminutives and what semantic category these diminutives (person/animal/object) fall into, or, in other words, to confirm the expectations regarding the use of individual suffixes described in section 2.8.1 of the theoretical part.

All the results are presented in the Analysis-section.

3.3 Problematic examples - excluded from the analysis

Some examples provided by the corpus were excluded from the research. These had to be manually discarded and involved the following cases:

- i. Majority of the examples from Jaroslav Hašek's *Dobrý voják Švejk* (*Good Soldier Svejk*), since the Czech and English versions did not match in almost any of the cases due to mistakes in alignment. Therefore it was impossible to compare the corresponding diminutive forms in the two languages.
- ii. Words ending in a suffix typical of second-grade diminutives in Czech (*-eček, -íček, -ička, -ečka, -ečko, -íčko*) that are used in specific contexts, as for example *lavička* [bench] is used mainly to refer to the bench in a park. According to Štícha²⁴ there are diminutive rows in which each of the words is associated with a specialized meaning: *lavice* [bench] (in the school; by the stove) – *lávka* [bridge] (over the river) – *lavička* [bench] (in the park).
- iii. In the first research, diminutive forms of first- as well as last names (such as *Vodička, Růžička, Zdenička*) were excluded, since the particular forms that occurred in this subresearch were kept the same in the English translation.
- iv. Words with a feminine suffix referring to occupations (*holička* [hairdresser], *herečka* [actress]) that is homonymous with the diminutive form, but does not express diminutive meaning.

²⁴ <http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=6051> (“celé slovotvorné deminutivní řady, jejichž jednotlivé členy jsou odlišeny specializovanými individuálními významy: *lavice* (školní; u kamen) — *lávka* (přes potok) — *lavička* (v parku)”) (Last accessed: 1 August 2014).

4 ANALYSIS

This part of the thesis presents the results from the four empirical studies conducted in the parallel corpus *InterCorp*.

4.1 English counterparts of Czech second-grade diminutives: one hundred examples obtained from *InterCorp*

The first dataset consisted of the first 100 examples of Czech second-grade diminutive suffixes and their English counterparts excerpted from the fiction section of *InterCorp*. The concordance lines were in random order.²⁵ The main objective was to find out how are diminutives formed in English and to confirm that although English is “a language poor in diminutives” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 41), it is a myth that English has no diminutives.²⁶

As this part of the thesis is concerned with Czech second-grade diminutive suffixes (-*eček*, -*iček*, -*ička/-ečka*, -*ečko/-ičko*²⁷) in all their forms, the query type: *CQL* and the default attribute: *lemma* were selected. The corpus of Czech texts (*intercorp_cs*) was chosen and another corpus, *intercorp_en*, was added in the section *Aligned corpora*. The query was restricted to the subcorpus of Czech fiction “bakalarka,” described in Chapter 3. The query yielded 1 863 hits.

The expectations were that various means of English diminutive formation (that is analytic, synthetic, as well as a combination of these two) are going to occur in the 100 examples. However, based on this research it can be stated that diminutive meaning is rarely expressed in English nouns by affixes but they are rather modified by adjectives with a diminutive meaning; “small” or “little.” Moreover, there was often a diminutive meaning in the Czech word, but its English counterpart lacked a diminutive meaning (marked as “zero” in the tables below). The following table demonstrates the division of formation of English diminutives based on the overall number of examples (100 instances) distributed in the categories of the English translation counterparts.

²⁵ Due to an error in the corpus manager at the time of the excerption the random order changed with each query. It is, therefore, impossible to automatically re-trace the order in which the 100 diminutives were excerpted.

²⁶ The title of Monika Rusek’s work: *That English Has No Diminutives Is a Common Myth - based on Klaus P. Schneider's book "Diminutives in English."*

²⁷ The lemma query was formulated as follows: ".*eček" | ".*iček" | ".*ička" | ".*ečka" | ".*ečko" | ".*ičko"

Table 5: The English counterparts of Czech second-grade diminutive forms and the numbers of their occurrences

English counterpart	Occurrences
zero	61
“little”	27
“youngster”	7
“small”	4
“narrow”	1
Total	100

4.1.1 The adjectives “small” and “little” as diminutive markers

As was described in the theoretical part, there are certain differences between the usage of the adjectives “small” and “little” (see section 2.7.3). Surprisingly, the difference in number between “small” and “little” in this part of the research was quite high and “little,” which expresses also emotionality, occurred significantly more often than “small.”

According to the research, “little” is typically used with objects, as is demonstrated in the table below. In some cases it cannot be clearly stated whether there is some emotional connotation involved. However, interestingly, it can be noticed that in a few examples the English nounphrase corresponding to the Czech diminutive comprises a possessive pronoun (which may be further emphasized by *own*, e.g. *my own little structure*), which then underlines the presence of a relationship with someone or something. Out of the 27 occurrences of the use of “little” as a diminutive marker in English (Table 6), 14 denoted an object, 12 a person, and one an animal. On the contrary, the adjective “small” as a diminutive marker occurred only in four instances out of 100. All of these denoted an object and there was no emotional connotation involved. The tables below illustrate the particular uses of these two adjectives as based on the corpus search.

Table 6: *The use of “little” and its meanings (in the order of appearance in InterCorp) - classified according to the context in which they occurred in the text (21 types / 27 tokens)*

Czech diminutive	English translation	Diminutive meaning	Semantic category
stezička	little path	size	object
holčičko	little girl	size + emotionality	person
ovečka	my little lamb	size + emotionality	animal
holčička	little girl	size + emotionality	person
stavbičku	my own little structure	size (+emotionality) ²⁸	object
ulíčkou	little street	size	object
holčička	little girl	size + emotionality	person
písničky	our little songs	size + emotionality	object
čubičky	little bitches	emotionality	person
holčičko	little girl	size + emotionality	person
zadeček	little bottom	size	object
má holubička	my little dove	(size) ²⁹ + emotionality	person
sestřička	little sister	size + emotionality	person
parníček	little riverboat	size	object
holčička	little girl	size + emotionality	person

²⁸ There are clearly some feelings present in the example of “my own little structure” (Czech: “jakousi svou stavbičku”), in which “my own” emphasises the positive connotation (Václav Havel: *Dálkový výslech*).

²⁹ Possibly also referring to size, as the speaker is talking about a child (see Appendix, line 45).

pěstičkou	his little fist	size (+emotionality)	person
postavičky	little figures	size	person
vinárničku	little wine bar	size	object
chlapečku	little boy	size + emotionality	person
čepičku	little cap	size	object
holčičku	little girl	size + emotionality	person
holčička	little girl	size + emotionality	person
nožičky	my little legs	size	object
stezičky	little path	size	object
culíčků	little plaits	size	object
skleničky	little glasses	size	object
dušička	little soul	size	object
Total: 27			

Table 7: *The use of “small” and its meanings (in the order of appearance in InterCorp) - classified according to the context in which they occurred in the text (4 types / 4 tokens)*

Czech	English translation	Diminutive meaning	Semantic category
malá lampička	small lamp	size	object
kytičku	small bouquet	size	object
malé (dřevěné) destičce	small (wood) tag	size	object

balíček	small package	size	object
Total: 4			

Regarding the other two remaining English counterparts of Czech diminutives, “youngster” (*mladiček*), which occurred seven times, carries a negative connotation of “inexperience or immaturity.”³⁰ All the instances of “youngster” were taken from a single text, Ivan Klíma’s *Láska a smetí* (translated into English by Ewald Osers). On the contrary, “narrow street” (*ulička*), which appeared only once, represents an example of collocational preference. In this case, the word “narrow” (street) carries the diminutive meaning of small size typical of diminutives. However, the noun “street” occurred twice in the 100 instances obtained from *InterCorp*: once preceded by the adjective “little,” and another time by “narrow,” as stated above. Based on the context in which both occur it seems that “little” and “narrow” could be interchangeable in these two specific cases, although generally “little” carries somewhat more emotionality as well as personal attachment and “narrow” appears to be referring only to the size of the street, similarly as “small” (see Appendix section, line 16). Nevertheless, the choice between the two adjectives might depend on the choice of the translator.

To sum up, it can be stated that the English language has nouns, or rather phrases, with a diminutive meaning. However, unlike in Czech, they are formed mainly through analytic means, and the number of diminutives in English is significantly lower compared to Czech. Since the objective of this thesis is to find out also other ways of expressing diminutive meaning in English, three other types of research described below are part of the empirical part as well. Based on the results from this study, the use of “small” and “little” differs in one main aspect: in addition to conveying small size, the adjective “little” carries also emotionality. However, for example in the case of “little bitches” (*čubičky*),³¹ the use of the adjective “little” in this particular case conveys only emotional attitude, and not size. In general, “little” was used to refer to people and animals, unlike “small” which was only combined with inanimate entities. However, it depends rather on the context (including the

³⁰ Cf. OED: *youngster* - “A young person, *esp.* a young man, and, formerly, a lively or vigorous young fellow; a novice. Now only as extension of sense with connotation of inexperience or immaturity.”

(<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/232171?redirectedFrom=youngster#eid> Last accessed: 9 August, 2014)

³¹ Occurred in Jaroslav Hašek’s *Dobrý voják Švejk*.

relationship of the speaker/writer to the person/animal/object) than the specific noun whether we use “small” or “little.” All the 100 instances including their English counterparts can be found in the Appendix section at the end of the thesis.

4.2 English counterparts of Czech first-grade diminutives: the translations of the most frequent Czech diminutives

This section of the empirical study discusses the second lemma query [lemma=".*ek|. *ík|. *ko|. *ka" & tag="N.*"], which was formed in order to find nouns ending in first-grade Czech diminutive suffixes, and then observe their various English counterparts. Again, the corpus of Czech texts (*intercorp_cs*) and the subcorpus “bakalarka” were chosen. The results appeared in random order, and for this query *InterCorp* provided 26 157 hits in total. The next step was forming a frequency list of all the words ending in the corresponding suffixes.³² From this list of 2 869 different words in total the first five most frequent diminutives and their English counterparts were analyzed. In some cases the English and Czech versions did not correspond – this was the matter of examples from Jaroslav Hašek’s *Dobrý voják Švejk*. The wide range of English translations is illustrated below (for practical reasons, graphs are added only to examples 1., 2., and 5.).

1. *tatínek* (165 occurrences)

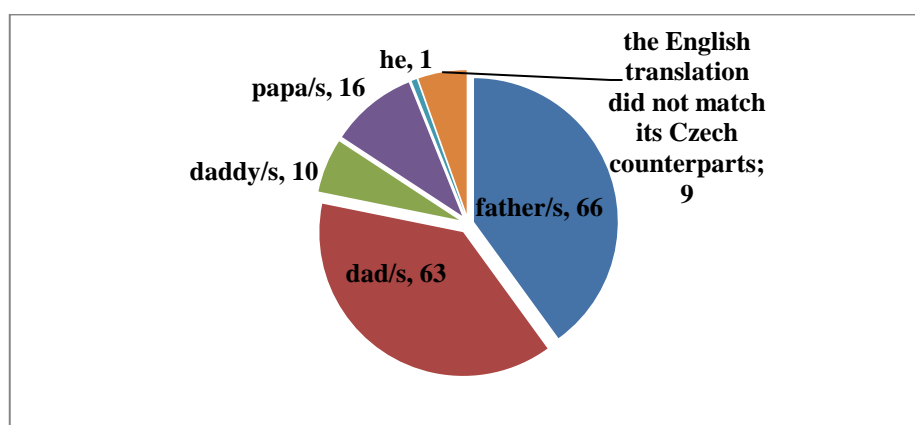


Figure 1: English translation counterparts of the Czech noun *tatínek*

³² The frequency list was formed in the following way: *frequency* → *custom* → *attribute: lemma* → *make frequency list*.

Regarding the English counterparts of *tatínek*, *InterCorp* listed five different translations: *father/s* (66), *dad/s*³³ (63), *daddy/s* (10), *papa/s* (16), *he* (1), and nine translations were inaccurate or did not correspond to the Czech version. From this we can see that a majority of the English counterparts do not have a diminutive form. The only exception is *daddy*³⁴ with the diminutive suffix *-y*, which represents a synthetic way of forming diminutives in English. *Papa*, on the other hand, represents an informal variant of the word “father,” and there is clearly an emotional connotation involved in the word as well³⁵. However, the word does not have the form of a diminutive (no analytic or synthetic means of diminutive formation are present), and, therefore, it is not counted as one.

2. *chlapík* (132 occurrences)

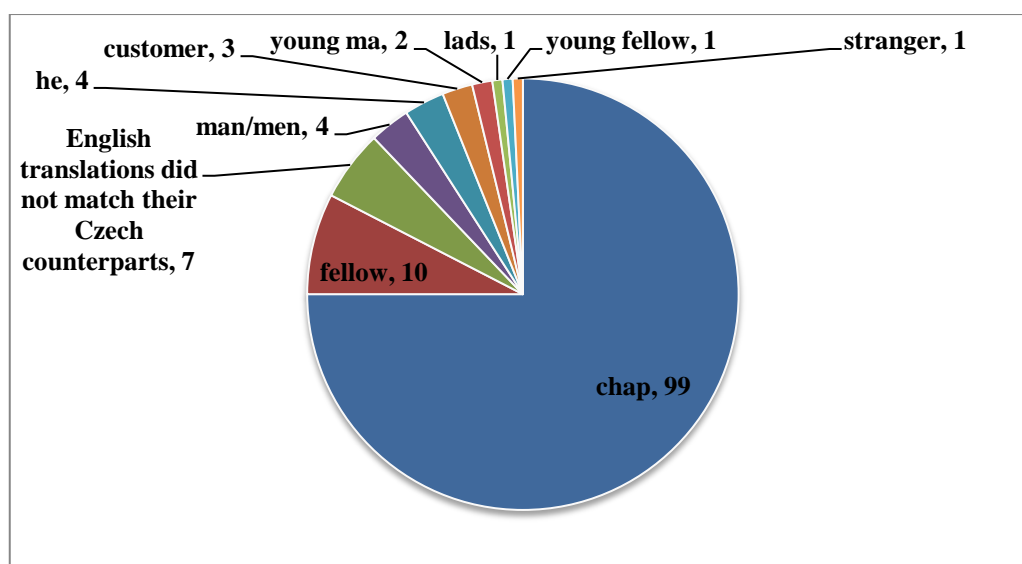


Figure 2: English translation counterparts of the Czech noun *chlapík*

Secondly, in the case of *chlapík* *InterCorp* provided the following translations: *chap* (99)³⁶, *fellow* (10), *he* (4), *man/men* (4), *customer* (3), *young man* (2) *young fellow* (1), *stranger* (1), *lads* (1), and eight English translations did not match the original Czech texts. The instances *young man* and *young fellow* are examples of analytic diminutive formation

³³ Cf. OED: *dad* – “A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with *mam* for mother, but now less typically childish.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/46813#eid7647577> Last accessed 9 August 2014).

³⁴ Cf. OED: *daddy* – “A diminutive and endearing form of *dad*, *father*.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/46825#eid7648885> Last accessed 9 August 2014).

³⁵ Cf. OED: *papa* – “Originally (when first introduced from French) in courtly and polite use by adults as well as children. Later used mainly by children, and gradually declining in British English from the second half of the 19th cent.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/137082?rskey=nTxINb&result=2#eid> Last accessed 9 August 2014).

³⁶ All the examples occurred in the translated version of Václav Havel’s *Largo Desolato*.

where the word “young” carries the meaning associated with diminutives: youth. The rest of the translations listed above do not carry any diminutive markers. The most frequent translation of the Czech word *chlapík* was *chap*, which “is now merely familiar and non-dignified, being chiefly applied to a young man.”³⁷

3. *stránka* (113 occurrences)

Thirdly, *stránka*, is quite complicated to classify, since the word carries a number of different meanings. Štícha³⁸ points out that diminutive forms are used partly in different contexts than non-diminutive forms, and he compares the use of the non-diminutive form “strana” as opposed to the diminutive “stránka”: “kniha má 300 *stran* i *stránek* — na které je to *straně* (spíše než *stránce*) — dočíst *stránku*.” The complexity of this issue can be observed also in the various translations found in the corpus: *page(s)* (28), *aspect(s)* (13), *side* (4), *in this respect* (4), *in respect of* (3), *in terms* (2), *(technical) point of view* (1), *in this regard* (1), *from the perspective of* (1), *point* (1), *(to a certain) extent* (1), *issue* (1), *expression* (1), *(technically) speaking = po (technické stránce)* (1), *regarding (content) = po stránce obsahové* (1), *cover = titulní strana* (1), *columns (of newspapers)* (1), *(different) light = z jiné stránky* (1), and in 47 cases the translation counterparts did not match. Based on the results from *InterCorp*, the Czech diminutive *stránka* had no diminutive equivalents in English.

4. *kousek* (100 occurrences)

The next example, *kousek*, expresses small size or short distance. This diminutive was translated in the following ways:

- analytically: *a little way* (8), *little pieces* (3), *a short way* (2), *a nice piece* (2), *a few steps* (1), *tiny piece* (1), *not too far off* (1), *a short distance* (1)
- synthetically: none
- zero: *piece/s* (9), *a bit/bits* (6), *not far from* (3), *near* (2), *a part* (2), *close by* (1), *hunks* (1), *patch* (1), *garment* (1), *a touch of* (1), *remnant* (1), *just* (1), *snatch* (1), *items* (1), *a touch of* (1), *a few steps* (1), *a swab* (1), *a little* (1), *a sprig* (1), *nearby* (1), *patches* (1), *a lump* (1), *specimen* (1), *fragment* (1), *it* (1).

The remaining 38 English translations did not match the Czech *kousek*. The “smallness” typical of diminutives is clearly present in some, but not all of the cases. There are no

³⁷ Cf. OED (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/30547?rskey=Ji14TU&result=3#eid> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

³⁸ <http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=6051> (Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

synthetic means, and regarding analytic means of expressing diminution, Schneider (see 2.8.3.1) classifies “tiny” as an informal/colloquial adjective (as opposed to for example “small” and “little” which have a neutral degree of formality).

5. *maminka* (94 occurrences)

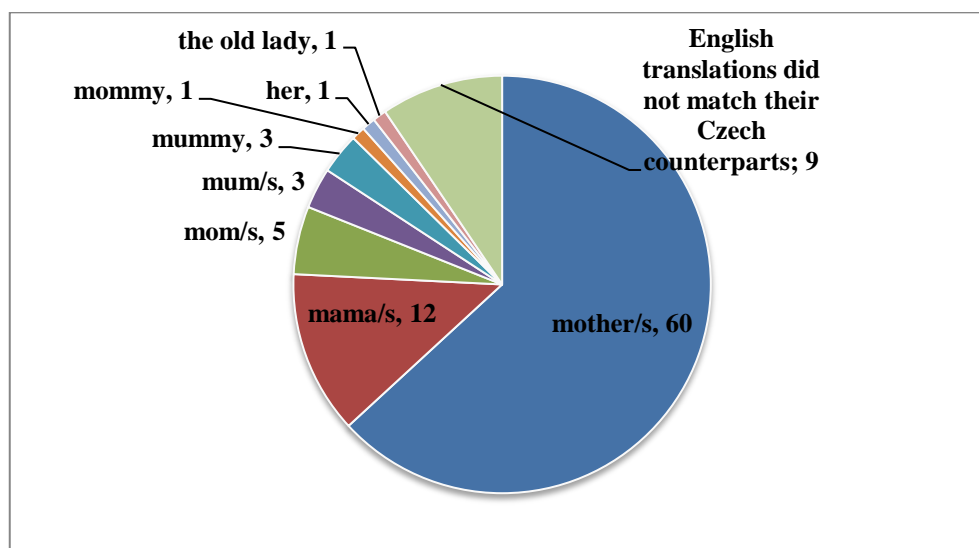


Figure 3: English translation counterparts of the Czech noun *maminka*

Lastly, *maminka* represents an example of a diminutive showing affection, an emotional relationship (similarly as *tatínek*). *InterCorp* listed eight different translations: *mother/s* (60), *mama/s* (12), *mom/s* (5), *mum/s* (5), *mummy* (3), *mommy* (1), *her* (1), *the old lady* (1), and five translations were inaccurate. From these only *mummy* (British spelling version) and *mommy* (American spelling version) can be classified as examples of synthetic diminutive formation – in these cases with the suffix *-y* (similarly as in *daddy*), which is one of the most common English diminutive suffixes. The rest of the English translations did not have a diminutive marker.

For interest, a list of next ten Czech diminutives and the number of their occurrences is included: *lístek* (83), *knižka* (79), *dědeček* (77), *stolek* (68), *chvilka* (68), *lavička* (67), *mladíček* (65), *mladík* (64), *obrázek* (62), *domék* (57).

To summarize, out of the five most frequent Czech diminutives ending in first-grade suffixes, only two (*tatínek*, *maminka*) had also a diminutive counterpart in English formed using synthetic means, i.e. adding a suffix with a diminutive meaning to the base noun form. Regarding *tatínek*, the corpus search provided five different translations, out of which one (*daddy*) had a diminutive marker, *-y*. In the case of *maminka* there were eight alternative

translations, out of which only *mummy/mommy* can be classified as diminutives. In addition, both of these examples signify a person and the diminutive forms express emotionality, or some kind of a closer relationship. There were also English counterparts which were formed analytically found in this particular research: *young man* and *young fellow* for *chlapek*, as well as *a little way*, *little pieces*, *a short way*, *a nice piece*, *a few steps*, *tiny piece*, *not too far off*, and *a short distance* for the Czech *kousek*. The majority of the English counterparts did not have a diminutive form.

4.3 English nouns with diminutive suffixes as counterparts of Czech diminutive nouns

The next research was similar to the previous one. Firstly, the corpus of Czech texts (*intercorp_cs*) and the subcorpus “bakalarka” were selected in the menu. The second corpus, *intercorp_en*, was added in the section *Aligned corpora*. The query for *intercorp_cs* was formed as follows: [lemma=".*ek|.ík|.ko|.ka"& tag="N.*"], and the results restricted to those concordances whose English counterparts met also the formulation of the query in *intercorp_en*: [lemma=".*ing|.ette|.let|.ie"& tag="N.*"]. Regarding the query in the Czech corpus, first-grade diminutive suffixes were chosen, and in the case of the English corpus, the most common diminutive suffixes identified by Quirk et al. (1985: 1549, 1584) were selected (*-ling*, *-ette*, *-let*, *-ie*) (see also section 2.7 in the theoretical part).

The results appeared in random order, and for this query *InterCorp* yielded 1 146 hits (536 different words). Consequently, a frequency list of all the words ending in the corresponding suffixes was formed in the same way as in the abovementioned study. Due to the high number of hits, again only words with a base noun form were included in the results. Names were included in this study, since they were often translated using a diminutive suffix. The results are arranged from the one with the highest number of occurrences (*knižka* (8)) to the ones with only single occurrence. The exact numbers of occurrences are listed when the example occurred more than once.

Table 8: *Czech diminutives and their English counterparts*

	Czech diminutive	occurrences	Zero	Analytic	Synthetic	translation did not match	Semantic category
1.	knížka	8	<book(s) (4), it (book)>	<small books>	<booklet>	1	object
2.	kousek	7	<not far, empty bread-bins (=není kouska chleba)>	<not too far off>	-	4	object
3.	krabička	6	<packet (3), pack, case, matchboxes (=krabičky od sirek)>	-	-	-	object
4.	kufřík	5	<suitcase, case>	-	-	3	object
5.	chlapeček	5	<boy (commander) (3), boy (2)>	-	-	-	person
6.	tatínek	4	<dad (3), father (1)>	-	-	-	person
7.	kapička	4	-	-	<droplets (4)>	-	object
8.	Pavlík	4	-	-	<Paulie (4)>	-	person – first name
9.	sklenka	3	<glass/glasses (2), jar>	-	-	-	object
10.	křížek	3	-	-	-	1	object
11.	krůček	3	<step (2)>	<small steps>	-	-	object
12.	krámeček	3	<barbershop (2), former shop>	-	-	-	object
13.	kočárek	3	<carriage (3)>	-	-	-	object
14.	dívěnka	3	-	<young girl, little girl>	-	1	person
15.	Zdenička	3	<Zdena>	<little>	-	-	person-

				Zdena (2)>			first name
16.	židlička	2	<chair>	-	-	1	object
17.	záchodek	2	<toilets(s) (2)>	-	-	-	object
18.	světélko	2	<glow>	<tiny glow>	-	-	object
19.	předsíňka	2	<anteroom>	-	-	-	object
20.	pokojík	2	-	<little room>	-	-	object
21.	poklička	2	<lid>	-	-	1	object
22.	pejsek	2	-	-	<doggie(s) (2)>	-	animal
23.	okénko	2	<window>	<little window>	-	-	object
24.	obrázek	2	<picture>	-	-	-	object
25.	maminka	2	<my mom (2)>	-	-	-	person
26.	lesík	2	<woods>	-	-	1	object
27.	kurvička	2	<Lucie>	<little whore>	-	-	person
28.	košilka	2	<nightgown>	-	-	1	object
29.	kousíček	2	<as much as this, just an inch>	-	-	-	object (size)
30.	konvička	2	<jug, pots>	-	-	-	object
31.	hájek	2	<wooden area>	<small grove>	-	-	object
32.	děvčátko	2	<Lucie>	<young girl>	-	-	person
33.	děcko	2	<child, grandchild>	-	-	-	person
34.	drobek	2	<crumbs>	<a tiny feeling>	-	-	object
35.	dceruška	2	<my daughter>	-	-	-	person
36.	cigaretka	2	<cigarettes>	-	-	-	object
37.	balíček	2	<bundle, packet>	-	-	-	object

38.	Libuška	2	<Libuska (2)>	-	-	-	person – first name
39.	Jarek	2	<Jarek (2)>	-	-	-	person – first name
40.	šuplíček	1	<drawer>	-	-	-	object
41.	šroubek	1	<cog>	-	-	-	object
42.	říčka	1	-	-	-	1	object
43.	čůrek	1	<peeing>	-	-	-	object
44.	číška	1	-	<little glass>	-	-	object
45.	zídka	1	<wall>	-	-	-	object
46.	zajíček	1	<rabbit>	-	-	-	animal
47.	víska	1	-	<tiny hamlet>	-	-	object
48.	vázička	1	<vases>	-	-	-	object
49.	vršek	1	<downhill (z vršku)>	-	-	-	object
50.	vrátka	1	<gates>	-	-	-	object
51.	vrcholek	1	-	-	-	1	object
52.	vojáček	1	-	-	-	1	person
53.	vajíčko	1	-	-	-	1	object
54.	ulíčka	1	<gauntlet ³⁹ >	-	-	-	object
55.	tělíčko	1	<body>	-	-	-	object
56.	tabletka	1	<tablets>	-	-	-	object
57.	světýlko	1	<spark>	-	-	-	object
58.	světrík	1	<sweater>	-	-	-	object
59.	střevíček	1	<heels>	-	-	-	object

³⁹ Bryan A. Garner: the word is of French origin and Bryan A. Garner writes that in “gauntlet” the suffix is not diminutive (2009: 258).

60.	stromek	1	-	<seedling trees>	-	-	plant
61.	stolička	1	<stools>	-	-	-	object
62.	stolek	1	<table>	-	-	-	object
63.	staroušek	1	<old folks>	-	-	-	person
64.	soška	1	-	<small statuette>	-	-	object
65.	smítko	1	<fern>	-	-	-	object
66.	sloupek	1	<posts>	-	-	-	object
67.	slečinka	1	-	<young lady>	-	-	person
68.	skříňka	1	<casket>	-	-	-	object
69.	sešitek	1	-	-	-	1	object
70.	ručička	1	<hand>	-	-	-	object
71.	rovinka	1	<level patch>	-	-	-	object
72.	pěstička	1	-	<youth's fist (chlapcov ou pěstičkou)>	-	-	object
73.	pánvička	1	<skillet>	-	-	-	object
74.	punčoška	1	-	-	-	1	object
75.	pramének	1	-	-	<rivulets>	-	object
76.	poličko	1	<compartments >	-	-	-	object
77.	pohružka	1	<threat>	-	-	-	object
78.	podobenk a	1	-	-	-	1	object
79.	ploška	1	<side>	-	-	-	object
80.	pikolka	1	-	<little car>	-	-	object
81.	Pepík	1	-	-	<Joey>	-	person – first

							name
82.	papírky	1	<scraps of paper>	-	-	-	object
83.	panička	1	<wife>	-	-	-	person
84.	oslátko	1	<donkey>	-	-	-	animal
85.	nožka	1	<legs>	-	-	-	object
86.	mamka	1	<mum>	-	-	-	person
87.	lžička	1	<spoons>	-	-	-	object
88.	letáček	1	<leaflet>	-	-	-	object
89.	lahvička	1	<bottle>	-	-	-	object
90.	křovisko	1	<bushes>	-	-	-	plant
91.	kytička	1	-	<a small bunch of flowers>	-	-	plant
92.	kvítko	1	-	<tiny violets>	-	-	plant
93.	kvíteček	1	<flower>	-	-	-	plant
94.	kvítek	1	-	<tiny violets>	-	-	plant
95.	kuchyňka	1	-	-	<kitchenette>	-	object
96.	kostrička	1	<remains>	-	-	-	object
97.	koníček	1	-	<hobby-horse> ⁴⁰	-	-	animal
98.	komisárek⁴¹	1	-	-	-	1	person/object
99.	kartička	1	<cards>	-	-	-	object

⁴⁰ Cf. OED: the composition *hobby-horse* - “A small or middle-sized horse; an ambling or pacing horse; a pony. Now *Hist., arch., or dial.*” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/87460#eid1409783> Last accessed August 10, 2014). According to OED, *hobby* occurs always as a noun.

⁴¹ This example occurred in Jaroslav Hašek’s *Dobry voják Švejk*. However, since the English counterpart did not correspond with the Czech original text, it cannot be stated whether *komisárek* refers to a person (in this case there would also be irony involved), or to an object – a specific type of bread (*komisárek*: -rku m. (6. mn. -rcích) **1.** (dř.) (*komisní*) vojenský chléb †**2.** vojenský tabák (Prav.), <http://bara.ujc.cas.cz/ssjc/search.php?hledej=Hledat&heslo=comis%C3%A1rek&sti=EMPTY&where=hesla> Last accessed: 11 August 2014)

100.	kapénka	1	-	-	<droplets>	-	object
101.	kapitolka	1	<chapter>	-	-	-	object
102.	kabátek	1	<coat>	-	-	-	object
103.	jablůňka	1	-	<little apple trees>	-	-	plant
104.	hříbek	1	<mushrooms>	-	-	-	object
105.	hvězdička	1	-	-	-	1	object
106.	hlavička	1	<head (of a doll)>	-	-	-	object
107.	hadřík	1	<cloths>	-	-	-	object
108.	fixka	1	<marker>	-	-	-	object
109.	děvenka	1	<honey> ⁴²	-	-	-	person
110.	dít'átko	1	<baby>	-	-	-	person
111.	doupátko	1	<lair>	-	-	-	object
112.	domek	1	-	<little house>	-	-	object
113.	dcerka	1	-	<little Zdena>	-	-	person
114.	chvilka	1	<an instant>	-	-	-	object
115.	chlebíček	1	<sandwich>	-	-	-	object
116.	budka	1	<(telephone) booth>	-	-	-	object
117.	beránek	1	-	-	-	1	animal
118.	bedýnka	1	<(wooden) box>	-	-	-	object
119.	balónek	1	-	<little balloons>	-	-	object
120.	balkónek	1	-	<little balcony>	-	-	object

⁴² There certainly is emotional attitude involved in the use of *honey*, however, it does not have any diminutive markers that would classify it in the category of diminutives.

Table 8 shows that although the query was formed in order to find Czech diminutive nouns ending in *-ek*, *-ík*, *-ko* and *-ka* and their English counterparts ending in suffixes *-ling*, *-ette*, *-let* or *-ie*, only 7 out of the 120 instances Czech diminutives had English counterparts that were formed using synthetic means, i.e. adding a suffix to the base form. The reasons for this were:

- i. Firstly, even though some of the English words had a diminutive suffix, the word itself did not have a diminutive meaning.
- ii. Secondly, in some cases of the English translations there was a word with a diminutive suffix, but this word did not correspond with the Czech diminutive word (in other words, in the same English sentence there was another word with a diminutive suffix).

These seven English synthetic diminutive counterparts were:

- *-ie/-y*: *Paulie*, *doggie(s)*, *Joey*
- *-let*: *booklet*, *droplets* (2x), *rivulets*
- *-ette*: *kitchenette*

However, this corpus search listed also *small statuette* (line 64 in Table 8), which represents the only example of a combined formation of diminutives in this substudy: we can notice both the analytic “small” as well as the synthetic suffix *-ette*, which is rare in English. As was already stated in the theoretical part, Schneider (2003: 137) calls this type of expressing diminutive meaning “double marking.” The purpose is mainly to emphasize the meaning (see also section 2.5).

On the contrary, 27 Czech diminutives had a diminutive counterpart in English formed analytically using the following words with a diminutive meaning: *small*, *not too far off*, *young*, *little*, *tiny* and *youth*'s. Interestingly, only one of the Czech diminutives, *knížka* (see line 1 in Table 8), had English diminutive counterparts formed both by synthetic (*booklet*) as well as analytic means (*small book*). *Knížka* also had an English counterpart with no diminutive meaning; *book(s)*. However, according to Káňa (2011: 178), the word *booklet* is on the borderline of defining it as a diminutive. He writes that although there exists a base noun form (*book*), it has, together with other words such as *booklet*, *leaflet* and *platelet*, been lexicalized. Based on the results from the two previous studies it was expected that most Czech diminutive will not have an English diminutive counterpart, and this assumption was confirmed even in the third research: 72 out of 120 Czech diminutives had an English counterpart with no diminutive meaning, and in 19 cases the English translation did not match

the original Czech diminutive. The distribution of semantic classes among the 120 instances was as follows: object (86), plant (7), animal (5), person (17), and person – first name (5).

4.4 English nouns with diminutive suffixes and their Czech counterparts

The final search in the corpus focused specifically on the four most common English diminutive suffixes: *-ling*, *-ette*, *-let* and *-ie*. Therefore, the corpus with English fiction texts (*intercorp_en*) was used, and the main goal was to identify what meaning the suffixes carry (such as close relationship/youth/smallness/), as well as what they denote (person/animal/object/plant). The Czech corpus, *intercorp_cs*, was added in the section *Aligned corpora*. However, although the Czech counterparts showed the vast use diminutive suffixes as opposed to the English forms, they were not further analyzed. They served as an auxiliary means of verification of the (types of) diminutive meaning of the English noun. In order to achieve greater clarity and orientation in the results, the lemma queries in *InterCorp* were made separately for each of the suffixes. Next, a frequency list of all the words ending in the corresponding suffix was made in the same way as in the two aforementioned studies. This research focused again only on words with a base noun form.

4.4.1 [lemma="*.ling"& tag="N.*"]

Firstly, the suffix of German origin, *-ling*, was analyzed. The corpus provided 3 725 hits in total (244 different ones), out of which words with a diminutive meaning (that is words that gain diminutive meaning with adding the particular suffix to the end of the base word) were selected (in total: 6). The objective was also to confirm the fact that *-ling* is used to denote only living things, as was described in the theoretical part (see 2.7.1.3). The results in each of the tables are ranked starting from above with the diminutive with the highest number of occurrences. The exact numbers of occurrences are listed when the example occurred more than once.

Table 9: *English diminutives ending in -ling*

English diminutive	Number of occurrences	Semantic category	Meaning denoted by the suffix	Czech translations
halfling / Halfling ⁴³	13 / 17	person	small size	halfling: <půlčík (10), půveliký, 2 translations did not match> Halfling: <půlčík (11), 6 translations did not match>
ducklings	5	animal	youth, small size	<kachňátka (2), káčátka, kačátka, káčata>
manling / Manling ⁴⁴	4 / 3	person	small size	manling: <človíček (3), mužíček> Manling: <človíček (2), mužíček>
small wolfling ⁴⁵	1	animal	youth, small size	<malý vlček>
young princelings ⁴⁶	1	person	youth / negative connotation	<princátky>
lordlings	1	person	“a petty, insignificant lord” ⁴⁷ (negative connotation)	the translation did not match

Based on the examples obtained from *InterCorp* it is evident that the suffix *-ling* is used to imply living beings (people and animals). Furthermore, it mostly denotes youth and

⁴³ In this case, both *halfling* and *Halfling* were taken from J.R.R. Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings*. However, the spelling varied.

⁴⁴ Occurred in *InterCorp* in two different spelling variations.

⁴⁵ This example represents a type of diminutive which was formed by combining the analytic and synthetic means of diminutive formation: *small* (analytic) *wolfling* (synthetic).

⁴⁶ Similarly as the example above, also the form *young princelings* combines both analytic and synthetic means of diminutive formation.

⁴⁷ Garner, 259.

small size. In some of the examples hints of irony are noticeable, and the diminutive ending is pointing to someone's insufficiency – especially the use of *lordling* has a negative connotation. *Princeling*, on the other hand, may also have a negative connotation, or it can simply refer to young age.⁴⁸ Zandvoort (1975: 304) adds that when this suffix denotes “persons of royal or noble rank,” it suggests their insignificance. Next, in two of the cases above, *small wolfling* and *young princelings*, we can see a combination of both synthetic and analytic means of diminutive formation.

Due to the following criteria, two questionable examples were excluded from the analysis:

- i. Firstly, *nestling* was left out although it formally carries a diminutive marker (the suffix *-ling*). However, it does not refer to a small nest, but to young birds living in a nest.
- ii. Secondly, *sapling* was not included for similar reasons: although it denotes a “a young tree; *esp.* a young forest-tree with a trunk a few inches in diameter,”⁴⁹ the form *sapling* is not a diminutive form of the word *sap*.⁵⁰

4.4.2 [lemma="*.ette" & tag="N.*"]

The second query focused on the suffix of French origin, *-ette*. As Zandvoort writes, it can denote people (more precisely femininity), as well as things of small size (see section 2.7.1.2). The corpus search provided 1 088 hits (67 different words), out of which many formed female names (e.g.: *Yvette*, *Nicolette*, *Henriette*) – these were, however, not included in the analysis, as the form stayed the same in English as well as in Czech.

Table 10: *English diminutives ending in -ette*

English diminutive	Number of occurrences	Semantic category	Meaning denoted by the suffix	Czech translations
micro-casette	5	object	small size	<mikrokazeta (3)>
(little)	3	object	small size	<kuchyňka (3)>

⁴⁸ Cf. OED: *princeling* - “A little or young prince. / A petty prince; the ruler of a small or insignificant principality.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/151421?redirectedFrom=princeling#eid> Last accessed: August 9 2014)

⁴⁹ Cf. OED: *sapling* (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/170835?redirectedFrom=sapling#eid> Last accessed 9 August 2014)

⁵⁰ Cf. OED: *sap* - “The vital juice or fluid which circulates in plants.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/170792?rskey=WNa9YX&result=2&isAdvanced=false#eid> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

kitchenette ⁵¹				
novelettes	2	object	small size (shortness)	<románky, červená knihovna (cheap novelettes)>
diskette	2	object	small size	<disketa (2)>
wagonettes	1	object	small size	<kočár>
statuette	1	object	small size	<soška>

The fact that the suffix *-ette* is typically used to denote physical smallness was confirmed by the results gained from the corpus search. Moreover, all results belonged to the same semantic category of inanimate objects. One of them, *kitchenette*, which occurred three times in the results, was once also modified by the adjective “little.” Moreover, this substudy was the only study in which a prefix denoting small size was found: *micro-casette*. In this case the diminutive meaning is expressed twice, both means are synthetic (the prefix *micro-* and the suffix *-ette*). According to Quirk et al. (1985: 1543), *micro-* means “minutely small,” and Schneider (2003: 7) writes that it occurs most commonly in technical vocabulary, which is also the case of our example (see also section 2.7.2).

There were a few problematic expressions as well, and these were, therefore, excluded:

- i. First of all, although *cigarette* indicates “a small cigar made of a little finely-cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, tobacco-leaf, or maize-husk,”⁵² Chamonikolasová and Rambousek (2007, 39) note that it belongs to the category of frozen diminutives (see 2.4), which are diminutives that no longer carry the original diminutive meaning. Similarly, Káňa (2011: 176) suggests that *cigarette* is lexicalized and adds that majority of native speakers would not consider it as a diminutive.
- i. Regarding *leatherette*,⁵³ Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1677) agree that it has the meaning of an imitation of leather. Therefore, there is no diminutive meaning involved.

4.4.3 [lemma="*.let"& tag="N.*"]

Thirdly, the suffix of *-let* was analyzed. The corpus provided 1 850 hits in total (102 different ones). Out of the 21 instances with a diminutive meaning, 16 represented objects, 2 animals, and 3 people. They all shared a common feature, namely denoting smallness.

⁵¹ The adjective “little” was used in one of the three instances.

⁵² Cf. OED: *cigarette* (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/33001?redirectedFrom=cigarette#eid> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

⁵³ Cf. OED: *leatherette* - “A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/106767?redirectedFrom=leatherette#eid> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

However, for example *starlet*, as Zandvoort (1975: 304) points out, “is not derived from a personal noun; only a sense development has taken place.” In addition to denoting small size, *starle* also conveys young age: all four examples found in the corpus search refer to people; young movie stars.

Three examples occurred either only with the suffix *-let* or with the suffix and an adjective denoting small size: *(little) booklet*, *(tiny) islet*, and *(tiny) townlet*. The results are illustrated in the Table 11 below.

Table 11: *English diminutives ending in -let*

English diminutive	Number of occurrences	Semantic category	Meaning denoted by the suffix	Czech translations
piglet / Piglet ⁵⁴	421 / 153	animal	small size	Prasátko
droplet(s)	25	object	small size	<kapka/y (10), kapička/y (9), krůpěje (2), kalužinky, zlomek, troška (tekutiny), 4 translations did not match>
coverlet	17	object	small size	<příkrývka (5), pokrývka (3), přehoz (2), dečka, 4 translations did not match>
(little) booklet	17	object	small size	<knižka/y (5), brožurka (4), knižečka (2), brožura (2), publikace, sešit, 2 translations did not match>
circlet(s)	10	object	small size	<čelenka/y (3), obroučky (3), prstýnky, 3 translations did not match>
ringlet(s) ⁵⁵	9	object	small size (referring to hair)	<prstýnky (4), lokýnky (2), kudrnky, kudrny, 3 translations did not match>

⁵⁴ Occurred in *InterCorp* in two different spelling variations (both from Alan Alexander Milne’s *Winnie the Pooh* and referring to the main character of the book).

⁵⁵ Zandvoort (1975: 303) points out that the meaning is restricted to reference to hair.

eyelet(s) ⁵⁶	7	object	small size	<šaty, očka, bílé šaty s kraječkami, šněrovací dírky, nabíraná krajka, makramé, šaty ozdobené krajkou a síťováním>
starlet(s)	6	person	small size (+youth)	<hvězdička/y (5), 1 translation did not match>
rivulet(s)	5	object	small size	<pramínky (3), stružky, potůčcích>
(tiny) islet ⁵⁷	5	object	small size	<ostrůvek (4), drobný ostrůvek>
wavelets	4	object	small size	<vlnky (3), zvlněný>
(tiny) ⁵⁸ townlet	3	object	small size	<městečko (2), maličká obec>
streamlet(s)	3	object	small size	<drobné pramínky vody, pramínky, 1 translation did not match>
playlet	3	object	small size	<hříčka/y (3)>
Eaglet	3	person – name	small size / person – last name	<Orlík (3)>
owlet	2	animal	youth, small size	<sovička (2)>
faunlet	2	person	small size	<malý faun (2)>
worldlet	1	object	small size	<planetka>
covelet	1	object	small size	<zátočinka>
cloudlets	1	object	small size	<obláčky>
chainlet	1	object	small size	<řetízek>

4.4.4 [lemma="*.ie"& tag="N.*"]

The last part of this research focused on the suffix *-ie*, which had the highest number of occurrences among the suffixes researched. This was mainly due to great number of names, e.g.: *Eddie*, *Reggie*, *Rennie*, *Lennie*, *Jessie*, *Jennie*. However, since the examples were obtained from *intercorp_en* with English original texts, the English names were kept the same also in the corresponding Czech translations). This query in *InterCorp* provided 8 874 in total (298 different ones). Out of the 13 diminutive examples, 7 denoted people, 2 animals, 2 objects, and 2 were classified as denoting “other” (*beastie*, *ghostie*). One example represented

⁵⁶ Cf. OED: *eyelet* - “a small round hole in leather, cloth, sailcloth, etc., usu. reinforced with stitching or an insert, for a lace, string, rope, ring, or the like to pass through; a ring used to reinforce such a hole (= *eyelet ring* n. at Compounds 3). Also: a similar opening worked for decorative effect in a piece of embroidery, knitting, etc.” (<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/67322?rskey=zunHOz&result=1&isAdvanced=false#eid> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

Similarly, the base noun form *eye* may also have the meaning of “a thing resembling an eye in appearance, shape, or relative position, in particular” (<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/eye> Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

⁵⁷ The adjective *tiny* was used in one of the five instances.

⁵⁸ The adjective *tiny* was used in one of the three instances.

“double marking:” *little mannie*. Regarding the meaning denoted by the suffix, the majority of the examples involved expressed emotional attitude or personal closeness and familiarity. Therefore, the results from this study agree with the label assigned to words ending in the suffix *-ie* by Quirk et al. (1985: 798): ‘familiarity markers.’ Next, 8 examples implied smallness and 2 other (*beastie*, *Aussie*).

Table 12: *English diminutives ending in -ie*

English diminutive	Number of occurrences	Semantic category	Meaning denoted by the suffix	Czech translations
auntie / Auntie	28 / 2	person	personal relationship	<tetička (18), tetinečka (7), tetinka (2), teta>
beastie	11	other	other	<obluda (4), netvor (4), potvora (2), ubohý studentík>
birdie(s)	9	animal	youth, small size	<ptáček (4), ptáčata, 4 translations did not match>
lassie(s)	8	person	youth, personal relationship	<dívka (3), děvenka (2), příslušnice, děvčátko, nevěstinka (bridelike lassie)>
laddie(s)	6	person	youth, personal relationship	<chlapče (2), kamaráde, pánové, mládenče, hochu>
Aussie	6	person	nationality – nickname	<Australan (3), ke klokanům, klokan, muž>
girlie(s)	5	person	youth, personal relationship	<děvečko (4), holčičky>
wheelies	2	object	small size	<kolo (2)>
doggie	2	animal	youth, small size, personal relationship	<pejsek (2)>
chappie(s)	2	person	personal relationship, other	<klackové, chlápek>
nosie	1	object	small size	<nosíčku>
little mannie	1	person	youth, small size, personal relationship	<hošíčku>
ghostie	1	other	small size	<duch>

Questionable examples excluded from the research were as follows: *cabbie* (*cab driver*),⁵⁹ *druggie* (*drug addict*), *goalie* (*goal keeper*), and *bookie* (*bookmaker*). According to Káňa (2011: 180), these are examples of the so-called mutation when longer words are shortened

⁵⁹ Káňa (2011: 180) adds that the Czech equivalent *taxikářiček* can be found on the internet, however, it is obvious that it does not belong to the system of the language.

into shorter forms (the process of univerbalization). Therefore, although words like this are often regarded as diminutives, it is not possible to classify them as diminutives. Also *kiddie* was excluded from the research, as in the two cases it occurred it modified the subsequent nouns.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ These were: *kiddie clowns* (klauniády) and *kiddie porn rings* (pornožábava mladistvých).

5 CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the present thesis was primarily to discuss the various possibilities of English translations of Czech diminutives with a base noun form, and to observe if there is any correspondence between the Czech and English diminutives. In general, diminutives are defined as words that denote smallness. In addition, they may possibly express also an attitude (positive or negative) and convey emotional connotation. Diminutives typically occur in informal contexts and this was also why only fiction texts were selected in *InterCorp* as the main source for the analysis.

The analysis consisted of four separate studies, each examined English diminutive expressions from a different angle. The first research was based on one hundred examples obtained from the parallel corpus. The query involved only Czech second-grade diminutive suffixes, which denote even smaller size and stronger emotional attitude (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 38) than first-grade suffixes. The basic expectations that the one hundred instances would involve diminutives formed by both analytic and synthetic means were not fulfilled. This was the reason for the other three types of research conducted in *InterCorp*. The overall distribution of the findings were as follows: more than half of the instances (61) had no diminutive counterpart, *little* as an analytic means of diminutive expression occurred 27 times, and *small* only 4 times (always denoting an object). This was mainly due to the high number of occurrences of *little girl* (6) and *little boy* (2). On the contrary, *small girl/boy* did not occur at all. The results clearly confirmed what was described in the theoretical part: as opposed to *little*, *small* denotes mere smallness without any emotional connotation. The last 8 instances were translated using *youngster* (7), which conveys negative attitude, and *narrow (street)* (1). The meaning of *narrow* is semantically restricted and as opposed to, for example, *small* or *little*, it cannot be used with living entities.

As opposed to the first query in *InterCorp* described above, the second one focused only on Czech first-grade diminutive suffixes. The objective was to observe five most frequent Czech diminutives and their English counterparts. Only two Czech diminutives (*tatínek*, *maminka*) were translated as diminutives formed using synthetic means (*daddy*, *mommy/mummy*). Similarly as in the previous research, there were more English diminutives formed analytically than synthetically. However, majority of the English translation counterparts had no diminutive markers.

The next step examined the correspondence between Czech diminutive nouns ending in first-grade suffixes and English words ending in suffixes *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let*. An English diminutive counterpart formed using synthetic means occurred only in seven out of the 120

instances obtained from the corpus. The probable reasons for this were described in the particular section of the empirical part (4.3). Similarly as the two previous studies, also Table 4 illustrates the fact that in comparison with Czech, the English language is not only poor regarding diminutive suffixes, but regarding expressing diminution overall: 72 Czech diminutives out of 120 did not have an English counterpart that would carry a diminutive meaning.

The final study was for better orientation in the results divided into four separate steps, and each of these discussed one of the following English suffixes: *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let*. The aim was to find out differences among the suffixes, more precisely: which semantic classes are connected with the use of these particular suffixes and what the suffixes denote. Furthermore, the purpose was also to affirm that variability of diminutives is higher in Czech than in English. The information found in literature and presented in the theoretical part was confirmed while examining all four suffixes:

- *-ie* indicates close personal relationship
- *-ette* usually denotes small size (mainly of inanimate entities)
- *-ling* is typically used for living entities and it expresses principally youth and small size, but it can also have a negative connotation and might express depreciation, as in the case of *lordling*
- *-let* is used mainly with objects denoting smallness

The findings of the analysis regarding frequency and formation of diminutives in English were in accord with the initial expectations. As English represents an analytic type of a language, it was expected that diminutives are formed mainly analytically (using adjectives with a diminutive meaning). Synthetic means of expressing diminutive meaning (affixes) occurred only marginally. The empirical part of the thesis also proved that Czech uses more diminutives than English, and the variability of diminutives in Czech is significantly higher. When there was a diminutive meaning in the Czech word, its English counterpart often lacked one. However, it should also be pointed out that although English is “a language poor in diminutives” (Chamonikolasová and Rambousek, 2007: 41), we can still find instances of the so-called “double marking” (Schneider, 2003: 137).

In the beginning of his article Štícha⁶¹ points out how significant the position of diminutives in the Czech language is. This can also be seen on the results of the analysis, for example in the following case in the last, fourth, research when the four most common

⁶¹ <http://nase-rec.ujc.cas.cz/archiv.php?art=6051> (Last accessed: 9 August 2014)

English diminutive suffixes were examined: *duckling* had four different Czech translation counterparts: *kachňátka*, *káčátka*, *kačátka*, *káčata*. This again illustrates the richness of diminutive expressions in Czech in comparison with English.

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7 RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce se zaměřuje na způsoby vyjadřování deminutivního významu v anglickém jazyce. Cílem práce je přispět k dvojjazyčnému srovnání tvorby deminutiv a podat přehled prostředků, jimiž se v anglickém jazyce deminutivní význam vyjadřuje. Vzhledem ke skutečnosti, že čeština představuje syntetický typ jazyka a angličtina analytický, lze předpokládat, že angličtina bude oproti češtině jazykem chudým na deminutivní sufixy.

Práce je rozdělena do několika částí: v úvodu (1) jsou popsány základní body, kterými se práce zabývá. Následuje teoretická část (2), která na základě přečtené odborné literatury charakterizuje deminutiva a srovnává teoretické podklady potřebné k samotné analýze zkoumaných jevů. Po teoretické části následuje část empirická, která obsahuje kapitoly věnující se materiálu a metodě, která byla pro účely této práce použita (3). Následující sekce (4) analyzuje získané výsledky ze čtyř kroků výzkumu. Zdrojem pro tyto výsledky byl paralelní korpus *InterCorp*. Poslední částí je závěr (5), který popisuje a shrnuje zkoumané jevy a získané výsledky.

Teoretická část popisuje různé definice pojmu *deminutivum* a objasňuje specifické rysy typické pro deminutiva. Deminutiva se užívají nejen k vyjádření malé velikosti, ale také jistého emocionálního vztahu (pozitivního i negativního). Co se týče jejich užití, nejčastěji se vyskytují v neformálním kontextu a často se jim říká “children’s words.” Následuje členění deminutiv do tří kategorií podle Chamonikolasové a Rambouska (2007: 40): *diminutive proper*, *frozen diminutive* a *diminutive proper*. Dále jsou zde shrnuty poznatky ohledně rozdílů mezi vyjadřování deminutivního významu v českém a anglickém jazyce. V českém jazyce se deminutiva vyskytují hojně a jsou zde bohatě zastoupeny syntetické prostředky deminutivního vyjádření (sufixy). Oproti tomu v anglickém jazyce jsou častější analytické prostředky (adjektiva). Poté je pozornost věnována tvoření deminutiv (pomocí analytických a syntetických prostředků, případně kombinací těchto dvou) a deminutivním sufixům obou jazyků. V českém jazyce je lze rozdělit na sufixy prvního (-ek, -ík, -ka, ko) a druhého stupně (-eček, -íček, -ička/-ečka, -ečko/-íčko). V anglickém jazyce neexistuje jednotný seznam diminutivních sufixů. Tato problematika určení deminutivních sufixů je nastíněna výčty anglických deminutivních sufixů, jak je uvádějí různí lingvisté. Pro účely této práce byly použity sufixy -ie, -ette, -ling, -let, které jsou popsány i v *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* a na kterých se shoduje valná většina dalších zmíněných odborníků. Tyto sufixy jsou posléze přesněji popsány v následující podkapitole.

V teoretické části jsou dále popsány i rozdíly mezi užíváním adjektiv s deminutivním významem *small* a *little* (tímto se zabývá primárně Klaus P. Schneider). Jako poslední jsou zde představena i augmentativa, která označují opačný význam deminutiv. Hlavní zdroje pro teoretickou část bakalářské práce představovaly následující publikace: Klaus P. Schneider: *Diminutives in English*, Quirk et. al.: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, a také článek od Chamonikolasové a Rambouska: 'Diminutive Expression in Translation: A Comparative Study of English and Czech.'

Praktickou část této práce tvoří analýza jednotlivých jevů, které byly prozkoumány na základě zvolených kritérií. Nejprve jsou představeny základní materiály a metody, které se pro výzkum využívaly. Pro účely této práce byla v empirické části vybrána pouze slova odvozená od substantivního základu. Všechny výsledky byly získány z paralelního korpusu *InterCorp*, který umožňuje kontrastivní přístup ke zkoumání lingvistických jevů v různých jazycích. Jazykový korpus je veřejně přístupný na stránkách Českého Národního korpusu. Za účely toho výzkumu byl v paralelního korpusu *InterCorp* vytvořen český subkorpus "bakalarka," který zahrnoval jen beletristické texty. Při výzkumu tvořila čeština tzv. pomocný jazyk, s jehož pomocí byly zjišťovány způsoby vyjadřování deminutivního významu v angličtině.

Základním materiálem použitým v empirické části je sto příkladů excerpovaných z tohoto korpusu. Výchozím jazykem tohoto výzkumu byla čeština a dotaz v korpusu obsahoval deminutivní sufixy druhého stupně. Hlavním cílem bylo zjištění ne/přítomnosti a způsobů vyjadřování deminutivního významu v anglickém jazyce. Základním předpokladem bylo, že se v těchto sto příkladech budou vyskytovat jak analytické, tak syntetické prostředky vyjádření deminutivního významu v angličtině. Z důvodu nulového výskytu anglických deminutiv tvořenými synteticky byly uskutečněny ještě tři další výzkumy, z nichž se každý zaměřuje na odlišný postup. V sekci popisující metodologii výzkumu jsou jednotlivě popsány všechny čtyři výzkumy, včetně dotazů, které byly pro excerpci příkladů z korpusu použity. Následovně se tato kapitola zaměřuje i na popsání problematických jevů, které se při analýze objevily. Z excerpce byly téměř vždy vyloučeny anglické překladové protějšky českých vět z díla Jaroslava Haška *Dobrý voják Švejk*, které málokdy odpovídaly českým protějškům kvůli chybám v zarovnání originálního textu a překladu v korpusu.. Manuálně musela být vyřazena také slova, která sice obsahovala příslušný sufix, ale nevyjadřovala deminutivní význam. Vzhledem k jejich častému výskytu mezi výsledky byla dále vyloučena česká osobní jména s deminutivním sufixem, neboť jejich anglické překladové protějšky zůstaly nepozměněné od českého originálu.

Dále pak práce pokračuje samotným výzkumem. V této sekci je každá část výzkumu doplněna tabulkou nebo grafem shrnující výsledky výzkumu. V prvním výzkumu zahrnujícím sto příkladů z *InterCorp* byly potvrzeny hlavní předpoklady ohledně tvoření deminutiv v anglickém jazyce: nevyskytují se zdaleka tak často jako v češtině a synteticky se tvoří jen zřídka. V 61 případech neměl anglický ekvivalent českého deminutiva žádný deminutivní příznak. V porovnání se *small* (4) se *little* (27) vyskytlo mnohem častěji. Toto je vysvětlitelné hlavně častým výskytem spojení *little girl* (6) a *little boy* (2). Spojení *small girl/boy* se v příkladech nevyskytlo. Hlavním důvodem je skutečnost, že adjektivum *little* vyjadřuje nejen malou velikost, ale také emocionální vztah k dané osobě/věci/zvířeti. Z výše zmíněných 27 výskytů vyjadřovalo *little* 14x předmět, 12x osobu a v jednom případě zvíře. Oproti tomu čtyři výskyty *small* označovaly předmět a v žádném nebyl přítomen citový vztah.

Ve druhém výzkumu byly v korpusovém dotazu použity naopak jen české deminutivní sufixy prvního stupně. Cílem bylo se zaměřit se na pět nejfrekventovanějších českých deminutiv a jejich anglické protějšky. Pouze dvě česká deminutiva (*tatínek*, *maminka*) byla přeložena jako deminutiva tvořená syntetickými prostředky (*daddy*, *mommy/mummy*). Anglických deminutivních překladů, které byly tvořeny analytickými prostředky, se vyskytlo více. Nejvíce bylo, podobně jako v předchozím kroku, anglických překladových ekvivalentů, které nenesly žádný deminutivní příznak.

Ve třetí části byla pomocí výsledků z korpusu zkoumána korespondence mezi českými slovy s deminutivními sufixy prvního stupně a anglickými slovy se sufixy *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let*. Anglický deminutivní protějšek tvořený pomocí syntetických prostředků se vyskytl pouze sedmkrát z celkových 120 příkladů. Pravděpodobné bližší důvody jsou popsány v dané sekci empirické části. Skutečnost, že angličtina je chudá nejen na deminutivní sufixy, ale i na deminutiva celkově, se potvrdila i v tomto kroku: 72 českých deminutiv nemělo anglický překladový protějšek a deminutivním významem. Vyskytl se zde také jeden případ kombinovaného diminutivního tvoření: *small statuette*.

Poslední výzkum byl rozdělen na čtyři kroky, z nichž každý se soustředil na jeden z nejčastějších anglických deminutivních sufixů: *-ie*, *-ette*, *-ling*, *-let*. Hlavním účelem bylo zjistit, s jakým významem a jakou sémantickou kategorií se jednotlivé sufixy pojí, ale také potvrdit, že v češtině je variabilita v porovnání s anglickými deminutivy vyšší. Ve všech případech se potvrdily informace z odborné literatury popsané v teoretické části:

- *-ie* je koncovka charakteristická zejména pro vyjádření blízkého vztahu
- *-ette* se užívá k vyjádření malé velikosti, především předmětů

- *-ling* je sufix typický pro životné entity a vyjadřuje hlavně mládí a malou velikost, může mít i negativní konotaci (*lordling, princeling*)
- *-let* označuje předměty vyjadřující malou velikost nebo osoby

Závěr práce (5) předkládá shrnutí získaných poznatků a porovnává je s původními předpoklady. Na základě výsledků z paralelního korpusu lze říci, že anglická deminutiva tvořená pomocí syntetických prostředků se vyskytují jen marginálně. Český a anglický jazyk reprezentují dva různé typy jazyků, tudíž mají i rozdílný přístup ke tvorbě a užívání deminutiv. Deminutiva tvořená pomocí sufixů lze označit jako typický jev pro češtinu. V porovnání s angličtinou je zde značně vyšší četnost výskytu deminutiv a je zde patrná také mnohem větší variabilita.

8 APPENDIX

The appendix consists of the one hundred example sentences gained from the parallel corpus *InterCorp* that the first research of the empirical part of the present thesis is based on. The examples are categorized in Appendix Table 1 in the order of their appearance in the corpus. The occurrence of diminutives in each of the examples is marked in bold. The abbreviations in the column *Original Czech Text* refer to the author and the name of the book from which the example was taken. The list of used abbreviations can be found in the beginning of the thesis.

Appendix Table 1: *One hundred examples of diminutives from the corpus (Czech diminutive forms and their English counterparts)*

	Original Czech text	Czech version	English translation	Czech lemma	English equivalent	English form
1.	KL	Před námi se rozprostírá temně zelená plocha vřesoviště, zabočíme do něho: půda černá, cestu přetíná stále hustší splet' kořenů, ve vzduchu bzučí komáři, stezička se téměř ztrácí, nevíme, kde jsme, máme - li se vrátit anebo pokračovat v cestě necestě.	Before us lies a dark green expanse of heather, we turn into it; the soil here is black, our path is blocked by an ever thicker tangle of roots, the air is full of whining mosquitoes, our little path has almost disappeared, we don't know where we are, whether to turn back or go on, path or no path.	stezička	little path	modifier - ADJ - little
2.	KL	Přeli jsme se o výrocích filozofa předstírajíce, že nehovoříme o sobě a o svém sváru, přeli jsme se až do chvíle, kdy jsem z knížky vytřepal zrníčka písku a uložil ji do tašky.	We argued about the philosopher's theses, pretending that we were not talking about ourselves or about our conflict. We argued until the moment when I shook the sand grains out of my book and put it back in my bag.	zrníčka	grains	zero
3.	KS	(Předložila jsem mu úhledně složený čtvereček látky.)	I presented him with the handsomely folded square of material.	čtvereček	square	zero
4.	KN	I když jsem byla dítě, tak se mne dospělí ptali, holčičko , můžeme si udělat snímek?	Even when I was a child, adults would ask me: little girl , may we take your picture ?	holčičko	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
5.	SS	" Jdi támhle na chodník, co jsou ty keříčky . "	" Get out and go on the path, where the bushes are. "	keříčky	bushes	zero
6.	KS	Má ovečka nebyla pomlácená, potřhaná ani pocuchaná, jak jsem očekávala (taky vliv filmu a literatury), v tváři jí dokonce dál sídlil dětský výraz, kterým mě ve spánku pokaždé odzbrojovala, vnucovala klamnou představu, že je dosud moje malá holčička.	My little lamb wasn't disheveled or bedraggled, as I'd expected her to be (the influence of films and literature); a childlike expression had settled on her face, which always disarmed me, encouraging the false impression that she was still my little girl.	ovečka	little lamb	modifier - ADJ - little
7.	HD	Psal jsem básničky , seriály, ve třinácti jsem dokonce napsal filozofickou knihu.	I wrote poems , serials, and when I was thirteen I even wrote a philosophical book.	básničky	poems	zero

8.	SS	Teď je chlapec doma u dědečka , dostal jsem od nich pohled.	Now the boy was at home with his granddad , I'd just received a postcard from them.	dědečka	granddad	zero
9.	KL	Nejvděčněji však se mu zdál naslouchat mladiček , bud proto, že byl ve svém věku ještě nejlačnější příběhů, anebo proto, že mu osud znedostupnil většinu toho, o čem parták vyprávěl.	His most grateful listener, however, was the youngster , either because at his age he was the most eager to hear other people's stories or because fate had prevented him from experiencing most of the things the foreman recounted.	mladiček	youngster	
10.	KNB	Hlavička bez těla se mírně pohybovala a zobák občas vydal smutný, chraplavý zvuk.	The bodiless head bobbed slowly up and down, and the beak gave out an occasional hoarse and mournful croak.	hlavička	head	zero
11.	KN	Holčička leží na zemi a chlapeček ji svléká pod záminkou, že je lékař.	A little girl lies down on the ground and a little boy takes off her clothes under the pretence that he is her doctor.	holčička, chlapeček	little girl, little boy	modifier - ADJ - little
12.	VV	O jednom z víkendů jsem opravil posledních šedesát kontrolních slohových prací, tentokrát na téma Jak jsem se polekal - dobrá polovina příběhů pojednávala o strašidelné cestě do tmavého sklepa, přičemž požadovaný úlek byl obvykle vyvolán nečekaným pádem meruňkového kompotu z horní poličky (Krev se mi úplně zastavila v žilách), popřípadě psem Rekem, který se vyděšenému vypravěči znenadání otřel o nohu (Samým leknutím jsem ani nedýchal).	One weekend I corrected the last sixty assessment compositions, this time on the subject A frightening experience. At least half of the stories were about a scary journey to a dark cellar, while the requisite fright was generally caused by a jar of apricots falling off a high shelf (the blood froze in my veins) or by a dog called Rex who unexpectedly rubbed against the story-teller's leg (and the shock took my breath away).	poličky	shelf	zero
13.	SS	Donesla mi ho sem, když jsem stále reptal proti maličkým erárním hrnečkům se zlacenými oušky.	Jitka had brought it into the clinic for me when she'd heard enough of my complaints about the dainty gold-handled cups that we had as general issue.	hrnečkům	cups	zero
14.	HL	Nebyla by jedna sklenička rumu ?	Would there be any chance of a glass of rum ?	sklenička	glass	zero
15.	HD	Samozřejmě jsem časem začal myslet trochu dopředu, pokoušel se spřádat své úvahy v určitých tematických cyklech, proplétat navzájem motivy těchto cyklů a budovat tak - poněkud přerušovaně - po několik let jakousi svou stavbičku , budovat ji podobně jako své hry.	In time, of course, I learned how to think ahead and arrange my thoughts in thematic cycles, and to weave the motifs in and out of them, and thus - somewhat intermittently - to build, over time, my own little structure , putting it together somewhat like my plays.	stavbičku	little structure	modifier - ADJ - little
16.	KL	Vyšli jsme cihlovou branou a znovu se blížili místům, která jsme ráno očistovali - byl jsem rád, že už mám směnu za sebou, můžu se jen procházet tichou uličkou , do níž mezitím opět napadaly žlutnoucí lístky ze sousedních zahrad, před temnými očima domů, které na mě hledí sice unaveně, ale zároveň pokojně.	We passed through a brick gateway and approached the areas we'd cleaned that morning. I was glad that my shift was behind me and that I could now walk through the quiet little street onto which, by then, more yellowing leaves had dropped from the adjoining gardens, past the dark eyes of the houses which gazed on me wearily but also contentedly.	uličkou	little street	modifier - ADJ - little

17.	HD	Suchého písničky mohly připomínat leccos, od Voskovce a Wericha až po Morgensterna, jedinou věc však připomínat nemohly: banální lyrismus tehdejších oficiálních šlágrů.	Suchý's songs were evocative of many things, from the lyrics of Voskovec and Werich all the way to the poems of Christian Morgenstern. But one thing they reminded no one of: the banal lyricism of the official hits.	písničky	songs	zero
18.	KL	Jednou tady Jarďa, " ukázala na mladíčka s dívčí tváří, „ tam házel kytky a zrovna jel kolem jejich inspektor a hned po něm chtěl padesát kaček.	One day young Jarďa here, 'she pointed to the youngster with the girlish face, </p><p>'threw some flowers down and just then their inspector came driving past and wanted to fine him fifty crowns on the spot.	mladíčka	youngster	
19.	OR	Čepek se opíral vpadlým břichem o střihačský stůl, žmole látku mezi prsty: přiblížil ji ke krátkozrakým očím a znalecky pokýval hlavičkou .	Čepek was leaning his hollow belly against the cutter's table and feeling the material with his fingers; he brought it closer to his short-sighted eyes and nodded his head knowingly.	hlavičko u	head	zero
20.	SS	Hlavičku má Vítek pěknou, nikde nic není vidět.	Vítek's got a fine-looking head on his shoulders, there's nothing to be seen wrong with in.	hlavičku	head	zero
21.	KŽ	pamatuju si všechno do detailu: klíč od mé místnosti byl přivázan silným konopným provazem k malé dřevěné destičce , na které bylo bílou barvou napsáno číslo mé místnosti.	I had just given up my keys at the Party Secretariat, but the downstairs porter knew me and gave me the house key, which hung with all the others on a wooden board; I remember everything down to the last detail: the key was attached by strong cord to a small wood tag with the number of my office painted on it in white; I unlocked the door and sat down at my desk; I opened the drawer and took out my things; I was slow and absentminded; in that short period of relative calm I was trying to come to grips with what had happened to me and what I ought to do about it.	destičce	small tag	modifier - ADJ - small
22.	KS	V deníčku z let 88 / 89 lístky našťestí byly.	Fortunately the slips were still there in my diary from 1988-89.	deníčku	diary	zero

23.	HL	Jde prostě o to, aby mezi tebou a tvou společenskou rolí nevznikla propast a tvá role se z autentického otisku tvé osobnosti neproměnila v pouhou berličku , kterou se podpíráš - klamavý a veskrze vnějškový doklad jakési domnělé osobnostní kontinuity - šidítka, iluzi a sebeklam, jímž by ses snažil svět i sebe sama ujistit o tom, že jsi stále tím, kým už defakto nejsi - zkrátka aby se z přirozeného důsledku tvých postojů a tvého díla nestala tvá role jejich pouhou náhražkou a aby ses k ní - už dávno autonomně žijící svým setrvačným samopohybem - neupínal jako k jedinému a poslednímu důkazu své mravní existence a nevložit tak nakonec celou svou lidskou identitu do nahodilých rukou neinformovaných papírenských dělníků.	What is at stake here is that a gap should not open up between you and your role in society, so that your role, which was a true reflection of your personality, becomes a crutch to prop you up - circumstantial evidence of a supposed continuity of personality - but spurious, illusory, self-deceiving - by means of which you try to assure the world and yourself that you are still the person who you in fact no longer are - in short, that your role which grew naturally out of your attitudes and your work should not become a mere substitute, and that you do not attach to that role, which has long since kept going autonomously, on its own momentum, do not attach to it the sole and lasting proof of your moral existence, and thus let your entire human identity hang on a visit from a couple of know-nothing workers from the paper mill.	berličku	crutch	zero
24.	KL	Za dva dny mi doručili balíček .	Two days later a small package was delivered.	balíček	small package	modifier - ADJ - small
25.	KL	Po šedesáti hodinách holčička konečně dotrpěla a unavený reportér se mohl vrátit do své televizní sítě, a když konečně sestavil z natočeného materiálu potřebný šot, duše té holčičky se už vznášela a lkala nad temnými vodami i bahnem, nad žhavým kráterem sopky a také nad milióny obrazovek, jež žhnuly po celém světě, aby ukázaly marný zápas zachránců a dojemné umírání dívky, jíž se už nikdy nepodaří povstat z popela, která se právě tím na několik vteřin trvání žhnoucího šotu stala slavná.	After sixty hours the little girl's sufferings were over and the tired reporter was able to return to his television net. By the time they'd cut the dip they needed from the recorded shots, the little girl's soul had already risen and was lamenting above the dark waters and the mud, above the red-hot crater of the volcano, and also above a million TV screens which were flickering all over the world in order to show the vain struggle of the rescuers and the touching death of the little girl, who'd never rise from the ashes but who became famous for those few exciting seconds.	holčička	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
26.	HL	Myslím, že to pro vás bude pěkné počteníčko .	I think it'll make very nice reading for you.	počteníčko	reading	zero
27.	KS	Dcera mi skákala z okna, že jsem ji okradla o nejlepšího tatíčka a hodlám zašantročit svému šamstrovi.	My daughter was ready to jump out the window because I'd deprived her of her favorite father figure and intended to get hitched to my boyfriend.	tatíčka	father figure	zero
28.	KŽ	Vidíte to, stařečku, jak to už jenom ždímáme, ty naše písničky a Jízdy králů a to všechno.	Look, old man, now we're just wringing it out, our little songs , our Rides, everything.	písničky	little songs	modifier - ADJ - little
29.	KN	" Tak to je tedy ten váš dědeček , o kterém jsem tolik slyšel.	So that's your grandfather I've heard so much about.	dědeček	grandfather	zero
30.	SS	Měl bílou rozhalenku s pomačkaným límečkem .	He was wearing a white open-necked shirt with a crumpled collar .	límečkem	collar	zero

31.	HO	" To mám, vašnosti, kupuji si odpoledníčka Národní politiky, čubičky "	" That I do, kind sir. I buy for myself the afternoon edition of NÁRODNÍ POLITIKA , National Politics, - little bitches , looking for stray pooches. "	čubičky	little bitches	modifier - ADJ - little
32.	KS	Wiesenthal na mě upřel smutné oči a řekl sotva slyšitelně. A proto, holčičko , končí Kolodajové jako ctihodní občané, zatím co my židí v pecích !	Wiesenthal fixed his sad eyes on me and said in a barely audible voice, and that is why, little girl , the Kolodajs end up as honorable citizens, and we Jews end up in the ovens !"	holčičko	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
33.	KŽ	Chudobná děvečka, která na světě nemá než tu svou poctivost, chudobná děvečka , které ubližují, chudobná děvečka v otrhaných šatkách, chudobná děvečka - sirotek.	The poor girl who had nothing on earth but her honor, the poor girl who was humiliated, the poor girl in rags, the poor orphan girl.	děvečka	(poor) girl	zero
34.	KŽ	Ze dveří vyšel nový zástup a musím říci, že to byl tentokrát zástup ukázněný a znalý, jenž kráčet bez rozpaků a s elegancí skoro profesionální: byl složen z dětí asi desetiletých: šly za sebou vždycky střídavě chlapeček a holčička ;	A new detachment made its entrance, and I must say that it was disciplined, disciplined and skilled, marching without embarrassment and with almost professional elegance: it was composed of ten-year-old children, boys alternating with girls ; the boys wore dark-blue trousers, white shirts, and folded red kerchiefs with one point hanging down their backs and the other two tied in a knot around their necks; the girls wore dark-blue skirts, white blouses, and the same red kerchiefs at their necks; each child carried a small bouquet of roses.	chlapeček, holčička	boys, girls	zero
35.	SS	Budu doma u dědečka , heč ! "	I'll be at home with Granddad ! "	dědečka	granddad	zero
36.	SS	" Nerad jsem se babral v citečkách , " nezdržel jsem se.	" I didn't like getting involved in his emotional problems . "	citečkách	emotional problems	zero
37.	KS	(Nač ty řečičky !)	Why the idle talk ?	řečičky	idle talk	modifier - ADJ - idle
38.	KŽ	Seděl jsem na otáčivé židliče , Vladimír proti mně na gauči.	I was sitting in the swivel chair , Vladimír across from me on the sofa.	židliče	chair	zero
39.	VV	Otočil jsem klíčkem v zapalování a přístrojovou desku zalil příjemný nazelenalý přísvit.	/ turned the key in the ignition, and a pleasant greenish glow lit up the dashboard I switched the radio on quietly and leaned back comfortably against the headrest.	klíčkem	key	zero
40.	OR	Dřepl si schvácen vedrem na židličku pro zákazníky, otíral šátkem zátylek, funěl, roztékaje se ve vlastním znoji.	Overcome by the heat he straddled the chair provided for customers, wiping the back of his neck with a handkerchief and snorted, melting in his own heat.	židličku	chair	zero

41.	KN	A právě v tom směru ji imagologie překonala: imagologie je silnější než skutečnost, jež ostatně už dávno není pro člověka tím, čím byla pro moji babičku , která žila na moravské vesnici a znala ještě všechno z vlastní zkušenosti: jak se peče chleba, staví dům, jak se zabíjí vepř a dělá se z něho uzené, co se dává do peřin, co si myslí o světě pan farář a pan učitel, každý den se setkala s celou vesnicí a věděla, kolik bylo spácháno v okolí za posledních deset let vražd;	And it is in this sense that imagology surpassed it: imagology is stronger than reality, which has anyway long ceased to be what it was for my grandmother , who lived in a Moravian village and still knew everything through her own experience: how bread is baked, how a house is built, how a pig is slaughtered and the meat smoked, what quilts are made of, what the priest and the schoolteacher think about the world; she met the whole village, every day and knew how many murders were committed in the country over the last ten years;	babičku	grandmother	zero
42.	KL	Začal jsem tušit, že než mladička naleznu, lék se může stát zbytečným.	I began to suspect that by the time I tracked down the youngster the medicine might have become superfluous.	mladička	youngster	
43.	SS	Přechází po bílých dlaždičkách sem a tam a vyčítá si, že jí neměl půjčovat vůz.	I thought that the father would be a nervous wreck, pacing the white tiles and cursing himself for lending her the car.	dlaždičká ch	tiles	zero
44.	VV	" Půjčíte ti tátovy, " pokynula Beáta sestře, která se smíchem znovu odběhla, a když se s nimi po chvíli vrátila, měla na sobě zlaté bikiny, jež jí komicky odhalovaly hubený zadeček .	" We'll lend you Dad's, " Beata said, nodding to her sister, who ran off again laughing and returned with them a moment later wearing a gold bikini that comically exposed her skinny little bottom .	zadeček	little bottom	modifier - ADJ - little
45.	KŽ	Má ovečka, má holubička , dítě, které jsem uzdravil a nakojil svou vlastní duší, vrací se ke mně.	My little lamb, my little dove , the child I had healed and nurtured with my soul is returning to me.	holubička	little dove	modifier - ADJ - little
46.	KN	Její sestřička Laura skryta za keřem čekala, až se bude Agnes vracet;	Her little sister Laura would hide behind a bush and wait for Agnes to return home;	sestřička	little sister	modifier - ADJ - little
47.	KS	Později, když vltavský parníček otáčel za Vranovskou propustí a v soumraku nad ním zaplanuly girlandy barevných žárovek, se do mě vkousla lítost.	Later, when the little Vltava riverboat was turning around beyond the Vranovský floodgate and garlands of colored light bulbs flared up overhead in the dusk, I was bitten by remorse.	parníček	little riverboat	modifier - ADJ - little
48.	KN	Malá lampička byla jako vždycky rozžata.	As always, the small lamp was lit.	(malá) lampička	small lamp	modifier - ADJ - small
49.	KN	Rubensovi bylo asi čtrnáct let, když ho zastavila na ulici holčička asi o polovinu mladší než on a zeptala se ho:	Rubens was about fourteen years old when he was stopped in the street by a little girl roughly half his age, who asked him:	holčička	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
50.	SS	" Čert aby vzal, čert aby to vzal, " pištěl a mlátil mě pěstíčkou do ramene.	" Hell's bells, hell's bells ! " he piped, biffing me on the shoulder with his little fist .	pěstíčkou	little fist	modifier - ADJ - little
51.	VV	" Tak co ? " pravila o chvíli později, když se rozhlédla, " splňuje tohle tvý měšťácký představy o dívčím pokojíčku ? "	she said a moment later, after looking around her. " Does it suit your petty-bourgeois notion of a young lady's bedroom ? "	pokojíčku	bedroom	zero

52.	KL	Teď jsem se pustil uličkou , která strmě klesala s kopce.	Now I chose a narrow street which ran steeply downhill.	uličkou	narrow street	modifier - ADJ - narrow
53.	SS	" My jsme měli s dědečkem taky řízek, " vyhodil Vítek trumf.	" Granddad and me had Wiener schnitzel, " said Vítek playing his trump card.	dědečkem	granddad	zero
54.	KL	Sotva se stačila opět rozjet, už z neviditelného úkrytu začaly vybíhat postavičky .	No sooner had it begun to move off than a group of little figures rushed out from some invisible hiding place.	postavičky	little figures	modifier - ADJ - little
55.	VV	Obojí mě krapet znervózňovalo, a tak jsem raději ani nerozsvěcel a jen jsem na pojízdné židli nepatrně couvl směrem ke knihovně, jako by hřbety většinou dobře známých knih, jichž jsem se nyní konečky prstů dotýkal, mohly ono mé napětí bezpečně uzemnit.	Both facts perturbed me somewhat, so I preferred not to switch on the light and moved the typist's chair I was sitting on nearer to the bookcase, as if the spines of the books which I now touched with my fingertips - most of them familiar titles - could somehow safely earth the tension I felt.	konečky (prstů)	(finger)tips	zero
56.	TK	No počkej, to jsem ti neříkala, přišel za mnou včera vedoucí, že budou zařizovat vinárničku , takový bistro nebo co, jestli prej bych to nevzala	Listen, the manager came to me yesterday-seems they'll be turning that old gate house into a little wine bar , a kind of bistro-and would I run it for them.	vinárničku	little wine bar	modifier - ADJ - little
57.	KNB	" Neboj se, neboj se, tam tě nebude nic bolet, tam se ti bude zdát o veverkách a zajíčcích, budou tam kravičky a Mefisto tam bude, neboj se ... "	And Tereza kept whispering, don't be scared, don't be scared, you won't feel any pain there, you'll dream of squirrels and rabbits, you'll have cows there, and Mefisto will be there, don't be scared ...	kravičky	cows	zero
58.	SS	" Protože nepřijde na vzduch, " otírala si opatrně dolní víčka kapesníčkem paní Satranová.	" That's because she doesn't go out in the fresh air, " said Mrs. Satranová, carefully wiping her lower eyelids with her handkerchief .	kapesníčkem	handkerchief	zero
59.	SS	Můj mladý přítel chvíli soustředěně olizoval lžičku od kávy a pak s ní bojovně mávl do vzduchu:	My young friend licked his coffee spoon in a moment of concentration and then brandished it in the air.	lžičku	spoon	zero
60.	KS	Pachatel musel časem zjistit, že jsem raněna slepotou, takže si posloužil i z vitríny (nízkou a podlouhlou vázičkou z Míšně, do níž jsem se svou rozkošnou dcerunkou zakázaně trhávala očuny);	The criminal must have found over time that I was afflicted by blindness, and so helped herself to the things on the shelves as well (a low, oblong Meissen vase that I'd often used for meadow saffrons illicitly picked with my lovely little daughter); with this discovery I finally burst into tears over the crowning fiasco of my life: I had raised a creature so averse to work and so devoid of moral principles that she robbed her own mother !	vázičkou	vase	zero

61.	KŽ	všichni nesli v rukou kytičku růží.	A new detachment made its entrance, and I must say that it was disciplined, disciplined and skilled, marching without embarrassment and with almost professional elegance: it was composed of ten-year-old children, boys alternating with girls; the boys wore dark-blue trousers, white shirts, and folded red kerchiefs with one point hanging down their backs and the other two tied in a knot around their necks; the girls wore dark-blue skirts, white blouses, and the same red kerchiefs at their necks; each child carried a small bouquet of roses.	kytičku	small bouquet	modifier - ADJ - small
62.	KL	„ To je fakt, “ zaradoval se mladiček , „ a byla ? “	'That's right, our youngster sounded pleased. </p><p>'And was it ?'	mladiček	youngster	
63.	KN	Zde neodpočívali tatinci, bratři, synové nebo babičky nýbrž hodnostáři a veřejní činitelé, nositelé titulů, hodností a poct;	There were no fathers, brothers, sons, or grandmothers buried there, only public figures, the bearers of titles, degrees, and honours;	babičky	grandmother s	zero
64.	SS	" Můj dědeček tu byl do devadesáti a otec dokonce do čtyřidevadesáti, oba ji pili denně, byli ze stejné branže. "	" My granddad lived to see ninety, and my father to ninety-four, and both of them drank it every day. They were in the same trade. "	dědeček	granddad	zero
65.	KL	Mladiček se zastavil a hleděl do parku, bud že ho chůze do mírného vrchu unavila anebo že zahlédl na cestičce někoho známého anebo snad pocítil potřebu pohledem setrvat aspoň kousek nad zemí:	The youngster stopped and looked into the park, perhaps walking up the slight hill had tired him or else he'd caught sight of someone he knew on the gravel path, or else he needed to let his eyes linger on something at least a little way above the ground:	mladiček	youngster	
66.	OR	Krejčí zabrejlí do novin na střihačském stole, vrtí užasle hlavičkou :	The tailor gazed through his spectacles at the paper laid out on the cutter's table, and shook his head in amazement.	hlavičkou	head	zero
67.	SS	Když někomu přišel balíček z domova, nebo když jsem dostal na kondicích malou výslužku - pár koláčů nebo cukroví, hned se to v našich dvou pokojích rozdělilo pro všechny.	When somebody got a parcel from home, or when I was given a little something by the parents of children I was tutoring, a few cakes or pastries, then it was immediately shared out among everybody in our two rooms.	balíček	parcel	zero
68.	KS	(To ti Bůh řekl, chlapečku ... odpusť, Bože můj, ztrácím soudnost, když si připomenu, jak jsem se sekla !)	Lord knows, little boy - forgive me, God, I lose self-control when I think about what I got myself into !	chlapečku	little boy	modifier - ADJ - little
69.	KS	A kup máslo, mlíko, vajíčka a cibuli, (Položila jsem na stůl zbylé bankovky a nechala si jen drobné na cestu.)	And buy butter, milk, eggs , and onions. " I put my remaining money on the table, leaving myself only change for the trip.	vajíčka	eggs	zero
70.	KNB	Lahvička s valeriánskými kapkami vypadla na zem a zničila koberec.	The bottle fell to the floor, spotting the carpet with valerian drops.	lahvička	bottle	zero

71.	VV	Nad dvojkřídlymi vstupními dveřmi, přesně v tom místě, kde na domečku mých dobrých, pracovitých rodičů visí rezavá koňská podkova, zde byla zavěšena nepřehlédnutelná červená lucernička.	Above the double entrance doors, precisely in the spot where, on my good old hardworking parents' cottage there hangs a rusty horseshoe, an eye-catching red lamp hung.	domečku	cottage	zero
72.	KŽ	Když byl v kopcích, položil si prý k pařezu namazaný krajíc a konvičku s mlékem.	One day up in the hills, he'd put a piece of bread and butter and a jug of milk next to a tree stump.	konvičku	jug	zero
73.	VV	Král s úsměvem pozdvihl skleničku - musel jsem si s ním připít na úspěch kursu.	Kral raised his glass with a smile - I was to drink a toast with him to the success of the course.	skleničku	glass	zero
74.	KS	Napíj se, Víky, budu řídit, ach jo, to taky neumím) a doporučil naložený bifteček , Naše specialitka !	" Drink up, Vic, I'll drive " - oh, well, one more thing I don't know how to do) and recommended the marinated steak , " our speciality " !	bifteček	steak	zero
75.	SS	Pak dostala čepičku z mulu, protože vlasy jsme museli před operací obětovat.	Her hair had to be sacrificed before the operation, and she was given a little muslim cap .	čepičku	little cap	modifier - ADJ - little
76.	KS	Pár hezkých věcí po babičce a po rodičích jsem ovšem hodlala štafetou předat Gábině (zlatý poklad, na který smí nejvýš válka), ale byly tu ty stříbrné přibory, společný svatební dar od tchána a tchýně (když jsme se rozvedli, zapomněl je tu můj spořivý manžilek omylem, jinak sebral i perly, které darovali mně, Schovám je Gábině, abys je nedala do frcu ! určitě je podědí jeho lepší dceruška, o níž se už v deseti ví, že bude mistrýní světa v krasobruslení).	I'd intended in turn to pass on a few nice things from my grandmother and my parents to Gábina (a golden treasure; there'd have to be a war before I'd sell it), but I had the silverware too, a joint wedding present from my in-laws. (When we got divorced, my thrifty little husband forgot it here by mistake; he'd taken everything else, even the pearls he gave me- " I'll save them for Gábina, so you don't pawn them ! " Undoubtedly his better daughter would get them, the one they already knew at age ten would be a world champion figure skater.)	babičce	grandmother	zero
77.	KN	A zalykají se jím o to víc, že chlapeček ani na okamžik nesmí přestat být lékařem, a až bude holčičce stahovat kalhotky, bude jí přitom vykat.	They are thumping all the harder because the boy mustn't stop being the doctor even for a moment and as he pulls off the girl's panties he speaks to her in very formal language.	chlapeček	boy	zero
78.	KL	Také bych neměl zapomenout jí něco koupit k večeři, aby se nemusela namáhat, a přinést jí nějaký dárek, aby věděla, jak má hodného a vzorného mužička .	Also I mustn't forget to buy something for dinner so she needn't put herself out, and bring her a little present so she should know what a fine model husband she has.	mužička	husband	
79.	HD	Nevěřím, že jeho hlavní intencí je úspěšný šplh po žebříčcích bestsellerů a že je schopen obětovat mu - pod záminkou srozumitelnosti - své přesvědčení.	I don't believe that his main motive is simply a successful climb up the best-seller ladder , or that he is capable of trading in his convictions - under the guise of comprehensibility - for that success.	žebříčcích	ladder	zero
80.	KL	Doprovázela svoji holčičku na hodinu klavíru.	She'd take her little girl to her piano lessons.	holčičku	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
81.	SS	Vypili jsme naráz víc než polovičku , ale žízeň jsme měli dál.	We drank down more than half the bottle at once, but our thirst persisted.	polovičk u	half	zero

82.	KS	Má ovečka nebyla pomlácená, potrhaná ani pocuchaná, jak jsem očekávala (taky vliv filmu a literatury), v tváři jí dokonce dál sídlil dětský výraz, kterým mě ve spánku pokaždé odzbrojovala, vnucovala klamnou představu, že je dosud moje malá holčička .	My little lamb wasn't disheveled or bedraggled, as I'd expected her to be (the influence of films and literature); a childlike expression had settled on her face, which always disarmed me, encouraging the false impression that she was still my little girl .	holčička	little girl	modifier - ADJ - little
83.	KL	Objednal jsem si čaj, zatímco ostatní bez ptaní dostali po velkém pivu, mladiček pil minerálku.	I ordered tea for myself while the others, without having to ask, were each served a large beer. The youngster drank mineral water.	mladiček	youngster	
84.	OR	Než se vzpamatovala, chňapl ji pravičkou kolem ramenou, levou v podkolení a zadýchaně ji pozdvihl	" Before she knew what he was at he had put his right arm round her shoulder and his left under her knees, lifting her up a little breathlessly.	pravičkou	right arm	zero
85.	SS	Pospávali jsme, protože ve stanovém městečku bylo až do noci rušno jako na jarmarku.	We dozed, because the tent- town had been as lively as a country fair until well into the small hours.	městečku	town	zero
86.	SS	Na stole bylo pět skleniček .	They had even got a bottle of vermouth from somewhere, plus five glasses and ice cubes too.	skleniček	glasses	zero
87.	KN	" Podívej se, to přece není moje ruka, to je hůlčička ...	Look at this, can this be my arm, this stick ... I can't wear a single skirt.	hůlčička	stick	zero
88.	VV	Většina dívek si papírovými kapesníčky otírala rozmazané oči.	Most of the girls were wiping their smeared eyes with paper tissues .	kapesníčky	tissues	zero
89.	KS	Proč vlastně zuřím na Gábinu kvůli jedné točené'mařence', když jsem se sama nestala alko - holkou, ačkoli jsem (v deseti !) denně ucučovala tak pilně, že se mi pak na schodišti (příjemně) podlamovaly nožičky ...	Why do I get so upset at Gábina, anyway, for rolling one joint, when I myself didn't turn into an alcoholic, despite the fact that (at ten !) I was sucking it down so diligently that on the way up the stairs my little legs would (pleasantly) give out under me ...	nožičky	little legs	modifier - ADJ - little
90.	HD	Po nějaké jiné a nepoměrně klikatější stezičce jsem se přece jen pokoušel ubírat se jejich směrem či v jejich duchu si počínat;	So I tried, along another, immensely more tortuous little path , to proceed in that general direction, or at least to act in the spirit of my original plans.	stezičce	little path	modifier - ADJ - little
91.	KL	Mladičkovi zrudly tváře rozčilením.	The youngster 's cheeks were flushed with excitement.	mladičko vi	youngster	
92.	VV	Beáta spala na ustlané posteli a umyté vlasy měla červenými mašličkami svázané do komicky odstávajících culíčků .	Beata was asleep on a bed - which had been made. Her washed hair was tied up with red ribbons into comically protruding little plaits .	culíčků	little plaits	modifier - ADJ - little
93.	KNB	Ustlala jí pod umyvadlo staré hadry, aby jí nebylo zima od studených dlaždiček .	She made a bed of old rags to protect it from the cold tiles .	dlaždiček	tiles	zero
94.	OR	" Přeje si zde vašnosta jeden knoflíček nebo dva, " vmísil se krejčí do rozhovoru, otíraje si orosené čelo.	" Would you like one button here or two, sir ? " the tailor interrupted their conversation, wiping his perspiring brow.	knoflíček	button	zero

95.	KL	Ale i tak se nás štítala, posílala nás stále znovu, abychom se umývali, a na cizí věci i kliky sahala jenom v rukavičce	But even so she felt revolted by us and forever sent us back to wash our hands; she would touch other people's possessions and doorknobs only when wearing gloves .	rukavičce	gloves	zero
96.	KS	Každá ženská by s tím šla do kuchyně, jenže tam se ukrýval můj ... (k zešílení !) vybírala jsem tedy skleničky jednu po druhé z proutí, a stavěla je v předsíni na lino (divila - li se, nedala nic znát, brala to možná jako domorodý obyčej)	Any normal woman would have taken it into the kitchen, except hiding in mine was my ... (this will drive me crazy !) so I took the little glasses one by one from the wicker basket and placed them in the entry hall on the linoleum. (If she was surprised, she didn't show it; maybe she assumed it was an indigenous custom.)	skleničky	little glasses	modifier - ADJ - little
97.	KS	(Zbývá mi najít dodací lístky z květinářství, schovávala jsem je rok co rok v deníčku !)	I still have to find the delivery receipts from the flower shop; every year I'd put them in my diary .	deníčku	diary	zero
98.	KL	Jeho nevinná dušička teď přebývá v té líbezné zahradě mezi květinami a hraje si s anděly, však se tam jednou, budu - li hodný, setkáme	His innocent little soul was now dwelling in that delightful garden amidst the flowers, playing with the angels, and if I was a good boy I'd meet him there one day.	dušička	little soul	modifier - ADJ - little
99.	KŽ	Ty písničky jsou!	But the songs are there!	písničky	songs	zero
100.	KS	Udivilo mě znova, že nejlíp placení občané téhle země, kterým práce v hlubinách často zdvojovala noc, nemířili podobně jako zelináři či vrchní k mořským plážím, ale na ryby a na houby, ženy se dokonce těšily na ubohou zahrádku před domečkem .	I was once again surprised that the best-paid citizens of this country, whose work in the mines often doubled the length of their nights, didn't head off to the seacoast as the greengrocers and waiters did, but instead went fishing, mushroom collecting; the women even looked forward to spending time in the humble garden in front of the house .	domečkem	house	zero