

Univerzita Karlova v Praze  
Filozofická fakulta  
Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

Substantivní a adjektivní modifikace v angličtině a její české ekvivalenty  
English noun and adjectival premodification and its Czech translation counterparts

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Silvia Kančevová

## **DECLARATION**

I declare that the following BA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned.

I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used for study purposes.

In Prague, 12<sup>th</sup> August 2014

## ABSTRAKT

Táto bakalárska práca sa zaoberá rozdielmi medzi adjektívnou a substantívnou modifikáciou v angličtine.

Má za cieľ skúmať, či sa líši vzťah medzi riadiacim členom modifikovaným adjektívom alebo substantívom. Činí tak prostredníctvom prekladu do češtiny, ktorý ma za úlohu napomôcť k pochopeniu vzťahov medzi modifikátorom a riadiacim členom, a to z toho dôvodu, že mimo iné, čeština nemá možnosť využiť čiastočnej konverzie rovnako ako angličtina. Práca analyzuje 20 dvojíc morfológicky príbuzných substantív a adjektív fungujúcich ako modifikácia. Tieto príklady boli získané z paralelného korpusu InterCorp, prístupného skrze webové stránky Českého národného korpusu a to vždy po 10 kusov z každej dvojice. Takto bol získaný celkový počet 200 výskytov, ktoré sú podrobené v praktickej časti sémantickej analýze.

Teoretická časť popisuje funkciu a formu premodifikátoru v rámci nominálnej fráze v angličtine aj v češtine a ďalej sa zameriava na významový vzťah medzi modifikátorom a riadiacim členom, taktiež v oboch jazykoch. Analýza by mala ukázať, či existuje vzťah medzi formami premodifikácie a či je možné tento vzťah vysvetliť aj z hľadiska sémantického.

Kľúčové slová

Premodifikácia

Prívlastok zhodný

Prívlastok nezhodný

Prívlastok adjektívny

Klasifikácia adjektív

Vzťahové adjektíva

Sémantické vtáhy

## **ABSTRACT**

This bachelor thesis studies differences between adjectival and nominal modification in English. It aims to explore if the relationship between the head and the modifier is different when the modifier is an adjective or when it is a noun. The translation to Czech language is supposed to be helpful in this matter, since Czech is not able to use a means of partial conversion it is in English. The thesis analyses 20 pairs of morphologically related nouns and adjectives functioning as premodifiers. These pairs were excerpted from the parallel corpus InterCorp being accessible through the Czech National Corpus website. The sample consisted of 10 entries from each pair and these 200 occurrences were analyzed in empirical part of the work.

Theoretical part deals with the function and the form of noun phrase premodifiers and focuses on the semantic relationship between modifiers and the head. Analysis should prove if there is a relationship between the forms of premodification and whether it is possible to explain this relationship semantically.

Key words

Premodification

Congruent modifier

Non - congruent modifier

Adjectival premodification

Noun premodification

Classification of adjectives

Relational adjectives

Qualitative adjectives

Semantic relations

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I would like to thank my thesis supervisor Mgr. Kateřina Vašků for her valuable advice and guidance and more than exceptional patience, which finally helped me to successfully complete it. I would also like to thank Lukáš for being there all the time for me.

## **LIST OF TABLES**

**Table 1:** Realization forms of modifiers

**Table 2** Noun + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents

**Table 3:** Adjective + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents

**Table 4:** Comparison of English and Czech modification

**Table 5:** Semantic classification

**Appendix table 1**

**Appendix table 2**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction .....	9
2. Theoretical background .....	10
2.1 The concept of a phrase .....	10
2.2 The noun phrase .....	10
2.3 The structure of a noun phrase .....	10
2.4 The syntactic roles of a noun phrase .....	11
2.5 Noun phrase constituents .....	12
2.5.1 The head .....	12
2.5.2 Determiner .....	12
2.5.2.1. predeterminers .....	12
2.5.2.2 central determiners .....	12
2.5.2.3 postdeterminers .....	12
2.5.3. Modifiers .....	12
2.5.3.1.The role of premodification as opposed to postmodification .....	13
2.6. Premodification in English .....	14
2.6.1. Structural types of premodification .....	14
2.6.2 Function of premodification .....	15
2.6.3 Premodification by adjectives .....	15
2.6.3.1The semantic functions of adjectival premodification .....	16
2.6.4 Premodification by nouns .....	17
2.6.4.1 The semantic functions of noun premodification .....	18
2.7. Modification in Czech .....	18
2.7.1. Classification of the Czech modifier .....	18
2.7.1.1 The congruent modifier .....	19
2.7.1.1.1 The congruent adjectival modifier .....	19
2.7.1.2 The non - congruent modifier .....	19
2.7.1.2.1 Non - congruent rectional modifier .....	19
2.7.1.2.2 Non - congruent adjunct modifier .....	19
2.8 A contrastive view of Czech and English modification .....	20
2.8.1. Frequency of occurrence .....	20
2.8.2. The position of multiple modifiers .....	20
2.8.3. One word expression vs multiple words expressions .....	21
2.8.4. Explicitness vs implicitness .....	21
2.8.5. Modification by adjectives .....	22
2.8.6. Modification by nouns .....	22
3. Material and Method .....	23
4 Practical part .....	24
4.1. Realization forms of modifiers .....	24
4.1.1 Noun + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents .....	25
4.1.2 Adjective + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents .....	25
4.2 Semantic analysis of modifiers .....	26
4.2.1. Modifiers expressing quality .....	27
4.2.1.1 Evaluative .....	27
4.2.1.1.1 Powerful .....	27
4.2.1.1.2 Educational .....	28
4.2.1.1.3 Healthy .....	29
4.2.1.1.4 Airy .....	29

4.2.1.1.5 Natural .....	30
4.2.1.1.6 Artistic .....	31
4.2.1.1.7 Musical .....	31
4.2.1.1.8 Energetic .....	32
4.2.1.1.9 Safe .....	32
4.2.1.1.9 Sunny .....	33
4.2.1.1.10 Criminal .....	34
4.2.1.2 Descriptive .....	34
4.2.1.2.1 Oily .....	34
4.2.1.2.2 Bloody .....	35
4.2.1.2.3 Stony .....	36
4.2.1.2.4 Glassy .....	36
4.2.1.2.5 Gold & Golden .....	37
4.2.2 Modifiers expressing relation .....	38
4.2.2.1 Composition .....	38
4.2.2.2 Purpose .....	39
4.2.2.3 Source .....	40
4.2.2.4 Objective .....	41
4.2.2.5 Location .....	42
4.2.2.6 Content.....	43
4.2.2.7 Identity .....	43
4.2.2.8 Subjective .....	43
4.2.3 Non - congruent modifiers (from noun + noun sequences) .....	43
4.2.4 Other forms of expression .....	46
4.2.4.1 Expletives .....	46
4.2.4.2 One word expressions .....	48
4.2.3.3 Expression by clause .....	48
5 Conclusion .....	49
6 References .....	51
7 Resumé .....	53
8 Appendix .....	55
8.1.Appendix 2 .....	76



## 1. Introduction

*“You shall know a word by the company it keeps.”* (Firth)

The present thesis studies nominal and adjectival premodification in English. Its aim is to study differences between noun and adjectival premodification in English and compare it with Czech translational equivalents. Since the availability of large-scale electronic corpora have enabled us to facilitate the language research, we retrieved our study sample from the program InterCorp a parallel English-Czech corpus accessible through the web pages of the Czech National Corpus.

The main and overarching question of our study is whether it is possible to find some relationships between the form of premodification (whether noun or adjectival) and its translational equivalent. And if yes, can these relationships be explained also from semantic point of view? Can we distinguish some common or dissimilar traits?

To answer these questions, we firstly reviewed the existing literature on the topic. Since our research is comparative, we included the approaches of linguists from both languages. As far as the English premodification is concerned, the thesis draws mainly on *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* written by Quirk et al. (1985), *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* by Biber et al. (1999) and *The Cambridge Grammar of the English language* by Huddleston & Pullum (2002). The chapter concerning Czech modification draws mainly on *Akademická gramatika spisovné češtiny* (2013) by Štícha, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (2003) by Dušková and *Přívlastek v češtině*, (1990) by Knittlová.

The practical part of the present thesis provides an analysis of two hundred examples of English noun and adjectival premodification and their Czech translational equivalents (20 pairs of morphologically derived noun and adjectives, 5 occurrences for each form). These examples were semantically analyzed and the tendencies for the employment of certain premodifying form were looked for.

The final conclusion included at the end of this work offers the summary and comparison of the theoretical background with the analysis of our findings. Appendices at the very end of include the complete list of sentences that were analyzed and the frequency list used for initial retrieval of the studied pairs.

## 2. Theoretical background

In this chapter, a brief account of the structure of the English noun phrase is offered. The main goal of this thesis is the analysis of nouns and adjectives embedded as modifiers and their Czech translational equivalents in those larger units called noun phrases. Therefore, the initial brief analysis of noun phrases is useful.

### 2.1 The concept of a phrase

“The constituents which function as elements of clause structure are either phrases or subordinate clauses.” (Quirk, 1985: 60) According to Quirk, there are five formal categories of phrases: verb phrases, noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases<sup>1</sup> (Quirk, 1985: 60). Biber also mentions more minor phrase types such as genitive phrases and numeral phrases (Biber, 199: 97). Each phrase is named after a class of word which has a primary and obligatory function within it.

### 2.2. The noun phrase

According to Quirk, verb phrases and noun phrases are considered to be the most important phrasal categories for functional reasons. (1985: 61) Noun phrases are even more important since they can function as any of the clause constituents except the verb phrase. (Quirk 1985: 61)

A noun phrase consists of a central constituent or head and other elements can be optionally added to it. However, if we consider examples (Quirk, 1985: 61),

*The room contains (some) (beautiful) (Flemish) vases.*  
*The room contains a (beautiful) (Flemish) vase.*

we notice that the change from plural to singular caused that the head cannot stand alone and a determinative element such as *a* has to be added. Thus, in some noun phrases the head must be accompanied and in other noun phrases it cannot (normally) be accompanied, by another element. (Quirk, 1985: 61)

### 2.3 The structure of a noun phrase

Noun phrases vary greatly both in structure and complexity and they can have a wide range of syntactic roles. They consist of a head, which is typically a noun and of elements which (obligatorily or optionally) determine the head and (optionally) modify the head or complement another element in the phrase. (Quirk, 1985: 62). Huddleston describes the structure of the noun phrase as consisting of a head element, which can be accompanied by one or more dependents. Those who precede the head are called pre-head dependents and those who follow it are called post-head dependents. (Huddleston, 2002: 329) Huddleston also distinguishes a category of nominals. The term nominal covers a noun and the constituents that go with it most closely (modification and complementation). A nominal plus a determiner makes a noun phrase. Therefore, the noun phrase would be *the old man*, while the nominal would be only *old man*. (Huddleston, 2002: 329).

---

<sup>1</sup> Biber states that “the typical prepositional phrase can be also viewed as a noun phrase extended by a link showing the relationship to surrounding structures.” (1985: 103)

A noun phrase as well as a sentence, can express various degrees of complexity. In principle, there is no limit to the complexity of noun phrases.

Consider the examples:

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| (1) <i>The girl</i>                                       | <i>is my student</i>  |
| (2) <i>The pretty girl</i>                                | <i>is my student.</i> |
| (3) <i>The pretty girl in pink cardigan</i>               | <i>is my student.</i> |
| (4) <i>The pretty girl wearing a pink cardigan</i>        | <i>is my student.</i> |
| (5) <i>The pretty girl who is wearing a pink cardigan</i> | <i>is my student.</i> |
| (6) <i>She</i>  | <i>is my student.</i> |

In the first five sentences, the word *girl* is the head of the noun phrase and it functions as a subject. The first (1) sentence has the simplest form consisting of a definite article and a head. In (2), we can see a more complex structure, which is caused by premodification (*pretty*). Examples 3-5 express a various types of postmodification. There is a prepositional phrase (*in pink cardigan*), a non- finite clause (*wearing a pink cardigan*) and a relative clause (*who is wearing a pink cardigan*). In (6) the noun phrase is realized by a personal pronoun *she*. Pronoun can replace a noun in a noun phrase and cannot normally occur with determiners, premodification or postmodification. (Quirk, 1985: 245).

The structure of the noun phrase would be then as follows:

<i>the</i>	<i>pretty</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>in pink cardigan</i>
<i>determiner</i>	<i>premodifier</i>	<i>head</i>	<i>postmodifier</i>

## 2.4 The syntactic roles of a noun phrase

Noun phrases are typically used in one of the clausal functions of **subject**, **object** and **predicate**. However it can also occur in other functions as indicated by the following examples of Huddleston (2002: 327):

- **complement in a prepositional phrase:** *I was talking to the doctor.*
- **subject - determiner in a noun phrase:** *I like Sue's analysis of the passive construction.*
- **adjunct in a clause:** *Fred arrived the day before yesterday.*
- **modifier in an adjectival phrase:** *The nail was three inches long.*
- **modifier in an adverbial phrase:** *Fred arrived a whole day later.*
- **modifier in a prepositional phrase.** *The wreck was discovered a mile under the sea.*
- **modifier in a noun phrase:** *She was writing a treatise on the opera Carmen.*
- **supplement:** *I finally met his wife, a distinguished professor.*

- **vocative:** *Elizabeth, your taxi is here.*

## 2.5 Noun phrase constituents

### 2.5.1 The head

As was previously mentioned, the head is the main constituent around which the other constituents cluster and which dictates concord with other parts of the sentence outside the noun phrase. (Quirk, 1985: 1235). It is usually realized by a noun (common or proper) or a pronoun, but it could also be realized by a numeral, formal *it*, the proform *one* or a (nominal) adjective.

### 2.5.2 Determiners

Determiners determine what kind of reference a noun phrase has, for example: definite e.g. *the*, indefinite e.g. *a/an*, partitive e.g. *some* or universal e.g. *all*. (Quirk, 1985: 64). The head noun makes it clear what sort of entity is being referred to (*boat, car, plane*). The determiner specifies the instance we are talking about (*a boat, this boat, his boat*) (Biber, 1999: 241). Semantically, all are noun phrases determined in some way, though not all noun heads need to be accompanied by a determiner since they are self-determining: proper nouns and personal pronouns are inherently definite. The absence of determiner with plural and uncountable nouns signals the presence of zero article (Quirk, 1985: 65) (Biber, 1999: 261).

Determiners can be later syntactically divided into several groups depending on their position before the noun phrase. Quirk distinguishes (1985: 1238 - 1239):

#### 2.5.2.1 predeterminers

Predeterminers precede any central determiner (including zero article) in a noun phrase e.g. *all, both, double*

#### 2.5.2.2 central determiners

The most common and typical central determiners are definite and indefinite articles - *the* and *a/an*, respectively. Among other words classified as central determiners are e.g. *each/every, this/that, no*. These are mutually exclusive with each other, therefore more than one cannot occur before the head noun. (Quirk, 1985: 254)

#### 2.5.2.3 postdeterminers

Postdeterminers follow predeterminers or central determiners, though they precede other premodifying items. They include cardinal numerals e.g. *my three children*, ordinal numerals and general ordinals e.g. *the first day, the last month*, closed-class quantifiers e.g. *few people*, open-class quantifiers e.g. *a large number of people*. (Quirk, 1985: 261)

### 2.5.3. Modifiers

Modifiers are largely optional elements that add descriptive information to the head and often restrict the reference of the head (Quirk, 1985: 65). Depending on their position in a phrase, we distinguish premodifiers, which are placed before the head and postmodifiers which are placed after the head.

### 2.5.3.1. The role of premodification as opposed to postmodification

Premodifiers differ from postmodifiers in two ways. Firstly, premodifiers are more condensed than postmodifiers. They use fewer words, sometimes even only one, to convey the same meaning as is expressed in postmodification. Secondly, since premodifiers use less words, they are much less explicit in identifying the meaning relationship that exists between the modifier and the head noun. According to Biber, this reliance on implicit meaning is more evident in the noun + noun sequence. So, if the meaning is less explicit, it requires the previous mention or shared cultural background. (Biber, 1999: 588)

In principle, different forms for the same linguistic goal cannot coexist, given that this would imply redundancy. (Goldberg's principle of no synonymy of form)<sup>2</sup> This is the reason why premodification and postmodification can be distinguished by semantic implications. Quirk (1985: 1242) also bases the distinction between premodifiers and postmodifiers on the fact that premodifiers are less explicit than postmodifiers, once several grammatical items such as verbs or prepositions are elided in premodification. Premodification can be interpreted in terms of postmodification, which would entail a more explicit expression of the same concept e.g.:

*the spring election*

*the election which is held in spring*

The premodifier *spring* in the first example entails all the information that is provided in the second example. This lack of explicitness might bring about a danger of misunderstanding, if the contextual information is missing. Therefore, the choices that speakers or writers make when using these kinds of constructions are always context-sensitive.

---

<sup>2</sup> "if two constructions are syntactically distinct, they must be semantically or pragmatically distinct." (Gilquin, 1996:97)

## 2.6. Premodification in English

Premodifiers are optional elements in the noun phrase, so their presence or absence does not affect the grammaticality of its structure. However, semantically, premodifiers provide the noun phrase with important features, since they identify, classify and define the head of the phrase. Furthermore, they contribute to the saving of space. Therefore, from a communicative point of view, they are indispensable for the completeness of utterance. They can even become the rheme of the sentence, so to say, the highest value of utterance. (Knittlová, 1990: 7)

Premodifiers determine the noun in any given position within a clause (Knittlová, 1990: 7):

1. **subject** - *Barking* dog never bites.
2. **object** - I spoke to a *cute* girl.
3. **subject complement** - She is a *beautiful* lady.
4. **verbless adverbial clause** - He died a *young* man.
5. **adverbial** - He went to the *nearest* pub.

### 2.6.1. Structural types of premodification

According to Biber (1999: 588), there are four major structural types of premodification:

1. **general adjective** - *big* pillow, *new* trousers
2. **ed - participial modifier** - *restricted* area, *improved* growth
3. **ing - participial modifier** - *flashing* lights, *exhausting* task
4. **noun** - *staff* room, *pencil* case

Biber's research on the frequency of premodifier types across four registers revealed that premodifiers are most common in academic prose and news. (1999: 589) Out of all types of premodifiers, the most common type of noun premodification are adjectives. This is related to the fact that they come from many different semantic classes. The second most common type of premodification are nouns. "These constructions express a wide range of meaning-relationships in a succinct form although the exact relationship is often not explicit." (Biber, 1999: 588)

The reason for preference of this kind of premodification is the need for brevity of information even at the cost of less explicitness. (Biber, 1999: 588) The other premodifier categories are relatively uncommon in comparison with nouns and adjectives.

A premodifier can usually be re-phrased as a postmodifier. "For most adjectival and participial forms, this re-phrasing is straightforward and involves using a copular relative clause with a predicate adjective or a related verb phrase." (Biber, 1999: 588)

<i>a big pillow</i>	<i>a pillow which is big</i>
<i>a restricted area</i>	<i>an area that is restricted</i>

However, the re-phrasing of noun premodifiers is not that straightforward, because noun + noun sequences can represent many different meaning relations, with no overt indication of which meaning is intended in any given case.

Consider the examples: (Biber, 1999: 588)

<i>plastic trays</i>	<i>trays made of plastic</i>
<i>wash basins</i>	<i>basins used for washing</i>
<i>law report</i>	<i>report about the law</i>
<i>company management</i>	<i>the management of a company</i>
<i>elephant boy</i>	<i>boy who resembles an elephant</i>

These structures might represent more than one possible meaning relation. For example, *elephant boy* might mean a boy who rides elephants, but also takes care of elephants.

### 2.6.2 Function of premodification

The lack of explicitness characteristic to premodification is simply due to the fact that the premodified items are used within a context. Speaker uses them for certain goals. One of them and probably the most obvious one is that premodification works to make the speech more efficacious, which is achieved by shortening the noun phrase. The reduction means that the interlocutor saves time and space and creates compact information. As was previously mentioned, premodification is having the linguistic status of permanent. (Quirk, 1990: 365) In this case, the items placed in premodification position can create a subclass of the class denoted by the head of the noun phrase and thus they become classifying modifiers.

We might consider these examples:

*a tea cup*  
*a cup of tea*

Here, the difference expressed by two kinds of modifiers is clearly seen. In the first example, there is a cup which is defined as a cup used to drink tea from. It probably has some features that define it as a cup used for drinking tea. In the second example there is a cup that only contains tea at a certain moment in time. The first cup would always be a tea cup no matter what liquid is in it.

### 2.6.3 Premodification by adjectives

As it was already stated, premodification by adjectives is the most common type of noun phrase premodification. (Biber, 1999: 589)

One of the main characteristics of adjectives is their ability to premodify the head noun and to serve as a predicate. However, not all adjectives comply with both of the criteria, and if so, their meaning does not have to necessarily remain the same. While the example *this flower is beautiful* - *the beautiful flower* means the same and that is to refer to the quality of certain flower, no matter, if the adjective *beautiful* functions as a premodifier or is the part of a predicate. The other example uses the same adjective with a different denotation e.g. *this is an old friend of mine* - *my friend is old*. Here, the modifier adjective does not denote the age of a person, but it qualifies the length of a relationship between the speaker and his friend. Likewise, the phrase *sick room* does not denote a room that would feel sick, but it denotes its purpose, *the room for the sick*. (Dušková, 2003: 143-144) This is caused by the fact that English adjectives are characterized by a larger freedom of semantic relationship with the head noun compared to Czech. They do not have to necessarily modify only the head noun, but they might modify some characteristic feature, which the head noun only implies. (Dušková, 2003: 143-144)

### 2.6.3.1. The semantic functions of adjectival premodification

The primary and the most common semantic function of premodification is to establish the quality of noun referent. It can evaluate or modify a quality which is more or less subjective e.g. *a beautiful lady, an interesting film*, or it modifies a quality which is more or less objective narrowing down or distinguishing the meaning of a noun e.g. size (*a large house*) shape (*a round table*), colour (*red skirt*), age (*an old man*). (Knittlová, 1990:11)

There is also another semantic type of adjectives which includes adjectives of relational nature. These adjectives express various relations of a premodifier to a head noun such as source (*the Italian cuisine*), material (*golden ring*), function, purpose (*the experimental methods*), location (*a heavenly place*), time (*an hourly wage*) etc. (Knittlová, 1990:12)

According to Dušková (2003: 487), derived denominal adjectives such as *golden hair - zlaté vlasy, a stony heart - kamenné srdce or glassy eyes - skelný pohled* are figurative. Semantic range of relationships between relational adjectives and determined nouns is very broad e.g. *Spanish student* is either a student of Spanish or a student coming from Spain. (Dušková, 2003: 487)

So the basic semantic functions of adjectival modifier are then qualitative and relational. Qualitative premodifier can be further divided into evaluative, which evaluates the qualities of human beings and inanimate objects and descriptive, which denotes objective qualities of human beings, concrete objects and phenomena. (Komárek, 1986: 70-71)

### 2.6.4 Premodification by nouns

“Nouns are the second most common type of noun premodifier in all registers, occurring with particularly high frequencies in news and (to a lesser extent) academic prose” (Biber, 1999: 589). In the construction noun + noun, the first element of the phrase functions as an adjective and the second one as a head noun. This arrangement creates a semantic condensate, that is tight in content and in form. The order of the elements of the phrase then changes the meaning of the phrase e.g. *test paper* and *paper test*.

“Noun + noun sequences contain only content words, with no function words to show the logical relations between the two parts. As a result, the noun + noun sequences represent two opposite extremes of communicative priorities. On the one hand, they bring about an extremely dense packaging of referential information; on the other hand they result in an extreme reliance on implicit meaning, requiring addressees to infer the intended logical relationship between the modifying noun and head noun.” (Biber, 1999: 590).



### 2.6.4.1 The semantic functions of noun premodification

Noun + noun sequences can express various logical relations. Biber offers a rather broad list of many possible combinations: (Biber, 1999: 590):

1. **composition:** N<sub>2</sub> is made from N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> consists of N<sub>1</sub>: *glass window* - windows made of glass
2. **purpose:** N<sub>2</sub> is for the purpose of N<sub>1</sub>; N<sub>2</sub> is used for N<sub>1</sub>: *pencil case* - a case for pencils
3. **identity:** N<sub>2</sub> has the same referent as N<sub>1</sub>, but classifies it in terms of different modifiers: *women doctors* - doctors who are women
4. **source:** N<sub>2</sub> is from N<sub>1</sub>: *irrigation water* - water that comes from irrigation
5. **objective type 1:** N<sub>1</sub> is the object of the process described in N<sub>2</sub>: *egg production* - X produces eggs
6. **objective type 2:** N<sub>2</sub> is the object of the process described in N<sub>1</sub>: *discharge water* - water that has been discharged
7. **subjective type 1:** N<sub>1</sub> is the subject of the process described in N<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> is nominalized from an intransitive verb: *child development*
8. **subjective type 2:** N<sub>2</sub> is the subject of the process described in N<sub>1</sub>: *labour force*
9. **time:** N<sub>2</sub> is found at the time given by N<sub>1</sub>: *spring break*
10. **location:** N<sub>1</sub> (N<sub>2</sub>) is found at the location given by N<sub>2</sub> (N<sub>1</sub>): *thigh injury*
11. **institution:** N<sub>2</sub> identifies an institution for N<sub>1</sub>: *egg industry*
12. **specialization:** N<sub>2</sub> identifies an area of specialization for the person or occupation given in N<sub>1</sub>: N<sub>2</sub> is animate: *finance director* - director who specializes in finance
13. **partitive:** N<sub>2</sub> identifies parts of N<sub>1</sub>: *cat legs*

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the logical relation the nouns infer since some sequences can belong to more than one category.

When it comes to the tightness of semantic relations, it varies from occasional phrases (*excess cereals* - *přebytečné obilí*, *a tennis lecture* - *hodina tenisu*), to set phrases or even compounds (*peace front* - *mirová fronta*, *safety committee* - *výbor pro bezpečnost*). (Knittlová, 1990:23) Depending on the relationship between the two nouns, the stress lies either at the head or the modifier e.g. *an iron 'rod* but *a 'war story*. (Quirk, 1990: 388). There is also a possibility that the stress lies on both components. The conditions under which the stress pattern is adopted are not wholly clear but it is related to the extent to which the noun + noun sequence has undergone the process of conventionalizing in the direction to compounds. (Quirk, 1990: 388)

If along with adjectivized noun, there is also an adjective derived from the same base, both forms are usually semantically differentiated. A modifying noun usually classifies a noun and an adjective usually evaluates it e.g. *dirt road* silnice s prašným povrchem – *dirty road* špinavá silnice, *enemy aircraft* nepřátelská letadla – *a hostile attitude* nepřátelský postoj, *an education committee* výbor pro vzdělání – *educational programme* vzdělávací program. Nouns and adjectives might also express different relations towards the base, which they are derived from e.g. *our Rome correspondent* náš římský dopisovatel – *the Roman Empire* Říše římská, *sun glasses* sluneční brýle – *sunny weather* slunečné počasí, *danger signal* výstražný signál – *dangerous bend* nebezpečná zatáčka. (Dušková, 2003: 28)

## 2.7. Modification in Czech

In Czech grammar, the terms premodifiers and postmodifiers are not used, though the Czech modifiers syntactically appear in the same positions as their English equivalents i.e. before the noun and after the noun. The modifier modifies a noun in any given sentence element position and it is always an element belonging to NP. This connection to the noun is evident in the word order; the position of the modifier is explained on the basis of its semantic relationship with a noun, which dominates it, so the position of the modifier is determined with regard to the noun. (Daneš, Academia, 1987: 126). Modifiers stand closely before a noun e.g. *zelený klobouk* or closely after it e.g. *cesta lesem*. (PMČ, 2000: 490).

Therefore, the modifier is a dependent sentence element and the basic sentence structure is then not influenced by the presence or absence of it. However, as well as in English, the structure of NP often requires its presence and in this case, even a modifier can become an obligatory element. It concerns especially a non - congruent rectional modifier. (Štícha 2013, 725). In some occurrences, even a congruent modifier can become an obligatory element, particularly, when it modifies a noun in genitive case and expresses a possession or a quality. e.g. *člověk vysoké postavy* (comp. *\*člověk postavy*). (Štícha, 2013, 725).

### 2.7.1. Classification of the Czech modifier

According to Štícha, congruence or non - congruence of modifier is the primary criterium for classification of the Czech modifier. Therefore, we divide modifiers into congruent (in agreement with the head and non - congruent. (Štícha, 2013: 725)

Non - congruent modifier is differentiated on the basis of the syntactic relation to the head noun and therefore, we can distinguish rectional and adjunct.

Considering the number of constituents of modifier and the relationship between them, we distinguish bare modifier, modified modifier, complex modified modifier. (Štícha, 2013: 725)

Štícha recognizes these categories of modifiers (Štícha, 2002: 725)

#### 2.7.1.1 The congruent modifier

The congruent modifier can be expressed by an adjective, a pronoun, a numeral or a noun. It observes the head's inflection. Since our main interest is on this type of congruent modifier, we present here only this one, though there are two more: the congruent nominal modifier and the congruent modifier expressed by a pronoun or a numeral

##### 2.7.1.1.1 The congruent adjectival modifier

The congruent modifier can be expressed by:

1. **qualifying adjectives** e.g. *pohledný muž, hluboký les, nástěná malba*
2. **denominal relational adjectives**
  - A. **possessive** e.g. *matčina sukně, rybí ocas, otcův počítač*
  - B. **other denominals** e.g. *drevený stůl, krevná sraženina, vlněný pléd*
3. **deverbative adjectives expressing action** e.g. *stárnoucí žena, skákající pes, unikající lupič*

purpose e.g. *prací prášek, žehlicí prkno, plnicí pero*  
result of an action e. g. *zastavěná plocha, rostlý strom, umyté auto*

The congruent adjectival modifier often forms with a head noun a collocation, a set phrase e.g. *olympijské hry, základní škola, tvrdý oříšek*.

### 2.7.1.2 The non - congruent modifier

The non - congruent modifier does not observe the head's inflection and it is usually indeclinable. The most frequently, it is expressed by a noun in a common case usually in a genitive case or in a prepositional case. Less frequently, it is expressed by an infinitive or an adverb. (Štícha, 2013: 728) We can distinguish a non - congruent rectional modifier and non - congruent appendant modifier.

#### 2.7.1.2.1 Non - congruent rectional modifier

It is also called a non- congruent modifier with fixed form, because its form is fixed to a grammatical case. (Grepl, 2000: 503). It can be expressed by nouns, pronouns, adjectives or numerals.

It modifies:

- A. **deverbal nouns** - *pád stromů, sledování televize, odpověď na otázku*
- B. **noun with a quantitative meaning** - a specific numeral meaning e.g. *polovina, kilogram, tuna* or nouns only implicating number e.g. *moře peněz, hrnek čaje, pytel brambor*.
- C. **other noun in a genitive case**
  - **partitive genitive:** *část domu, roh skříně*
  - **dedicative genitive:** *třída Andreja Hlinku*
  - **authorial genitive:** *román Karla Čapka*

#### 2.7.1.2.2 Non - congruent adjunct modifier

It is also called non - congruent modifier with non - fixed form (Grepl, 2000: 508). It is expressed by nouns, infinitives or adverbs, its form is not fixed to a grammatical case and it can modify any noun. It is expressed by all the other cases except the genitive case.

It can express:

- A. **location** - *dům u jezera*
- B. **time** - *čaj o páté*
- C. **manner** - comparison - *vojna jako řemen*
- D. **degree** - *křik do ochraptění*
- E. **means, instruments** - *krájení nožem*

## 2.8 A contrastive view of Czech and English modification

Comparing modification of the noun phrase between Czech and English, we can find criteria partly applicable to both of the languages (and for many other languages as well), then criteria specific to the typological distinction of the languages and lastly, tendencies preferred by the language users themselves. In English and Czech, a modifier is understood as an optional clause element which is dominated by a noun, belongs to it and determines it.

As was already mentioned, in both of the languages, modifiers either precede the head noun or come after the head noun. However, Czech does not distinguish between premodifiers and postmodifiers, but rather differentiates between congruent and non-congruent modifiers (*lesní cesta - cesta lesem*). This distinction is not functional in English, where as a consequence of analytical nature of English, the modifier is formally invariable (*a clever boy, a clever girl, clever kids*). This formal invariability caused by the gradual transition of English from the language synthetic into the language analytical, is the reason why word classes cannot formally signal grammatical categories as it is in Czech. Consider the examples: *clever boy - chytrý kluk, clever girls - chytré dívky, clever kids - chytré děti*.

However, Czech can also employ the disruption of grammatical congruence in order to increase an emotional value of utterance, e.g. *chlap líná, ty kluku ušatá*. Apparent formal congruence appears also in colloquial expressions such as *senza kluk, bezva holka*. These expressions are however, only shortened versions of adjectives *senzační, bezvadná*. Similar situation appears with expressions that do not have a Czech equivalent and they are adopted with so called zero equivalency (*top modelka, roll-on deodorant, hippie komunita*). (Knittlová, 2010: 113) These expressions penetrate into Czech language through mass media and advertising.

### 2.8.1. Frequency of occurrence

The difference in the languages is obvious also in the frequency of occurrence of certain type of modification. It is prevalent especially with noun premodification (*stone walls - kamenné zdi, air cushions - vzduchové polštáře, body rubs - tělové krémy*)<sup>3</sup>. While in English this type of premodification is very productive, in Czech it is used mainly for emotional purposes (*chudák manžel*) or for naming purposes (*město Praha, řeka Vltava*). The reason for it is again the different typological nature of English and Czech. In Czech, it is not possible for the individual lexemes to convert to different word classes so easily, since they usually require a certain morphological modification to fit into a paradigm of corresponding word class. In English where the decisive factor for the function of a clause element is its syntactic position and to a lesser extent its word class membership, it is possible to treat the words more freely (which does not mean arbitrarily) and therefore the position of a premodifier may be occupied by adverbs, numerals and even the whole phrases.

### 2.8.2. The position of multiple modifiers

In English, there is a tendency to place several modifiers before the head noun as in *an old nineteenth century Victorian red brick house*, while the Czech language prefers more balanced structures, in which the head noun is modified from both sides, e.g. premodified and postmodified - *starý viktoriánský dům z červených cihel postavený v 19.století*. (Knittlová, 1990: 6

---

<sup>3</sup> examples taken from our study

### 2.8.3. One word expression vs multiple words expressions

English as an analytical language uses more multiple words expressions. Multiple words expressions usually consist of relatively semantically poor head and other dependents that carry semantic information, denotational but also connotational. (Knittlová, 2010: 42)

In analytical English expressions, the head and dependents are expressed by separate words, while in synthetic Czech expressions, the head of the phrase is expressed by word-forming formant and dependents are expressed by word-forming base e. g. *apple tree - jabloň, beech-nut - bukvice, canvas shoes - plátěny*. (Knittlová, 2010: 42)

Multiple word expressions in English often denote positive or negative attitude of speaker towards a certain object e.g. *old man - děda, poor thing - chudák*. (Knittlová, 2010: 42) In these examples, premodification is a holder of denotational and connotational meaning. The same combination of semantic components is present also in its Czech one-word equivalent.

In other examples, the noun could be emptied from denotative meaning, desemantized, but a connotative meaning of negative evaluative attitude is still present and underlines the negative pre-modifier. The Czech equivalent is a one-word expression taken from common Czech. The expressivity of an expression is then increased e.g. *clumsy bastard - smrad*. (Knittlová, 2010: 43)

### 2.8.4. Explicitness vs implicitness

Czech equivalents of English noun phrases with noun premodifier are usually at least grammatically more explicit. Czech does not have the possibility to use identically semantically thick structure and adds a prepositional relator, which gives a more specific information e.g. *radio programs - programy v rádiu, college boys - kluci z univerzity*. (Knittlová, 2010:44)

The situation is similar with adjectives, though to a lesser extent, e.g. *whitefaced cows - krávy s bílými čumáky, muddy brown - hnědý od bláta*. (Knittlová, 2010:44)

Translators, in order to increase the explicitness of the phrase, sometimes add additional information implied only in English e.g. *jet pilot - pilot tryskové stíhačky, cistern - nádržka na vodu, lobby - hotelová hala*. These pieces of information usually emerge from the context and their explicit expression cause the multiple-word expression and the lengthening of the Czech text. (Knittlová, 2010:44)

Sometimes, translators attempt to interpret too condensed English expressions e.g. *dull lamps - lampy se slepými cylindry*. (Knittlová, 2010:44)

The explicit adding of information might be related to a non-existence of direct counterpart in Czech e.g. *controls - páčky a kolečka*, or the translator is led by his or her idea of the situation with ambiguous framework e.g. *turn on the water - otevřít přívod vody, across the hall - na druhé strane chodby*. The pieces of information are also added in the process of verbalization; noun expressions are changed into verbal ones e.g. *till dawn - dokud se nerozední*. This process of change from nominal to verbal expression is caused by a typological distinction of verbal Czech and nominal English. (Knittlová, 2010: 48)

Such an expansion of the translated text is not always desired and therefore it is sometimes necessary to compensate this expansion by omitting information that is not needed e.g. *day off - volno, in white suits - v bílém, woven wicker bag - proutěná kabelka, fur-lined gloves - rukavice s kožešinou*. The last two mentioned examples are more explicit in English than in Czech, where they form set phrases. The lesser explicitness in Czech version might be also caused by subjective choice of the translator e.g. *polished to high glitter - naleštěný*. (Knittlová, 2010: 45)

The question of more or less explicit expression is likewise revealed when it comes to noun phrases. Czech translation often contains a preposition to signalize the relationships between signi-

fier and signified, while in English, it is not necessarily so. In English, the order of the words is important for the interpretation of the relationship between the words (signifier + signified, premodifier + head) e.g. *discussion club* is *diskuzní klub* while *club discussion* is *debata v klubu*.

### 2.8.5. Modification by adjectives

Adjectival modification is the most common type of modification in Czech and in English. Nevertheless, there are some differences that again, stem from the different typological nature of the languages. One of them is the ability of English words to undergo the process of conversion. Therefore, where in Czech we usually use adjective modifier, in English we can employ other word classes e.g. nouns (a *stone wall* - *kamenná zeď*) -ing form (*slušná mzda* - *a living wage*) adverb (*uvedená tabulka* - *the above table*) phrase compounds of various types (*htotové jídlo* - *ready-to-serve food*) or clausal compounds (*nové, neobyčejně rychle schnoucí materiály* - *the new wash-in-the-evening-dry-over-night materials*). (Dušková, 2003: 486) Czech departs from the employment of adjective only when there is a need for more explicit expression e.g. *mzda, která stačí k životu* - *a living wage*; all these variants are rather version of formal style. (Dušková, 2003: 486)

Expressive expletives such as *bloody, blessed, damned* are in Czech often replaced by other sentence element e.g. *you could hear his goddam footsteps coming right toward the room* - *bylo slyšet, jak se ten lotr blíží k našemu pokoji*. (Dušková, 2003: 487)

### 2.8.6. Modification by nouns

The Czech equivalents of nominal premodifiers are usually relational adjectives (*rybí, lesní, olejový, jarní*) or non-congruent postponed modifiers with the similar function (*hlavičky šroubů*). (Knittlová, 1990: 20) Sometimes, both versions are possible *heat source* - *zdroj tepla, tepelný zdroj*. According to Bečka, technical literature favors modification by adjectives, since it is more general, compact and more abstract. (Knittlová, 1990: 20) Although a non-congruent, non-prepositional modifier is also general, the unmarked relations are better hidden in adjective.

It is interesting to compare the approach to the problematics of premodification of noun phrase by nouns between Czech and English linguistics. Huddleston is against mixing of syntactic functions with criteria used for assigning words to word-class categories. He argues against adjectival status of nouns since it is no possible to grade them (*\*more computer errors* - *počítačovější chyba*) or modified with adverb (*\*a very government inquiry* - *velmi vládní vyšetřování*) unless it denotes a metaphor or actualized expression. (Huddleston, 2002: 537). On the contrary, Mathesius cites examples, in which the adverbial modification occurs (*That's a too London point of view* - *příliš londýnský náhled na věc*), points to the fact that the noun in attributive position is coordinated with "standard" adjectives (*she is quite vulgar and commonplace* - *je celkem přízemní a banální*) or it enables to use the proform *one* instead of a head word (*electric engines and the steam ones* - *elektrické lokomotivy a ty parní*). (Mathesius, 1961: 43-44) Syntactic level also does not help us to distinguish between nouns and adjectives in premodification, since most of the nouns are not found in the predicative position such as the adjectives are (a governmental inquiry - *\*the inquiry is government*), though the nouns expressing material are often used- *this sheet is cotton* - *je to prostěradlo z bavlny* (Huddleston, 2002: 538.)

### 3 Material and method

Given the purpose of this study, the first step was to figure out the strategy for acquisition of noun sample. We created the list of the most frequent nouns in corpora based on the publication by Leech and Neil *Word frequencies in written and spoken English*.

Since our corpus was not tagged for grammatical categories, nouns were manually selected from the 600 top - frequency units. The list, which was followed in order to obtain the sample is included in Appendix II. Only words in singular were included in the study.

Then, we targeted the nouns from which it was possible to form an adjective pair by adding derivational suffix and searched for these equivalent pairs in InterCorp. Provided that we found at least five occurrences in corpora for each word (a noun and its adjectival equivalent), we included them in our research. Thus we acquired the total number of twenty pairs with ten entries (five with adjectival premodification and five with noun premodification) for each pair. Noun phrases are examples taken from various titles of fiction. The selection was not anyhow filtered, since we wanted to have as various sample as possible.

Excerpted words were of different nature, though we observed the slightly higher frequency of modifiers denoting material.

The scope of the study is restricted to noun phrases, in which the modifier directly modifies the head and stands right before the head. Since the sample was excerpted manually, no occurrences had to be excluded from our study.

The main goal of the study was to observe the potential existence of relationship between the form of premodification and its translational equivalents.

The analysis itself was divided into two parts and that is formal realization and semantic analysis. Firstly, the analysis of formal realization was executed. The findings are included in the tables provided later in the empirical part.

All modifiers were examined according to the relationship to their head and categorized as either expressing the quality of the head or expressing the relation towards the head.

As long as they were expressing quality, they were further categorized as either evaluative or descriptive. Then, examples were individually analyzed. The focus was mainly on the Czech translational equivalents and we look for some tendencies generally acceptable for each type of modification.

As long as they were expressing evaluation, the type of relation was sought in order to again, find some tendencies generally acceptable for each type of modification.

The conclusion drawing from the semantic analysis was made at the end of the research.

## 4 Practical part

In the analytical part of the thesis the theoretical background overviewed in the previous sections is applied. The following discussion is concerned with the occurrence, structural variety and mainly the semantics of modification of NPs. As was already mentioned in the introduction, the aim of this thesis is to study nominal and adjectival premodification of noun phrases. Moreover, the thesis is aiming to explore, whether there is a relationship between the forms of premodification and whether it is possible to explain this relationship from the semantic point of view. Czech translational equivalents are helpful in this exploration. Additionally, we would try to find some tendencies, in which Czech reflects the different types of premodification. The analysis is mainly descriptive, though some numeric quantifications of the research are also presented.

Firstly, the potential relevance of formal realization of modifiers have been examined. The findings are presented in the first part of the research. The second part of the research deals with the semantic point of view, since that proved to be more useful in distinguishing relationships between the forms of premodifiers.

The complete sample of studied pairs is included in the section *Appendix 1*.

### 4.1. Realization forms of modifiers

Firstly, the realization form of Czech modifiers have been studied. The respective figures are given in Table 1, which shows the prevalent number of congruent modifiers expressed by adjectives, followed by non-congruent rectional and adjunct modifiers. Lastly, Table 1 also includes heterogeneous group of other forms of representation. These results are in agreement with the data provided by Biber: “Common adjectives (i.e. non-participial adjectives) are the most common category of premodifiers in all registers.” (1999: 589). The occurrence of adjectival modification regarded as formally identical corresponds only on the level of word classes. i.e. in both languages the modified noun phrase contains an adjective and a noun. The correspondence in gender, number and case distinctions is ruled out by the non-existence of these categories in the English adjective.

**Table 1 Realization forms of modifiers**

Type of modification	Occurrences in Czech translation	Percentage in Czech translation
Congruent modifier expressed by adjective	135	67,5 %
Non-congruent modifier rectional and adjunct	39	17 %
Other forms of modification	26	15,5 %
<b>Total number of entries</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100 %</b>



#### 4.1.1 Noun + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents

On the basis of these findings, we looked closely at the translational distribution of different types of modification, firstly, in English noun + noun sequences and secondly, in English adjective + noun sequences. The first situation is demonstrated in Table 2, which shows that there is a tendency to incline to adjectival premodification, which happened in more than half of the translational equivalents. This finding is in accordance with Knittlová, who says that the Czech equivalents of nominal premodifiers are usually relational adjectives or non-congruent relational or adjunct modifiers. (1990: 20) Czech deviates from adjectival modifier mainly in cases, when there is a need to more precisely determine the phrase e.g. *as a means of government terror - teror jako prostředek vlády* or there is a custom to use certain phrase in postposition e.g. *body language - řeč těla, \*tělesná řeč, \*tělová řeč* or the use of adjective would cause an ambiguity in the target language e.g. *nature lovers - uctívачky přírody, \*přírodní uctívачky*.

**Table 2 Noun + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents**

Noun + Noun sequences	Occurrences in Czech translation	Percentage in Czech translation
Congruent adjectival modifier	56	56 %
Non-congruent modifiers	30	30 %
Other forms of modification	14	14 %
<b>Total number of entries</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 %</b>

#### 4.1.2 Adjective + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents

The second situation is demonstrated in Table 3 and shows even greater tendency towards adjectival modification.

**Table 3 Adjective + Noun sequences and their translational equivalents**

Adjective + Noun sequences	Occurrences in Czech translation	Percentage in Czech translation
Congruent adjectival modifier	79	79 %
Non-congruent modifiers	7	7 %
Other forms of modification	14	14 %
<b>Total number of entries</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100 %</b>

**Table 4 Comparison of English and Czech modification**

Czech translational realization	English adjectival premodification	English nominal premodification
Congruent adjectival modifier	79	56
Non - congruent rectional modifier expressed by nouns	4	18
Non - congruent adjunct modifier expressed by noun	3	12
Clause	8	1
One word expression	2	9
Postmodification	2	1
Multiple modifier	2	2
Metaphor	0	1
<b>Total number of entries</b>	100	100

Table 4 compares both modification so we clearly see some tendencies that would be further discussed in our analysis.

## **4.2 Semantic analysis of modifiers**

The nature of our study turned our attention to the semantics and semantic analysis of the noun phrase components. The semantic relations could be sometimes difficult to differentiate, therefore taking the context in which the noun phrase operates into consideration is inevitable. The very same words can express different relations in different contexts and in connection with different words. This is also the reason, why more occurrences of the same form of a premodifier were chosen to be included in our study. Because adjectival premodifiers studied in this thesis were derived from nouns by adding suffix, many of them are of relational nature. However, in some context they express other qualitative meanings such as evaluation or description. Therefore, the noun phrases were firstly divided into those expressing quality and those expressing relation. Those expressing quality were further differentiated into evaluative and descriptive. Those expressing relation were differentiated according to the relations between the premodifier and the head noun. Lastly we would also look at the noun phrases whose meaning was shifted and they express a figurative meaning.

**Table 5 Semantic classification**

Function		English adjectival premodification	English nominal premodification
Qualitative	Evaluative	38	0
	Descriptive	26	2
Relational		28	84

#### 4.2.1. Modifiers expressing quality

Even though adjectives examined in our study were derived from nouns and as such they express some relation to them, they could also express quality and they are able to evaluate or describe this quality. We find substantial number of adjectives that were expressing either evaluative or descriptive function.

##### 4.2.1.1 Evaluative

The category of evaluation has proven to be very productive. Almost all found examples from corpora that were proven to be qualitative have more or less evaluative function. Here, we included also cases, when the phrase was translated in a different way than in the pattern adjective + noun. The reason for the inclusion was the nature of these phrases having the evaluative meaning.

##### 4.2.1.1.1 Powerful

The suffix -ful added to the noun indicates “having power” “being full of power.” According to OED, *powerful* could be understood in the meaning of exerting great physical or immaterial force as is presented in the example (4). Moreover, *powerful* also means having power or control over others especially in the sense of being socially or politically influential as could be observed in the examples (1) and (3). The example (2) expresses the meaning of having great ability or capability to do something. The last sense in which *powerful* functions in our research is being convincing (5).

Czech translational equivalents to *powerful* are qualitative evaluative adjectives *mocný*, *dokonalý*, *silný* and *pádný*. Here, it is interesting also to point to relational adjectival equivalents such as *silový*, *mocenský*, or *pádový*, These were however not found in our study.

Syntactically, all modifiers are congruent modifiers.

- (1) Within a few short Vog years every last Vagon had migrated to the Megabrantis cluster , the political hub of the Galaxy and now formed the immensely **powerful backbone** of the Galactic Civil Service.

Během několika krátkých vodorovků se všichni do jednoho přestěhovali do hvězdokupy Megabrantis, politického centra Galaxie, a nyní jsou nesmírně **mocnou páteří** Galaktické státní správy.

- (2) *Deep Thought* , " he addressed the computer, " are you not as we designed you to be, the greatest most **powerful computer** in all time ?  
Hlubino myšlení , " obrátil se k počítači, " copak nejsi tím, co jsme navrhli, totiž největším a **nejdokonalejším počítačem** všech dob?"
- (3) *His Majesty the Sultan* who has your good at heart has felt it necessary to confide you to the protection of his **powerful friend** the King-Emperor.  
Jeho Veličenstvo Sultán , jemuž vaše dobro leží na srdci , vás z vyššího vnuknutí svěřil do ochrany svého **mocného přítele** Císaře a Krále.
- (4) *The children ( even the Jewish ones )* left off their play and stopped shouting and the oldest among them, solemnly and timidly , would come up to the enormous hand of ' grandad ' to feel it for a moment on their shaven heads and faces heated by play , and hear his merry and **powerful voice** fall upon them like a good and pleasant dew:  
Děti, dokonce i židovské , zanechávají hry a přestávají křičet a starší z nich s úctou a bázni přistupují k jeho ohromné a těžké pravici , aby na okamžik pocítili , jak nad jejich ostrihanými hlavami a tvářemi rozpálenými hrou kane jako vlahá a příjemná rosa jeho **silný** a veselý **hlas**.
- (5) *And in the wretched state of his own finances* there was a very **powerful motive** for secrecy , in addition to his fear of discovery by Lydia 's relations , for it had just transpired that he had left gaming debts behind him , to a very considerable amount .  
A jeho beznadějná finanční situace je **pádným důvodem** , aby se skrýval - kromě obavy , aby ho neobjevili Lydiini příbuzní - neboť právě vyšlo najevo , že po sobě zanechal karetní dluhy dosahující značné částky .

#### 4.2.1.1.2 Educational

According to OED, *educational* could be understood in the sense of serving as enlightenment or relating to the provision of education, however the latter would be discussed later (see 4.2.2.) Both examples (6) and (7) express the speaker's evaluation of the effect of learning. Czech language is in the distinction between qualitative and relational characteristic very useful, since it unveils the semantic nuances better than English.

Czech relational equivalent to educational could be *vzdělávací*. Such examples were found in our sample, though the form of the modifier remained the same as in the case of qualitative function. Again, both examples are congruent modifiers.

- (6) *It was an **educational experience**.*  
*Byl to **poučný zážitek**.*
- (7) *And over the years, Eleanor would again from time to time impose the obstetrical film on \*her poor daughter - and not necessarily for **educational reasons**.*  
*Během let Eleanora své ubohé dceři občas film s porodem vnucovala údajně z **výchovných důvodů**.*

#### 4.2.1.1.3 Healthy

*Healthy* has proven to act fully qualitative in our sample. According to OED, the general meaning of *healthy* is being in a good physical or mental condition. This explanation was found in example (8). It is also an indication of good health (10), (11) and (12) or an indication of something normal, natural and desirable (9). Czech could also use the word *healthy* - *zdravý* not only to evaluate someone's physical condition, but also evaluate the condition of a society e.g. *zdravá společnost*. Czech relational equivalents would be *zdravotní, zdravotnický*. These were found in our study and they are mentioned in the section 4.2.2.

All examples are congruent modifiers.

- (8) *At the wish of his older wife and with her assistance, Hadzi Omer married the lovely Pasa and eleven months later Pasa gave birth to **a healthy boy**.*  
*Z vůle své starší ženy a s její pomocí se Hadži - Omer oženil s krásnou Pašou a za jedenáct měsíců porodila Paša **zdravého chlapce**.*
- (9) *Therefore enduring states or **a healthy society** cannot exist .*  
*A z toho všeho nemůže být ani trvalý stát, ani **dobrá společnost**.*
- (10) *You do not stop at anything , not because you are brave, but because all the **healthy impulses** in you are shrivelled up , because save for your vanity nothing exists for you, neither blood ties nor inward considerations , neither God nor the world, neither kin nor friend.*  
*Ty se nezastavíš před ničím , ne proto, že jsi odvážný , ale proto , že v tobě zakrněly všechny **zdravé pudy**, protože pro tebe kromě tvé ješitnosti nic neznamenají ani pokrevní svazky, ani vrozené ohledy, ani Bůh, ani lidé, ani příbuzní, ani kamarádi.*
- (11) *Bep has a **healthy appetite**.*  
*Bep má **zdravý apetit**.*
- (12) *Her figure was obscene - tiny waist, **healthy breasts**, slender legs.*  
*Měla nesmírně, až neslušně atraktivní postavu - útlý pas, **vyvinutá ňadra** a štíhlé nohy.*

#### 4.2.1.1.4 Airy

In our documented examples, *airy* functions as an evaluative adjective in several different senses such as evaluating the spaciousness of a building (15) or banks (16), expressing something “delicate as an air” (14), (17) or something that has “airy like” feature, something elusive (14). Since all these examples denote abstract concepts, the translations do not follow any distinguishable pattern. Czech relational equivalents would be *vzduchový, vzdušný/vzdušní*. These are also retrieved from our study. Four examples are realized in the form of congruent modifier (14 - 17) and (13) is realized in the whole sentence.

- (12) *He felt them pressing down and involuntarily closed his eyes as she dropped a light, **airy kiss** on his lips , bursting into her gay childish rippling laughter .*

Pocíval jejich tíži a bezděčně přivřel oči , když ho jen tak lehýnce a **letmo políbila** na ústa, propukajíc v slaboučký, dětsky zajímavý smích.

- (14) *But he was glad she was just what she was, lively and fidgety , sparkling with surprising ideas, full of inquisitive curiosity, **airy fantasy**, and sudden changes of mood and feeling. Her thoughts followed one another so fast he couldn't keep pace with them.*  
*Ale měl radost, že je právě taková, jaká byla, živá a neposedná, sršící překvapivými nápady , plná všetečné zvědavosti, **větrné fantasmie** a náhlých zvrátů nálad a citu, myšlenka stíhala myšlenku, sledovat ji nestačil.*
- (15) *Beneath him was a pretty treelined city square , and all around it as far as the eye could see were white concrete buildings of **airy spacious design** but somewhat the worse for wear - many were cracked and stained with rain .*  
*Pod sebou viděl půvabné náměstí lemované stromořadím. Všude kolem stály bílé betonové domy **vznosné konstrukce**, ale o něco horší trvanlivosti, neboť mnohé z nich byly popraskané a flekaté od deště .*
- (16). *Langdon had attempted to board it once, but the " viewing capsules " reminded him of sealed sarcophagi , and he opted to keep his feet on the ground and enjoy the view from the **airy banks** of the Thames.*  
*Langdon se na něj chtěl jednou také podívat, ale " kabinky " mu připomínaly zapečetěné sarkofágy , a proto se raději rozhodl zůstat nohama na zemi a užívat si pohledu na město z **volných břehů** řeky Temže.*
- (17) *More to the point, he had practically guaranteed that the new cut he had created for her, a style that curled just above her shoulders and framed her face with **airy wisps** of hair in various lengths, would give her instant sex appeal.*  
*Ba co víc, prakticky jí garantoval, že nový sestřih, který pro ni vymyslel, účes z polodlouhých pramenů spadajících k ramenům a **nadýchaných chumáčků** rámujičích tvář, jí rázem propůjčí neodolatelný sex appeal.*

#### 4.2.1.1.5 Natural

According to OED, *natural* means “in accordance with the nature of something, circumstances surrounding or in accordance with someone or something.” In this sense, *natural* has evaluative function as is presented in our examples (18) and (19). The very first meaning of *natural* and that is existing in or derived from nature is treated later. Czech relational equivalent would be *přírodní* (see 4.2.2) Both examples are realized as congruent modifiers.

- (18) *The event will be described differently according to whether you are talking about it from the standpoint of your own **natural time**, from a time in the further future , or a time in the further past and is further complicated by the possibility of conducting conversations while you are actually travelling from one time to another with the intention of becoming your own father or mother.*  
*Událost je nutno popsat různě, podle toho, jestli o ní hovoříte z hlediska svého **přirozeného času**, z doby ve vzdálenější budoucnosti nebo naopak vzdálenější minulosti, a věc je dále*

*komplikována možností vést takovou konverzaci v okamžiku, kdy právě cestujete z jednoho časového bodu do jiného s úmyslem stát se vlastní matkou či otcem.*

- (19) *That is **a natural process** and the road we all must take , and in no way the other way round. Je to **přirozený proces** a cesta , kterou je třeba jít , a nikdy ne naopak.*

#### 4.2.1.1.6 Artistic

When occurring in the sense of “having or revealing creative skill” or “denoting something aesthetically pleasing”, *artistic* also has an evaluative function.

Czech relational equivalent would have the same realization - *umělecký*. Otherwise, the non-congruent modifier is used in order to avoid the ambiguity. (20) is realized as a congruent modifier, (21) is expressed as a multiple modifier, in which the word *hodnotný* is added to

- (20) *He is a man with a considerable **artistic side** to his nature. Má v povaze i výrazné **umělecké sklony**.*
- (21) *From the original author we expect **an artistic stylisation of reality** , and from the translator we expect an artistic re-stylisation of the source. Od původního umělce žádáme **umělecky hodnotnou stylizaci skutečnosti** – od překladatele žádáme umělecky hodnotné přestylování předlohy.*
- (22) *There is neither theoretical nor **artistic justification** for a translational interpretation which introduces inorganic elements conflicting with the work 's objective idea. Nelze teoreticky ani **umělecky hájit** takovou překladatelskou interpretaci , která do díla vkládá prvky nesourodé , odporující objektivní ideji.*

#### 4.2.1.1.7 Musical

One occurrence of *musical* having evaluative function was found in example (23). In this sense it denotes sounds perceived as pleasingly harmonious. In Czech, other synonyms would be *zpěvný, libozvučný, lahodný*. Its relational equivalent would be *hudební, zpěvní*, (see 4.2.1.2.6) It is realized by congruent modifier.

- (23) *Bertrand laughed at this, turning towards his girl , who also laughed, a clear, **musical sound** not unlike Margaret 's tiny silver bells  
Bertrand se zasmál, obrátil se na svou dívku a ta se také zasmála - jasným **melodickým hlasem**, ne nepodobným stříbrným zvonkům Margarety.*

#### 4.2.1.1.8 Energetic

*Energetic* means “showing great activity or vitality”. In Czech it is equivalent with *energický, rázný, důrazný*. Czech relational equivalent would be *energetický*. Examples are realized as congruent modifiers.

- (24) *And , strangest of all , in the rare moments when it did move , this heavy mass of clothing and jewelry sometimes made the unexpectedly quick and **energetic movements** of a younger, nervous man.*  
*A co bylo nejpodivnější , tato těžká hmota rouch a ozdob měla ve vzácných chvílích, kdy se hýbala , jakési neočekávaně rychlé a **silácké pohyby** mladšího, nervózního člověka.*
- (25) *But it was not appearance that singled him out ; preserved infants aren ’ t all that rare . It was , rather , his conduct ; for he was behaving as though the party were his : like an **energetic octopus**, he was shaking martinis , making introductions , manipulating the phonograph.*  
*Byl však nápadný nejen svým zevnějškem - konzervovaná dítka nejsou natolik rarita - spíš svým počínáním : choval se totiž , jako by si byl tu společnost sezval sám - jako **bujará chobotnice** třepal koktajly , seznamoval hosty , obsluhoval gramofon.*
- (26) *With no power , but with three **energetic paddlers** helping her own more skilful blade , Ruby was able to get a quarter of this speed.*  
*Bez motoru , jen silami tří **energických veslařů** pomáhajících jejímu zkušenějšímu pádlu , by mohla Ruby vyvinout čtvrtinu takové rychlosti.*
- (27) *But her husband , Arthur Havelock , adored the life at Exeter , where he was an **energetic teacher** who was well liked by the students and his fellow members of the faculty.*  
*Avšak Arthur Havelock miloval život v Exeteru, kde byl **energickým učitelem**, oblíbeným mezi studenty i kolegy.*
- (28) *He had a powerful physique , a big head firmly planted on a thick neck , piercing brown eyes , and a strong, **energetic jaw**.*  
*Je silný , má velkou hlavu , posazenou na mohutné šíji , hnědé , chladné , pronikavé oči a energickou, **ostrou linii brady**.*

#### 4.2.1.1.9 Safe

The adjective *safe* could be explained as “not likely to cause or lead to harm or injury” or “not involving danger or risk.” Czech translations offer the word *bezpečný* or in the example (30) *slušný*. However, in the latter case, the meaning of the whole noun phrase is shifted and *slušné peníze* means “decent money” Czech relational equivalent to *bezpeční* would be *bezpečnostní*, and the realization form is again congruent modifier.

- (29) *With an Honours class of nineteen and a Department of six , three students seemed a **safe number** to try for.*



V posledním semestru, čítajícím devatenáct studentů, a na katedře, kde jich bylo šest, se zdálo celkem **bezpečné** pokusit se získat tři.

- (30) *I went along for the ride because I 'd got some very **safe money** on him not doing it , and didn't want him coming back with fake evidence.*  
*Letěl jsem s ním , protože jsem se vsadil **o slušné peníze**, že to nedokáže, a chtěl jsem mít jistotu, že nezfalšuje důkazy.*
- (31) *"Let 's find **a safe spot** for it. "*  
*"Musíme pro ni najít nějaké **bezpečné místo**. "*
- (32) *John waited until the steps had gone **a safe distance** up the mountain and were inaudible.*  
*Počkal, až se kroky **bezpečně vzdálí** nahoru do svahu a zmizí z doslechu.*

#### 4.2.1.1.9 Sunny

The word *sunny* means “bright with sunlight” and this meaning could be connected to place that receives much sunlight (34), (35) or to someone’s temperament being cheery and bright.(33) In this sense the meaning turns its meaning into metaphorical one.

Czech translational equivalents are *slunečný, prozářený* for objects and for the characteristic of temperament the word *veselý* was found in corpora. Czech relational equivalent to *slunečný* would be *sluneční*.

- (33) *I 'm not alone anymore. He loves me, I love him, I have my books, my writing and my diary. I 'm not all that ugly, or that stupid, I have **a sunny disposition**, and I want to develop a good character.*  
*Nejsem už sama, on mě miluje, já miluji jeho, mám svoje knihy, svou knížku povídek, svůj deník, nejsem nijak ošklivá ani hloupá, mám **veselou povahu** a chtěla bych si vypěstovat pevný charakter.*
- (34) *He was not really far from the Castle Rock , and during the first panic he had thought he heard sounds of pursuit But the hunters had only sneaked into the fringes of the greenery , retrieving spears perhaps , and then had rushed back to the **sunny rock** as if terrified of the darkness under the leaves.*  
*Nebyl příliš daleko od skalního hradu a v prvním návalu bezhlavé hrůzy měl dojem, že slyší, jak ho někdo pronásleduje. Lovci však vnikli jen do křoví na samém okraji pralesa, snad aby posbírali své oštěpy, a pak honem spěchali zpátky na **prosluněnou skálu**, jako kdyby se polekali tmy pod listovím.*
- (35) *A chorus of execration in which all joined except a few too dispirited to cry out , rose up into the **sunny air**, but Braddock Washington heard it with unruffled composure.*  
*Vzhůru **do vzduchu prozářeného sluncem** se vznesl sbor nadávek, k nimž se připojili všichni až na několik příliš rezignovaných na to, aby ještě křičeli; ale Braddock Washington je vyslechl s nerušeným klidem.*

#### 4.2.1.1.10 Criminal

*Criminal* apart from its obvious relation to crime means denotes also something deplorable and shocking. In this sense it has evaluative meaning. The Czech equivalent would be *zločinný, trestný, trestuhodný, kriminální*. *Kriminální* could be used also as an intensifier e.g. *kriminální mráz* - *too strong frost*. Czech relational equivalent to *zločinný, trestný* would be *zločinecký, trestní*.

- (36) *Perhaps this impure infidel faith that puts everything in order, cleans everything up, repairs and embellishes everything only in order suddenly and violently to demolish and destroy, might spread through the whole world; it might make of all God 's world an empty field for its senseless building and **criminal destruction**, a pasturage for its insatiable hunger and incomprehensible demands ?*  
*Možná že se tahle hanebná víra , která všechno upravuje, čistí, přestavuje, zdokonaluje , aby to vzápětí všechno pohltila a pobořila , rozšíří po celé zemi, možná že z celého širošířého božního světa udělá pustinu pro své nesmyslné stavění a **zločinné boření**, pastvinu pro svůj neukojitelný hlad a nepochopitelné požadávky?*
- (37) *So long as we go on treating Villon as if he was **a criminal demon** we 'll be barking up the wrong bloody tree-and well you know it!*  
*Pokud budeme traktovat Villona jako **kriminálního démona**, jsme vedle jak ta jedle - to víte.*
- (38) *Even if we had any on board , I would n't allow such **a criminal waste**.*  
*Dokonce i kdybychom nějakou měli na palubě , nedovolil bych takové **trestuhodné mrhání**.*

#### 4.2.1.2 Descriptive

Descriptive modifiers were found to be mainly in group of words denoting material-like quality or figurative meaning.

##### 4.2.1.2.1 Oily

We can find two different meanings of *oily* in our findings. Firstly, *oily* means “resembling oil” and that could be in appearance (40 - 41) and (43) and secondly, it has a figurative meaning signifying unpleasantly smooth and imposing behaviour. (39), (42).

Czech also observes this distinction of meanings. The words expressing resemblance are translated as *olejovitý (voda, pach)* and *mastný*. Words ending with suffix *-itý* are in Czech recognized as denoting resemblance. The figurative meaning is translated as *úlisný* - unpleasantly smooth and *servilný*- imposing.

Czech relational equivalent to *olejovitý* would be *olejový*.

- (39) *“We are all truly blessed by such a day as this,” added the Bishop , flashing **an oily grin**.*  
*“Takový den , jako je tento , je pravým požehnáním , ” přidal se biskup **s úlisným šklebem**.*

- (40) **His oily hair** sticks to his neck and falls way down his back, and he adorns himself with rings in his ears, eyebrows , and nose.  
**Mastné vlasy**, přilepené na krk, mu padají až na záda a chodí ozdobený kroužky v uších, v obočí a v nose.
- (41) His big black speedboat slid out over **the oily water**.  
 Jeho velký černý člun vyklouzl **na olejovitou vodu**.
- (42) And then the steward came up with an **oily smile**, and said :  
 A tu už k němu přistoupil stevard a se **servilním úsměvem** se zeptal:
- (43) It gave off a sickly, **oily smell**, as of Chinese rice spirit.  
 Vycházel z ní mdlý **olejovitý pach**, který připomínal čínskou rýžovou pálenku.

#### 4.2.1.2.2 Bloody

*Bloody* means “covered in blood” as is clearly seen in examples (44), (46 - 47).

However, *bloody photographs*, are neither photographs covered in blood, nor photographs causing to be covered in blood but photographs describing the crime scene full of blood through pictures. Czech translates *bloody* almost unanimously as *krvavý* and except of (45) all are congruent modifiers.

- (44) The image of Leonardo Vetra came back in grisly detail - **the bloody face**, the solitary hazel eye staring back , and the empty eye socket. *Brown Angels and Demons*  
 Znovu se mu vybavil obraz Leonarda Vetry s děsivými podrobnostmi - **krvavá tvář**, jediné černé oko upřené na něho , prázdný oční důlek.
- (45) No corpse , no pathology reports, no ballistics, no **bloody photographs** to wave around the courtroom and display for the jury.  
 Chybí - li mrtvola , chybějí pitevní zprávy , balistické rozborů, **fotografie plné krve**, takže není čím mávat v soudní síni a není co ukazovat porotě.
- (46) **The bloody star**, centered on Saunière 's navel, gave his corpse a distinctly ghoulish aura.  
**Krvavá hvězda**, umístěná uprostřed Saunierova břicha, dodávala jeho tělu nesporně d'ábelskou podobu.
- (47) Nude and bleeding a path of **bloody footprints**, I followed the action as far as the hall.  
 Nahý a zakrvácený jsem za nimi vyběhl až do haly a zůstavoval jsem za sebou pěšinku **krvavých šlápějí**.

#### 4.2.1.2.3 Stony

In the examples (49-52) *stony* is used in the figurative meaning and it can be interpreted as “hard, insensible or unfeeling, as if consisting of stone.

Czech translations follows the same pattern, since *kamenný* could be also used to express the feelings of unsympathy and indifference. Czech relational equivalent to *kamenný* also *kamenný*.

- (49) *All the while , the Management Consultant had been sitting in **stony silence**, his finger tips pressed to his temples to indicate that he was waiting and would wait all day if it was necessary.*

*Pracovník v řídicím aparátu celou dobu seděl, zachovával **kamenné mlčení** a tiskl špičky prstů ke spánkům, čímž naznačoval, že čeká, a když na to přijde, může čekat celý den.*

- (50). *He remained silent , and this **stony silence** was worse than if he had rushed at Paul and struck him.*

*Mlčel a jeho **zklamané mlčení** bylo těžší , než kdyby se na Pavla vrhl a začal jej bít.*

- (51) *Juliet laughed about this , but half an hour later, when he came to say good-bye before going out in the boat to check his prawn traps, she showed **a stony face** and gave him a kiss of resignation, as if he ' d been going to meet a woman out in the middle of the bay and under a rainy sky.*

*Juliet to rozesmálo, ale půl hodiny nato, když se s ní Eric přišel rozloučit, než se vydá v člunu zkontrolovat pasti s garnáty, nastavila mu **kamennou tvář** a rezignovaně ho políbila, jako by se uprostřed zálivu a pod deštivou oblohou chystal na schůzku s ženou.*

- (52) *“That is my real name, ” she replied with **a stony stare**.*

*„Tohle je ale moje skutečné jméno, “ namítla a **tvrdě se na něj podívala**.*

#### 4.2.1.2.4 Glassy

Three meanings of *glassy* are observable in our sample. The first one is “water is having a smooth surface” (53). Second one is “having the physical properties of glass” (54-55) and lastly, in figurative meaning “showing no interest or animation” (56-57).

Czech translation counterparts are translated accordingly to these meanings.

Several forms of adjectives derived from the noun *sklo* are employed: *skleněný*, *sklovitý*, *skelný*.

In (53) the visual resemblance of water surface is compared to the mirror - *zrcadlo*, hence *zrcadlový*.

Czech relational equivalent to *skleněný*, *sklovitý*, *skelný* would be *skleněný* (see 4.2.2.1.2)

- (53) *The coarse facade stood in stark juxtaposition to the immaculately landscaped gardens and **glassy pond**.*

*Drsná zeď stála v přímém protikladu k dokonale upraveným zahradám **zrcadlovým jezírkům**.*

- (54) *It was as when Winston had gazed into the heart of the paperweight , with the feeling that it would be possible to get inside that **glassy world** , and that once inside it time could be arrested.*

*Jako když se Winston díval do těžítka a zdálo se mu , že by mohl vniknout do toho **skleněného světa**, a jakmile by byl uvnitř , bylo by možné zastavit čas.*

- (55) *First came the little white nerves, a hazy grey sketch of a limb, then the **glassy bones** and intricate arteries, then the flesh and skin, first a faint foginess and then growing rapidly dense and opaque.*  
*Nejdřív se ukázaly tenoučké bílé vlasečnice, kreslicí nejasně šedavý nástin údů, potom **sklovité kosti** a spleť cév, potom maso a kůže, zprvu jen jako slabounká mlžina, a později rychle houstnoucí do neprůhlednosti.*
- (56) *He gave a gasp and **his glassy eyes** lit up for an instant.*  
*Výrazilo mu to na okamžik dech, **jeho oči zeskelnatěly**, něco se v nich rozsvítilo a zhaslo.*
- (57) *Another room, called The Raspberry Room, all bathed in light, with bright little tables and a large one with "refreshments," was still empty except for a hostess (that type of worn woman with sand Charlotte 's manner of speaking).*  
*Další místnost, která nesla název "Malinový salónek", tonula ve světle - stály tam malé zářivé stolečky a jeden velký s "občerstvením", a kromě hostesky (takové té utahané ženské **se skelným úsměvem** a Charlottinou dikcí) tam nikdo nebyl.*

#### 4.2.1.2.5 Gold & Golden

Both *gold* and *golden* can be used in the meaning of “being made or consisting of gold”. (see 4.2.2.1.4) Moreover, *gold* denotes a “deep yellow or yellow - brown colour.” *Golden* also means “coloured or shining like gold” and “very favourable opportunity.” In the examples (58 - 59) we can find the description of colour, hence the Czech translation *zlatý, nazlátlý*. With the examples (60 - 61) the context does not allow us to deduce whether *the table* and *the dome* were made of gold or their colour only resembles gold. The Czech translation offers the same ambiguity. However, according to Warren (1984: 124) in present - day standard English, suffix - en is no longer productively used to express the relation “be made of”, and it is preserved to convey the relation of resemblance. Therefore we can assume this interpretation. Examples (62 - 63) are describing colour and lastly (64) is a figurative expression.

Czech employs adjectives describing colour - *zlatý* and *nazlátlý*. The word *nazlátlý* consists of prefix *na*, which could function as an element that weakens the effect of the word. When it comes to the usage of *golden* figuratively, Czech can also use the word *zlatý* in this expression, hence *zlatá příležitost*.

*Gold* is the only noun that was found to function as a qualitative modifier.

- (58) *So were his long legs and his forearms, brown with a haze of **gold hair** over them.*  
*Bosá chodidla měl dohněda opálená, stejně jako dlouhé nohy a předloktí, hnědé s **nazlátlým oparem zářivých chloupků**.*
- (59) *Perhaps there had once been flower beds — at least there were white and **gold flowers** standing up here and there in the long grass.*  
*Kdysi tam asi bývaly květinové záhony - tu a tam ještě vykukovaly z vysoké trávy bílé a **zlaté květiny**.*
- (60) ***The golden table** became a moor with the gorse in full bloom.*  
***Zlatý stůl** se proměnil ve vřesoviště s rozkvetlou kručinkou.*

- (61) *In the centre sits the gigantic **golden dome**, almost a complete globe, and it was into this area that Zaphod, Ford, Arthur and Trillian now passed.*  
*Stavbě dominuje gigantický **zlatý dóm**, téměř úplná koule, umístěná přesně uprostřed. Do ní právě vkročili Zafod, Ford a Trillian s Arthurem.*
- (62) *The base went on first in a smooth even layer that removed all shininess and roughness from the skin and left it with the faintly **golden glow** which long experience had taught Jessie was just the shade most suited to the natural coloring of her hair and eyes.*  
*Základ tvořil rovnoměrnou hladkou vrstvu, která zakryla všechna lesklá místa a nerovnosti pokožky a dodala jí lehce **nazlátlý nádech**. Ze své dlouhé zkušenosti Jessie věděla, že tento odstín se hodí nejlépe k přirozené barvě jejích vlasů a očí.*
- (63) *The morning was bright and fine, and the eastern sky glowed pink, and was fretted with little **golden clouds**.*  
*Jitro bylo jasné, nádherné, na východě nebe začínalo růžovět a bylo poseto drobnými **nazlátlými mráčky**.*
- (64) *Unwittingly, Curtis had handed him **a golden opportunity** to become everyone's hero.*  
*Mimoděk mu Curtis poskytl **skvělou příležitost**, aby se stal hrdinou*

#### 4.2.2 Modifiers expressing relation

The group of modifiers that express various relations to the head noun proved to be very productive. It mostly includes noun modifiers that function as relational adjectives in Czech translation.

Various relations of a modifier towards a head noun were recognized for example:

##### 4.2.2.1 Composition

- ( ) *The face, which filled with alarm as he gazed, belonged to the driver of a van which Welch had elected to pass on a sharp bend between two **stone walls**.*  
*Tvář se vůčihledě plnila zmatkem a náležela řidiči nákladního auta, které se Welch rozhodl předjet v ostré zatáčce mezi dvěma **kamennými zdmi**.*
- ( ) *He grabbed the ladder and held it like a battering ram. Then he ran through the dark at the **glass wall**.*  
*Chopil se ho jako beranidla a rozběhl se s ním ve tmě proti **skleněné stěně**.*
- ( ) *Collet ran over and saw **oil stains** on the stall floor.*  
*Collet k němu přeběhl a na zemi uviděl několik **olejových skvrn***
- One offered to stake **a gold chain** on a card, but the newcomer refused coldly, saying that he played for money only.*  
*Jeden z nich nabídl jako vklad **zlatý řetěz**, ale cizinec ho chladně odmítl a prohlásil, že hraje jen o peníze.*

#### 4.2.2.2 Purpose

- (81) *She says sun screen is the stupidest thing she 's ever heard of because it defeats the purpose. Tvrdí, že krémy proti slunci jsou ta nejpitomější věc, o jaké kdy slyšela, jelikož o maří účel opalování.*
- (82) *When I glanced out the window I saw them, Colin and Maria browning in the sun glistening with sun oil and droplets of water, laughing as they had laughed by the pool at the Hilton in Rome. Když jsem vyhlédla z okna ven, tak jsem je spolu viděla, jak hnědnou na sluníčku . Lesknou se opalovacím olejem a kapičkami vody a smějí se, jako se smávali u bazénu hotelu Hilton v Římě.*
- (83) *The Commissioner was checking the power gauge to see if the transmitter were being tapped. Komisař kontroloval na měřiči energie, zda vysílač není odposloucháván.*
- (84) *The heads of regional and district education departments undoubtedly took them as a model and began to use them in appropriate cases at their own more humble level. Šéfové oblastních a okresních výkonných orgánů je bezpochyby začali opakovat ve svých kabinetech.*
- (85) *No special education facilities available as a child . Jako dítě neměl k dispozici žádné zvláštní vzdělávací zařízení.*
- (86) *Every developed country in the world is eons in front of the American educational system. Před americkým vzdělávacím systémem má každá rozvinutá země na světě náskok o celé miliony světelných let.*
- (87) *But we paid fifty-three thousand in taxes - federal income and an amazing variety of others - and after repayment of student loans , Claire 's educational expenses, twenty-four hundred a month for a very nice apartment in Georgetown , two late-model cars with the obligatory mortgages , and a host of other costs naturally related to a comfortable lifestyle , we had invested only twenty-two thousand in mutual funds.*
- (88) *Ale platili jsem třiapadesát tisíc na daních - federální daň z příjmu a celou škálu dalších - a po splacení studentských půjček, Claiřiných nákladů na studium, dále dvou tisíc dvou set dolarů nájmu za moc hezký byt v Georgetownu , dvou vozů - posledních modelů s povinnou hypotékou - a řady dalších výdajů zcela přirozeně vyplývajících z pohodlného způsobu života jsme mohli uložit do spořitelních investičních fondů všehovšudy dvaadvacet tisíc dolarů.*
- (89) *And when we were hungry we 'd pose as public health inspectors , you remember that? Když jsme měli hlad , vydávali jsme se za zdravotní inspektory, pamatuješ?*
- Not to pay my rent , my accumulated credit card bills ( many of which were the work of Peter the Rat Bastard , but I had signed the receipts , more fool me ) , my student loan payments , my private ( and expensive ) health insurance, and so on.*

*Nestačilo na nájem, na splácení nastrádaných dluhů ( většinu z nich nasekal ještě podrazácký darebák Peter, ale já pitomá podepsala účtenky ), na moje soukromé ( a drahé ) zdravotní pojištění a tak dál.*

- (90) *He'd twice bought them new playground equipment ; every year he donated art supplies for the children.*

*Dvakrát škode zakoupil nové vybavení hřiště a každý rok dodával dětem pomůcky na kreslení.*

- (91) *Its pages were full of what were for her new , wonderful and exalted pieces of verse and prose , but she had been driving herself to read them in vain : a painful but irresistible force compelled her to listen instead to her mother 's voice from the music room.*

*Jeho stránky byly plny pro ni nových, podivuhodných a vznešených věcí ve verších i v próze , ale marně se snažila číst je; bolestná a neodolatelná síla ji nutila, aby naslouchala matčinu hlasu z hudebního pokoje.*

*The musicians , about to undergo their transformation from a bunch of seemingly untroubled vacationers into a powerful , fluid music machine, had already settled in and were tuning up as the couple-the tall , gaunt-faced blond woman and the slender , handsome gray-haired man not so tall as she and much older , though still walking his light-footed athletic walk-made their way to two empty seats three rows down from me and off to my right some twenty feet.*

*na mohutný a hladce běžící hudební stroj, se usadili a ladili, zatímco nově příchozí dvojice - vysoká plavovlasá žena s vyzáblou tváří a štíhlý pohledný šedovlasý muž , o něco menší než ona a mnohem starší, třebaže stále ještě nápadný lehkonožou chůzí atleta -- došla ke dvěma volným sedadlům tři řady přede mnou a asi šest metrů vpravo ode mne.*

- (92) *It was a Cole Porter tune, but within seconds Paris had located it in the computerized music library and programmed it to play behind the Brooks ballad.*

*Byla to skladba Cole Portera, ale během několika vteřin ji Paris našla v hudební knihovně naprogramovala ji hned za baladu Gartha Brookse.*

#### 4.2.2.3 Source

- (92) *Now and then, in the vastness of those plains, huge trees would advance toward us to cluster self-consciously by the roadside and provide a bit of humanitarian shade above a picnic table, with sun flecks, flattened paper cups, samaras and discarded ice-cream sticks littering the brown ground.*

*Čas od času, v nedozírnosti těch plání, se k nám přibližovaly obrovité stromy, sebevědomě se shlukovaly u cesty a poskytovaly kousek lidského stínu nad piknikovým stolem, slunečními skvrnkami , rozšlápnutými papírovými kelímky, Samarami a odhozenými špejlemi od nanuků, které zaneřádily hnědou zem.*



#### 4.2.2.4 Objective

- (93) *The sniffers have detected a **power source**, I imagine.*  
*Myslím, že detektory odhalily **zdroj energie**.*
- (94) *It 's obviously a manual control for an airlock - probably an emergency back-up system in case of **power failure**.*  
*Je to nepochybně ruční ovládání přechodové komory - pravděpodobně nouzový únikový systém pro případ **poškození motorů**.*
- (95) *Most of the Metropol 's female clinicians were in their thirties and led daytime lives that revolved around child care , or **parent care**, or the university 's International Journalism program , or the making of art in political hues that nobody would buy.*  
*Většina zákaznic navštěvujících Metropol už měla třicítka za sebou a jejich denní program se točil kolem **péče** o děti či **o rodiče** , popřípadě kolem univerzitního studijního programu Mezinárodní žurnalistika , nebo kolem vymyšlení politických hesel , která nikoho nezajímala.*

#### 4.2.2.5 Location

- (96) *Purportedly sensual oils and **body rubs**.*  
*Údajně erotické olejíčky a **tělové krémy**.*
- (97) *The cap on a bottle of **body lotion** had n't been securely replaced.*  
*Uzávěr na láhvi s **tělovým mlékem** nebyl pořádně zašroubovaný.*
- (99) *You go to the centre, ' the foreman advised her , ' get them to confirm it and then go and report it as grievous **bodily harm**.*  
*.Jděte na středisko, " radil parťák , ,, at' vám to potvrdějí, pak to ohlaste jako **ublížení na těle**.*
- (100) *I remembered sitting in that whirlpool at the **health club** , and feeling grateful that I had the lifetime membership (a gift , ironically enough , from my mother ) , so that I would always be able to go there.*  
*Vzpomněla jsem si , jak jsem se onehdy ve **fitcentru** povalovala ve vířivce a cítila vděčnost , že tam mám zaplacené doživotní členství ( dárek, ironií osudu od mé máti ), takže sem budu moct chodit za každých okolností.*
- (101) *The hotels were dosed , or full up , or else taken over by children from '**nature schools**'*  
*Hotely byly zavřeny , obsazeny anebo se do nich nastěhovaly děti ze **škol v přírodě**.*

#### 4.2.2.6 Content

- (102) *Back in 1995 , Sy Montgomery, the well-known **nature writer**, had come up to Lyme to interview me for a story in the Boston Globe Magazine.*

Avšak mezitím , co jsem se snažil studovat, lidé pomalu začínali chtít studovat mne . V r . 1995 přijela do Lyme známá spisovatelka Sy Montgomeryová, která se zabývá psaním o přírodě, a chtěl se mnou natočit rozhovor pro Boston Globe Magazin.

- (103) *On weekends he could be seen lounging on the quad in blue jeans, discussing computer graphics or religious history with students; other times he could be spotted in his Harris tweed and paisley vest, photographed in the pages of upscale art magazines at museum openings where he had been asked to lecture*  
*O víkendu se poflakoval v džínách po kampusu a diskutoval se studenty o počítačové grafice nebo o dějinách náboženství, jindy ho bylo možno spatřit v tvídovém obleku a kašmírové l'vestě na fotografii v předních uměleckých revuích, když byl požádán o přednášku u příležitosti otevření nějakého muzea.*

#### 4.2.2.7 Identity

- (104) *The President of our parent company is now deceased.*  
*Zemřel prezident naší nadřízené společnosti.*
- (105) *In such cases the author often has the feeling that the parent poem has no independent existence of its own , and has failed to ' work out . '*  
*Autor pak mívá často dojem, že původní báseň sama o sobě neexistuje, nepodařila se , není*
- (106) *Thus, the Khazars are responsible for maintaining the state and its unity ; they are duty-bound to protect and fight for the empire, while, of course, the others - the Jews , Arabs, Greeks, Goths, and Persians living in Khazaria - pull in their own individual direction, toward their parent nations.*  
*Chazaři tak odpovídají za zachování státu a jeho celistvosti , jsou povinni ochraňovat říši a bojovat za ni, zatímco ostatní - Židé, Arabové, Řekové, Góti a Peršané usazení v Chazárii - přirozeně tíhnou ke svým mateřským zemím a straní jejich zájmům.*
- (107) *Ten days later the Wojcicki subpanel 's recommendations were unanimously approved by its parent body, the Department of Energy 's High Energy Physics Advisory Panel.*  
*O deset dní později schválil doporučení Wojického skupiny jednomyslně její nadřízený orgán, Poradní výbor pro fyziku vysokých energií při Ministerstvu energetiky.*
- (108) *With the rise in prices and the incomprehensible but always perceptible fluctuations of government paper, dividends and exchanges, there was more and more talk of politics.*  
*Současně se stoupáním cen a s tou nepochopitelnou, ale citelnou hrou stoupání a klesání cenných papírů, dividend a peněz začalo se čím dál víc mluvit o politice.*

#### 4.2.2.8 Subjective

- (109) *For the Sectionschef was a placid, immaculately groomed bachelor, a spoiled **music lover** and aesthete, who, in his lofty, secure and carefree position, could not begin to imagine the Consul 's torments, what Travnik and women like Anna Maria von Mitterer were like, or all the possible troubles and needs human beings could have.*  
*Neboť ten Sectionschef, to je mírný, kultivovaný starý mládenec, zhýčkaný **milovník hudby** a estét , který na svém jistém, vysokém a bezstarostném postavení neví a ani si nedovede představit , jaké je utrpení toho konzula, ani co je Travnik , ani co je Anna Maria von Mitterer, ani jaká může být lidská bída a potřeba.*

#### 4.2.3 Non - congruent modifiers (from noun + noun sequences)

Categorizing relational attributes, however, does not proven to be very effective since they do not show any translational tendency in Czech. Moreover, the sample of relational modifiers was quite broad, so it made it difficult to see individual tendencies

That is the reason why our attention was turned to non - congruent relational and adjunct modifiers. The occurrence of this type of modification proved to be much more productive in English noun + noun sequences than in English adjective + noun sequences. The ratio between these two forms of modification was 30 : 7.

This ratio might suggests the necessity of Czech language to further explicate the meaning of the phrase by moving it into the postposition. there were several cases in our corpora that reflects this situation. They could not stand behind the head noun as they would cause an ambiguous meaning, Consider:

- (110) *He was an **art dealer** as well as an artist , and paintings hung in almost every room, even where I slept .*  
*Byl nejenom malířem , ale také **obchodníkem s uměním**, takže obrazy visely skoro v každé místnosti, dokonce i tam, kde jsem spala já.*
- (111) *Most of the Metropol 's female clinicians were in their thirties and led daytime lives that revolved around child care , or **parent care**, or the university 's International Journalism program , or the making of art in political hues that nobody would buy.*  
*Většina zákaznic navštěvujících Metropol už měla třicítku za sebou a jejich denní program se točil kolem **péče** o děti či **o rodiče** , popřípadě kolem univerzitního studijního programu Mezinárodní žurnalistika , nebo kolem vymýšlení politických hesel , která nikoho nezajímala.*

In (110) the *art dealer* could become *artistic dealer* - *umělecký obchodník*.

In (111) *parent care* would become *parental care*. - *rodičovská péče*

Another time the head itself restricts the modifier to appear in attributive position either because there is not such a word existing in the language or because the phrase would sound clumsy.

- (112) *They left us the Stomper, which is **a crime magnet**.*  
*Nechali nám tu stompera, což je **magnet na zloděje**.*
- (113) *She understood **the crime stories**.*

Opravdu ale chápala hlavně zprávy o zločinech

- (114) *On TV and in movies , suspects under interrogation made themselves look guilty with their body language. So he tried not to fidget in the uncomfortable chair , but sat up straight.*  
*V televizi a filmech dali podezřelí při výslechu najevo pocit viny řečí těla. Takže se snažil nevrstět se na nepohodlné židli a sedět zpříma.*

The rest of the examples below could be more or less used also in attributive position. The choice is then matter of a speaker, context or the preference for some version of modification.

- (115) Those deemed " witches " by the Church included all female scholars , priestesses, gypsies, mystics, nature lovers, herb gatherers , and any women " suspiciously attuned to the natural world.  
*Mezi tyto domnělé " čarodějnice " podle církve patřily všechny učené ženy, kněžky, cikánky, uctívačky přírody, bylinkářky a vůbec všechny ženy, " podezřeले sladěné s přírodním světem.*
- (116) *She says sun screen is the stupidest thing she 's ever heard of because it defeats the purpose.*  
*Tvrdí, že krémy proti slunci jsou ta nejpitomější věc, o jaké kdy slyšela, jelikož o maří účel opalování.*
- (117) *The sniffers have detected a power source, I imagine.*  
*Myslím, že detektory odhalily zdroj energie.*
- (118) *It 's obviously a manual control for an airlock - probably an emergency back-up system in case of power failure.*  
*Je to nepochybně ruční ovládání přechodové komory - pravděpodobně nouzový únikový systém pro případ poškození motorů.*
- (119) *Back in 1995 , Sy Montgomery, the well-known nature writer, had come up to Lyme to interview me for a story in the Boston Globe Magazine.*  
*Avšak mezitím , co jsem se snažil studovat, lidé pomalu začínali chtít studovat mne . V r . 1995 přijela do Lyme známá spisovatelka Sy Mongomeryová, která se zabývá psaním o přírodě, a chtěl se mnou natočit rozhovor pro Boston Globe Magazin.*
- (120) *With a magnifying glass he studied them frame by frame . Reading negatives is an art form, requiring experience , which Blomkvist lacked.*  
*Význat se v negativech je však jistá forma umění vyžadující určitou zručnost , kterou Mikael postrádal.*
- (121) *The hotels were dosed , or full up , or else taken over by children from ' nature schools '.*  
*Hotely byly zavřeny , obsazeny anebo se do nich nastěhovaly děti ze škol v přírodě.*
- (122) *Pagans " were literally unindoctrinated country-folk who clung to the old, rural religions of nature worship.*  
*Pohané tedy byli venkované, neovlivnění novou vírou, kteří se drželi svých starých, prostých náboženství spočívajících v uctívání přírody.*

- (123) *One of these **music masons**, an Arab , set off with a Jew and a Khazar to hear how his stone would sing with the coming spring.*  
*Jeden ze **stavitelů hudby**, Arab , si šel ještě s jedním Židem a Chazarem zjara poslechnout píseň svých kamenů.*
- (124) *But they would be dependent on imported air and water and upon **an energy supply** from complicated storehouses fifty million miles away.*  
*Ale ten by závisel na dodávkách vzduchu a vody a **na zásobování energií** ze složitých zdrojů vzdálených padesát miliónů mil .*
- (125) *No **blood samples**, no fibers or hair.*  
*Nezůstaly v něm žádné **stopy od krve**, žádná vlákna či vlas*
- (126) *This is only an **energy relay**.*  
*Je to jen obyčejná družice **pro přenos energie**.*
- (127) *Facilities like this had become controversial in the **art community** because they provided a perfect place for art thieves to hide stolen goods , for years if necessary , until the heat was off.*  
*Podobné banky vzbuzovaly **ve světě umění** rozporuplné reakce, protože se dokonale hodily ke schovávání ukradeného zboží - třeba po dlouhá léta, než se rozčeřená hladina uklidní.*
- (128) ***Body parts** of that victim had been discovered floating over several acres of Eagle Mountain Lake.*  
***Části těla** našli plavat na několika akrech jezera Eagle Mountain.*
- (129) *She brought the child a gift of a beautiful and costly Italian **gold medallion**, decorated with flowers of black enamel and diamonds.*  
*Dítěti přinesla darem krásný a drahocenný italský **medailón ze zlata**, s květy z černého emailu a z démantů*
- (130) *I see **the crime statistics**, you know.*  
*Znám **statistiky zločinnosti**, víš.*
- (131) *Halos , like much of Christian symbology, were borrowed from the ancient Egyptian religion of **sun worship**.*  
*"Svatozár, jako většina křesťanských symbolů, je výpůjčka ze staroegyptského náboženského **kultu slunce**.*
- (132) *On TV and in movies , suspects under interrogation made themselves look guilty with their **body language**. So he tried not to fidget in the uncomfortable chair , but sat up straight.*  
*V televizi a filmech dali podezřelí při výslechu najevo pocit viny **řečí těla**. Takže se snažil nevtřít se na nepohodlné židli a sedět zpříma.*
- (133) *It 's point six gee down there in Rama, and I want a **safety margin**.*  
*Dole v Rámovi je žádná celá šest desetin g a chci nějaký **koeficient bezpečnosti**.*

- (134) *He'd twice bought them new playground equipment ; every year he donated **art supplies** for the children.*  
*Dvakrát škole zakoupil nové vybavení hřiště a každý rok dodával dětem **pomůcky na kreslení**.*
- (135) *The Commissioner was checking the **power gauge** to see if the transmitter were being tapped.*  
*Komisař kontroloval na **měřiči energie**, zda vysílač není odposloucháván.*
- (136) *“So what if he had a strong **sex drive**.*  
*No a co , jestli má pořádnou **chut' na sex**.*
- (137) *For the Sectionschef was a placid, immaculately groomed bachelor; a spoiled **music lover** and aesthete, who, in his lofty, secure and carefree position, could not begin to imagine the Consul 's torments, what Travnik and women like Anna Maria von Mitterer were like, or all the possible troubles and needs human beings could have.*  
*Neboť ten Sectionschef, to je mírný, kultivovaný starý mládenec, zhýčkaný **milovník hudby** a estét , který na svém jistém, vysokém a bezstarostném postavení neví a ani si nedovede představit , jaké je utrpení toho konzula, ani co je Travnik , ani co je Anna Maria von Mitterer, ani jaká může být lidská bída a potřeba.*

#### 4.2.4 Other forms of expression

As is obvious from the tables in the first section of the analysis, not always Czech translation followed the English form. Therefore we have examples that deviates from the pattern noun + noun or adjective + noun.

##### 4.2.4.1 Expletives

*Bloody* used as an expletive has intensifying function, and as Dušková says, it is often replaced by other sentence elements. (2003: 487) In our sample the word has an intensifying function and it observes the form of the word, therefore it is translated as an adjective.

- (137) *I think I 'll shoot down their **bloody ceiling** as well! ” raged the tank . It took out the ceiling of the bridge.*  
*Asi jim vodprásknu i ten jejich **pitomej strop**, " zařval tank a odpráskl strop můstku .*

##### 4.2.4.2 One word expressions

Knittlová (2010: 42) also mentioned the situations in which the semantic meaning of the premodifier takes over the semantically poorer head of the phrase and becomes the head itself. Such situations are observed also in our corpora.

- (138) *No stranger to **power plays**, the chief inspector was unimpressed.*  
*Kapitán už podobné **výhrůžky** nejednou slyšel, takže na něj neměly žádný účinek*

- (139) *The scrolls highlight glaring historical discrepancies and fabrications , clearly confirming that the modern Bible was compiled and edited by men who possessed a political agenda - to promote the divinity of the man Jesus Christ and use His influence to solidify their own **power base**.*  
*Ty svitky totiž odhalují výrazné historické nesrovnalosti a výmysly a jasně tak potvrzují , že současná bible byla sestavena a editována lidmi , kteří se řídili především svými politickými zájmy - na propagování božství Ježíše Krista a využití jeho vlivu k upevnění vlastní **moci**.*
- (140) *Someone was needed in Berezdov to take charge of political **education work**, and since there was no one else to send , the Regional Committee , after some hesitation , had chosen Razvalikhin .*  
*Nebylo nikoho, kdo by mohl být poslán do Berezdova, a po dlouhém rozmýšlení poslal krajský výbor Razvalichina jako "politického **osvětáře**."*
- (141) *In ' 46 , when Coleman came out of the service , Ernestine was already enrolled in the elementary **education program** at Montclair State Teachers College , Walt was at Montclair State finishing up , and both of them were living at home with their widowed mother.*  
*V šestačtyřicátém , když se Coleman vrátil do civilu , Ernestine se na státním pedagogickém institutu v Montclair připravovala na **učitelství** na prvním stupni obecné školy , Walt už na téže škole končil a oba bydleli doma u ovdovělé matky.*
- (142) *I believe our **education system** is waking up nicely.*  
*Já myslím, že naše **školství** se pěkně probouzí.*  
*I remembered sitting in that whirlpool at the **health club** , and feeling grateful that I had the lifetime membership ( a gift , ironically enough , from my mother ) , so that I would always be able to go there.*  
*Vzpomněla jsem si , jak jsem se onehdy ve **fitcentru** povalovala ve vířivce a cítila vděčnost , že tam mám zaplacené doživotní členství ( dárek , ironií osudu od mé máti ) , takže sem budu moct chodit za každých okolností.*
- (143) *"Of course, I also applied to Harvard as my **safety school**."*  
*"Samozřejmě jsem se hlásil i na Harvard - byla to moje **pojistka** pro případ , že by nevyšel Oxford."*
- (144) *There were the mukhtars ( the Moslem leaders ) and the kmets ( the Christian headmen ) of all the quarters , exhausted and wet to the skin , after having wakened and moved to **safe quarters** all their fellow citizens.*
- (145) *Jsou tu starostové a starší všech čtvrtí , celí utmácení a promoklí , než zburcovali a zavedli **do bezpečí** všechny své spoluobčany.*
- (146) *With an Honours class of nineteen and a Department of six , three students seemed a **safe number** to try for.*  
*V posledním semestru, čítajícím devatenáct studentů, a na katedře, kde jich bylo šest, se zdálo celkem **bezpečné** pokusit se získat tři.*
- (147) *We already know that Lozada was here, and this isn't a **crime scene***  
*Už víme, že tady Lozada byl a nedošlo tady k žádnému **zločinu**.*

(148) *Donovan uncapped the tightly sealed container and from **the oil bath** within he withdrew a second cube.*

*Donovan otevřel vzduchotěsně uzavřenou nádobu a **z oleje** vyňal ještě jednu krychli.*

#### 4.2.3.3 Expression by clause

There were also several examples of clausal expressions, interestingly almost all of them were coming from the English adjectival premodification.

(149) *Italians are not really into **bodily harm**.*  
*talové ve skutečnosti nechtějí někomu **ublížit**.*

The tendency of English adjectival premodification to express itself in a clause was observed especially with words like *glassy*, *stony* or *airy*, when the meaning is used figuratively.

(150) *“That is my real name, ” she replied with **a stony stare**.*  
*„Tohle je ale moje skutečné jméno, “ namítla a **tvrdě se na něj podívala**.*

(151) *He gave a gasp and **his glassy eyes** lit up for an instant.*  
*Výrazilo mu to na okamžik dech, **jeho oči zeskelnatěly**, něco se v nich rozsvítilo a zhaslo*

(152) *He felt them pressing down and involuntarily closed his eyes as she dropped a light, **airy kiss** on his lips , bursting into her gay childish rippling laughter .*  
*Pocíťoval jejich tíži a bezděčně přivřel oči , když ho jen tak lehýnce a **letmo políbila** na ústa, propukajíc v slaboučký, dětsky zajímavý smích.*



## 5 Conclusion

The aim of this thesis was to analyze a noun phrase and its premodifiers, more specifically adjectival and noun premodifiers. The main focus was to look for the relationship between the form of premodification and its Czech translational equivalents. The relationship between the two was further analyzed semantically in order to find some general tendencies.

The theoretical part of this thesis summed the approaches to a noun phrase with a closer analysis devoted to the phenomenon of premodification. All structural types of premodification have been listed, but the main focus was on adjectival and noun premodifiers. The discussion on both premodification have been then summoned and special attention was paid to Czech modifiers. The theoretical part ends with a brief comparison between English and Czech modification.

We firstly examined the form of the translational equivalents. The results were not surprising, since our findings revealed that, adjectives (congruent modifiers) were the most productive translational equivalent counting up to 80% in all examined entries. The second most productive equivalent were non- congruent relational and adjunct modifiers. The rest of the translational equivalents created a heterogenous group of different forms of realizations, though some tendencies were observed even there. These findings are in accordance with the research done by Biber, even though he examined the situation in English. The heterogenous group was consisted of mainly one word expressions and clauses. Some minor examples counting to 1 occurrence, for example a metaphor, were also included in this group.

The semantic analysis of this thesis tested the statement of Dušková,(2003, 28) who says that provided that along with adjectivized noun, there is also an adjective derived from the same base, both forms are usually semantically differentiated. Moreover, nouns and adjectives might also express different relations towards the base, which they are derived from. The nature of these relations was sought and tried to be characterized.

In order to achieve this goal, we had to examine each example on individual basis and decide the nature of relationship between the head and modifier. The basic distinction between qualitative and relational adjectives is based on semantic criteria and therefore was subject to certain problems in distinguishing the category because of their various contextual concretizations, semantical mobility in various collocations and adaptability of meanings text.

Finally two distinct groups of relational and qualitative (evaluative and descriptive ) modifiers were formed.

The first category to be examined were qualitative modifiers. We found 64 occurrences of evaluative or descriptive modifiers or phrases. By phrases we mean all other Czech realizations that do not fall under adjective + noun category. It encompasses mainly figurative meanings expressed

by clauses e.g. *tvrdě se na mne pozrela*. Only two examples of nominal modification having descriptive function were found. It was a word *gold* as a descriptor of colour.

The following tendencies have been observed concerning qualitative modifiers:

1. Only three adjectives: *sexual*, *bodily*, and *governmental* did not show any descriptive or evaluative feature. All the other adjectives behaved either fully evaluative or descriptive e.g. *powerful*, *healthy*, *energetic*, *golden*, *glassy* and *oily* or partially evaluative e.g. *educational*, *musical*. These adjectives fulfill their relational character in different contexts.
2. Czech language has reflected qualitative adjectives in two ways. Firstly, it almost unequivocally opted for the Czech equivalent of evaluative or descriptive adjective or secondly, it changed the whole phrase and express the meaning in the whole sentence. This phenomenon was observed mainly in the phrases with figurative meaning.
3. The analysis has further pointed out to the various possibilities of Czech language to distinguish between the relational and qualitative nature of things (*sluneční* - *slunečný*, *olejový* - *olejovitý*, *zlatý* - *nazlátlý*. etc.) while English has proven to use only one distinctly qualitative suffix and that is -y.<sup>4</sup>

The next examined area were relational modifiers. We found 84 examples of relational modifier formally realized by both adjectives and non- congruent relational or adjunct modifiers. They were firstly examined to be categorized according to the relationship between the head and modifier. However, this attitude does not bring any results that could have been evaluated with regard to our hypothesis. Therefore we turned our attention to non - congruent modifiers since in comparison with adjectival modifiers they occurred in higher numbers. The higher occurrence of non- congruent modifiers in noun+noun phrases is caused by the nature of these sequences as being more implicit. The implicitness might cause some troubles in conveying the meaning, hence the need to express it as non - congruent modifier that is more specific. Adjective is more abstract and compact and the unmarked relations are better hidden in adjective. (Knittlová, 1990: 20)

To sum up, our working hypothesis has been proven correct with regards to noun premodification which expressed some type of relation in almost all the cases (except the case of *gold* and non- corresponding translations) and partially correct with regards to adjectival premodification, which in 28 cases also expressed some type of relation. This only proves that the boundary between relational and qualitative is very thin and that we truly “*shall know a word by the company it keeps.*”

---

<sup>4</sup> -ish is another productive qualitative suffix

## 6 References

BIBER, D., S. Johansson, G. Leech, S. Conrad & E. Finegan (1999) *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, London: Longman.

DANEŠ, F. a kol. *Mluvnice češtiny 3. Skladba*. Praha: Academia, 1987

DUŠKOVÁ, L. (2003) *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*, Praha: Academia.

GILQUIN, Gaëtanelle (1996) *Corpus, Cognition and Causative Constructions*, Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.

GREPL, M. a kol. (1995) *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*. Praha: Nakladatelství Lidové noviny.

HUDDLESTON, Rodney, and Geoffrey K. Pullum, et al. (2002) *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

KNITTLOVÁ, D. (1990) *Přívlastek v češtině*, Olomouc: Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého.

KNITTLOVÁ, D. (2010) *Překlad a překládání, Olomouc: Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Palackého*.

KOMÁREK, Miroslav. (1986) *Mluvnice češtiny*. 1. vyd. Praha: Academia

MATHESIUS, V. (1961) *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém*, edited by Josef Vachek. Praha: Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd.

QUIRK, R., S. Greenbaum (1990) *A Student's Grammar of the English language*, Harlow : Longman.

QUIRK, R., S. Greenbaum, G. Leech and J. Svartvik (1972) *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, London : Longman Group.

Quirk, R., S. Greenbaum, G. Leech and J. Svartvik (1985) *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, London: Longman.

ŠTÍCHA, F. (2013) *Akademická gramatika spisovné češtiny*, Praha: Akademia.

ŠTÍCHA, F. (1995) *Naše řeč*, volume 78, issue 5

LEECH, Geoffrey Neil, Paul RAYSON a Andrew WILSON. (2001) *Word frequencies in written and spoken English: based on the British National Corpus*. Harlow: Longman/Pearson

WARREN, Beatrice (1984) *Classifying adjectives*

## Sources

Czech National Corpus - InterCorp. Institute of the Czech National Corpus FF UK, Praha. Accessible at: <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/intercorp/>

OED Oxford English Dictionary <http://www.oed.com>

## 7 Resumé

Táto práca skúma substantívne a adjektívne modifikácie v angličtine a jej české prekladové ekvivalenty. Práca skúma, či sa líši vzťah medzi riadacim členom modifikovaným substantívom alebo adjektívom. Preklad do češtiny je námocný pre pochopenie vzťahu medzi modifikátom a riadacim členom aj preto, že čeština nemá možnosť využiť čiastočnú konverziu rovnako ako angličtina.

Práca je rozdelená na teoretickú časť a praktickú časť. Teoretická časť podáva ucelený náčrt problematiky premodifikácie v angličtine. Zahŕňa prístupy R. Quirka a S. Greenbaum et al., L. Duškovej, R. Huddleston a G. K. Pullum et al.. Postupuje od vymedzenia mennej fráze, cez jednotlivé komponenty fráze, až sa dostáva k samotnej problematike premodifikácie. Vzhľadom k tomu, že primárny záujem našej práce sa týka premodifikácie adjektívnej a substantívnej, zameriava sa predovšetkým na charakteristiku týchto dvoch typov premodifikácie. Oba druhy sú popísané zo štruktúrneho hľadiska a potom nasleduje sémantické hľadisko, ktoré je pre našu prácu v praktickej časti kľúčové. V tejto časti sa práca opiera najmä o prístup Knittlovej, ktorá ucelene prináša vhlád od problematiky modifikácie a to aj na pozadí češtiny, preto bola pre nás táto práca veľmi prínosná. Štruktúra práce je členená do dvoch väčších celkov, venuje sa anglickej ako aj českej premodifikácii. Pre popis českej premodifikácie sme čerpali najmä z práce Františka Štíchy a držali sme sa jeho rozdelenia a popisu jednotlivých prívlastkov.

Po teoretickej časti nasleduje kapitola zaoberajúca sa popisom použitej metódy získania materiálu pre výskum a zároveň popisom metodológie, ktorá bola použitá na overenie výskumnej hypotézy. Vzorku 20 morfológicky príbuzných adjektív a substantív sme získali pomocou paralelného korpusu InterCorp. Každý morfológický pár bol nájdený v počte piatich kusov. Celkový počet výstupov teda činil 200. Excerpcia prebehal systémom stanovenia si počtu najčastejšie sa vyskytujúcich podstatných mien v BCN (vychádzali sme pri tom z publikácie Leecha). Od nich sme odvodili morfológicky príbuzné adjektíva. Následne sme manuálne v InterCorpe vyhľadávali jednotlivé vs-tupy. Za predpokladu, že systém našiel aspoň päť prípadov, zahrnuli sme ich do našej štúdie. Naš výskum vychádza z hypotézy, že pokiaľ vedľa adjektívizovaného substantíva existuje aj adjektívum odvodené od toho istého základu, sú obe formy spravidla aj významovo rozlíšené. Prvotná fáza samotného výskumu zahŕňala popis formálnej realizácie daných párov. Z výskumu vyplýva, že najčastejší prekladový ekvivalent oboch, či už substantívnej alebo adjektívnej premodifikácie je adjektívum. Toto číslo je ešte vyššie v prípade premodifikácie adjektívom, v prípade premodifikácie substantívom je adjektívum v konkurencii s nezhodným prívlastkom rekčným alebo ad-

jukčným. Marginálne sú iné spôsoby prekladu, ako najčastejší sa objavuje pretransformovanie frázy do jedného slova, prípadne vyjadrenie pomocou vety, takže prechod k verbálnosti. Po formálnej analýze nasleduje analýza sémantická, keďže cieľom práce je skúmať vzťahy medzi riadiacim členom a členom modifikovaným.

Sémantická analýza sa začala rozdelením všetkých príkladov na tie, ktoré vyjadrujú vzťah kvalitatívny a na tie, ktoré vyjadrujú vzťah relačný. Takýmto spôsobom sme získali dvojakú skupinu a každú sme potom skúmali zvlášť. Bolo zistené, že substantívna premodifikácia mala len v jednom ojedinelom prípade funkciu kvalitatívnu. Vo všetkých ostatných označuje premodifikácia podstatným menom vždy len nejaký vzťah. Týchto vzťahov je veľmi veľa a sú rôzneho charakteru. Sprvoti sme sa snažili všetky skúmané príklady zaraďovať do týchto kategórií, neukázalo sa to však ako efektívny spôsob práce. Druhá skupina párov boli príklady, ktoré buď hodnotia nejakú osobu alebo jav, alebo popisujú. Zistilo sa, že väčšina prídavných mien má túto funkciu (aj keď nie vždy). Zároveň sa zistilo, že čeština reflektuje zmeny medzi relačnými a kvalitatívnymi adjektívami taktiež a to zmenami slovozných prípon napr. *sluneční a slunečný*.

Posledná kapitola tejto práce je záver, v ktorom sú zistenia z výskumu zhrnuté a popísané tendencie, ktoré boli pozorované počas výskumu.

## 8. Appendix

The following appendix contains all of the two hundred examples that were examined in the practical part of thesis.

POWER		
1	The sniffers have detected a <i>power source</i> , I imagine.	Myslím, že detektory odhalily <i>zdroj energie</i> .
2	The Commissioner was checking the <i>power gauge</i> to see if the transmitter were being tapped.	Komisař kontroloval na <i>měřiči energie</i> , zda vysílač není odposloucháván.
3	The scrolls highlight glaring historical discrepancies and fabrications, clearly confirming that the modern Bible was compiled and edited by men who possessed a political agenda - to promote the divinity of the man Jesus Christ and use His influence to solidify their own <i>power base</i> .	Ty svitky totiž odhalují výrazné historické nesrovnalosti a výmysly a jasně tak potvrzují, že současná bible byla sestavena a editována lidmi, kteří se řídili především svými politickými zájmy - na propagování božství Ježíše Krista a využití jeho vlivu k upevnění <i>vlastní moci</i> .
4	No stranger to <i>power plays</i> , the chief inspector was unimpressed.	Kapitán už podobné výhrůžky nejednou slyšel, takže na něj neměly žádný účinek.
5	It 's obviously a manual control for an airlock - probably an emergency back-up system in case of <i>power failure</i> .	Je to nepochybně ruční ovládání přechodové komory - pravděpodobně nouzový únikový systém pro případ <i>poškození motorů</i> .
POWERFUL		
1	Within a few short Vog years every last Vogon had migrated to the Megabrantis cluster, the political hub of the Galaxy and now formed the immensely <i>powerful backbone</i> of the Galactic Civil Service.	Během několika krátkých vogoroků se všichni do jednoho přestěhovali do hvězdokupy Megabrantis, politického centra Galaxie, a nyní jsou nesmírně <i>mocnou páteří</i> Galaktické státní správy.
2	Deep Thought, " he addressed the computer, " are you not as we designed you to be, the greatest most <i>powerful computer</i> in all time ?	Hlubino myšlení, " obrátil se k počítači, " copak nejsi tím, co jsme navrhli, totiž největším a <i>nejdokonalejším počítačem</i> všech dob?"

3	His Majesty the Sultan who has your good at heart has felt it necessary to confide you to the protection of his <i>powerful friend</i> the King-Emperor	Jeho Veličenstvo Sultán , jemuž vaše dobro leží na srdci , vás z vyššího vnuknutí svěřil do ochrany svého <i>mocného přítele</i> Císaře a Krále
4	The children ( even the Jewish ones ) left off their play and stopped shouting and the oldest among them , solemnly and timidly , would come up to the enormous hand of ' grandad ' to feel it for a moment on their shaven heads and faces heated by play , and hear his merry and <i>powerful voice</i> fall upon them like a good and pleasant dew:	Děti , dokonce i židovské , zanechávají hry a přestávají křičet a starší z nich s úctou a bází přistupují k jeho ohromné a těžké pravici , aby na okamžik pocítili , jak nad jejich ostříhanými hlavami a tvářemi rozpálenými hrou kane jako vlahá a příjemná rosa jeho silný a veselý hlas
5	And in the wretched state of his own finances there was <i>a very powerful motive</i> for secrecy , in addition to his fear of discovery by Lydia 's relations, for it had just transpired that he had left gaming debts behind him, to a very considerable amount.	A jeho beznadějná finanční situace je <i>pádným důvodem</i> , aby se skrýval - kromě obavy, aby ho neobjevili Lydiini příbuzní - neboť právě vyšlo najevo, že po sobě zanechal karetní dluhy dosahující značné částky .

#### BODY

1	Purportedly sensual oils and <i>body rubs</i> .	Údajně erotické olejíčky a <i>tělové krémy</i> .
2	<i>Body parts</i> of that victim had been discovered floating over several acres of Eagle Mountain Lake.	<i>Části těla</i> našli plavat na několika akrech jezera Eagle Mountain.
3	The cap on a bottle of <i>body lotion</i> had n't been securely replaced.	Uzávěr na láhvi s <i>tělovým mlékem</i> nebyl pořádně zašroubovaný.
4	They shared a bed, <i>body heat</i> , dreams.	Sdíleli postel, <i>tělesné teplo</i> , sny.
5	On TV and in movies , suspects under interrogation made themselves look guilty with their <i>body language</i> .	V televizi a filmech dali podezřelí při výslechu najevo pocit viny <i>řečí těla</i> .

#### BODILY

1	Being himself very loosely attached to life, he was not able even to guess what ties of blood, <i>bodily health</i> and a longer or shorter span of life could mean for a normal person	Sám jen velmi nedbale připoután k životu, nemohl ani tušit , co pro normálního člověka znamenají pouta krve, <i>zdraví těla</i> a delší nebo kratší trvání osobního života.
---	---	---



2	The anticipation of exploring her <i>bodily treasures</i> was inebriating.	Představa o tom , jak bude prozkoumávat všechny její <i>tělesné poklady</i> , byla opojná.
3	History exists (that is, labour, production, accumulation, and growth of real costs) only in so far as man as a natural being is finite: a finitude that is prolonged far beyond the original limits of the species and its immediate <i>bodily needs</i> , but that never ceases to accompany, at least in secret, the whole development of civilizations.	Historie (práce , produkce , akumulace a růst reálných nákladů) existuje pouze potud, pokud je člověk konečným přírodním jsoucнем: konečnost se prodlužuje daleko za původní hranice druhu a bezprostředních <i>potřeb těla</i> , avšak nepřestává alespoň ztlumeně doprovázet celý vývoj civilizací.
4	You go to the centre, ' the foreman advised her , ' get them to confirm it and then go and report it as grievous <i>bodily harm</i> .	Jděte na středisko, “ radil parťák ,,, at' vám to potvrdějí, pak to ohlaste jako <i>ublížení na těle</i> .
5	Italians are not really into <i>bodily harm</i> .	Italové ve skutečnosti nechtějí někomu ublížit.
EDUCATION		
1	The heads of regional and district <i>education departments</i> undoubtedly took them as a model and began to use them in appropriate cases at their own more humble level.	Šéfové oblastních a okresních <i>výkonných orgánů</i> je bezpochyby začali opakovat ve svých kabinetech
2	No special <i>education facilities</i> available as a child .	Jako dítě neměl k dispozici žádné zvláštní <i>vzdělávací zařízení</i> .
3	Someone was needed in Berezdov to take charge of political <i>education work</i> , and since there was no one else to send , the Regional Committee , after some hesitation , had chosen Razvalikhin .	Nebylo nikoho, kdo by mohl být poslán do Berezdova, a po dlouhém rozmýšlení poslal krajský výbor Razvalichina jako " <i>politického osvěťáře</i> ."
4	I believe our <i>education system</i> is waking up nicely.	Já myslím, že naše <i>školství</i> se pěkně probouzí.

5	In '46 , when Coleman came out of the service , Ernestine was already enrolled in the elementary <i>education program</i> at Montclair State Teachers College , Walt was at Montclair State finishing up , and both of them were living at home with their widowed mother.	V šestačtyřicátém , když se Coleman vrátil do civilu , Ernestine se na státním <i>pedagogickém institutu</i> v Montclair připravovala na učitelství na prvním stupni obecné školy , Walt už na těžké škole končil a oba bydleli doma u ovdovělé matky.
EDUCATIONAL		
1	It was an <i>educational experience</i> .	Byl to <i>poučný zážitek</i> .
2	And over the years , Eleanor would again from time to time impose the obstetrical film on her poor daughter - and not necessarily for <i>educational reasons</i>	Během let Eleanora své ubohé dceři občas film s porodem vnucovala údajně z <i>výchovných důvodů</i> .
3	Every developed country in the world is eons in front of the American <i>educational system</i> .	Před americkým <i>vzdělávacím systémem</i> má každá rozvinutá země na světě náskok o celé miliony světelných let.
4	Predominantly innocent schoolboy chat -- his daily routines recounted in prosaic detail , victories and tribulations in the classroom and on the playing fields , anecdotes about his colorful collection of classmates , what to expect of school myself , the clubby whys and wherefores of getting on with both teachers and chums -- all in the confident tone of the wiser , worldlier brother advising a young charge on the eve of embarking on his own <i>educational career</i> .	Převážně nevinné klukovské řeči - --detailní popis jeho každodenního života , radosti a strasti ze třídy a z hřiště , zábavné historky o pestré sbírce spolužáků , povídaní o tom , co mohu sám od školy očekávat , důvěrná poradna , jak vyjít s učiteli i s kamarády - --to vše v sebejistém tónu moudřejšího , světem protřelého bratra , který radí mladšímu chráněnci v předvečer jeho nástupu do <i>vzdělávacího procesu</i> .
5	But we paid fifty-three thousand in taxes - federal income and an amazing variety of others - and after repayment of student loans , <i>Claire 's educational expenses</i> , twenty-four hundred a month for a very nice apartment in Georgetown , two late-model cars with the obligatory mortgages , and a host of other costs naturally related to a comfortable lifestyle , we had invested only twenty-two thousand in mutual funds.	But we paid fifty-three thousand in taxes - federal income and an amazing variety of others - and after repayment of student loans , <i>Claire 's educational expenses</i> , twenty-four hundred a month for a very nice apartment in Georgetown , two late-model cars with the obligatory mortgages , and a host of other costs naturally related to a comfortable lifestyle , we had invested only twenty-two thousand in mutual funds.

## HEALTH

1	“ And when we were hungry we ’ d pose as public <u>health inspectors</u> , you remember that?	" Když jsme měli hlad , vydávali jsme se za <u>zdravotní inspektory</u> , pamatuješ?
2	I remembered sitting in that whirlpool at the <u>health club</u> , and feeling grateful that I had the lifetime membership ( a gift , ironically enough , from my mother ) , so that I would always be able to go there.	Vzpomněla jsem si , jak jsem se onehdy ve <u>fitcentru</u> povalovala ve vířivce a cítila vděčnost , že tam mám zaplacené doživotní členství ( dárek , ironií osudu od mé máti ) , takže sem budu moct chodit za každých okolností.
3	Not to pay my rent , my accumulated credit card bills ( many of which were the work of Peter the Rat Bastard , but I had signed the receipts , more fool me ) , my student loan payments , my private ( and expensive ) <u>health insurance</u> , and so on.	Nestačilo na nájem, na splácení nastrádaných dluhů ( většinu z nich nasekal ještě podzácký darebák Peter, ale já pitomá podepsala účtenky ), na moje soukromé ( a drahé ) <u>zdravotní pojištění</u> a tak dál.
4	Use it or lose it , that 's what every doctor says . Dave Schumpert has had ten times more <u>health problems</u> than Dad , he 's had a colostomy for fifteen years , he 's got one lung and a pacemaker , and look at all the things that he and Mary Beth are doing.	Dave Schumpert má desetinásobně horší <u>zdravotní potíže</u> než náš táta, patnáct let žije s umělým vývodem z tlustého střeva, má jen jednu plíci , srdce mu hlídá pacemaker - a podívej se, co všechno s Mary Beth podnikají.
5	She shopped in New Orleans , ordered <u>health foods</u> from California , sweated two hours a day in designer spandex , and treated herself to expensive facials and treatments.	Jezdila nakupovat do New Orleansu , objednávala <u>zdravé potraviny</u> z Kalifornie , dvě hodiny denně se potila ve značkovém trikotu a dopřávala si drahé kosmetické kúry.

## HEALTHY

1	At the wish of his older wife and with her assistance, Hadzi Omer married the lovely Pasa and eleven months later Pasa gave birth to a <u>healthy boy</u> .	Z vůle své starší ženy a s její pomocí se Hadži - Omer oženil s krásnou Pašou a za jedenáct měsíců porodila Paša <u>zdravého chlapce</u> .
2	Therefore enduring states or <u>a healthy society</u> cannot exist .	A z toho všeho nemůže být ani trvalý stát, ani <u>dobrá společnost</u> .

3	You do not stop at anything , not because you are brave , but because all the <u>healthy impulses</u> in you are shrivelled up , because save for your vanity nothing exists for you, neither blood ties nor inward considerations , neither God nor the world, neither kin nor friend.	Ty se nezastavíš před ničím , ne proto, že jsi odvážný , ale proto , že v tobě zakrněly všechny <u>zdravé pudy</u> , protože pro tebe kromě tvé ješitnosti nic neznamenaají ani pokrevní svazky, ani vrozené ohledy, ani Bůh, ani lidé, ani příbuzní, ani kamarádi.
4	Bep has a <u>healthy appetite</u> .	Bep má <u>zdravý apetit</u> .
5	Her figure was obscene - tiny waist, <u>healthy breasts</u> , slender legs.	Měla nesmírně, až neslušně atraktivní postavu - útlý pas, <u>vyvinutá ňadra</u> a štíhlé nohy.
AIR		
1	<u>Air cushions</u> ballooned out of the walls in an instant as everyone was thrown against them.	Ze stěny se vyfoukly <u>vzduchové polštáře</u> , právě v okamžiku , kdy na ně cestující dopadli.
2	A smaller notice adduced further grounds for caution in the elliptic form: <u>Air brakes</u> .	Ještě jeden menší nápis uváděl další důvod k opatrnosti nepřímým varováním: <u>Vzdušné brzdy</u> .
3	Sealed suitcases in hand, they headed for the <u>air lock</u> .	Uchopili vzduchotěsně uzavřená zavazadla a vykročili <u>k hermetickým dveřím</u> .
4	She was being buffeted by the <u>air currents</u> but grinned and flashed Langdon the thumbs-up sign.	Zápasila se <u>vzdušnými proudy</u> , ale zubila se a kynula Langdonovi zdviženým palcem.
5	She laughed as he blew her an <u>air kiss</u> and headed for the door.	Zasmála se a on jí poslal <u>vzdušný polibek</u> a zamířil ke dveřím.
AIRY		
1	He felt them pressing down and involuntarily closed his eyes as she dropped a light, <u>airy kiss</u> on his lips , bursting into her gay childish rippling laughter .	Pocí'oval jejich tíži a bezděčně přivřel oči , když ho jen tak lehýnce a <u>letmo políbila</u> na ústa, propukajíc v slaboučký, dětsky zajímavý smích.
2	But he was glad she was just what she was, lively and fidgety , sparkling with surprising ideas, full of inquisitive curiosity, <u>airy fantasy</u> , and sudden changes of mood and feeling. Her thoughts followed one another so fast he couldn ' t keep pace with them.	Ale měl radost, že je právě taková, jaká byla, živá a neposedná, sršící překvapivými nápady , plná všetečné zvědavosti , <u>větrné fantasie</u> a náhlých zvrátů nálad a citu, myšlenka stíhala myšlenku, sledovat ji nestačil.

3	Beneath him was a pretty treelined city square , and all around it as far as the eye could see were white concrete buildings of <i>airy spacious</i> design but somewhat the worse for wear - many were cracked and stained with rain . Today however the sun was shining , a fresh breeze danced lightly through the trees , and the odd sensation that all the buildings were quietly humming was probably caused by the fact that the square and all the streets around it were thronged with cheerful excited people.	Pod sebou viděl půvabné náměstí lemované stromořadím. Všude kolem stály bílé betonové domy <i>vznosné konstrukce</i> , ale o něco horší trvanlivosti, neboť mnohé z nich byly popraskané a flekaté od deště . Naštěstí zrovna svítilo slunce a čerstvý větřík zlehka tančil stromořadím. Podivný pocit , že všechny budovy tiše bzučí, byl způsoben snad jen tím , že náměstí i přilehlé ulice byly přecpány radostně vzrušenými lidmi.
4	Langdon had attempted to board it once , but the " viewing capsules " reminded him of sealed sarcophagi , and he opted to keep his feet on the ground and enjoy the view from the <i>airy banks</i> of the Thames.	Langdon se na něj chtěl jednou také podívat , ale " kabinky " mu připomínaly zapečetěné sarkofágy , a proto se raději rozhodl zůstat nohama na zemi a užívat si pohledu na město <i>z volných břehů</i> řeky Temže.
5	More to the point, he had practically guaranteed that the new cut he had created for her, a style that curled just above her shoulders and framed her face with <i>airy wisps</i> of hair in various lengths, would give her instant sex appeal.	Ba co víc, prakticky jí garantoval, že nový sestřih, který pro ni vymyslel, účes z polodlouhých pramenů spadajících k ramenům a <i>nadýchaných chumáčků</i> rámuujících tvář, jí rázem propůjčí neodolatelný sex appeal.
NATURE		
1	" Pagans " were literally unindoctrinated country-folk who clung to the old, rural religions of <i>nature worship</i> .	Pohané tedy byli venkované, neovlivnění novou vírou, kteří se drželi svých starých, prostých náboženství spočívajících <i>v uctívání přírody</i> .
2	Those deemed " witches " by the Church included all female scholars , priestesses, gypsies, mystics, <i>nature lovers</i> , herb gatherers , and any women " suspiciously attuned to the natural world.	Mezi tyto domnělé " čarodějnice " podle církve patřily všechny učené ženy, kněžky, cikánky, <i>uctívačky přírody</i> , bylinkářky a vůbec všechny ženy, " podezřele sladěné s přírodním světem.
3	Back in 1995 , Sy Montgomery, the well-known <i>nature writer</i> , had come up to Lyme to interview me for a story in the Boston Globe Magazine.	Avšak mezitím , co jsem se snažil studovat, lidé pomalu začínali chtít studovat mne . V r . 1995 přijela do Lyme známá spisovatelka Sy Montgomeryová, která se zabývá <i>psaním o přírodě</i> , a chtěl se mnou natočit rozhovor pro Boston Globe Magazin.
4	The hotels were dosed , or full up , or else taken over by children from ' <i>nature schools</i> .'	Hotely byly zavřeny , obsazeny anebo se do nich nastěhovaly děti ze <i>škol v přírodě</i> .

5	There would have been <i>nature studies</i> - a tiger pursuing a bird of paradise, a choking snake sheathing whole the flayed trunk of a shoat. <i>Nabokov Lolita</i>	Byly by tam <i>přírodní studie</i> - tygr pronásledující rajského ptáka , dávící se hroznýš , soukající do sebe celého hranostaje staženého z kůže.
NATURAL		
1	The event will be described differently according to whether you are talking about it from the standpoint of your own <i>natural time</i> , from a time in the further future , or a time in the further past and is further complicated by the possibility of conducting conversations while you are actually travelling from one time to another with the intention of becoming your own father or mother. <i>Douglas Adams Restaurant at the End of the Universe</i>	Událost je nutno popsat různě, podle toho, jestli o ní hovoříte z hlediska svého <i>přirozeného času</i> , z doby ve vzdálenější budoucnosti nebo naopak vzdálenější minulosti, a věc je dále komplikována možností vést takovou konverzaci v okamžiku, kdy právě cestujete z jednoho časového bodu do jiného s úmyslem stát se vlastní matkou či otcem.
2	Meanwhile , the natural forces on the planet Vogosphere had been working overtime to make up for their earlier blunder.	<i>A přírodní síly</i> zatím na planetě Vogsfěře pracovaly přesčas, jako by chtěly napravit svůj někdejší přehmat.
3	Anything else passes them by without deeper trace, with the dumb indifference of nameless <i>natural phenomena</i> , which do not touch the imagination or remain in the memory.	Všechno ostatní je mjí bez hlubší stopy, s němou lhostejností bezejmenných <i>přírodních jevů</i> , nedotýká se jejich fantazie a neutkví v jejich paměti.
4	That is <i>a natural process</i> and the road we all must take , and in no way the other way round.	Je to <i>přirozený proces</i> a cesta , kterou je třeba jít , a nikdy ne naopak.
5	They want us to get back to the soil and to <i>natural agriculture</i> .	Chtějí návrat k půdě a <i>přírodnímu hospodaření</i> .
PARENT		
1	Most of the Metropol 's female clinicians were in their thirties and led daytime lives that revolved around child care , or <i>parent care</i> , or the university 's International Journalism program , or the making of art in political hues that nobody would buy.	Většina zákaznic navštěvujících Metropol už měla třicítku za sebou a jejich denní program se točil kolem <i>péče o děti</i> či o rodiče , popřípadě kolem univerzitního studijního programu Mezinárodní žurnalistika , nebo kolem vymýšlení politických hesel , která nikoho nezajímala.
2	The President of our <i>parent company</i> is now deceased.	Zemřel prezident naší <i>nadřízené společnosti</i> .
3	In such cases the author often has the feeling that <i>the parent poem</i> has no independent existence of its own , and has failed to ' work out .'	Autor pak mívá často dojem, že <i>původní báseň</i> sama o sobě neexistuje, nepodařila se , není ...



4	Thus , the Khazars are responsible for maintaining the state and its unity ; they are duty-bound to protect and fight for the empire, while, of course, the others - the Jews , Arabs, Greeks, Goths, and Persians living in Khazaria - pull in their own individual direction, toward their <i>parent nations</i> .	Chazaři tak odpovídají za zachování státu a jeho celistvosti , jsou povinni ochraňovat říši a bojovat za ni, zatímco ostatní - Židé, Arabové, Řekové, Góti a Peršané usazení v Chazárii - přirozeně tíhnou ke svým <i>mateřským zemím</i> a straní jejich zájmům.
5	Ten days later the Wojcicki subpanel 's recommendations were unanimously approved by its <i>parent body</i> , the Department of Energy 's High Energy Physics Advisory Panel.	O deset dní později schválil doporučení Wojcického skupiny jednomyslně její <i>nadřazený orgán</i> , Poradní výbor pro fyziku vysokých energií při Ministerstvu energetiky.
PARENTAL		
1	When he had achieved all this , the young man abandoned his <i>parental home</i> in the poor quarter quite naturally and coolly . He rented himself a modest but clean furnished room in a widow 's house .	Když dosáhl toho všeho , mladík zcela přirozeně a chladnokrevně opustil <i>rodný dům</i> v chudinské čtvrti a najal si skromný, ale čistý zařízený pokoj u kteréi vdovy.
2	T. Dan lost his <i>parental authority</i> when she saw him humping her piano teacher.	T . Dan ztratil <i>rodičovskou autoritu</i> , když ho nachytala s učitelkou klavíru.
3	<i>Parental pride</i> notwithstanding, Gavin was a good looking kid.	Bez ohledu na <i>rodičovskou pýchu</i> musel uznat, že Gavin je pohledný mládenec.
4	Do we take any notice of this <i>parental chitchat</i> ?	Co je nám vlastně do těch <i>rodičovských keců</i> ?
5	He had fallen in love with a girl in Port Lucifer , and had even contemplated signing a three-year contract , but <i>parental disapproval</i> of anyone from outside the orbit of Venus had been too strong .	V Port Luciferu se zamiloval do jedné děvy a rozjímal dokonce o tom , že s ní podepíše na tři roky smlouvu , avšak <i>odpor rodičů</i> ke komukoli původem za oběžnou dráhou Venuše byl příliš silný.
ART		
1	With a magnifying glass he studied them frame by frame . Reading negatives is an <i>art form</i> , requiring experience , which Blomkvist lacked.	Vyznat se v negativech je však jistá <i>forma umění</i> vyžadující určitou zručnost , kterou Mikael postrádal.
2	He 'd twice bought them new playground equipment ; every year he donated <i>art supplies</i> for the children.	Dvakrát škole zakoupil nové vybavení hřiště a každý rok dodával dětem <i>pomůcky na kreslení</i> .
3	He was an <i>art dealer</i> as well as an artist , and paintings hung in almost every room, even where I slept .	Byl nejenom malířem , ale také <i>obchodníkem s uměním</i> , takže obrazy visely skoro v každé místnosti, dokonce i tam, kde jsem spala já.

4	Facilities like this had become controversial in the <i>art community</i> because they provided a perfect place for <i>art thieves</i> to hide stolen goods , for years if necessary , until the heat was off.	Podobné banky vzbuzovaly <i>ve světě umění</i> rozporuplné reakce, protože se dokonale hodily ke schovávání ukradeného zboží - třeba po dlouhá léta, než se rozčeřená hladina uklidní.
5	On weekends he could be seen lounging on the quad in blue jeans, discussing computer graphics or religious history with students; other times he could be spotted in his Harris tweed and paisley vest, photographed in the pages of upscale <i>art magazines</i> at museum openings where he had been asked to lecture	O víkendu se poflakoval v džínách po kampusu a diskutoval se studenty o počítačové grafice nebo o dějinách náboženství, jindy ho bylo možno spatřit v tvídovém obleku a kašmírové vestě na fotografii v předních <i>uměleckých revuích</i> , když byl požádán o přednášku u příležitosti otevření nějakého muzea.
ARTISTIC		
1	Many worlds have now banned their act altogether, sometimes for <i>artistic reasons</i> , but most commonly because the band ' s public address system contravenes local strategic arms limitations treaties.	Mnohé světy už skupině zakázaly činnost na své půdě, někdy <i>z důvodů uměleckých</i> , častěji však proto, že zvuková technika kapely porušuje tamní smlouvy o omezení strategických zbraní.
2	He had always urged his students to understand the overall tones and motifs of an <i>artistic period</i> rather than getting lost in the minutia of dates and specific works.	Své studenty vždycky nabádal, aby se snažili porozumět celkovému rázu a společným motivům určité fáze <i>uměleckého vývoje</i> , a neztráceli se v podrobnostech dat a jednotlivých děl.
3	He is a man with a considerable <i>artistic side</i> to his nature.	Má v povaze i výrazné <i>umělecké sklony</i> .
4	From the original author we expect <i>an artistic stylisation of reality</i> , and from the translator we expect an artistic re-stylisation of the source.	Od původního umělce žádáme <i>umělecky hodnotnou stylizaci skutečnosti</i> – od překladatele žádáme umělecky hodnotné přestylování předlohy.
5	There is neither theoretical nor <i>artistic justification</i> for a translational interpretation which introduces inorganic elements conflicting with the work ' s objective idea.	Nelze teoreticky ani <i>umělecky hájit</i> takovou překladatelskou interpretaci , která do díla vkládá prvky nesourodé , odporující objektivní ideji.
GOVERNMENT		
1	<i>A government spider</i> sidled up to him and attempted to press a copy of his prepared speech into his hands.	Připlížil se k němu <i>vládní pavouk</i> a pokusil se mu vtisknout do rukou kopii připraveného projevu.



2	They gave him breakfast , which he ate as though with someone else 's mouth , and ordered him to pack up his personal effects , hand in his arms and all <u>government property</u> and be ready to leave at ten o'clock accompanied by a gendarme by the postal courier for Sarajevo , where he would be handed over to the garrison court.	Dali mu snídani , kterou jako by snědl cizími ústy , pak mu nařídili , aby si uklidil osobní věci , odevzdal zbraň a <u>služební věci</u> , protože v deset hodin pojedou dostavníkem v doprovodu četníka do Sarajeva , kde bude předán posádkovému soudu.
3	With the rise in prices and the incomprehensible but always perceptible fluctuations of <u>government paper</u> , dividends and exchanges, there was more and more talk of politics.	Současně se stoupáním cen a s tou nepochopitelnou, ale citelnou hrou stoupání a klesání <u>cenných papírů</u> , dividend a peněz začalo se čím dál víc mluvit o politice.
4	As a means of <u>government terror</u> soon grows blunt.	<u>Teror jako prostředek vlády</u> brzy otupí.
5	" Your gang , your little band , your little group of <u>government conspirators</u> .	„ Kde je váš komplot , vaše banda či spolek <u>vládních spiklenců</u> .
GOVERNMENTAL		
1	<u>Governmental policy</u> should therefore attempt to come to terms with these two contrary movements on the part of population and currency.	<u>Politika</u> se tedy musí pokoušet skloubit tyto dva protikladné pohyby peněz a lidí.
2	He wrote that he saw me on television " - clever idea ! - " knows that lustration is being carried out in the <u>governmental organs</u> , and considers it his moral obligation to forestall any possible wrongdoing	Píše , že mě viděl v televizi ( chytrý nápad ! ), ví, že v <u>řídících složkách</u> probíhají lustrace, a považuje za morální povinnost zabránit případné křivdě.
3	Over the next twenty minutes he talked to officers he knew in the Dutch State Police and Royal Marechaussee , an Overstelojtnant in the Swedish Technical Police who had studied at Quantico , a personal acquaintance who was assistant to the Rigspolitichef of the Danish <u>governmental police</u> , and he surprised Starling by breaking into French with the night command desk of the Belgian Police Criminelle.	Během dalších dvaceti minut hovořil se známými policisty a vyšetřovateli holandské státní policie, královské maríny, s lidmi v Overstelojtnant při švédské policii - někteří z nich studovali v Quantiku , dále hovořil s jedním přítelem , který pracoval jako asistent u Rigspolitichef v dánské <u>vládní jednotce</u> . Starlingovou překvapilo, jak plynule přešel do francouzštiny, když hovořil s belgickou kriminální policií.
4	<u>Governmental relations</u> ( lobbying ) was repulsive but paid so well that every D. C. firm had entire wings of lawyers greasing the skids	<u>Vztahy k vládě</u> ( tedy lobbování ) jsou odpuzivé , ale natolik dobře placené , že má každá firma ve Washingtonu celou letku právníků , kteří pomáhají mazat kolečka.
5	Sort of a <u>governmental entrepreneur</u> , let 's say.	Tak trochu <u>vládní podnikatel</u> , abych tak řekl.

## MUSIC

1	For the Sectionschef was a placid, immaculately groomed bachelor, a spoiled <i>music lover</i> and aesthete, who, in his lofty, secure and carefree position, could not begin to imagine the Consul 's torments, what Travník and women like Anna Maria von Mitterer were like, or all the possible troubles and needs human beings could have.	Neboť ten Sectionschef, to je mírný, kultivovaný starý mládenec, zhýčkaný <i>milovník hudby</i> a estét , který na svém jistém, vysokém a bezstarostném postavení neví a ani si nedovede představit , jaké je utrpení toho konzula, ani co je Travník , ani co je Anna Maria von Mitterer, ani jaká může být lidská bída a potřeba.
2	Its pages were full of what were for her new , wonderful and exalted pieces of verse and prose , but she had been driving herself to read them in vain : a painful but irresistible force compelled her to listen instead to her mother 's voice from the <i>music room</i> .	Jeho stránky byly plny pro ni nových, podivuhodných a vznešených věcí ve verších i v próze , ale marně se snažila číst je; bolestná a neodolatelná síla ji nutila, aby naslouchala matčinu hlasu <i>z hudebního pokoje</i> .
3	The musicians , about to undergo their transformation from a bunch of seemingly untroubled vacationers into a powerful , fluid <i>music machine</i> , had already settled in and were tuning up as the couple-the tall , gaunt-faced blond woman and the slender , handsome , gray-haired man not so tall as she and much older , though still walking his light-footed athletic walk-made their way to two empty seats three rows down from me and off to my right some twenty feet.	na mohutný a hladce běžící <i>hudební stroj</i> , se usadili a ladili, zatímco nově přichozí dvojice -- vysoká plavovlasá žena s vyzáblou tváří a štíhlý pohledný šedovlasý muž , o něco menší než ona a mnohem starší, třebaže stále ještě nápadný lehkonožou chůzí atleta -- došla ke dvěma volným sedadlům tři řady přede mnou a asi šest metrů vpravo ode mne.
4	One of these <i>music masons</i> , an Arab , set off with a Jew and a Khazar to hear how his stone would sing with the coming spring.	Jeden ze <i>stavitelů hudby</i> , Arab , si šel ještě s jedním Židem a Chazarem zjara poslechnout píseň svých kamenů.
5	It was a Cole Porter tune, but within seconds Paris had located it in the computerized <i>music library</i> and programmed it to play behind the Brooks ballad.	Byla to skladba Cole Portera, ale během několika vteřin ji Paris našla <i>v hudební knihovně</i> a naprogramovala ji hned za baladu Gartha Brookse.

## MUSICAL

1	Bertrand laughed at this, turning towards his girl , who also laughed, a clear, <i>musical sound</i> not unlike Margaret 's tiny silver bells	Bertrand se zasmál, obrátil se na svou dívku a ta se také zasmála - jasným <i>melodickým hlasem</i> , ne nepodobným stříbrným zvonkům Margarety.
2	This <i>musical item</i> should sound as magnificent as possible	Toto <i>zpěvní číslo</i> by mělo zaznít takřka velebně.

3	What better to follow such a painting than another with <u>a musical setting</u> ?	„ Co může být lepšího, než aby po takovém obraze následoval další <u>z hudebního prostředí</u> ?
4	He would use a bit of string this time , and at the critical moment, when the old fool was leaning over the chair at an angle of forty-five, and trying to reach a point three inches beyond what was possible for him to reach, the string would slip, and down he would slide on to the piano, a really fine <u>musical effect</u> being produced by the suddenness with which his head and body struck all the notes at the same time.	Tentokrát si na to vezme kus provázku a v kritickém okamžiku , když se z té své stoličky vyklání v pětáctýřicetistupňovém úhlu do strany a snaží se dosáhnout bodu ležícího o sem a půl centimetru dále, než kam vůbec může dosáhnout , provázek se mu vysmekne z prstů a ten blázen stará uklouzne a zřítí se na otevřené piáno, a tím , jak znenadání třískne hlavou i tělem do všech kláves současně, vyloudí vskutku pěkný <u>hudební efekt</u> .
5	At the time , she had thought that only in the Communist world could such <u>musical barbarism</u> reign supreme.	Myslila si tehdy , že jen v komunistickém světě vládne toto <u>barbarství hudby</u> .
ENERGY		
1	Suddenly the air exploded with <u>energy bolts</u> as both the cops opened fire on them simultaneously.	Vzduch náhle vzplál <u>elektrickými výboji</u> - oba policajti zároveň začali pálit.
2	But they would be dependent on imported air and water and upon <u>an energy supply</u> from complicated storehouses fifty million miles away.	Ale ten by závisel na dodávkách vzduchu a vody a <u>na zásobování energií</u> ze složitých zdrojů vzdálených padesát miliónů mil .
3	This is only an <u>energy relay</u> .	Je to jen obyčejná družice <u>pro přenos energie</u> .
4	He achieved extreme <u>energy densities</u> .	Dosáhl tím extrémní <u>energetické hustoty</u> .
5	Keeping Communication Flowing Good project communication covers three areas : timing , knowledge , and <u>energy flow</u> .	Udržování plynulé komunikace . Dobrá komunikace v rámci projektu se týká především tří oblastí : načasování , znalostí a <u>přísunu energie</u> .
ENERGETIC		
1	And , strangest of all , in the rare moments when it did move , this heavy mass of clothing and jewelry sometimes made the unexpectedly quick and <u>energetic movements</u> of a younger , nervous man.	A co bylo nejpodivnější , tato těžká hmota rouch a ozdob měla ve vzácných chvílích, kdy se hýbala , jakési neočekávaně rychlé a <u>silácké pohyby</u> mladšího, nervózního člověka.

2	But it was not appearance that singled him out ; preserved infants aren ' t all that rare . It was , rather , his conduct ; for he was behaving as though the party were his : like <u>an energetic octopus</u> , he was shaking martinis , making introductions , manipulating the phonograph.	Byl však nápadný nejen svým zevnějškem - konzervovaná dítka nejsou natolik rarita - spíš svým počínáním : choval se totiž , jako by si byl tu společnost sezval sám - jako <u>bujará chobotnice</u> třepal koktajly , seznamoval hosty , obsluhoval gramofon.
3	With no power , but with three <u>energetic paddlers</u> helping her own more skilful blade , Ruby was able to get a quarter of this speed.	Bez motoru , jen silami tří <u>energických veslařů</u> pomáhajících jejímu zkušenějšímu pádlu , by mohla Ruby vyvinout čtvrtinu takové rychlosti.
4	But her husband , Arthur Havelock , adored the life at Exeter , where he was <u>an energetic teacher</u> who was well liked by the students and his fellow members of the faculty.	Avšak Arthur Havelock miloval život v Exeteru , kde byl <u>energickým učitelem</u> , oblíbeným mezi studenty i kolegy.
5	He had a powerful physique , a big head firmly planted on a thick neck , piercing brown eyes , and a strong , <u>energetic jaw</u> .	Je silný , má velkou hlavu , posazenou na mohutné šíji , hnědé , chladné , pronikavé oči a energickou , <u>ostrou linii brady</u> .
OIL		
1	First he took off its hooks the black tablet on which his name , rank , detachment number and unit were written in <u>oil colours</u> in German and placed it on his knees , with the writing down.	Nejdřív sundal z hřebíku černou tabulku , na níž bylo <u>mastnou křídou</u> německy vypsáno jeho jméno , hodnost , číslo oddílu a jednotky , u níž slouží , a položil si ji na koleno popsanou stranou dolů.
2	Donovan uncapped the tightly sealed container and from <u>the oil bath</u> within he withdrew a second cube.	Donovan otevřel vzduchotěsně uzavřenou nádobu a <u>z oleje</u> vyňal ještě jednu krychli.
3	The room reminded Langdon of the holding tank of <u>an oil freighter</u> he had once taken to Papua New Guinea to study HANTA body graffiti	Místnost Langdonovi připomínala nádrže na jednom <u>tankeru převážejícím ropu</u> , na němž se kdysi dostal až do Papuy - Nové Guineje , kde se zabýval studiem kreseb na tělech tamějších domorodců.
4	Al had the hood of the Hudson up , and he checked <u>the oil level</u> .	Al měl kapotu hudsonu otevřenou a kontroloval <u>hladinu oleje</u> .
5	Collet ran over and saw <u>oil stains</u> on the stall floor.	Collet k němu přeběhl a na zemi uviděl několik <u>olejových skvrn</u> .
OILY		
1	"We are all truly blessed by such a day as this," added the Bishop , flashing <u>an oily grin</u> .	"Takový den , jako je tento , je pravým požehnáním , " přidal se biskup <u>s úlisným šklebem</u> .

2	<i>His oily hair</i> sticks to his neck and falls way down his back, and he adorns himself with rings in his ears, eyebrows , and nose.	<i>Mastné vlasy</i> , přilepené na krk, mu padají až na záda a chodí ozdobený kroužky v uších, v obočí a v nose.
3	His big black speedboat slid out over <i>the oily water</i> .	Jeho velký černý člun vyklouzl <i>na olejovitou vodu</i> .
4	And then the steward came up with an <i>oily smile</i> , and said:	A tu už k němu přistoupil stevard a se servilním úsměvem se zeptal:
5	It gave off a sickly, <i>oily smell</i> , as of Chinese rice spirit.	Vycházel z ní mdlý <i>olejovitý pach</i> , který připomínal čínskou rýžovou pálenku.

## BLOOD

1	His blood pressure soared when he saw Wick groping her.	<i>Krevní tlak</i> mu vyletěl , když viděl , jak ji Wick ohmatává.
2	Sally Hor-ton had been an innocent pawn <i>in the blood rivalry</i> between Wick and Lozada.	Sally Hortonová byla nevinnou figurkou <i>v krvavém soupeření</i> Wicka a Lozady.
3	They are useful , these traitors , but I grudge them <i>their blood money</i> .	Vlastizrádci jsou užiteční , ale přičí se mi dávat jim ten jejich <i>jidášský groš</i> .
4	No <i>blood samples</i> , no fibers or hair.	Nezůstaly v něm žádné <i>stopy od krve</i> , žádná vlákna či vlasy.
5	I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet <i>blood smell</i> all over me.	Pamatuju se , jak jste mě hodil na příď na stočené mokré šňůry , jak se celý člun třásl , a na ty rány , když jste do ní bušil , jako když se poráží strom , a jak jsem byl celý <i>od krve</i> , <i>která tak sladce páchla</i> .

## BLOODY

1	I think I ' ll shoot down <i>their bloody ceiling</i> as well ! ” raged the tank . It took out the ceiling of the bridge.	Asi jim vodprásknu i <i>ten jejich pitomej strop</i> , " zařval tank a odpráskl strop můstku.
2	The image of Leonardo Vetra came back in grisly detail - <i>the bloody face</i> , the solitary hazel eye staring back , and the empty eye socket.	Znovu se mu vybavil obraz Leonarda Vetry s děsivými podrobnostmi - <i>krvavá tvář</i> , jediné černé oko upřené na něho , prázdný oční důlek.
3	<i>The bloody star</i> , centered on Saunière 's navel, gave his corpse a distinctly ghoulish aura.	<i>Krvavá hvězda</i> , umístěná uprostřed Saunierova břicha, dodávala jeho tělu nesporně ďábelskou podobu.
4	Nude and bleeding a path of <i>bloody footprints</i> , I followed the action as far as the hall.	Nahý a zakrvácený jsem za nimi vyběhl až do haly a zůstavoval jsem za sebou pěšinku krvavých šlépějí.
5	No corpse , no pathology reports , no ballistics , no <i>bloody photographs</i> to wave around the courtroom and display for the jury.	Chybí - li mrtvola , chybějí pitevní zprávy , balistické rozbory , <i>fotografie plné krve</i> , takže není čím mávat v soudní síni a není co ukazovat porotě.

SAFETY		
1	That was why he had to be an actual witness of events , a witness , moreover , safely out of reach of the Spacers ' calculated <u>safety measures</u> .	Proto se tedy musel stát očitým svědkem události, svědkem, který navíc byl mimo dosah vlastních <u>bezpečnostních opatření</u> Vesmíranů.
2	"Of course, I also applied to Harvard as <u>my safety school</u> ."	"Samozřejmě jsem se hlásil i na Harvard - byla to moje <u>pojistka</u> pro případ , že by nevyšel Oxford."
3	Maybe I had an intuition that I would need <u>a safety net</u> .	Možná jsem měla tušení , že budu potřebovat <u>záchrannou síť</u> .
4	He flicked on the beam of his flashlight , triggered his jets , and drifted slowly down the short corridor , trailing <u>his safety line</u> behind him.	Zapjal paprsek světlometu, spustil trysky , a jak se zvolna snášel dolů krátkou chodbou, <u>záchranné lano</u> se plazilo za ním.
5	It 's point six gee down there in Rama, and I want <u>a safety margin</u> .	Dole v Rámovi je žádná celá šest desetin g a chci nějaký <u>koeficient bezpečnosti</u> .
SAFE		
1	With an Honours class of nineteen and a Department of six , three students seemed <u>a safe number</u> to try for.	V posledním semestru, čítajícím devatenáct studentů, a na katedře, kde jich bylo šest, se zdálo celkem <u>bezpečné</u> pokusit se získat tři.
2	I went along for the ride because I 'd got some very <u>safe money</u> on him not doing it , and did n't want him coming back with fake evidence.	Letěl jsem s ním , protože jsem se vsadil <u>o slušné peníze</u> , že to nedokáže, a chtěl jsem mít jistotu, že nezfalšuje důkazy.
3	There were the mukhtars ( the Moslem leaders ) and the kmets ( the Christian headmen ) of all the quarters , exhausted and wet to the skin , after having wakened and moved to <u>safe quarters</u> all their fellow citizens.	Jsou tu starostové a starší všech čtvrtí , celí utmáčení a promoklí , než zburcovali a zavedli <u>do bezpečí</u> všechny své spoluobčany.
4	"Let 's find <u>a safe spot</u> for it. “	"Musíme pro ni najít nějaké <u>bezpečné místo</u> ."
5	John waited until the steps had gone <u>a safe distance</u> up the mountain and were inaudible.	Počkal, až se kroky <u>bezpečně vzdálí</u> nahoru do svahu a zmizí z doslechu.
STONE		
1	The face , which filled with alarm as he gazed , belonged to the driver of a van which Welch had elected to pass on a sharp bend between two <u>stone walls</u> .	Tvář se vůčihledě plnila zmatkem a náležela řidiči nákladního auta , které se Welch rozhodl předjet v ostré zatáčce mezi dvěma <u>kamennými zdmi</u> .
2	He was a man of a certain age , by no means averse to plum brandy , who sat drowsing , contrary to regulations, <u>on the stone sofa</u> .	Tento muž v letech , kterému kořalka nebyla proti mysli, podřimoval proti předpisům vsedě <u>na kamenné lavici</u> .



3	<i>The stone parapet</i> was about two feet wide.	<i>Kamenné zábradlí</i> je široké všehovšudy tři pídě.
4	It was a large, handsome, <i>stone building</i> , standing well on rising ground, and backed by a ridge of high woody hills; - and in front, a stream of some natural importance was swelled into greater, but without any artificial appearance.	Byla to rozlehlá <i>kamenná rezidence</i> , půvabně zasazená do svahu a vzadu ohraničená pásmem lesnatých vršků; vpředu se čirá přírodní říčka rozlévala do šře, ale zřejmě bez umělého zásahu.
5	As the two men ascended <i>the stone path</i> toward the entry, they passed under a gateway formed by a pair of marble columns.	Cestou <i>po kameny dlážděné pěšině</i> ke vchodu prošli branou tvořenou dvěma mramorovými sloupy.

## STONY

1	All the while, the Management Consultant had been sitting <i>in stony silence</i> , his finger tips pressed to his temples to indicate that he was waiting and would wait all day if it was necessary.	Pracovník v řídicím aparátu celou dobu seděl, zachovával <i>kamenné mlčení</i> a tiskl špičky prstů ke spánkům, čímž naznačoval, že čeká, a když na to přijde, může čekat celý den.
2	They crowded into the car again, with chilled feet, and set off through the park past the silent spire of the church, out through the great gates and over the bridge, on into the wide, damp, <i>stony village of Woodlinkin</i> , where the river ran.	S prostydlýma nohama se zase nahrnuli do auta, pustili se napříč oborou, pak kolem zamlklé kostelní věže velkými vraty ven a dál přes most do rozložitě, vlhké <i>kamenné vesnice Woodlinkinu</i> , kudy protékala řeka.
3	"That is my real name," she replied with <i>a stony stare</i> .	„Tohle je ale moje skutečné jméno,“ namítna a <i>tvrdě se na něj podívala</i> .
4	Juliet laughed about this, but half an hour later, when he came to say good-bye before going out in the boat to check his prawn traps, she showed <i>a stony face</i> and gave him a kiss of resignation, as if he'd been going to meet a woman out in the middle of the bay and under a rainy sky.	Juliet to rozesmálo, ale půl hodiny nato, když se s ní Eric přišel rozloučit, než se vydá v člunu zkontrolovat pasti s garnáty, nastavila mu <i>kamennou tvář</i> a rezignovaně ho políbila, jako by se uprostřed zálivu a pod deštivou oblohou chystal na schůzku s ženou.
5	He remained silent, and <i>this stony silence</i> was worse than if he had rushed at Paul and struck him.	Mlčel a <i>jeho zklamané mlčení</i> bylo těžší, než kdyby se na Pavla vrhl a začal jej bít.

## SUN

1	"Halos, like much of Christian symbology, were borrowed from <i>the ancient Egyptian religion of sun worship</i>	"Svatozář, jako většina křesťanských symbolů, je výpůjčka ze <i>staroegyptského náboženského kultu slunce</i> .
2	She says <i>sun screen</i> is the stupidest thing she's ever heard of because it defeats the purpose.	Tvrdí, že <i>krémy proti slunci</i> jsou ta nejpitomějšjí věc, o jaké kdy slyšela, jelikož o maří účel opalování.

3	Now and then, in the vastness of those plains, huge trees would advance toward us to cluster self-consciously by the roadside and provide a bit of humanitarian shade above a picnic table, <i>with sun flecks</i> , flattened paper cups, samaras and discarded ice-cream sticks littering the brown ground.	Čas od času, v nedozírnosti těch plání, se k nám přibližovaly obrovité stromy, sebevědomě se shlukovaly u cesty a poskytovaly kousek lidského stínu nad piknikovým stolem, <i>slunečními skvrnkami</i> , rozšlápnutými papírovými kelímky, Samarami a odhozenými špejlemi od nanuků, které zaneřádily hnědou zem.
4	A recognizable piece of furniture had been added to the room: an army cot; and Holly, trying to preserve her tropic look, was sprawled on it <i>under a sun lamp</i> .	Ale přibyl tam opravdový kus nábytku: polní lůžko, a na něm se pod elektrickým sluncem rozvalovala Holly, zřejmě se pokoušela uchovat si tropický vzhled.
5	When I glanced out the window I saw them, Colin and Maria browning in the sun glistening <i>with sun oil</i> and droplets of water, laughing as they had laughed by the pool at the Hilton in Rome.	Když jsem vyhlédla z okna ven, tak jsem je spolu viděla, jak hnědnou na sluníčku. Lesknou se <i>opalovacím olejem</i> a kapičkami vody a smějí se, jako se smávali u bazénu hotelu Hilton v Římě.
SUNNY		
1	I would take advantage of even <i>the briefest of sunny periods</i> to feed my Adriatic tan.	Jakmile <i>jen trochu vysvitlo slunce</i> , přikrmoval jsem své jadranské opálení.
2	She gave him <i>a sunny smile</i> .	<i>Zářivě se na něho usmála.</i>
3	He was not really far from the Castle Rock, and during the first panic he had thought he heard sounds of pursuit But the hunters had only sneaked into the fringes of the greenery, retrieving spears perhaps, and then had rushed back to <i>the sunny rock</i> as if terrified of the darkness under the leaves.	Nebyl příliš daleko od skalního hradu a v prvním návalu bezhlavé hrůzy měl dojem, že slyší, jak ho někdo pronásleduje. Lovci však vnikli jen do křoví na samém okraji pralesa, snad aby posbírali své oštěpy, a pak honem spěchali zpátky <i>na prosluněnou skálu</i> , jako kdyby se polekali tmy pod listovím.
4	A chorus of execration in which all joined except a few too dispirited to cry out, rose up into <i>the sunny air</i> , but Braddock Washington heard it with unruffled composure.	Vzhůru <i>do vzduchu prozářeného sluncem</i> se vznesl sbor nadávek, k nimž se připojili všichni až na několik příliš rezignovaných na to, aby ještě křičeli; ale Braddock Washington je vyslechl s nerušeným klidem.
5	I'm not alone anymore. He loves me, I love him, I have my books, my writing and my diary. I'm not all that ugly, or that stupid, I have <i>a sunny disposition</i> , and I want to develop a good character.	Nejsem už sama, on mě miluje, já miluji jeho, mám svoje knihy, svou knížku povídek, svůj deník, nejsem nijak ošklivá ani hloupá, mám <i>veselou povahu</i> a chtěla bych si vypěstovat pevný charakter.
SEX		



1	As I said, <i>the sex business</i> is all finished, if it ever got started.	Jak jsem řekl, co se <i>milostného vztahu</i> týče, je mezi námi konec, pokud vůbec co začalo.
2	There was the reality of the same bizarre argument put forth by opponents of <i>sex education</i> in schools - that somehow knowing about something will make a person want to do it.	Podobně nesmyslným argumentem se oháněla i řada odpůrců <i>sexuální osvěty</i> na školách -, že když se člověk o něčem doslechne, hned pocítí touhu to vyzkoušet.
3	<i>Our sex life</i> was sweet, friendly, pleasant.	<i>Náš sexuální život</i> byl něžný, přátelský, příjemný.
4	Or it could be he 's just another <i>sex maniac</i> from my group.	Anebo by to mohl být někdo z ostatních <i>sexuálních maniaků</i> ze skupiny.
5	So what if he had <i>a strong sex drive</i> .	No a co , jestli má <i>pořádnou chuť na sex</i> .
SEXUAL		
1	It is also of course stupefyingly dangerous - those who don ' t die riding invariably die of <i>sexual exhaustion</i> at one of the Daedalus Club ' s Apres-Flare parties.	Je to ovšem také sport závratně nebezpečný - kdo neuhoří za jízdy, nevyhnutelně zemře <i>sexuálním vyčerpáním</i> na některém z mon-dénních večírků klubu Daedalus , pořádaných po jízdě.
2	Driving back to Allston , waiting impatiently for the Excedrin to kick in , I reflected again about how ironic it was that I was mildly disappointed in the lack of fetishes or unusual <i>sexual practices</i> among our clientele.	Zamířila jsem zpátky do Allstonu , a zatímco jsem netrpělivě vyčkávala , kdy Excedrin zabere , dumala jsem nad ironií toho , že jsem trochu zklamaná , protože naši klienti si z velké části nepotrpí na fetiše ani neobvyklé <i>sexuální praktiky</i> .
3	I acted my way through <i>a sexual situation</i> for an hour and then it was over and I went out for a coffee and got back to my own life	Hodinu jsem hrála svou roli v <i>sexuální situaci</i> , a když zazvonil zvonec , zašla jsem si na kávu a vrátila se k vlastnímu životu.
4	When hotel security officers checked on the nature of the disturbance , they discovered a bubbling caldron of young people in varying degrees of drunkenness and nakedness , engaging in all manner of <i>sexual activity</i> .	Hotelová ostraha se šla podívat , co se děje , a našla tlupu rozřádných mladých lidí v různých stupních opilosti a nahoty uprostřed všemožných <i>sexuálních radovánek</i> .
5	I was getting paid back for my cowardice in leaving <i>the sexual education</i> of my only daughter to - to whom.	Mstilo se mi , že jsem i já zbaběle ponechala <i>sexuální výchovu</i> jediné dcery, ano, komu vlastně.
CRIME		
1	We already know that Lozada was here, and this isn't <i>a crime scene</i> .	Už víme, že tady Lozada byl a nedošlo tady k žádnému <i>zločinu</i> .

2	Yet a second fear , also based on innumerable ancient <i>crime dramas</i> , could be better grounded.	Zato druhá obava, taky založená na nesčetných starobylých <i>kriminálních dramatech</i> , mohla mít pevnější základy.
3	They left us the Stomper, which is <i>a crime magnet</i> .	Nechali nám tu stompera, což je <i>magnet na zloděje</i> .
4	I see <i>the crime statistics</i> , you know.	Znám <i>statistiky zločinnosti</i> , víš.
5	She understood <i>the crime stories</i> .	Opravdu ale chápala hlavně <i>zprávy o zločincích</i> .

## CRIMINAL

1	Perhaps this impure infidel faith that puts everything in order, cleans everything up, repairs and embellishes everything only in order suddenly and violently to demolish and destroy, might spread through the whole world; it might make of all God 's world an empty field for its senseless building and <i>criminal destruction</i> , a pasturage for its insatiable hunger and incomprehensible demands ?	Možná že se tahle hanebná víra , která všechno upravuje, čistí, přestavuje, zdokonaluje , aby to vzápětí všechno pohltila a pobořila , rozšíří po celé zemi, možná že z celého širošířeho božího světa udělá pustinu pro své nesmyslné stavění a <i>zločinné boření</i> , pastvinu pro svůj neukojitelný hlad a nepochopitelné požadávky?
2	He was psychologically profiled when he was in junior high school, roughly when his <i>criminal career</i> began.	Dělali mu psychologický profil na nižší střední škole, zhruba v době, kdy začala jeho <i>zločinecká kariéra</i> .
3	Maybe I've lost <i>my criminal instinct</i> .	Možná jsem ztratil <i>kriminální instinkty</i> .
4	Even if we had any on board , I would n't allow such <i>a criminal waste</i> .	Dokonce i kdybychom nějakou měli na palubě , nedovolil bych takové <i>restuhodné mrhání</i> .
5	So long as we go on treating Villon as if he was <i>a criminal demon</i> we ' ll be barking up the wrong bloody tree-and well you know it!	Pokud budeme traktovat Villona jako <i>kriminálního démona</i> , jsme vedle jak ta jedle - to víte.

## GLASS

1	He didn't touch the money , but walked a few steps to an ancient <i>glass bookcase</i> filled with weathered and peeling volumes.	Na peníze ani nesáhl , došel kousek ke starožitné <i>prosklené knihovně</i> plné starých a opelichaných svazků.
2	He grabbed the ladder and held it like a battering ram . Then he ran through the dark at <i>the glass wall</i> .	Chopil se ho jako beranidla a rozběhl se s ním ve tmě proti <i>skleněné stěně</i> .
3	Langdon sat bewildered as the driver swung the car around and brought it to a stop in front of <i>the glass building</i> .	Langdon seděl celý zmatený , když řidič rychle otočil auto a zastavil před <i>skleněnou budovou</i> .

4	Washed by the rain, <i>the glass balls</i> gleamed in the sun, cheerfully reflecting the few white clouds.	<i>Skleněné koule</i> , omyté deštěm, zářily na slunci a vesele odražely řídké bílé mráčky.
5	He wetted his face, took a bakelite mug from <i>the glass shelf</i> above the basin, and drank a very great deal of water, which momentarily refreshed him, though it had some other effect as well which he couldn't at once identify.	Navlhčil si obličej, vzal <i>ze skleněné poličky</i> nad umyvadlem bakelitový pohár a vypil veliké množství vody, která ho dočasně občerstvila, ačkoliv měla i jiný následek, který však zatím nedovedl rozpoznat.
GLASSY		
1	The coarse facade stood in stark juxtaposition to the immaculately landscaped gardens and <i>glassy pond</i> .	Drsná zeď stála v přímém protikladu k dokonale upraveným zahradám a <i>zrcadlovým jezírkům</i> .
2	He gave a gasp and <i>his glassy eyes</i> lit up for an instant.	Vyrazilo mu to na okamžik dech, <i>jeho oči zeskelnatěly</i> , něco se v nich rozsvítilo a zhaslo.
3	It was as when Winston had gazed into the heart of the paperweight, with the feeling that it would be possible to get inside <i>that glassy world</i> , and that once inside it time could be arrested.	Jako když se Winston díval do těžítka a zdálo se mu, že by mohl vniknout do <i>toho skleněného světa</i> , a jakmile by byl uvnitř, bylo by možné zastavit čas.
4	First came the little white nerves, a hazy grey sketch of a limb, then <i>the glassy bones</i> and intricate arteries, then the flesh and skin, first a faint fogginess and then growing rapidly dense and opaque.	Nejdřív se ukázaly tenoučké bílé vlasečnice, kreslicí nejasně šedavý nástin údů, potom <i>sklovité kosti</i> a spleť cév, potom maso a kůže, zprvu jen jako slabounká mlžina, a později rychle houstnoucí do neprůhlednosti.
5	Another room, called The Raspberry Room, all bathed in light, with bright little tables and a large one with "refreshments," was still empty except for a hostess (that type of worn woman with <i>a glassy smile</i> and Charlotte's manner of speaking);	Další místnost, která nesla název "Malinový salónek", tonula ve světle - stály tam malé zářivé stolečky a jeden velký s "občerstvením", a kromě hostesky (takové té utahané ženské <i>se skelným úsměvem</i> a Charlottinou dikcí) tam nikdo nebyl;
GOLD		
1	So were his long legs and his forearms, brown with a haze of <i>gold hair</i> over them. hill towns	Bosá chodidla měl dohněda opálená, stejně jako dlouhé nohy a předloktí, hnědé <i>s nazlátlým oparem zářivých chloupků</i> .
2	Perhaps there had once been flower beds — at least there were white and <i>gold flowers</i> standing up here and there in the long grass.	Kdysi tam asi bývaly květinové záhony - tu a tam ještě vykukovaly z vysoké trávy bílé a <i>zlaté květiny</i> .

3	She brought the child a gift of a beautiful and costly Italian <i>gold medallion</i> , decorated with flowers of black enamel and diamonds.	Dítěti přinesla darem krásný a drahocenný italský medailón ze zlata, s květy z černého emailu a z démantů.
4	One offered to stake <i>a gold chain</i> on a card , but the newcomer refused coldly , saying that he played for money only.	Jeden z nich nabídl jako vklad <i>zlatý řetěz</i> , ale cizinec ho chladně odmítl a prohlásil, že hraje jen o peníze.
5	It says that the effect of a Pan Galactic Gargle Blaster is like having your brains smashed out by a slice of lemon wrapped round a large <i>gold brick</i> .	Vypít Pangalaktický megacloumák je podle Stopařova průvodce asi jako nechat si vyrazit mozek z hlavy plátkem citrónu obaleným kolem masívní <i>zlaté cihly</i> .
GOLDEN		
1	<i>The golden table</i> became a moor with the gorse in full bloom.	<i>Zlatý stůl</i> se proměnil ve vřesoviště s rozkvetlou kručinkou.
2	In the centre sits the gigantic <i>golden dome</i> , almost a complete globe, and it was into this area that Zaphod, Ford, Arthur and Trillian now passed.	Stavbě dominuje gigantický zlatý dóm , téměř úplná koule , umístěná přesně uprostřed . Do ní právě vkročili Zafod , Ford a Trillian s Arthurem.
3	Unwittingly , Curtis had handed him <i>a golden opportunity</i> to become everyone 's hero.	Mimoděk mu Curtis poskytl <i>skvělou příležitost</i> , aby se stal hrdinou
4	The base went on first in a smooth even layer that removed all shininess and roughness from the skin and left it with the faintly <i>golden glow</i> which long experience had taught Jessie was just the shade most suited to the natural coloring of her hair and eyes.	Základ tvořil rovnoměrnou hladkou vrstvu , která zakryla všechna lesklá místa a nerovnosti pokožky a dodala jí lehce <i>nazlátlý nádech</i> . Ze své dlouhé zkušenosti Jessie věděla, že tento odstín se hodí nejlépe k přirozené barvě jejích vlasů a očí.
5	The morning was bright and fine , and the eastern sky glowed pink , and was fretted with little <i>golden clouds</i> .	Jitro bylo jasné , nádherné , na východě nebe začínalo růžově a bylo poseto drobnými <i>nazlátlými mráčky</i> .

## Appendix 2

Key- not looked for, not suitable for the research

looked for, not enough entries

**looked for, successful**

Written english : Nouns:

1. time
2. people
3. years
4. way
- 5. government - governmental**
6. work
7. man
8. world
9. life
10. day - daily
11. house
12. number
13. children
14. system - systemic
15. place
16. case
17. group
18. company
19. end
20. party
21. men
22. information - informational
23. state
24. business
25. head
26. school
27. family
28. fact
29. hand
30. water
31. night
32. area
33. things
34. development - developmental
35. money
36. home
- 37. power - powerful**
38. point
39. use
40. country
41. days
42. side
43. eyes
44. room
45. service
46. court

47. members
48. market
49. face
50. others
51. council
52. times
53. war
54. law
55. police
56. interest
57. week - weekly
58. problem - problematic
59. research
- 60. education - educational**
- 61. body - bodily**
62. mother
63. office
64. car
65. road
66. policy
67. period
68. minister
69. child
- 70. health - healthy**
71. control
72. society
73. door
74. months
75. report
76. father
77. person
78. words
79. level
80. book
81. effect
82. name
83. community
84. woman
85. centre - central
86. city
87. question
88. position
89. staff
90. action
91. act
92. process
93. management
94. evidence
95. age
96. line
97. death

- 98. view
- 99. kind
- 100. sene
- 101. mind
- 102. century
- 103. moment
- 104. church
- 105. idea
- 106. industry - industrial

- 107. support
- 108. change
- 109. range
- 110. job
- 111. care
- 112. study
- 113. table
- 114. order
- 115. history - historical

**116. air - airy**

- 117. language
- 118. street
- 119. result
- 120. rate
- 121. trade
- 122. experience
- 123. training
- 124. food
- 125. data
- 126. team
- 127. section
- 128. programme
- 129. change
- 130. role

**131. nature - natural**

- 132. voice
- 133. subject
- 134. back
- 135. course
- 136. word
- 137. authority
- 138. land
- 139. committee
- 140. patient
- 141. class
- 142. hours
- 143. value
- 144. department
- 145. practice
- 146. morning
- 147. town
- 148. reason

- 149. right
- 150. wife
- 151. figure
- 152. bank
- 153. type
- 154. need
- 155. decision
- 156. price
- 157. terms
- 158. minutes
- 159. university
- 160. president - presidential
- 161. club
- 162. south
- 163. north
- 164. friend
- 165. matter
- 166. quality
- 167. union
- 168. parent - parental**
- 169. production
- 170. date
- 171. building
- 172. art - artistic**
- 173. paper
- 174. stage
- 175. conditions
- 176. award
- 177. chapter
- 178. ground
- 179. tax
- 180. secretary
- 181. king
- 182. meeting
- 183. schools
- 184. music - musical**
- 185. knowledge
- 186. situation
- 187. girl
- 188. student
- 189. hospital
- 190. workers
- 191. bed
- 192. approach
- 193. series
- 194. game
- 195. field
- 196. cost
- 197. issue
- 198. love
- 199. light



200. mases  
201. month  
202. news  
203. security  
204. hair  
205. project  
206. feet  
207. amount  
208. manager  
209. attention  
210. heart  
211. future - futuristic  
212. force  
213. lord  
214. labour  
215. movement  
216. analysis  
217. computer  
218. success - successful  
219. agreement  
220. structure - structural  
221. rest  
222. theory - theoretical  
223. account  
224. population  
225. evening  
226. story  
227. capital  
228. material  
229. performance  
230. growth  
231. model  
232. sort  
233. sea  
234. board  
235. relationship  
236. son  
237. environment - environmental  
238. letter  
239. east  
240. property  
241. west  
242. behaviour  
243. record  
244. treatment  
245. fire  
**246. energy - energetic**  
247. director  
248. example  
249. space  
250. boy

251. levels  
252. size  
253. design  
254. technology  
255. costs  
256. defence  
257. details  
258. choice  
259. loss  
260. term  
261. income  
262. pressure  
263. forces  
264. activity  
265. scheme  
266. association  
267. cup  
268. relations  
269. hotel  
270. parts  
271. hall  
272. army  
**273. sun - sunny**  
274. teachers  
275. contract  
276. arms  
277. plan  
278. list  
279. wall  
280. summer  
281. season - seasonal  
282. floor  
283. product  
284. set  
285. unit  
286. husband  
287. ideas  
288. points  
289. investment  
290. test  
291. village  
292. events  
293. colour  
294. economy  
295. risk  
296. top  
297. couple  
298. difference  
299. resources  
300. circumstances  
301. help

- 302. garden
- 303. commission
- 304. sound
- 305. advice
- 306. oil - oily**
- 307. goods
- 308. sales
- 309. window
- 310. lines
- 311. blood - bloody**
- 312. chairman
- 313. picture
- 314. fish
- 315. park
- 316. response
- 317. degree
- 318. press
- 319. operation
- 320. prices
- 321. access
- 322. title
- 323. opportunity
- 324. species
- 325. importance
- 326. extent
- 327. majority
- 328. forms
- 329. college
- 330. application
- 331. film
- 332. doctor
- 333. conference
- 334. election
- 335. hour
- 336. standards
- 337. software
- 338. page
- 339. television
- 340. plans
- 341. thought
- 342. concern
- 343. station
- 344. earth - earthy
- 345. statement
- 346. glass - glassy**
- 347. river
- 348. means
- 349. increase
- 350. competition
- 351. region
- 352. miles

353. appeal  
354. task  
355. opposition  
356. public  
357. leader  
358. site  
359. daughter  
360. source  
361. purpose  
362. mouth  
363. method  
364. campaign  
365. arm  
366. surface  
367. lack  
368. ability  
369. pattern  
370. skills  
371. look  
372. responsibility  
373. lady  
374. attempt  
375. disease  
376. planning  
377. county  
378. peace  
379. demand  
380. status  
381. equipment  
382. jobs  
383. division  
384. variety  
385. return  
386. types  
387. ones  
388. charge  
389. firm  
390. officer  
391. culture - cultural  
392. factors  
393. bill  
394. direction  
395. whole  
396. shop  
397. context  
398. show  
399. base  
400. places  
401. character  
402. provision  
403. animals

404. baby  
405. sector  
406. condition  
407. organization - organizational  
408. post  
409. deal  
410. past  
411. piece  
412. exchange  
413. league  
414. answer  
415. presence  
416. discussion  
417. radio  
418. pupils  
419. feature  
**420. safety - safe**  
421. share  
422. weight  
423. version  
424. trees  
425. principle  
**426. sex - sexual**  
427. library  
428. influence  
429. brother  
430. argument  
431. truth  
432. rule  
433. shares  
434. start  
435. media  
436. individuals  
437. duty  
438. protection  
439. cash  
440. balance  
441. collection  
442. marriage  
443. turn  
444. failure  
445. speaker  
446. survey  
447. transport  
448. career  
449. aid  
450. machine  
451. trouble  
452. matters  
453. cells  
454. subjects

**455. stone - stony**

456. review

457. studion

458. kitchen

459. executive

460. text

461. attack

462. box

463. effort

464. visit

465. lives

466. states

467. student

468. progress

469. queen

470. reference

471. values

472. expression

473. firms

474. boys

475. understanding

476. politics

477. function - functional

478. image

479. reports

480. memory

481. stock

482. decision

483. affair

484. facilities

485. paint

486. edge

487. opinion

488. horse

489. race

490. leaders

491. benefit

492. front

493. impact

**494. gold - golden**

495. budget

496. cause

497. advantage

498. views

499. aspect

500. network trust

501. bar

502. names

503. railway

504. rise

505. strength

506. scale  
507. pain  
508. afternoon  
509. records  
510. chair  
511. damage  
512. sister  
513. examples  
514. tea  
515. step  
516. length  
**517. crime - criminal**  
518. credit  
519. possibility  
520. forest  
521. dog  
522. clothes  
523. confidence - confident  
524. feeling  
525. wind  
526. patient  
527. winter  
528. museum  
529. legislation  
530. holiday  
531. gas  
532. solution  
533. supply  
534. scene  
535. corner  
536. skin  
537. message  
538. justice  
539. speed  
540. match  
541. move  
542. ball  
543. existence  
544. meaning  
545. article  
546. customers  
547. animal  
548. band  
549. administration  
550. foot  
551. assesment  
552. farm  
553. island  
554. steps  
555. banks  
556. institution - institutional

557. introduction  
558. sight  
559. insurance  
560. debate  
561. users  
562. items  
563. measure  
564. cabinet  
565. proposals  
566. pounds  
567. claim  
568. smile  
569. quarter  
570. district  
571. reality  
572. distance  
573. beginnige  
574. relief  
575. fear  
576. trial  
577. concept  
578. elements  
579. construction  
580. target  
581. battle  
582. rock  
583. accounts  
584. telephone  
585. proportion  
586. distribution  
587. contrast  
588. doubt  
589. unemployment  
590. play  
591. half  
592. spirit  
593. path  
594. legs  
595. factor  
596. application  
597. aircraft  
598. accident  
599. difficulty  
600. minute