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Existenciální kvantifikátor *any* v determinační a pronominální funkci,

a jeho překladové koreláty v češtině

Existential quantifier *any* in determinative and pronominal function,

and its translation equivalents in Czech

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V Praze, květen 2009

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

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1. Introduction

This thesis is concerned with the existential quantifier *any* in determinative and pronominal function, and its translation equivalents in Czech. Its pronominal compounds *anybody*, *anyone* and *anything* will also be included.

In nonassertive contexts in the determinative function *any* is used for expressing the indefinite reference and is unstressed but it also has a weak quantifying function. Stressed *any* expresses not only quantity but also a certain quality. Nonassertive *any* also occurs in indirect questions, conditional sentences, restrictive clauses and in negative complex sentences including a nominal content clause. The appearance of *any* in assertive contexts will also be discussed.

The aim of this thesis is to gather 130 examples of *any* and its compounds *anybody*, *anyone* and *anything* and their Czech translation equivalents. A contrastive linguistic analysis and description of them will be executed. The comparison with the Czech language will be interesting because in English *any* and its compounds have different functions and distribution than in Czech.

The parallel texts that will be used as sources for the analysis are *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* by J.K. Rowling, *The Holy Thief* by Ellis Peters, *Life Before Man* by Margaret Atwood, *A Widow for One Year* by John Irving, and *Choke* by Chuck Palahniuk. All the previously mentioned texts will be analysed with the help of ParaConc, concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora.

2. Theoretical background

2.1.   Classification of any

Any can be classified as an indefinite pronoun. Indefinite pronouns can be divided into universal, existential and negative quantifiers. A quantifier is a term for expressing a certain amount and existential quantifiers 'indicate a quality or number greater than zero' and the term 'existential' signals the fact that the quantifier 'asserts the existence of a quantity having the predication property' [Huddleston and Pullum, *Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (*CAG* henceforth), 358]. Existential quantifiers include *some* and *any*. Like other pronouns, *any* can function as a pronominal proform and in this case it is always stressed. A proform functions as a syntactic noun and it is 'an item with little or no intrinsic meaning or reference which takes its interpretation from another item in the same sentence or discourse, its antecedent' [R.L. Trask, *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics*, 80].

Table 1.

Functions of *any* and stress		
Function		Stress
Proform		stressed
Determiner	with the singular of countable nouns	stressed
	with plural of countable nouns	unstressed
	with uncountable nouns	unstressed

Apart from being proforms existential quantifiers also function as determiners. A determiner is 'a lexical category, or a member of this category, whose members typically occur within noun phrases and indicate the range of applicability of the noun phrases containing them' [R.L. Trask, *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics*, 80]. In the determinative function *any* can be either stressed or unstressed.

The stressed variant of *any* is used with the singular of countable nouns in contrast to the indefinite article because *any*, unlike *a* or *an*, cannot express generic reference [Dušková, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (*MSA* henceforth), 125]. With uncountable nouns and plural of countable nouns unstressed *any* is used if its quantifying function is weak and any with a certain degree of stress is used to express both quantity and quality [*MSA*, 125]. The functions of *any* and its stress are illustrated by Table 1 and are further dealt with in Chapters 2.2.1 and 2.3.1. .

The existential quantifier *any* can occur in both assertive and nonassertive contexts. Nonassertive, or nonaffirmative, context, which is mainly connected with negative sentences and questions, does not 'claim the truth of the corresponding positive statement,'

(1) *Have you found any mistakes yet?*

(2) *No, I haven't found any yet.*

[Quirk et al, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (*CGEL* henceforth), 83].

The use of nonassertive forms is not typical for *not*-negation and *no*-negation only, nonassertive expressions are also used in interrogative clauses, conditional clauses, temporal clauses introduced by *before*, after implicitly negative verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and the preposition *without*, and in constructions expressing comparison and degree [Biber et al., *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, (*LG* henceforth), 176-7].

On the other hand, assertive, or affirmative, context is such when the speaker of the sentence 'asserts the truth of some proposition,'

(3) *Yes, I have found some already* [*CGEL*, 83].

Consequently, assertive context is mainly connected with positive declarative sentences but the assertive forms are not restricted only to them and are also used in a clause before the negative form (example 4), may occur after the negative form if they are outside the scope of negation (example 5), and they often occur in interrogative clauses which function as requests or offers (example 6) because it 'reflects the fact that it is polite to assume that the request or offer will be accepted'

(4) *The particles of some solids do not posses sufficient order to define a regular crystalline structure.*

(5) *Underwriter Salomon Brothers Inc. indicated it couldn't find sufficient buyers for some of the bonds.*

(6) *Could I have some cheese and onion please?* [*LG*, 177].

2.2. *Any* in nonassertive contexts

2.2.1. *Any* in direct questions

In nonassertive questions determinative *any* has the same function as existential quantifier *some* in corresponding assertive context. In this respect the English language differs from the Czech language because English has two distributional equivalents of the Czech expression *nějaký* [*MSA*, 125]. The meaning of *some* and *any* in questions is basically the same and the difference is in the speaker's attitude regarding the polarity of the answer [*MSA*, 126]. If the speaker uses a question with *some* he expects an affirmative reply. There are two variants of *any* itself, stressed and unstressed but the unstressed variant retains the same quality of the vowel and the pronunciation is /eni/. The quantifying function of the unstressed nonassertive *any* used with uncountable nouns and plural is weakened and it is used for expressing the indefinite reference as in example

(7) *Are there any eggs in the fridge*? [*MSA*, 125].

The nonassertive *any* with a certain degree of stress refers not only to quantity but also to a certain quality [*MSA*, 125]. Consequently, the question in example (8) asks not only about the quantity but also about the type of the suggestion

(8) *Are there any suggestions?* [*MSA*, 125].

As Dušková states, in nonassertive contexts with countable nouns *any* is used in contrast to the indefinite article because *any* cannot express generic reference, consequently example (9) is different from example (10) because the latter example implies 'any sort of success'

(9) *Is there a chance of success?*

(10) *Is there any chance of success?* [*MSA*, 125].

2.2.2. *Any* in indirect questions

Any is used not only in direct questions but also in indirect questions. Indirect questions are dependent interrogative clauses which are introduced by the same question words like questions themselves but their word order is not inverted, and the interrogative sentence in example number (11) changes into a dependent interrogative clause in example (12):

(11) *Where did he put the key?*

(12) *I wonder where he put the key* [*MSA*, 601].

Yes/no questions are normally not introduced by a question word but in dependent interrogative clauses *whether* and *if* introduces them,

(13) *I am not sure whether / if it is worth wile* [*MSA*, 601].

The modality of the complex sentence depends on the modality of the superordinate clause, for example if the superordinate clause is a declarative one the whole complex sentence is declarative, or if the superordinate clause is interrogative, the whole complex sentence is interrogative, but still, the word order is never inverted [*MSA*, 601-2]. Whatever the modality of the complex sentence with dependent interrogative clauses is, *any* is used as in direct questions,

(14) *She didn't tell whether she had any money* [*MSA*, 603].

2.2.3. *Any* in conditional sentences and *before*-clauses

Due to their open possibility of realization conditional sentences are similar to *yes/no* questions [*MSA*, 638] and consequently also represent nonassertive context. Therefore, *any* and compounds with *any* are usually used in conditional sentences,

(15) *If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them* [*MSA*, 638].

In some conditional sentences *any* and *some* can be used interchangeably but the use of *any* stresses the hypothetical quality of the sentence,

(16) *In case there's any misunderstanding I want to explain that...*

[*MSA*, 126].

Nevertheless, after the conditional expression *unless* only *some* and its compounds are used,

(17) *Unless something unexpected crops up, we shall finish this week*

[*MSA*, 639].

Nonassertive items are also used in indirect conditions. Indirect conditions 'are open conditions that are dependent on an implicit speech act of the utterance and are therefore style disjuncts' and they are 'mainly realized by *if*-clauses' as in

(18) *They're going steady, if it's of* any *interest to you.* ['*I don't know if it's of any interest to you*.'] [*CGEL*, 1092]

Temporal clauses introduced by *before* are similar to conditional clauses in the sense that they also 'inherently relate to matters unfulfilled in respect of the matrix clause' nonassertive items are also used in them and the negation can be only implied as in examples (19) and (20):

(19) *I spoke to them* before *I ever heard any gossip about them.*

['*At the time I spoke to them I had not heard any gossip about them'*]

[*CGEL*, 1082].

(20) *Take it before he says* anything. ['*… so that he doesn't say anything*'; *also:* something] [*CGEL*, 781].

2.2.4. Nonassertive *any* in restrictive clauses

Nonassertive items under certain circumstances also appear in restrictive clauses. If the antecedent of a restrictive clause is determined by a generic indefinite article, quantifiers *any*, *every*, *all*, *no* or modified by numerals *the first*, *the last*, by the superlative and by *the only* there are the same rules for the use of *some* and *any* in relative clauses as there are in questions (example 21) [*MSA*, 623].

To the use of *only* it can be further said that 'when it focuses on a subject noun phrase, the latter is followed by nonassertive items' as in example (22) and the phrase modified by *only* 'may contain an assertive item, but not a nonassertive item' as in example (23) [*CGEL*, 781].

(21) *Your are the only one that has any influence over him.*

 [*MSA*, 623].

(22) *Only two of us had any experience in sailing.* [*CGEL*, 781].

(23) Only some / *any of us *had any experience in sailing.* [*CGEL*, 781]

2.2.5. *Any* in negative sentences

All the above mentioned examples were related to the use of nonassertive *any* in questions or structures in parallel to them, where *any* is used as an existential quantifier which corresponds to *some* in assertive contexts and has a Czech equivalent *nějaký*. In the nonassertive context of negative sentences *any* is a counterpart of the universal quantifier *no* and has a Czech equivalent *žádný*. *Some,* which is normally used in positive sentences, is not excluded from negative sentences but *some* and *any* in negative sentences express completely different meanings. It can be shown by contrasting the following examples

(24) *I didn't attend any of the lectures.*

(25) *I didn't attend some of the lectures.* [*MSA*, 126].

'Unlike unstressed *any* in negative statements *some* is here outside the scope of negation' thus example (24) means that "I never attended the lectures" and example (25) that "I attended a certain unspecified number of the lectures" [Dušková, *Studies in the English Language Part 2* (*SEL* henceforth), 153].

2.2.5.1.   Negation

To be able to speak about *any* in negative sentences negation must first be introduced. There are three types of negation: local negation, 'in which one constituent (not necessarily a clause element) is negated', predication negation, a type which applies 'only after certain auxiliaries, in which the predication is negated' and 'clause negation, through which the whole class is syntactically treated as negative' [*CGEL*, 775].

The first type, local negation, differs from clause negation as it 'negates a word or a phrase without making the clause negative', in example (26) '*not* negates *unattractive* but not the whole clause, as we can see from the inadmissibility of the nonassertive item *any'* [*CGEL*, 790-791].

(26) *She's a not unattractive woman, in some ways.*

                                      *, *in any respect.*

The second type, predication negation, can occur in denials and permissions in which 'a modal auxiliary is used with a different scope of negation than is normal for that auxiliary and *not* is always stressed as in

(27) *You can (simply) 'not obey the order.* ['*It's possible for you not to obey the order.*'] [*CGEL*, 797].'

The difference between local negation and predication negation is that the latter one 'can extend over several clause elements beginning with the main verb [... and] may also be followed by nonassertive forms:

(28) *You could 'not attend any of the meetings.* ['*It's possible for you not to attend any of the meetings.*'] [*CGEL*, 798]

The last type, clausal negation, can be expressed also by other means than through verb negation 'by negating a clause element other than the verb with *no* or *not*', or by using negative expressions such as *none*, *never*, *nor*, *neither* as in

(29) *No honest man would lie*. [*CGEL*, 778].

There are also adverbs and determiners negative in their meaning but not in form. They are for example *seldom*, *rarely*, *scarcely*, *hardly*, *barely*, *little* and *few* and their presence in a sentence creates a nonassertive context and therefore they are followed by nonassertive items:

(30) *Hardly anyone wants the job.* [*CGEL*, 780].

The negative character of sentences with negative adverbs and determiners is also confirmed by the fact that they have negative questions tags as in

(31) *He rarely forgets anything, does he?* [*MSA*, 347]

Similarly, 'verbs, adjectives, and prepositions with negative meaning may be followed by nonassertive items, particularly *any* and its compounds':

(32) *We are unaware of* any *hostility.* [*CGEL*, 781].

Other examples of such words are *deny*, *against*, *unwilling* or *without* [*CGEL*, 781]. According to Quirk et al., these expressions may be followed by nonassertive items and examples with assertive alternative are also given:

(33) *I'm* against *going* anywhere *tonight*. [*Also:* somewhere]

(34) *They decided to leave* without *telling* any *of their friends.* [*Also:* some of their friends] [*CGEL*, 781].

Biber et al. include the preposition *without* among expressions creating nonassertive context:

(35) *Ten minutes had gone by [without] anybody's coming to see if they were hit or not, to finish them off.* [*LG*, 177]

In contrast to it, Dušková lists *without* among expressions which contain negation in their semantics, such as *fail*, *prevent*, *avoid*, *ignorant*, *reluctant*, *lack*, *absence*, etc. but behave like positive words, therefore they do not create nonassertive context and in sentences in which they are used *any* has the same meaning as in assertive contexts [*MSA*, 126]. *Any* in assertive context will be discussed in Chapter 2.3. .

2.2.5.2. More nonassertive items in a sentence

'Clause negation is frequently followed (not necessarily directly) by one or more nonassertive items' [*CGEL*, 782]. If there are more negative quantifiers in a sentence, it is obligatory to express the negation as early as possible and only the first quantifier can be expressed by *no* and its compounds. The following nonassertive expressions have the form of *any* and its compounds and occur 'in place of *every* assertive item that would have occurred in the corresponding positive clause.' This is illustrated by the following examples

(36 a) *I* don't *give* any *pocket money to* any *of my children at* any *time.*

b) *I give* no *pocket money to any of my children at* any *time.*

c) *I give pocket money to* none *of my children at* any *time.*

d) *I give pocket money to my children at* no *time.* [*CGEL*, 787]

In this respect Czech differs from English because negative concord is obligatory in Czech, thus the English sentence in example (37) has the Czech equivalent *Nikdy nikomu nic nezávidím.*, in which all the clause elements are negative [*MSA*, 129].

(37) *I don't ever grudge anybody anything.*

2.2.5.3. Negation with *no* and *not any*

As the difference between the examples (36 a) and (36 b) shows there are two forms of negative sentences with existential quantifiers: a form with a positive verb and

no and its compounds, and a form with a negative verb and *any* and its compounds. The correspondences between the two forms are illustrated by Table 2 [*LG*, 168].

Table 2.

Correspondences between negatives	
no	not any
nobody	not anybody
no one	not anyone
none	not any
nothing	not anything
nowhere	not anywhere
never	not ever
neither	not either
nor	and not

Opinions vary on the issue of frequency of *no* and *not any*. In *Studies in the English Language* Dušková claims that there is usually considered to be a stylistic difference between the two forms, the form with *no* being more formal and literary, typical for 'descriptive and narrative writings' than the form with *any* which occurs in colloquial language, however, it is later stated that 'even colloquial style displays a predominance of the *no* forms' [Vachek (1947), quoted in Dušková, *SEL*, 144]. One of the most important reasons for the predominance of *no* is 'the elimination of the *not any* forms from the […] preverbal position,' cf.

(37) *Nobody objected – * Anybody didn't object.* [Dušková, *SEL*, 144].

Other reasons are 'the prevalence of the *no* forms with *be* and *have*' and the tendency to stress the quantifier because *any* is 'generally unstressed' [Dušková, *SEL*, 144]. However, Dušková also mentions a factor supporting the use of the form with *any*, namely 'the tendency to express negation into the sentence as early as possible' [Dušková, *SEL*, 144]. Although Biber et al. admit that *no*-negation is 'extremely common' with *be* and *have* his corpus findings stand in a contrast with Dušková's introduction and show that, 'In the written registers, about three out of ten negative forms are of the *no*-type [and] the corresponding figure for conversation is only about one in ten'[Biber et al., *LG*, 170]. Moreover, Biber's comments on the findings reveal that, 'Although there is some register variation, it is quite clear that *no*-negation is the

minority choice overall. We can thus regard *not*-negation as the default choice' [Biber et al., *LG*, 170].

2.2.5.4.   Differences in the meaning of *no* and *not any* negation

Very often the two forms of negative sentences with existential quantifiers are identical in meaning, as in examples

(38) *I mentioned it to no one.*

(39) *I didn't mention it to anyone*.

but there are also instances in which the choice of the quantifier distinguishes the meaning of the sentence [*SEL*, 144]. This can be illustrated on the following sentences

(40) *He breaks his promises for no reason.*

(41) *He doesn't break his promises for any reason.* [*SEL*, 145].

 Example (40) has two interpretations, A) being synonymous with the meaning of example (41) and B) being its exact opposite which means that 'he breaks his promises although he has no reason for breaking them' [*SEL*, 145]. The ambiguity of example (40) is caused by the difference in the scope of negation. In interpretation A) 'the verb is within the scope of negation and hence is negative' while in the B) interpretation 'the scope of negation is confined to the adverbial, i.e. the verb has positive polarity' [*SEL*, 145]. In addition to that, if the affirmative meaning of *any* is considered, the meaning of example (41) becomes ambiguous as well (For the use of *any* in affirmative contexts see Chapter 2.3.). It is due to the fact that 'what is negated is the meaning *anybody* has in an affirmative statement, with the verb remaining affirmative' and thus the sentence can be paraphrased as 'He doesn't break his promises for (just) any reason (but only for very cogent reasons).' [*SEL*, 147].

In addition to the above mentioned differences between the sentences with *no* and *not any* negation, there are specific examples with negation by *no* to which equivalent sentences with *not any* do not exist. The examples are those in which *no* appears as the determiner of the subject complement. [*MSA*, 131] Therefore example (42) cannot be paraphrased as **George is not any linguist.* It is caused by the fact that example (42) classifies George as a linguist, or in other words, asserts George's membership in the class of linguist, and at the same time evaluates him as a linguist. If

we only need to state that George is of a different profession and does not belong to the class of linguists *not a* ought to be used as in

(42) *George is no linguist.* [*MSA*, 131]

(43) *George isn't a linguist.* [*MSA*, 131].

2.2.6. *Any* in negative complex sentences

In addition to negative sentences, *any* also appears in negative complex sentences including a nominal content clause. If the subordinate clause is introduced by *think*, *believe*, *suppose*, *expect* and *seem* the negation can be expressed either in the subordinate or in the superordinate clause without a change in meaning, as in example (44) [*MSA*, 348]. If the subordinate clause is introduced by other verbs, the position of the negation is relevant. The relevance of the negation for the nominal content clause after negative *think*, *believe*, etc. in the superordinate clause is conveyed by the fact that despite being formally positive the dependent clause contains nonassertive expressions, as illustrated by example (45) [*MSA*, 349].

(44) *I thought it didn't matter. I didn't think it mattered.* [*MSA*, 348]

 (45) *I don't think he has any cause for complaint.* [*MSA*, 349].

2.3.   *Any* in assertive contexts

2.3.1. *Any* in positive declarative sentences

The use of *any* discussed above was connected with nonassertive contexts. *Any*, however, appears also in assertive contexts, for example in positive declarative sentences as in

(46) *It is surely necessary to talk about our work, in any society and at any time.* [Fraser, 280, quoted in *MSA*, 127].

 In such cases, *any* is always stressed and has the function of a universal quantifier like *every* and *all* and corresponds to the Czech expressions *jakýkoliv*, *kterýkoliv* or *všechen* [*MSA*, 127]. In some contexts *any*, *every* and *all* are interchangeable

(47) *Any / Every normal child growing up in human society learns to talk. / All normal children growing up in human society learn to talk.* [*MSA*, 127].

Nevertheless, they are not synonymous especially in choice contexts such as

(48) *There are some apples in the basket. Take all of them / every one of them / any of them if you like.* [*MSA*, 127].

Only the options with *all* and *every* allow the addressee to empty the whole basket, in contrast to that *any* allows the addressee to take one or more apples of his choice but not all of them [*MSA*, 127]. Another reason for the difference between *all* and *every*, and *any* is that *all* and *every* imply the existence of something, as illustrated by example (49), whereas *any* implies only hypothetical existence as in example (50).

(49) *All damage must be paid for.* (meaning 'there has been damage')

(50) *Any damage must be paid for.* [*MSA*, 127].

All, *every* and *any* also differ in their use with countable and uncountable nouns: *every* can determine only countable nouns, therefore, expressions like 'all information' and 'any information' are correct, but not '*every information'.

2.3.2. *Any* in restrictive clauses and comparatives

When assertive *any* and its compounds are used as the antecedent of restrictive clauses, they are synonymous with *wh-ever* expressions and, consequently example (51) is synonymous with (52):

(51) *Take any measures that you consider necessary.*

(52) *Take whatever measures that you consider necessary.* [*MSA*, 127].

Assertive *any* is also used in comparatives and other structures for comparing, e.g.

(53) *The play is no worse than any other of that kind.* [Dušková, *MSA*, 128].

2.3.3. Assertive *any* in negative sentences

Any in the sense of *wh-ever* can also occur in negative sentences but it must not be placed within the scope of negation and it has fall-rise intonation [Dušková, *MSA*, 127]. Hence the example (54) has two possible interpretations, in the first one *any* is in the scope of negation and the sentence could be paraphrased as 'He goes to no restaurants.', in the second interpretation *any* is not negated and the sentence could be

paraphrased as 'He doesn't go to just any restaurant (only to very select ones).' [Dušková, *MSA*, 128]. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary not just any* is used to show that somebody/something is special [*OALD*, electronic version]

(54) *He doesn't go to any restaurant.*

As was mentioned above, it is usually incorrect to place *any* in front of the negation and the *no* form is used, but in cases where *any* is postmodified by a restrictive construction, especially by a relative clause, assertive *any* can appear before the negation because it is not within its scope, e.g.

(55) *Any school that aims at true education cannot follow the rule.* [Dušková, *MSA*, 128].

After some expressions which are negative in their semantics *any* is not in the scope of negation and its meaning is assertive (example 56). Among these expressions are for example *fail*, *prevent*, *avoid*, *ignorant*, *reluctant*, *lack* and *absence*.

(56) *She lacks any qualifications*. [Dušková, *MSA*, 128].

Dušková lists the preposition *without* among these expressions but regarding *without* this thesis will observe the approach presented in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English*, that is that *without* creates a nonassertive context, see Chapter 2.2.5.1. Negation [*LG,* 177].

2.4.   Pronominal compounds with *any*

Any forms pronominal compounds which are used in the same way as *any* itself. The compound pronouns are composed of two morphemes, a determiner morpheme, in this case *any-,* and a nominal morpheme *–one, -body, or –thing.* [CGEL, 376]. Hence the pronominal compounds with any are *anybody* and *anyone* for referring to people and *anything* for referring to things. The pronouns *anybody* and *anyone* 'are equivalent in function and meaning but the pronouns in *–one* are regarded as more elegant than those in *–body'* [CGEL, 377-8]. To refer to *anybody* or *anyone* third person plural or third person singular is used, masculine if it is neutral or feminine if it is explicit from the context

(57) *Has anyone lost his/ their keys?* [*MSA*, 128].

According to corpora findings 'the compounds in –*one* are consistently more frequent than the corresponding compounds in –*body*' and compounds in –*body* are more frequent in American than in British English [CGEL, 378]. *Any* also forms adverbial compounds *anywhere* and *at any time* but the present thesis is concerned only with *any* and its pronominal compounds.

In positive declarative sentences, compounds with *any* correspond to the Czech expressions ending in –*koliv*. In example (58) *cokoliv* referring to things is used and in example (59) *kdekoliv* referring to places is used:

(58*) Anything is preferable to permanent boredom.* and *Cokoliv / Všechno je lepší než trvalá nuda.*

(59) *A Salesman's place is anywhere but in the office.* and *Místo obchodního zástupce je kdekoliv (všude) kromě v kanceláři.* [*MSA*, 129].

In questions and negative sentences compounds with *any* have the same function as compounds with *some* in positive declarative sentences. The meaning of compounds with *any* corresponds to the meaning of Czech compounds beginning with *ně-* and *ni-*:

(60) *We'll send someone there.* and *Pošleme tam někoho.*

(61) *Will you send anyone there?* and *Pošlete tam někoho?*

(62) *We shan't send anyone there.* and *Nikoho tam nepošleme.* [*MSA*, 128].

In negative sentences both the compounds with *any* and with *some* can be used but they are differentiated according to the scope of negation

(63) *Why don't you say something? Proč něco neřekneš? (say something)*

(64) *Why don't you say anything? Proč nic neříkáš?* [*MSA*, 128]

In interrogative clauses expressing offers and / or requests assertive forms are used due to the fact that it is polite to have a positive assumption about the acceptance of the offer / request. However, in these sentences compounds with *any* are used because *somebody* would restrict the offer to one person or one entity, e.g.

(65) *Does anybody want any more tea?* [*MSA*, 128]

In conditional clauses compounds with *any* corresponding to compounds with *some* are usually used:

(66) *If I see anything suitable, I'll let you know.* [*MSA*, 129].

However, compounds with *any* which are in parallel to the Czech expressions ending in -*koliv* are not excluded and some sentences may thus be ambiguous. Therefore example (67) has two possible interpretations / translations, in explanation A *anybody* is a counterpart of *somebody* and in explanation B with *everybody*.

      (67) *If anybody can swim this channel, I can do it.*

          (A) *Může-li někdo přeplavat tento kanál, jsem to já.* (= *If there is anyone who can ...*)

          (B) *Může-li kdokoliv / každý přeplavat tento kanál, mohu i já.*

In certain contexts anybody can also be used to mark an important person as in

      (68) If you want to be anybody... (= anybody significant) [*MSA*, 128]

2.5.   The concept of *any* and its pronominal compounds in the Czech language

As stated in chapter 2.1 *any* is an indefinite pronoun and can function as a pronoun or as a determiner. The compounds with *any* also belong to indefinite pronouns and they function as proforms.

Especially the comparison of the functions of *any* to Czech is interesting because the translation of *any* as a determiner is connected with the morphological categories of the noun and the categories of the English noun and of the Czech noun differ. The two categories in which they differ is countability and definiteness. In the Czech language countability concerns the lexical level and the category of definiteness is usually only a matter of context and is thus not expressed by a specific function word [*MSA,* 35].

In the Czech language indefinite pronouns are formed by the affixation of interrogative pronouns [Grepl, Jelínek, Krčmová, Rusínová, *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (*PMC* henceforth), 299] The indefiniteness is expressed by the prefix *ně-* as in *někdo, něco, některý, nějaký* and the suffix –*si*, as in *kdosi, kterýsi* or *jakýsi* [*PMC*, 216]. However, the function of the prefix *ně-* is not synonymous with the function of the suffix –*si*, and the pronouns *někdo* and *kdosi* are not synonymous. The different affixes

to a certain extent help to indicate the degree of definiteness, *někdo* refers to an absolutely unspecified person while *kdosi* refers to an unspecified person from a certain group [*PMC,* 216]. Universal validity is expressed by the prefix *kde-,* as in *kdekdo, kdeco* or *kdejaký*, and similar meaning with greater stress on arbitrariness is also expressed by compounds with the suffix *–koli(v)* as in *kdokoli(v), cokoli(v), kterýkoli(v)* and *jakýkoli(v)* [*PMC*, 216].

Totalizing pronouns which explicitly include all the members of the respective class such as *všechno, každý* and *veškerý* may also appear among the translation equivalents because in assertive contexts *any* is a counterpart of *all* and *every*. On the other end of the spectrum there are totalizing pronouns which deny the existence of any quantity such as *nikdo, nic, nijaký* and *žádný* [*PMC*, 300].

3. Material and method

3.1.   Material

The sources for the excerption of the examples were mainly a popular book *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* by a British author J.K. Rowling, which was translated into Czech by Vladimír Medek, and *The Holy Thief*, a historic novel by a British writer Ellis Peters, which was translated into Czech by Stanislava Pošustová. However, neither *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, nor *The Holy Thief* contained examples of the pronominal compound *anybody*. Therefore, further texts had to be chosen to obtain the examples, namely: *Life Before Man* by a Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood, translated by Viktor Janiš, *A Widow for One Year* by a popular American novelist John Irving, translated by Milada Nováková, and *Choke* by a Canadian author Chuck Palahniuk, which was translated by Richard Podaný.

The second chapter provides the theoretical background and presents the description of renowned linguists on the topic of *any* and its compounds. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Randolph Quirk et al. (1985) provided a rich background but some additions to clarify some phenomena were chosen from Huddleston and Pullum's *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (2002). Biber's corpus based *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (1999) provided mainly the data concerning the frequency of the discussed phenomena. For a more detailed analysis of *no* and *not any* negation Dušková's article 'A Note on Negative Sentences with Existential Quantifiers in English (with Reference to Czech)' from her *Studies in the English Language* (1999) was used.

As this study is based on the contrast between Czech and English, *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* by Libuše Dušková et al. was crucial to acquire not only the information about the relevant structures in English but also to obtain insight into the contrastive approach. For further background of the Czech concept *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* by a team of authors from the Department of Czech Language at Masaryk University was used.

3.2. Method

The preset thesis consists of two parts which complement each other. The first part provides a theoretical background and gives a survey of relevant material dealing with the concept of *any* and its pronominal compounds. After studying the main topic, materials dealing with assertive and nonassertive context as well as negation were also surveyed as they are closely connected to the topic.

The second, empirical, part is based on a contrastive corpus linguistic approach by which one hundred and thirty English examples were analysed according to their functions and later they were analysed in contrast to their Czech translation equivalents. The excerption of the examples from the texts was executed with *ParaConc*.

3.2.1. ParaConc

ParaConc is parallel concordance software for multilingual parallel corpora. It is a tool for investigating both the original and the translated text. For the purpose of this study Czech and English parallel corpora were analysed but *ParaConc* is not tied to any particular language. *ParaConc* allows different types of searching, for example search of individual words or of longer phrases. In addition to the search function *ParaConc* also provides information about the frequency of the searched expression in the text or is able to sort the examples according to various criteria. If needed, *ParaConc* has a lot of more advanced functions for a more detailed or specific corpora research.

3.2.2. Excerption of the examples

The analytical part of this thesis is based on 130 examples of *any* and its pronominal compounds, and their Czech equivalents. The examples were excerpted by a simple text search in *ParaConc* software. The keywords for the search were *any*, *anybody*, *anyone*, and *anything*. The novels *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* and *The Holy Thief* were used as the main corpora for the excerption. However, as there was not a single example of *anybody* in them, further sources for excerption had to be used. The absence of the compound pronoun *anybody* in *Harry Potter and the*

Philosopher's Stone and *The Holy Thief* may be caused by the fact that they are written in British English and as it was stated previously in chapter 2.4. forms in *–body* are more typical for American English.

In the 130 examples which were used for the analysis there were fifty examples of *any*, thirty of *anyone*, thirty of *anything* and twenty of *anybody*. The proportions were chosen with respect to the number of occurrences in the text. The quantitative analysis is further dealt with in Table 3.

Table 3.

Quantitative analysis			
Name of the text	Occurrences in the text	Occurrences in the text per 10,000 words	Of them used for the analysis
ANY			
Harry Potter	62	7,9	25
The Holy Thief	151	17,8	25
ANYBODY			
Harry Potter	0	0	0
The Holy Thief	0	0	0
Life Before Man	2	0,2	2
A Widow for One Year	6	0,3	6
Choke	24	3,4	12
ANYONE			
Harry Potter	37	4,7	16
The Holy Thief	14	1,7	14
ANYTHING			
Harry Potter	73	9,3	15
The Holy Thief	27	3,2	15
Total	-	-	130

After the excerption an examination of the list of results given by ParaConc was made and none of the excerpted examples was deleted. The number of examples needed from each individual source was then selected in chronological order as the examples appeared in the source to provide an objective result. The list of all the excerpted examples is given in a table in the Appendix.

After the excerption the examples were all assigned a code which consists of a two-letter symbol for the book and a number. The examples are numbered according to their chronological order in the given text and the two-letter code stands for words from the book title. Consequently, the examples from *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* are marked HP, the examples from *The Holy Thief* are marked HT, the examples from *A Widow for One Year* are marked WO, the examples from *Choke* are marked CH, and the examples from *Life Before Man* are marked LB. The code is very important as it allows for sure identification of the examples and for expressing clear reference to them in the text of the analytical chapter. For example, the twenty-sixth example which was excerpted from *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* is marked as HP26.

After being given a code, the examples were sorted according to various criteria to groups which roughly correspond to the subchapters of the Theoretical background. They were first divided into two groups, a group in which *any* appears in nonassertive context and a group in which it appears in assertive context. The nonassertive group was further divided into two subgroups, that is questions and similar structures, and negative sentences. In both the groups *any* was sorted according to its function as a pronoun or a determiner. Examples containing *without* were selected to be commented on in a separate subchapter. Within the assertive group the examples were divided according to the function of *any* as a proform or as a determiner and a separate subchapter is devoted to the examples of assertive *any* in negative sentences. The compounds with *any* were divided in analogy to the above mentioned criteria. This allowed for a division to smaller groups which will be analysed in chapter 4. Subsequently, the Czech translation equivalents of *any* and its compounds were marked and they were ordered according to their frequency. Some of the examples had to be marked as no explicit translation equivalents (abbreviated as NEE in the tables). No explicit equivalents are considered to be those whose form is somehow unexpected and is not systemic or predictable. As explicit equivalents were labelled those which corresponded to the predictions presented in Chapter 2.

4. Analysis

4.1.   Assertive versus nonassertive occurrences

The main criterion for the division of the examples was their appearance in assertive or nonassertive context. The ratio of nonassertive to assertive occurrences of *any*, *anything*, *anyone*, and *anybody* is presented in Table 4. From the figures in Table 4 it is clear that the ratios of individual expressions are similar and the overall ratio of nonassertive *any* and its compounds to assertive *any* and its compounds is 64% to 36%, which corresponds to the expectation that *any* is more typical for nonassertive contexts. Only the ratio for nonassertive *anybody* to assertive *anybody* deviates to a greater extent from the average as it is 55% to 45%.

Table 4.

Assertive versus nonassertive		
ANY		
Assertive	19	38%
Nonassertive	31	62%
Total	50	100%
ANYTHING		
Assertive	10	33%
Nonassertive	20	67%
Total	30	100%
ANYONE		
Assertive	9	30%
Nonassertive	21	70%
Total	30	100%
ANYBODY		
Assertive	9	45%
Nonassertive	11	55%
Total	20	100%
ANY and its compounds		
Assertive	47	36%
Nonassertive	83	64%
Total	130	100%

To decide on the division to assertive and nonassertive occurrences the information from Theoretical background was used. A vast majority of the examples

could be labelled according to the division suggested in Chapter 2 but some examples were ambiguous and their placement in nonassertive, respectively assertive group is commented mainly in subchapter 4.3.3. Assertive *any* in negative sentences and in a subchapter 4.2.3. Examples containing the preposition *without.*

The examples containing the preposition *without* proved to be the most ambiguous in terms of whether they appear in assertive or nonassertive contexts. As discussed in chapter 2.2.5.1. Negation the approaches to the context this preposition creates vary. For the purpose of the analysis in the present thesis the idea that *without* is connected with nonassertive context will be observed [*LG,* 177]. Examples with *without* will be included within the part analysing nonassertive *any* and its compounds in the statistics about the occurrences but they will be also discussed separately in Chapter 4.2.2.3..

4.2.   Nonassertive *any*

4.2.1. Nonassertive *any* in questions and similar structures

In this chapter the occurrences of *any* in both direct and indirect questions, conditional, *before* and restrictive clauses will be dealt with together because in all the mentioned environments the function of *any* corresponds to the function of *any* in questions. In these environments the function of *any* corresponds to the use of *some* in corresponding assertive contexts. Consequently, the typical Czech translation equivalent of *any* in the determinative function should be *nějaký* and *any* in the pronominal function should correspond to the Czech compound pronouns beginning with *ně-,* such as *někdo, něco,* etc. (see Chapter 2.5.).

As Table 5 shows the frequency of *any* in questions and similar structures is much lower than their appearance in negative sentences.

Table 5

Nonassertive *any*		
In questions and similar structures	9	29%
In negative sentences	22	71%
Total	31	100%

4.2.1.1.   Determinative function of *any* in questions and similar structures

There are two examples where *any* is in the determinative function in a conditional clause, one in a direct *yes-no* question and one in a phrase containing *only*. In both the conditional sentences *any* was translated as *nějaký* into Czech, as in (1).

> (1) *If **any** kindly soul among the saints knew him through and through, it was Winifred, his young Welsh girl, who was not here at all, but safe and content away in her own Welsh earth at Gwytherin.* (HT15.)
> *- Pokud ho **nějaká** laskavá duše mezi svatými znala skrz naskrz, tedy Winifred, jeho mladičká velšská dívka, která tu vůbec nebyla, ale bezpečně a spokojeně odpočívala ve vlastní velšské půdě v Gwytherinu.*

The translation of *any* in the question and the phrase with *only* is more interesting as for both there is no explicit translation equivalent. In example (2) a completely different structure was used for the translation and in (3) the translation uses a different structure but the meaning is expressed by the word *trochu*. The Czech translation *trochu* mirrors mainly the quantifying function of *any*. However, as the word *difference* is in this sense an uncountable noun, in the original the quantifying function is weakened and *any* expresses not only quantity but also quality.

> (2) *Going to be **any** more showers of owls tonight, Jim?* (HP3)
> *- Budou dnes v noci padat z nebe další sovy, Jime?*

> (3) *By the end of the lesson, only Hermione Granger had made **any** difference to her match; Professor McGonagall showed the class how it had gone all silver and pointy and gave Hermione a rare smile.* (HP24)
> *- Na konci hodiny jediná Hermiona Grangerová dokázala svou zápalku aspoň **trochu** změnit; profesorka McGonagallová třídě ukázala, jak je teď stříbrná a špičatá, a obdařila Hermionu jedním ze svých vzácných úsměvů.*

4.2.1.2.   Pronominal function of *any* in questions and similar structures

In the analysed set there were three examples of nonassertive pronominal *any* in questions and two in conditional sentences. A typical example of nonassertive pronominal *any* in questions was (4) where *any* is postmodified by a partitive *of*-phrase and functions as the head of the noun phrase.

> (4) ***Any** of you here?* (HT17)
> *- Byl to **někdo** z vás?*

The example (5) illustrates the use of pronominal *any* in conditional sentences where *any* is again the head of the noun phrase postmodified by an *of*-phrase.

> (5) *Harry was going to ask Ron if he'd had **any** of the treacle tart, but he fell asleep almost at once.* (HP22)
> - *Harry se ještě chtěl Rona zeptat, jestli měl také sirupový košíček, ale téměř ihned usnul.*

In the Czech translation of the example (5) there is no explicit equivalent for *any*. *Any* is an existential quantifier and thus asserts the existence greater than zero. Consequently, the Czech word *také* (*also* or *too* in English) can be seen as expressing the same meaning because once it is possible to say *also* there must be something existing at first.

4.2.2. Nonassertive *any* in negative sentences

4.2.2.1.   Determinative function of nonassertive *any* in negative sentences

In the analysed set of examples there were eighteen examples of determinative *any* in negative sentences. The typical representatives of this group are (6) and (7), in which the translation equivalents correspond to the supposed *žádný* because here *any* is a counterpart of the universal quantifier *no*. In (6) *any* is stressed as it determines a singular countable noun, *neck*, and expresses a generic reference, in (7) *any* determines an uncountable noun, *money*, and is thus unstressed and its quantifying function is weakened.

> (6) *He was a big, beefy man with hardly **any** neck, although he did have a very large mustache.* (HP1)
> - *Byl to vysoký, tělnatý chlapík, který neměl málem **žádný** krk, zato měl velice dlouhý knír.*

> (7) *I haven't got **any** money -- and you heard Uncle Vernon last night ... he won't pay for me to go and learn magic.* (HP8)
> - *Když já nemám **žádné** peníze - a slyšel jsi včera večer strýce Vernona - abych se někam šel učit kouzla, to on mi platit nebude.*

Nine of the examples, that is 50%, of determinative *any* in negative sentences had no explicit translation equivalent. They can be divided into three groups. In the first group, there are examples in which the translator used a completely different structure, such as (17 and 18). As the examples (17 and 18) contain the preposition *without* it will be dealt with in chapter 4.2.2.3. Examples such as (8) or (9) belong to the second

subgroup in which it would theoretically be possible to insert a word corresponding to the meaning of *any* into the Czech sentence. The meaning of *any* could be translated as *žádné peníze* in (8) and as *žádné tušení* in (9). However, as the Czech language does not explicitly express the category of definiteness it is not necessary to express it and the explicit expressions with *žádné* sound strange, redundant or emphatic there (see Chapter 2.5.). It is caused by the fact that in English it is a grammatical concept and it is thus a neutral construction while in Czech the meaning is expressed lexically. The word *žádný* is neutral only in sentences where its meaning corresponds to *not a single one* [*PMC*, 549].

> (8) *He had never had **any** money for candy with the Dursleys, and now that he had pockets rattling with gold and silver he was ready to buy as many Mars Bars as he could carry -- but the woman didn't have Mars Bars.* (HP14)
> *- U Dursleyových nikdy neměl peníze na mlsky a teď, když mu v kapsách chřestilo zlato a stříbro, by si nejraději koupil tolik tyčinek Mars, kolik by unesl - jenže prodavačka tyčinky Mars neměla.*
>
> (9) *Lots of people had come from Muggle families and, like him, hadn't had **any** idea that they were witches and wizards.* (HP25)
> *- Celá řada žáků pocházela z mudlovských rodin a stejně jako on donedávna neměla tušení, že jsou kouzelníci nebo čarodějky.*

The third subgroup comprises examples in which the meaning of *any* is expressed by similar words but the translation cannot be considered to be an explicit correlate, such as (10) or (11). In (10) the explicit translation of *any breakfast* would be *žádnou snídani* but the meaning is expressed by the pronoun *nic* which would correspond to English *nothing*. Similarly, in (11) *we never thought to run into any trouble we couldn't handle* could be translated as *mysleli jsme si, že nikdy nenarazíme na žádné trable, co bychom nezvládli*. Instead of this, *něco* was used to convey the meaning because *žádný* would again sound emphatic or redundant there.

> (10) *Harry, who hadn't had **any** breakfast, leapt to his feet, but Ron's ears went pink again and he muttered that he'd brought sandwiches.* (HP13)
> *- Harry, který neměl **nic** k snídani, okamžitě vyskočil, Ronovi však znovu zrůžověly uši a zamumlal, že s sebou má obložené chleby.*
>
> (11) *And we had five good lads aboard, we never thought to run into **any** trouble we couldn't handle.* (HT22)
> *- A měli jsme na voze pět statných mládenců, tak nás ani nenapadlo, že bychom mohli narazit na **něco,** co bychom nezvládli.*

4.2.2.2. Pronominal function of nonassertive *any* in negative sentences

There were six examples of pronominal *any* in negative sentences. Two of these sentences contain the preposition *without* and will thus be dealt with in detail in subchapter 4.2.3. Examples containing the preposition *without*. From the remaining four, two examples were translated by the usage of a different structure, namely examples (12) and (13).

> (12) *An' anyway, yeh couldn' work **any** of them curses yet, yeh'll need a lot more study before yeh get ter that level.*
> *- A ostatně, zatím bys ani nevěděl, co si s nima počít; musíš se eště hodně učit, než na to budeš mít.* (HP9)

> (13) *Rhun went whole, beautiful and lissome by Saint Winifred's gift, he would have no rest nor allow **any** to his superiors, while she was lost to him.*
> *- Rhun byl uzdraven a chodil krásně a pružně díky svaté Winifred, a nedá pokoj sobě ani svým nadřízeným, dokud bude ztracená.* (HT18)

In the other two examples, (14) and (15) *any* is once translated as *nic* and once as *žádný*. The Czech equivalents are both negative pronouns which confirms the fact that in negative sentences *any* is a counterpart of the universal quantifier *no*. In example (HP21) *any* again functions as the head of the noun phrase postmodified by an *of*-phrase.

> (14) *Er -- I don't know **any**, Harry confessed.* (HP15)
> *- "Ehm - já totiž **žádné** neznám," přiznal Harry.*

> (15) *The hat seemed to be asking rather a lot, Harry didn't feel brave or quick-witted or **any** of it at the moment.*
> *- Zdálo se, že klobouk požaduje opravdu hodně; Harry si v tu chvíli nepřipadal chrabrý ani důvtipný, ani **nic** takového.* (HP21)

4.2.2.3. *Any* in examples containing the preposition *without*

As mentioned in chapter 2.2.5.1., the approaches to the context in which the preposition *without* occurs vary. For the purpose of the quantitative analysis *any* in sentences containing *without* was labelled as nonassertive, according to the approach presented in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* [*LG,* 177]. All the five examples of *any* in sentences containing *without* proved the hypothesis that the context is nonassertive. The tests to decide if the context is nonassertive or not, was to

paraphrase the sentence by a sentence containing the universal quantifier *no* as in (16) and (17) or (18).

> (17 and 18) *The spirit encased in this frail shell was still alert, indomitable, and sharply interested in the world about her, without **any** fear of leaving it, or **any** reluctance to depart.* (HT8 and HT9)
> *- Duch oblečený touto vetchou schránou byl stále bdělý a nezdolný, a živě se zajímala o svět kolem sebe, aniž by se jej bála opustit nebo se zdráhala odejít.*
> *- The spirit encased in this frail shell was still alert, indomitable, and sharply interested in the world about her, **with no** fear of leaving it, or **no** reluctance to depart.*
>
> (18) *There had been ample snows in the winter, without **any** great gales or frosts.* (HT6)
> *- V zimě bylo hodně sněhu, ale bez velkých vichřic a mrazů.*
> *- There had been ample snows in the winter, with **no** great gales or frosts.*

Another test was substituting *any* by *some* as in (19). As discussed in chapter 2.2.5., in nonassertive context *some* and *any* have completely different meaning. Therefore, when the example (19) is paraphrased by the help of *some* the meaning is shifted*: He stole downstairs without turning on **some** of the light..* When *any* is used it suggests that none of the lights were turned on, on the other hand, when *some* is used it means that a certain unspecified number of the lights was turned on and a certain unspecified number of lights was not turned on. As *any* and *some* are not interchangeable in such sentence, the context is nonassertive.

> (19) *He stole downstairs without turning on **any** of the lights.* (HP7)
> *- Hlavně nesměl vzbudit Dursleyovy; kradl se po schodech dolů a cestou si nerozsvítil **jediné** světlo.*

4.2.3. Nonassertive *any* – summary

To obtain an overview of the nonassertive *any,* the overall ratio of proform to determiner is summarized in Table 6. There were almost twice as many occurrences of *any* in the determinative function than in the pronominal function.

Table 6

Nonassertive *any*		
Proform versus determiner		
Proform	11	35%
Determiner	20	65%
Total	31	100%

Table 7

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *any*			
in questions and similar structures			
NEE	3	3	33%
nějakej / nějaký	4		
někdo	2	6	66%
Total	9	9	100%

Table 8

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *any*			
in negative sentences			
NEE	11	11	50%
žádný	6		
nic	3		
jediné	1		
nejmenší	1	11	50%
Total	22	22	100%

It is important to look at the translation equivalents not only in the individual examples but also in the overall analysis. However, it would be useless to put all the translation equivalents into one table as it would not allow for the identification of the specific function or context. Consequently, Table 7 summarizes only the translation equivalents of nonassertive *any* in questions and similar structures. The most frequent translation equivalent was *nějaký,* which corresponds to what was presented in Chapter 2.2.1.. On the other hand, Table 8 presents the translation equivalents of nonassertive *any* in negative sentences. The most frequent turned out to be no explicit translation equivalent with 11 occurrences (in the table abbreviated as NEE). As was expected, the second most frequent was *žádný,* which was mentioned in the Theoretical background as a typical equivalent for *any* in negative sentences.

To present the translation equivalents from another point of view, Table 9 and Table 10 focus on the translation equivalents of *any* depending on its function as a determiner or a proform. When the two tables are compared it is clear that there is a greater tendency to translate *any* as a determiner by a different structure than *any* as a proform. It may be caused by the fact that the Czech language does not have to express the category of definiteness explicitly (see Chapter 2.5.).

Table 9

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *any*			
proform			
NEE	3	3	27%
nějakej / nějaký	2		
někdo	2		
nic	2		
žádný	1		
jediné	1	8	73%
Total	11	11	100%

Table 10

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *any*			
determiner			
NEE	12	12	57%
žádný	5		
nějaký	2		
nejmenší	1		
nic	1	9	43%
Total	21	21	100%

4.3. Assertive *any*

As was mentioned in chapter 2.3. *any* in assertive context is always stressed and is a counterpart of the universal quantifiers *all* and *every*. Its typical translation equivalents were mentioned to be *jakýkoliv, kterýkoliv* and *všechen* (see chapter 2.3. *Any* in assertive contexts).

4.3.1. Assertive *any* in pronominal function

In the analysed set of examples there were only four examples of assertive *any* in the pronominal function. Three of them, namely (3), (1) and (4), are examples where *any* functions as the head of a noun phrase and is postmodified by an *of*-phrase. Two of the four examples have explicit translation equivalents. In (2) the phrase *any among the laity* is translated as *všechny laiky.* In the example (1) the phrase *any of us* is translated as *kdokoli z nás.* It is very interesting that the same phrase *any of us* appeared twice in the assertive context, in the examples (1) and (4) and is each time translated differently, once as *kdokoli z nás* and once as *my ostatní* (see (4) bellow).

(1) *You know the people there better than **any** of us, they will speak freely to you.* (HT19)
*- Znáš tamní lidi líp než **kdokoli** z nás, budou s tebou mluvit otevřeně.*

(2) *I am sent to ask help from this house and from* **any** *among the laity who may be moved to do a deed of grace, in alms, in skills, if there are any in Shrewsbury experienced in building and willing to work for some weeks far from home, in materials, in whatever aids may avail for our restoration and the benefit of the souls of the generous.* (HT4)
- Jsem vyslán, abych požádal o pomoc tento dům a **všechny** *laiky, kteří by se dali pohnout ke skutku milosti v podobě příspěvků, dovedností, pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou nějací zkušení stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štědrých dárců.*

The remaining two of the examples have no explicit translation equivalent, they are (3) and (4). In the example (3) *any of the ghosts* was translated only as *duchové* so the translation does not stress the arbitrariness which could be emphasized if the example was translated as *kterýkoli z duchů* or *kterýkoli duch* [*PMC,* 216]. However, another possible translation would be *každý duch* or *každý z duchů* which would then stress the fact that all members of the group of ghosts are referred to [*PMC,* 300]. In the example (4) a different phrase was used to translate *any of us*, the adjective *ostatní* was used. *Ostatní* refers to 'all remaining members of a group' and thus suits well the meaning assertive *any* expresses in the sentence [Mejstřík et al., *Slovník spisovné češtiny* (*SSC* henceforth), 252].

(3) *Filch knew the secret passageways of the school better than anyone (except perhaps the Weasley twins) and could pop up as suddenly as* **any** *of the ghosts.* (HP23)
- Ten znal tajné chodby po celé škole líp než kdo jiný (snad s výjimkou dvojčat Weasleyových) a dokázal se objevit stejně nenadále jako duchové.

(4) *Nicol gave as good an account of himself as* **any** *of us, elder he may be, and kept the key of the coffer safe, but they threw him off the cart, and coffer and all are gone, for it was there among the coppice wood.* (HT23)
- Nicol bojoval stejně dobře jako my ostatní, přestože je starší, a uchránil klíč od truhlice, ale oni ho shodili z vozu a truhlice a všechno je pryč, protože to bylo schované mezi chrastím.

4.3.2. Assertive *any* in determinative function

From the analysed set of examples fifteen contain assertive *any* in the determinative function. However, one of them occurred in a negative sentence and will thus be dealt with separately in chapter 4.4.3. Assertive *any* in negative sentences. Seven examples, that is 50%, have an explicit translation equivalent, such as (5), (6) or (7).

In the example (5) *any* functions as a determiner of a singular countable noun, *boy*, therefore, it is in contrast to the indefinite article and expresses a generic reference (see chapter 2.1.). In (5) *any* was translated as *každý,* which explicitly includes all the members of the respective class, in this case the class of boys.

(5) *It would be enough to turn **any** boy's head.* (HP5)
- *To by **každému** chlapci stačilo poplést hlavu.*

In the example (6) *any* is again a determiner of a singular countable noun and this time the translation connects *jakýs* and *takýs,* which is an example of reduplication. In the Czech language *jakýs* denotes 'a very unspecified feature or quality' and in connection with *takýs* the meaning shifts to 'approximate' normality, 'quite tolerable' normality [*SSC,* 117].

(6) *It would take more than a year for life to get back into **any** kind of normality, but at least now it could take the first wary steps.* (HT3)
- *Bude to trvat víc než rok, než se život vrátí k **jakés takés** normálnosti, ale nyní aspoň mohl dělat první opatrné krůčky.*

In the example (7) *any* was translated as *jakýkoli jiný* which expresses universal validity and puts greater emphasis on the arbitrariness (see chapter 2.5.).

(7) *'Nicol!' pronounced Herluin, suppressing his first exasperation, at this or **any** disruption of his plans.*
- *Nicole! pronesl Herluin se snahou potlačit podráždění nad tímto -- či **jakýmkoli jiným** -- narušením svých plánů.* (HT25)

The second half of the occurrences of determinative *any* in assertive context did not have an explicit correlate in the Czech language. They can be divided into two groups. In the first one there is only one example, (8), in which the Czech translation expresses the meaning of *any* by similar words but the translation cannot be considered to be an explicit correlate. The Czech word *něco* may have been chosen also due to the fact that it is difficult to translate the word *business* in this sense. Moreover, as was previously mentioned, the category of definiteness is not a grammatical concept in Czech and is usually expressed only lexically.

(8) *I'm warning you now, boy -- **any** funny business, anything at all -- and you'll be in that cupboard from now until Christmas.* (HP6)
- *"Varuju tě," prohlásil, tučnou brunátnou tvář až těsně u Harryho obličeje, "varuju tě předem, kluku opovaž se **něco** vyvést, rozumíš, cokoliv - a necháme tě v tom přístěnku až do Vánoc!"*

The second group contains examples which were translated by a completely different structure, such as (9). Due to the fact that the translation is rhymed, only the meaning is

kept but not the structure of the sentence. It is interesting that *any* in assertive context was translated by a structure containing *nic* in Czech. The reason is not that *any* would be a counterpart of the universal quantifier *no* here but that the English phrase *to use any means* suggests that on the way of achieving or doing something the person does not detest to do anything bad which is exactly the meaning to which the Czech translation *ničeho se neštítí* corresponds.

> (9) *Those cunning folk use **any** means to achieve their ends.* (HP20)
> *- Nebude to Zmijozel, kde nastane tvá chvíle, ti **ničeho** se neštítí, by svého došli cíle.*

To this group belongs also the example (10), in which the translation does not use a a noun phrase, for example *jakékoli porušení řádu,* to translate *any rulebreaking* but an adverbial clause of time/condition.

> (10) *While you are at Hogwarts, your triumphs will earn your house points, while **any** rulebreaking will lose house points.* (HP17)
> *- Dokud budete v Bradavicích, získáte každým svým úspěchem pro svoji kolej body, ale když porušíte školní řád, vaše kolej o body přijde.*

Similarly, in example (11) the phrase *against any damage in transit* is translated by an adverbial clause of purpose.

> (11) *The little outer door there at the corner of the porch, and the spiral staircase within, very difficult for the transport of even a small coffin, had remained accessible until the highest point of the flood, and she had been well padded against **any** damage in transit.* (HT16)
> *- Vnější dvířka v rohu portálu a spirálové schodiště uvnitř zůstaly přístupné i při nejvyšším stavu vody a relikviář byl dobře obalený, aby se při stěhování nepoškodil.*

4.3.3. Assertive *any* in negative sentences

Assertive *any* can appear in a negative sentence if it is out of the scope of negation. In such cases *any* corresponds to the meaning of *wh-ever* and can thus be paraphrased as *not just any* (see chapter 2.3.3. *Any* in negative sentences). There turned out to be only one example of assertive *any* in a negative sentence, (12). In this example *any* is in the determinative function. *Not by any distant decree* suggests that it is *not just any decree* but *only a special one.* The Czech translation *ne nějakým* mirrors this meaning and together with the word in the next sentence *jedině, only* in English, forms a correlative pair which expresses the meaning of *any* in the original.

(12) *He was an unabsolved excommunicate; not even a priest could help him, for in the mid-Lent council called the previous year by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother and at that time papal legate, it had been decreed that no man who did violence to a cleric could be absolved by anyone but the Pope himself, and that not by **any** distant decree, but in the Pope's veritable presence.* (HT1)

*- Byl exkomunikovaný bez nároku na rozhřešení;nemohl mu pomoci ani kněz, protože koncil, svolaný o postu předešlého roku Jindřichem z Blois, biskupem z Winchesteru, královým bratrem a toho času papežským legátem, rozhodl, že nikdo, kdo se dopustí násilí na duchovní osobě, nemůže být rozhřešen nikým kromě samotného papeže, a k tomu ne **nějakým** výnosem na dálku, ale jedině v papežově osobní přítomnosti.*

4.3.4. Assertive *any* – summary

The overall ratio of nonassertive *any* in the determinative function to nonassertive *any* in the pronominal function is 79% to 21%, so there were almost four times more occurrences of *any* in the determinative function than in the pronominal function. It is interesting that for nonassertive *any* there were only twice as many occurrences of *any* in the determinative function than in the pronominal function.

Table 11

Assertive *any*		
Proform versus determiner		
Proform	4	21%
Determiner	15	79%
Total	19	100%

The translation equivalents of assertive *any* in the pronominal function are summarized in Table 12. The ratio of the examples which were explicitly translated to those which were not is 50% to 50%. The translation equivalents of assertive *any* in the determinative function are presented in Table 13 and even here the ratio is interestingly balanced. It was expected that the percent of examples of nonassertive *any* in the determinative function with no explicit equivalent will be higher than the percent of explicit equivalents because the Czech language does not need to express the category .of definiteness

Table 12

Translation equivalents of assertive *any*			
proform			
NEE	2	2	50%
kdokoli	1	2	50%
všichni	1		
Total	4	4	100%

Table 13

Translation equivalents of assertive *any*			
determiner			
NEE	7	7	47%
každý	4	8	53%
jakýkoli	1		
jakýkoli jiný	1		
jakýs takýs	1		
nějaký	1		
Total	15	15	100%

4.4. Pronominal compounds with *any*

4.4.1. *Anything*

4.4.1.1. *Anything* in nonassertive context

Among the excerpted examples were twenty containing nonassertive *anything*. Eight of them occurred in questions and similar structures and twelve of them in negative sentences. As mentioned in chapter 2.4., pronominal compounds with *any* in questions and similar structures, and in negative sentences have the function as compounds with *some* in corresponding positive declarative sentences and should correspond to the Czech compounds beginning with *ně-*.

4.4.1.1.1. Nonassertive *anything* in questions and similar structures

There was only one example of nonassertive *anything* in questions, the rest are conditionals. It is example (1) in which *anything* does not have an explicit translation correlate and its meaning is expressed by *nějak*. *Nějak* is a pronominal adverb of manner. Pronominal adverbs are similar to pronouns in terms of both their function and meaning and also have assertive and nonassertive forms [*PMC*, 339-340]. Among the examples of nonassertive *anything* in conditional sentences is also one translation containing the pronominal adverb *nějak*, (2).

> (1) *Could all this have **anything** to do with the Potters?* (HP28)
> *- Nebo to všecko mohlo **nějak** souviset s Potterovými?*

(2) *If there is **anything** more we can do to be of service, you need but state it.* (HT27)
*- Můžeme-li vám ještě **nějak** posloužit, stačí říci.*

A typical example of nonassertive *anything* in conditional sentences is (3) whose Czech translation contains the most frequent correlate of nonassertive *anything* in conditional sentences, *něco. Něco* matches the features of *anything* because it is an indefinite compound pronoun and refers to an unspecified thing or object.

(3) *Whatever club or staff was used on him is surely gone with the man who used it, but if the poor wretch's corpse can tell us **anything,** let us discover it before we move him.* (HT38)
*- Klacek nebo hůl, které vrah použil, určitě odnesl s sebou, ale jestli nám mrtvola toho chudáka může **něco** povědět, radši to zjistěme dřív, než s ním hneme.*

4.4.1.1.2. **Nonassertive *anything* in negative sentences**

The most typical translation equivalents of nonassertive *anything* in negative sentences were *něco* and *nic*, both with five occurrences. A typical representative of the examples with the correlate *něco* is (4) and of the examples with the correlate *nic* it is (5). *Nic* is a negative pronoun which excludes the existence of something [*PMC*, 222]. This corresponds to his desire to exclude it from his wife's knowledge. ???

(4) *They did not see **anything** being stowed on the wagon for Ramsey.* (HT35)
*- Neviděli, že by se na vůz do Ramsey **něco** nakládalo, ale byli zaměstnaní a nevěnovali pozornost ničemu jinému než vlastní práci.*

(5) *He was still determined not to mention **anything** to his wife.* (HP27)
*- Zatímco se nutil ke klidu, otevřel si domovní dveře; ještě pořád nehodlal manželce **nic** říkat.*

One of the examples of nonassertive *anything* in negative sentences contains the preposition *without*. The approaches to sentences with this preposition were discussed in chapters 2.2.5.1. and 4.2.2.3. In the example (6) the phrase *without buying anything* could be paraphrased as *with buying nothing.* The fact that *anything* is a counterpart of *nothing* again supports the approach that sentences containing *without* are nonassertive (see chapter 2.2.5. *Any* in negative sentences).

(6) *After asking Harry furiously if he knew the man, Aunt Petunia had rushed them out of the shop without buying **anything.*** (HP38)

*- Teta Petunie se napřed Harryho rozzlobeně zeptala, jestli toho člověka zná, a pak ho i s Dudleym spěšně odtáhla z krámu, aniž **něco** koupila.*

4.4.1.2. *Anything* in assertive context

In positive declarative sentences *anything* should correspond to the Czech compound *cokoliv,* which expresses universal validity together with emphasis on arbitrariness (see chapter 2.5.). There were ten examples of assertive *anything* in the analysed set of examples. The distribution of translation equivalents was quite balanced. The most frequent was *něco* with four occurrences, illustrated by example (7), and both *cokoli(v)* and *všechno* had three occurrences, illustrated by examples (8) and (9). *Všechno* is a totalizing pronoun which explicitly includes all the members of the class (see chapter 2.5.).

> (7) *They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in **anything** strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.* (HP26)
> *- Byli opravdu poslední, od koho byste čekali, že se zaplete do **něčeho** podivného nebo záhadného, poněvadž takové nesmysly zkrátka a dobře neuznávali.*
>
> (8) *"I'm warning you," he had said, putting his large purple face right up close to Harry's, "I'm warning you now, boy -- any funny business, **anything** at all -- and you'll be in that cupboard from now until Christmas."* (HP33)
> *- "Varuju tě," prohlásil, tučnou brunátnou tvář až těsně u Harryho obličeje, "varuju tě předem, kluku opovaž se něco vyvést, rozumíš, **cokoliv** - a necháme tě v tom přístěnku až do Vánoc!"*
>
> (9) *Yesterday he'd have given **anything** to be up here.* (HP40)
> *Ještě včera by dal **všechno** na světě za to, aby mohl být tady nahoře.*

4.4.1.3. *Anything* – summary

As presented in Table 13,14 and 15, among the examples of assertive *anything* there was not a single example without an explicit translation equivalent while among the nonassertive examples of *anything* in negative sentences no explicit translation equivalents represent 17% and in questions and similar structures even 37,5%. Table 17 shows that *anything* in questions is more frequent than *anything* in negative sentences.

Table 14

Translation equivalents of assertive anything	
něco	4
cokoli / cokoliv	3
všecko / všechno	3
Total	10

Table 15

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anything*			
in questions and similar structures			
NEE	3	3	37,5%
něco	4		
nic	1	5	62,5%
Total	8	8	100%

Table 16

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anything*			
in negative sentences			
něco	5		
nic	5	10	83%
NEE	2	2	17%
Total	12	12	100%

Table 17

Nonassertive *anything*		
In questions and similar structures	8	40%
In negative sentences	12	60%
Total	20	100%

4.4.2. *Anyone*

4.4.2.1. *Anyone* in nonassertive context

4.4.2.1.1. *Anyone* in questions and similar structures

There were three examples of *anybody* in questions, illustrated by the example (10), two examples of *anybody* in *before* clauses, illustrated by the example (11), and nine examples of *anybody* in conditionals, illustrated by the example (12). In all the three representatives *anyone* was translated as *někdo*, a Czech indefinite compound pronoun referring to people. It turned out to be the most frequent translation equivalent with nine occurrences.

(10) *Anyone sitting there? he asked, pointing at the seat opposite Harry.* (HP49)
*- "Sedí tu **někdo**?" zeptal se a ukázal na místo proti Harrymu.*

(11) *Cadfael, with long experience of such departures, was aware that it would go on for as much as a quarter of an hour before **anyone** actually set foot in the stirrup and made to mount.* (HT53)
*- Cadfael při svých zkušenostech s podobnými odjezdy věděl, že to potrvá ještě nejmíň čtvrt hodiny, než **někdo** skutečně vloží nohu do třmenu a přichystá se nasednout.*

(12) *Hugh, I swear to you I know nothing fit to offer you, and if* **anyone** *is to venture a mistaken move and make a great fool of himself, let it be me.* (HT52)
- Hughu, přísahám vám, že nevím nic, co by se vám hodilo nabídnout, a jestli má **někdo** *podniknout chybný krok a udělat ze sebe hrozného hlupáka, ať jsem to já.*

There were only two examples which did not have an explicit correlate in Czech, in the example (13) the absence of the correlate is caused by the fact that in Czech it is not necessary to express the subject.

(13) *Has* **anyone** *seen a toad?* (HP51)
- Neviděli jste tu nějakou žábu?

4.4.2.1.2. *Anyone* in negative sentences

There were only seven examples of *anyone* in negative sentences. The most frequent translation equivalent corresponds to the expectation that *anyone* in negative sentences corresponds to the Czech compound *nikdo*, illustrated by example (14).

(14) *In these few days of flood scarcely* **anyone** *has gone in and out of our enclave, certainly no one can have taken out so noticeable a burden.* (HT42)
- Během těch několika dnů povodně z enklávy téměř **nikdo** *neodešel a nikdo nepřišel, určitě nikdo s tak nápadným břemenem.*

The compound *nikdo* appeared also in a collocation with the word *jiný*, as in example (15). Another expression appearing in collocation with *jiný* as a correlate of *anybody* in a negative sentence was *kdokoli* in the example (16). Example (16) contains the preposition *without* (discussed in chapters 2.2.5.1. and 4.2.2.3). As this example could be paraphrased as *with no aid from me or no one else* it was again classified as nonassertive. In contrast to it, the Czech translation *kdokoli jiný* corresponds to the assertive meaning of *anyone*.

(15) *There shall not need* **anyone** *but myself to point the finger at me.* (HT44)
- Nemusí na mne ukazovat **nikdo jiný**, *obstarám to sám.*

(16) *Clearly this blessed lady has brought herself home again without aid from me or* **anyone.** (HT47)
- Je zjevné, že se tato blahoslavená dáma sama dopravila zpátky domů bez pomoci ode mne a od **kohokoli jiného**.

4.4.2.2. *Anyone* in assertive context

There were nine examples of assertive *anyone*. A typical representative of the most frequent translation correlate, *každý,* is the example (17). *Každý* is a totalizing pronoun and corresponds to English *every* and *all.*

> (17) **Anyone** *interested in playing for their house teams should contact Madam Hooch.* (HP52)
> - **Každý,** *kdo má zájem hrát za mužstvo své koleje, ať se přihlásí u madame Hoochové.*

Among the assertive examples of *anyone* also appeared one in a negative sentence because it is out of the scope of negation. In such cases *anybody* has the same meaning as in positive sentences. In the example (18) *anyone* could be paraphrased by *not just anyone* and also the successive phrase *but the Pope himself* supports this interpretation. The Czech translation uses the totalizing pronoun *nikdo* which denies the existence of a person who could absolve the villain.

> (18) *He was an unabsolved excommunicate; not even a priest could help him, for in the mid-Lent council called the previous year by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother and at that time papal legate, it had been decreed that no man who did violence to a cleric could be absolved by* **anyone** *but the Pope himself, and that not by any distant decree, but in the Pope's veritable presence.* (HT41)
> - *Byl exkomunikovaný bez nároku na rozhřešení;nemohl mu pomoci ani kněz, protože koncil, svolaný o postu předešlého roku Jindřichem z Blois, biskupem z Winchesteru, královým bratrem a toho času papežským legátem, rozhodl, že nikdo, kdo se dopustí násilí na duchovní osobě, nemůže být rozhřešen* **nikým** *kromě samotného papeže, a k tomu ne nějakým výnosem na dálku, ale jedině v papežově osobní přítomnosti.*

4.4.2.3. *Anyone* – summary

There were twenty-one examples of nonassertive *anyone*. Fourteen of them occurred in questions and similar structures and only seven appeared in negative sentences. According to Table 18, it seems that *anyone* is much more typical for questions than negative sentences.

Table 18

Nonassertive *anyone*		
In questions and similar structures	14	67%
In negative sentences	7	33%
Total	21	100%

The frequency of translation equivalents of nonassertive *anyone* in questions and similar structures is presented in Table 19 and in negative sentences in Table 20. From the tables it is obvious that nonassertive *anyone* in negative sentences had only explicit correlates while nonassertive *anyone* in questions and similar structures had 14% of no explicit equivalents.

Table 19

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anyone* in questions and similar structures			
někdo	9		
kdokoliv	2		
někdo jiný	1	12	86%
NEE	2	2	14%
Total	14	14	100%

Table 20

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anyone* in negative sentences	
nikdo	3
někdo	2
kdokoli jiný	1
nikdo jiný	1
Total	7

The translation equivalents of assertive *anyone* are summarized in Table 21. The table shows that a vast majority of examples, 89% had an explicit translation correlate and only 11% of examples have no explicit translation equivalent.

Table 21

Translation equivalents of assertive *anyone*			
každý	3		
kdokoli(v)	2		
kdo jiný	1	8	89%
všichni	1		
nikdo	1		
NEE	1	1	11%
Total	9	9	100%

4.4.3. *Anybody*

4.4.3.1. *Anybody* **in nonassertive context**

4.4.3.1.1. *Anybody* **in questions and similar structures**

There was one example of *anybody* in a question, one in a *before* clause and two in conditional sentences. All the four examples have the Czech correlate *někdo*, as in example (19).

> (19) *Will **anybody** mess with my junk if I just leave it here?* (CH10)
> *- Poleze mi do těch hadrů **někdo**, když je tu prostě nechám ležet?*

4.4.3.1.2. *Anybody* **in negative sentences**

There were seven examples of *anybody* in negative sentences and their most frequent translation equivalent was *nikdo*. One example, (20), was translated by a completely different structure, probably to keep the sentence simple in Czech and avoid awkward constructions.

> (20) *He isn't **anybody** you're going to fall in love with.* (CH3)
> *- Do hrdiny se rozhodně nezamilujete.*

The examples (21) and (22) were ambiguous when examined without context. From the examples themselves it is not clear if they are assertive compounds of *any* in negative sentences, dealt with in 2.3.3., or nonassertive compounds of *any*. It is important to distinguish between these two because the meaning will differ according to the labelling. If the compounds *anybody* in examples (21) and (22) were assertive compounds in negative sentences, the examples could be paraphrased as *We don't stop for just anybody, only for very important people.* and *That was the game: you couldn't stop for just anybody, only for very important people.* In such cases it is the context which helps and in this case both the examples are nonassertive occurrences of *anybody.*

> (21) *We don't stop for **anybody**.* (LB1)
> *- Před **nikým** se nezastavíme.*

> (22) *That was the game: you couldn't stop for **anybody**.* (LB2)
> *- To byla celá hra: člověk nesměl před **nikým** zastavit.*

4.4.3.2. *Anybody* **in assertive context**

There were nine examples of assertive *anybody* and their translation equivalents were very diverse. *Všichni* is used in example (23), *kterýkoli* in example (24), *kdo* in example (25) and *každý* in (26). *Všichni* is a totalizing pronoun including all members of the class, it is in the plural. *Kterákoli* is a feminine indefinite pronoun and its suffix -*koli* is used to convey the arbitrariness and universal validity of the concept. *Kdo* is an interrogative pronoun which can, however, also express indefiniteness [*PMC,* 299]. *Každý* is a totalizing pronoun which explicitly includes all members of the respective class.

> (23) *I say, it could be that Victor does more than **anybody** gives him credit for.* (CH5)
> *- Je docela možné, říkám, že Viktor toho dělá víc, než na kolik ho **všichni** ostatní odhadují.*

> (24) *At the time, I thought each of them was going to be somebody special, but without their clothes, they could've been **anybody**.* (CH11)
> *Tou dobou jsem si myslel, že každá bude jiná a zvláštní, ale svlečené by klidně mohly být **kterákoli**.*

> (25) *Whatever theory there was about Marion, the theory had a hole in it; there was a gap in what **anybody** knew or said about her.* (WO3)
> *Ve všem**,** co o ní **kdo** věděl nebo říkal, byla mezera.*

> (26) *Rich people eating French food want to be the hero as much as **anybody** else.* (CH9)
> *Boháči, co jedí francouzskou kuchyni, by se rádi stali hrdiny stejně jako **každý** jiný.*

There is also one example of assertive *anybody* in a negative sentence. The sentence contains two occurrences of *anybody,* examples (27) and (28). *Who could be seduced by anybody* is a typical usage of assertive *anybody* in a positive declarative sentence while in the second part *yet Ted Cole was not just anybody* it is an example of assertive *anybody* in a negative sentence. It does not even have to be paraphrased to stress the assertive meaning because it is emphasized already in the original. Where the meaning is, however, not reflected at all is the Czech translation, for whatever reasons the translator decided not to translate this part of the sentence and thus a very interesting meaning is completely lost from the Czech translation.

(27) and (28) *In short, she was not a woman who could be seduced by **anybody;** yet Ted Cole was not just **anybody**, and he couldn't suppress his unpredictable attraction to her.* (WO1) and (WO2)
*- Zkrátka to nebyla žena, kterou mohl snadno **někdo** svést. Přesto Ted Cole nedokázal potlačit nečekanou přitažlivost, kterou k ní pocítil.*

4.4.3.3. *Anybody* – summary

Table 22 presents the translation equivalents of nonassertive *anybody* in questions and similar structures. It is very interesting that all the examples had the same correlate *někdo,* an indefinite pronoun referring to people. Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anyone* in negative sentences are summarized in Table 23. As was expected, the most frequent correlate is *nikdo.*

Table 22

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anybody*	
in questions and similar structures	
někdo	4
Total	4

Table 23

Translation equivalents of nonassertive *anybody*			
in negative sentences			
nikdo	5		
někdo	1	6	86%
NEE	1	1	14%
Total	7	7	100%

As Table 24 shows the assertive equivalents are much more diversified and many correlates have only one representative. The percent of no explicit equivalents is higher, with 22%, but it still stands for two examples only.

Table 24

Translation equivalents of assertive *anybody*			
NEE	2	2	22%
někdo	2		
každý	1		
kdo	1	7	78%
kterýkoli	1		
někdo, kdokoli	1		
všichni	1		
Total	9	9	100%

5. Conclusion

The aim of the present thesis was to analyse *any* and its pronominal compounds and their Czech translation equivalents. The comparison of *any* in the determinative function with the Czech language was especially interesting because in Czech there is no need to express the category of definiteness grammatically. However, other parts of the analysis also brought noteworthy results.

It was observed that *any* and its compounds appear both in assertive and nonassertive contexts but the analysis showed that the number of occurrences of *any* and its compounds in assertive context is much lower. The overall ratio of assertive to nonassertive occurrences was 36% to 64%. The quantitative analysis of the determinative and the pronominal function of *any* is presented in Table 24. The overall ratio is again unbalanced and the prevailing function of *any* as a determiner amounts to 70%. The function of *any* as a proform turned out to be less frequent with only 30%.

Table 24

Any – proform versus determiner			
	assertive	nonassertive	overall	overall (%)
Proform	4	11	15	30%
Determiner	15	20	35	70%
Total	19	31	50	100%

In questions and similar structures *any* is a counterpaert of *some* and its Czech equivalent is a compound pronoun *nějaký*. Our analysis showed that *nějaký* indeed was the most frequent correlate for *any* in questions with four occurrences. Similarly, in negative sentences *any* is a counterpart of the universal quantifier *no* and its most typical Czech equivalent is a negative totalizing pronoun *žádný*. However, our results are not in accordance with the expectation. It was observed that the most frequent were the instances of no explicit translation equivalent with eleven occurrences. However, the expected *žádný* was on the second position with six occurrences.

As was mentioned above, the Czech language does not have to express the category of definiteness grammatically. Accordingly, the translation of the nonassertive

determinative *any* is not predictable because the most frequent Czech translations of nonassertive *any* in the determinative function were observed to be no explicit translation equivalents in twelve instances, that is in 57%. Despite the fact that the definiteness was often not expressed by a specific correlate the meaning did not disappear and was mirrored on the lexical level by the help of expression such as *nic* and *trochu*. Moreover, when nonassertive *any* in the determinative function is explicitly translated, mostly negative pronouns, for example *žádný* and *nic,* can be expected.

The situation with the nonassertive proform and determiner was different. As the proform usually had to be expressed in Czech as well so that the meaning can be retained only 27% of sentences contained no explicit equivalents. However, regarding the nonassertive pronominal *any,* the most frequent was no explicit equivalent which was used in order to render the Czech sentence neutral. The explicit correlates were both assertive and nonassertive pronouns, such as *nějaký, někdo, nic* and *žádný*,

In the Theoretical background it was mentioned that nonassertive compounds with *any* correspond to Czech pronominal compounds beginning with the prefix *ni-* or *ně-* which was observed in all equivalents of the pronominal compounds. Occurrences in negative sentences tend to be translated by compounds beginning with *ni-* because in neagative sentences the *any*-compounds correspond to the compounds with the universal quantifier *no*. In questions the most frequent were compounds with *ně-* because in questions the compounds correspond to *some*. According to our results, the nonassertive translation equivalents of the compounds with *any* are much more predictable than those of *any* itself. It can be expected that nonassertive *anybody* and *anyone* in questions and similar structures will be translated as *někdo* and in negative sentences as *nikdo*. The situation of *anything* is more complicated because in negative sentences both *něco* and *nic* had five occurrences but in questions *něco* seems to be the default choice because if the question is not negative, it presupposes a certain existence.

The compound *anybody* is in general less frequent than *anyone*. This proved to be true even before the analysis could have started as there was a problem to obtain a sufficient number of examples of *anybody* and further sources had to be used. Another hypothesis concerning *anybody* and *anyone* was that *anybody* is more frequent in American English. As there was not a single example of *anybody* in the two British

novels used for the excerption, the examples of *anybody* were eventually obtained in an American novel and two Canadian novels, which may be a proof of the hypothesis.

However, regarding *anybody* and *anyone* there was one more important difference. Table 25 presents the ratios of nonassertive *anyone* and *anybody* in questions and similar structures, and in negative sentences. The ratios for *anyone* are almost the same as the reversed ratios for *anybody*. Therefore, it seems that *anyone* is much more typical for the use in questions, while the typical use of *anybody* is in negative sentences. However, the number of examples of nonassertive *anybody* and *anyone* is too low to consider it a conclusive evidence and it would deserve further study. The individual ratios of occurrences of *any* and *anything* in negative sentences to occurrences in questions and similar structures was analogous to the ratio of *anybody,* so the overall ratio is influenced by the reversed ratio of *anyone.*

Table 25

Occurrences in questions versus occurrences in negative sentences						
	Nonassertive *anyone*		Nonassertive *anybody*		Overall	
In questions and similar structures	14	67%	4	36%	35	42%
In negative sentences	7	33%	7	64%	48	58%
Total	21	100%	11	100%	83	100%

In the Theoretical background it was mentioned that the approaches to the preposition *without* vary, see 2.2.5.1.. For the purpose of the analysis it was decided to observe the approach that it occurs in nonassertive contexts, presented in *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* [*LG,* 177] and they were discussed in a separate subchapter of nonassertive examples. In the analysis it was observed that all the examples turned out to be nonassertive after they were tested and *any* in sentences containing *without* does not correspond to *wh-ever* expressions.

In the analytical part, tables of translation equivalents for individual functions of nonassertive *any* were presented. Here Table 26 summarizes all the translation equivalents of nonassertive *any.* The most frequent translation turned out to be no explicit translation equivalent with twenty-two occurrences. Despite the fact that it was the most frequent it still amounts only to 27%. The second most frequent was *někdo*

with 17 occurrences and very interestingly *něco, nic,* and *nikdo* had each nine occurrences. From the overall perspective, the translation equivalents were much diversified, as there were thirteen kinds of correlates, including no explicit equivalents.

Table 26

Nonassertive equivalents of *any, anything, anyone, anybody*			
NEE	22	22	27%
někdo	17		
něco	9		
nic	9		
nikdo	9		
žádný	6		
nějakej/ý	4		
kdokoliv	2		
jediné	1		
kdokoli jiný	1		
nejmenší	1		
někdo jiný	1		
nikdo jiný	1	61	73%
Total	83	83	100%

In the Theoretical background it was claimed that in assertive context *any* a counterpart of the universal quantifiers *every* and *all* and should correspond to the Czech pronominal compounds *jakýkoli, kterýkoli* or *všechen.* However, our results demonstrated that the most frequent solution for both pronominal and determinative *any* in assertive context were no explicit translation equivalents. *Jakýkoli* and *všechen* occurred only once and *kterýkoli* did not appear at all.

Assertive *any* as a proform does not have a predictable translation equivalent but as the correlates, together with the most frequent no explicit translation equivalent, occurred only assertive pronouns. The observed explicit equivalents of assertive *any* differed from those of nonassertive *any* in their modality (possibility). The correlates of assertive pronominal *any, kdokoli* and *všichni,* emphasize the arbitrariness. *Kdokoli* expresses neutral randomness and *všichni* refers to all people with no stress on individuals, while *někdo* and *nějaký* are only indefinite, not arbitrary [*PMC,* 299].

Regarding assertive *any* as a determiner it was again observed that there is no predictable explicit translation equivalent due to the fact that the Czech language does not have to express the category of definiteness. According to our results, among the translation equivalents of pronominal assertive *any* there was no negative pronoun.

The most frequent translation equivalents of the assertive compounds were more diverse than that of assertive *any* itself. The most frequent correlate of *anything* was *něco*, with four occurrences, of *anybody* it was no explicit equivalent, and of *anyone* it was *každý*. Despite the fact that these were the most frequent equivalents, their share is too small to speak about predictability.

Table 27

Assertive equivalents of *any, anything, anyone, anybody*			
NEE	12	12	26%
každý	8		
něco	4		
cokoli/v	3		
kdokoli/v	3		
všecko/všechno	3		
všichni	3		
někdo	2		
jakýkoli	1		
jakýkoli jiný	1		
jakýs takýs	1		
kdo	1		
kdo jiný	1		
kterýkoli	1		
nějaký	1		
někdo, kdokoli	1		
nikdo	1	35	74%
Total	47	47	100%

The tables in the analytical chapter present the translation correlates of *any* and *anything, anyone* and *anybody* separately. Table 27 summarizes all the translation equivalents of assertive *any* and its compounds. The most frequent correlate was again no explicit translation equivalent with twelve occurrences but still it amounted only to

26%. Including no explicit equivalents there were seventeen kinds of correlates. The second most frequent was *každý* with eight occurrences and as the correlates were quite diversified many of them had only one occurrence.

The present thesis presented and described the range of equivalents of *any* and its pronominal compounds. The thesis also described certain tendencies both in the use of *any* and its pronominal compounds in English and in their Czech translation. Another step in the study could be a more detailed semantic classification and description.

6. Bibliography

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7. Resumé

Úvodní kapitola se zabývá představením tématu této bakalářské práce, to jest představením existenciálního kvantifikátoru *any* v determinační a pronominální funkci, a jeho překladových korelátů. Kapitola zároveň upřesňuje, že bude zahrnuto nejen *any* samotné, ale i jeho pronominální kompozita *anything, anyone* a *anybody*. Dále jsou stručně nastíněny výskyty a funkce *any,* kterými se práce bude zabývat. Úvodní kapitola také zmiňuje cíl práce, kterým je excerpce sto třiceti příkladů *any* a jeho pronominálních kompozit a jejich následná kontrastivní analýza. Nakonec jsou v úvodní kapitole vyjmenovány zdroje, které byly použity k excerpci.

Druhá kapitola, Teoretické pozadí, na základě studia odborné literatury přináší detailnější a systematičtější představení zkoumaného jevu a vymezuje ho. Po úvodní Klasifikaci *any* se tato kapitola dále dělí na čtyři hlavní podkapitoly, *Any* v neasertivních kontextech, *Any* v asertivních kontextech, Pronominální kompozita s *any* a Problematika *any* a jeho kompozit v českém jazyce.

Podkapitola Klasifikace *any* popisuje *any* jako existenciální kvantifikátor, který patří mezi neurčitá zájmena. Jsou zde také představeny obě funkce *any,* funkce pronominální a funkce determinační. Jako další základní kritérium důležité pro určení významu *any* je popsán asertivní a neasertivní kontext. Neasertivní kontext je takový, který nevyjadřuje pravdivost odpovídajícího kladného tvrzení. Naproti tomu asertivní kontext vyjadřuje pravdivost určité propozice.

Podkapitola *Any* v neasertivních kontextech rozlišuje dva základní druhy neasertivních kontextů, otázky a záporné věty. Toto rozlišení je důležité z toho důvodu, že v otázkách odpovídá *any* existenciálnímu kvantifikátoru *some* v odpovídající kladné větě, zatímco v záporných větách je význam *any* analogický s významem univerzálního kvantifikátoru *no*. Stejný význam jako v otázkách má *any* i v nepřímých otázkách, podmínkových větách a větách uvozených předložkou *before* a za určitých okolností také ve vedlejších větách restriktivních. Neasertivní *any* se vyskytuje nejen ve větách s větným záporem vyjádřeným pomocí záporky *not*, ale také ve větách s lexikálním a členským záporem.

Podkapitola *Any* v asertivních kontextech říká, že v asertivním kontextu je význam *any* analogický významu univerzálních kvantifikátorů *every* a *all* a odpovídá českým překladovým korelátům *jakýkoli, kterýkoli* a *všechen.* Popsán je rovněž výskyt asertivního *any* v záporných větách, kde však je *any* mimo dosah záporu.

Podkapitola pronominální kompozita s *any* prezentuje *anything*, které odkazuje na věci, a *anyone* a *anybody*, které obě odkazují na osoby. Rozdíl mezi *anyone* a *anybody* tkví jak ve formálnosti, tak v přednostním užití v britské nebo americké angličtině. *Anyone* je považováno za formálnější a je také typičtější pro britskou variantu angličtiny. Typickými překladovými koreláty pronominálních kompozit jsou česká zájmena složená za pomoci prefixů *ně-* a *ni-*.

Podkapitola Problematika *any* a jeho kompozit v českém jazyce poskytuje kontrastivní pohled, který je důležitý zejména proto, že narozdíl od angličtiny, která musí určenost substantiva gramaticky vyjádřit, čeština kategorii určenosti gramaticky nevyjadřuje a spoléhá se pouze na rovinu lexikální.

Ve třetí kapitole nazvané Materiál a metoda jsou nejprve vyjmenovány sekundární zdroje a následovně zdroje, které byly použity pro excerpci autentických příkladů. Jsou to *Harry Potter a kámen mudrců* od britské autorky J. K. Rowlingové, *Svatý zloděj* od rovněž britské autorky Elis Petersové, *Muzeum zkamenělin* od Kanaďanky Margaret Atwoodové, *Rok vdovou* od amerického autora Johna Irvinga a *Zalknutí* od kanadského autora Chucka Palahniuka. Rovněž je v této kapitole představen software *ParaConc*, který slouží k vyhledávání v paralelních jazykových korpusech. Pro tuto práci bylo vybráno padesát příkladů *any*, třicet příkladů jak *anything,* tak *anyone* a dvacet příkladů *anybody.* Součástí této kapitoly je i tabulka představující kvantitativní analýzu zkoumaného jevu. Metoda zde představená vychází z kontrastivního přístupu, kdy všech sto třicet příkladů je nejdříve rozděleno podle kontextu a funkce a posléze podrobeno kontrastivní analýze.

Čtvrtá kapitola, Analýza, se zabývá samotnou klasifikací příkladů podle kontextu a funkce a jejich následovným řazením do menších skupin. Dělení do skupin zhruba odpovídá jednotlivým podkapitolám Teoretického pozadí. V první řadě tato kapitola poskytuje pohled na výskyt *any* a jeho pronominálních kompozit v asertivním a

neasertivním kontextu. Celkový poměr, 36% asertivních oproti 64% neasertivních příkladů, dokládá, že *any* i jeho kompozita jsou typičtější pro neasertivní kontext. Neasertivní skupina příkladů se dále dělí na otázky a podobné struktury, a na záporné věty.

Následuje popis příkladů neasertivního *any* v pronominální a determinační funkci, a to jak z hlediska anglického jazyka, tak z hlediska překladu do češtiny. Zvlášť jsou řazeny příklady obsahující předložku *without* (*bez*), a to z toho důvodu, že jejich zařazení do správného kontextu vyžadovalo otestovat každý příklad zvlášť. Shrnutí příkladů neasertivního *any* ukazuje, že nejčastějším překladovým korelátem je jak ve funkci determinační, tak pronominální neexplicitní ekvivalent. Poměr, který ale neexplicitní ekvivalent zastupuje v pronominální funkci je nižší (27%), než poměr, který zastupuje neexplicitní ekvivalent v determinační funkci (57%), a to zejména z toho důvodu, že v češtině není nutné kategorii určenosti vyjadřovat gramaticky. Asertivní *any* je rovněž nahlíženo z hlediska pronominální a determinační funkce a i zde se v obou funkcích jako nejčastější překladový korelát ukázal neexplicitní ekvivalent. Samostatně je popsán příklad asertivního *any* v záporné větě. V samostatné podkapitole jsou analyzovány zvlášť příklady asertivních kompozit a zvlášť neasertivních. Celkově u kompozit neexplicitní ekvivalent představuje podstatně menší procento překladových korelátů než u *any* samotného.

Závěr shrnuje výsledky, které přinesla analytická kapitola, a pokouší se poskytnout jejich srovnání s teoretickou kapitolou jak v rámci pouze anglické části, tak v rámci kontrastivního přístupu. To je důležité zejména pro schopnost určit, zda je určitý překladový ekvivalent prediktabilní, či nikoli. V analytické části bylo zpozorováno několik tendencí. Ze 70% se *any* vyskytovalo ve funkci determinační, v této funkci není možné mluvit o prediktabilním překladovém korelátu. U neasertivních determinátorů je ale typické užívat záporné výrazy, zatímco pro překlad asertivního determinátoru se užívají výrazy kladné, zdůrazňující otevřenou možnost. Analogická tendence se objevuje rovněž u proforem. Příklady obsahující předložku *without* byly všechny neasertivní. U kompozit s *any* se projevily i tendence v překladu. Nejtypičtějším překladovým korelátem *anything* bylo *něco,* pro *anybody* byl nejpočetnější neexplicitní ekvivalent a pro *anybody* byl nejčastější ekvivalent *každý.* Analýza rovněž poukazuje na to, že zatímco *anybody* se v otázkách objevilo pouze ve

36%, *anyone* se v otázkách vyskytlo v 67%, čili *anyone* se ukázalo jako typičtější pro otázky. Vzhledem k nízkému počtu příkladů lze u výše uvedených výsledků mluvit pouze o tendencích, nikoli o prediktabilitě.

Bibliografie shrnuje sekundární literaturu použitou pro napsání této práce v abecedním pořadí a kapitola Dodatky obsahuje výčet příkladů. Pro větší přehled jsou zde příklady seřazeny podle asertivního a neasertivního kontextu a dále pak podle funkce.

8. Appendix

8.1.   Nonassertive

				ANY		
1	?	D	HP3	Going to be **any** more showers of owls tonight, Jim?		
				Budou dnes v noci padat z nebe další sovy, Jime?		
2	?	D	HP24	By the end of the lesson, only Hermione Granger had made **any** difference to her match; Professor McGonagall showed the class how it had gone all silver and pointy and gave Hermione a rare smile.		
				Na konci hodiny jediná Hermiona Grangerová dokázala svou zápalku aspoň **trochu** změnit; profersorka McGonagallová třídě ukázala, jak je teď stříbrná a špičatá, a obdařila Hermionu jedním ze svých vzácných úsměvů.		
3	?	P	HP16	C'mon, follow me -- **any** more firs' years?		
				No tak, všechny za mnou - eště je tu **nějakej** prvák?		
4	?	P	HT13	Does **any** other know that you have been meeting with Tutilo?		
				Ví ještě **někdo,** že se s Tutilem scházíte?		
5	?	P	HT17	**Any** of you here?		
				Byl to **někdo** z vás?		
6	?	P	HP22	Harry was going to ask Ron if he'd had **any** of the treacle tart, but he fell asleep almost at once.		
				Harry se ještě chtěl Rona zeptat, jestli měl také sirupový košíček, ale téměř ihned usnul.		
7	?	P	HT5	'I am sent to ask help from this house and from any among the laity who may be moved to do a deed of grace, in alms, in skills, if there are **any** in Shrewsbury experienced in building and willing to work for some weeks far from home, in materials, in whatever aids may avail for our restoration and the benefit of the souls of the generous.		
				Jsem vyslán, abych požádal o pomoc tento dům a všechny laiky, kteří by se dali pohnout ke skutku milosti v podobě příspěvků, dovedností, pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou **nějací** zkušení stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štědrých dárců.		
8	?	D	HP10	Any problems with the Dursleys, send me a letter with yer owl, she'll know where to find me…		
				A kdybys měl **nějaký** problémy s Dursleyovejma, pošli mně po sově dopis, vona už bude vědět, kde mě najít.		

9	?	D	HT15	If **any** kindly soul among the saints knew him through and through, it was Winifred, his young Welsh girl, who was not here at all, but safe and content away in her own Welsh earth at Gwytherin.
				Pokud ho **nějaká** laskavá duše mezi svatými znala skrz naskrz, tedy Winifred, jeho mladičká velšská dívka, která tu vůbec nebyla, ale bezpečně a spokojeně odpočívala ve vlastné velšské půdě v Gwytherinu.
10	N	D	HP1	He was a big, beefy man with hardly **any** neck, although he did have a very large mustache.
				Byl to vysoký, tělnatý chlapík, který neměl málem **žádný** krk, zato měl velice dlouhý knír.
11	N	D	HP4	I have never seen **any** reason to be frightened of saying Voldemort's name.
				Nikdy jsem neviděl **nejmenší** důvod, proč by někdo musel mít strach vyslovit Voldemortovo jméno.
12	N	D	HP8	I haven't got **any** money -- and you heard Uncle Vernon last night … he won't pay for me to go and learn magic.
				Když já nemám **žádné** peníze - a slyšel jsi včera večer strýce Vernona - abych se někam šel učit kouzla, to on mi platit nebude.
13	N	D	HP12	After all, he'd never had **any** money in his life until a month ago, and he told Ron so, all about having to wear Dudley's old clothes and never getting proper birthday presents.
				Koneckonců, on sám měl poprvé v životě peníze teprve před měsícem a také to Ronovi řekl, a vypravoval mu, jak musel nosit obnošené šatstvo po Dudleym a nikdy nedostal opravdový dárek k narozeninám.
14	N	D	HP13	Harry, who hadn't had **any** breakfast, leapt to his feet, but Ron's ears went pink again and he muttered that he'd brought sandwiches.
				Harry, který neměl **nic** k snídani, okamžitě vyskočil, Ronovi však znovu zrůžověly uši a zamumlal, že s sebou má obložené chleby.
15	N	D	HP14	He had never had **any** money for candy with the Dursleys, and now that he had pockets rattling with gold and silver he was ready to buy as many Mars Bars as he could carry -- but the woman didn't have Mars Bars.
				U Dursleyových nikdy neměl peníze na mlsky a teď, když mu v kapsách chřestilo zlato a stříbro, by si nejraději koupil tolik tyčinek Mars, kolik by unesl - jenže prodavačka tyčinky Mars neměla.
16	N	D	HP18	But he didn't know **any** magic yet -- what on earth would he have to do?
				Ale on ještě **žádná** kouzla neuměl - co si pro všechno na světě počne?
17	N	D	HP25	Lots of people had come from Muggle families and, like him, hadn't had **any** idea that they were witches and wizards.
				Celá řada žáků pocházela z mudlovských rodin a stejně jako on donedávna neměla tušení, že jsou kouzelníci nebo čarodějky;

18	N	D	HT6	There had been ample snows in the winter, without **any** great gales or frosts.
				V zimě bylo hodně sněhu, ale bez velkých vichřic a mrazů.
19	N	D	HT7	Nor did he need **any** friendly witness to support his side of the case, and why should Herluin's side of it be weighted even by a devout and silent young acolyte, imposing on an ex-brother by his very presence a duty he no longer owed, and had undertaken mistakenly and for the wrong reasons in the first place?
				Nepotřeboval také **žádného** sobě nakloněného svědka na podporu svého stanoviska;proč by měl tedy při Herluinovi stát třeba jen mlčící mladý oddaný akolyta a samotnou svou přítomností vnucovat bývalému bratru povinnost, kterou již nedluží a kterou na sebe především vzal omylem a z nesprávných důvodů?
20	N	D	HT8	The spirit encased in this frail shell was still alert, indomitable, and sharply interested in the world about her, without **any** fear of leaving it, or any reluctance to depart.
				Duch oblečený touto vetchou schránou byl stále bdělý a nezdolný, a živě se zajímala o svět kolem sebe, aniž by se jej bála opustit nebo se zdráhala odejít.
21	N	D	HT9	The spirit encased in this frail shell was still alert, indomitable, and sharply interested in the world about her, without any fear of leaving it, or **any** reluctance to depart.
				Duch oblečený touto vetchou schránou byl stále bdělý a nezdolný, a živě se zajímala o svět kolem sebe, aniž by se jej bála opustit nebo se zdráhala odejít.
22	N	D	HT12	You need not fear **any** harm.
				Nemusíte se bát **ničeho** špatného.
23	N	D	HT20	Surely you don't suppose they'd have **any** use for her, even if they did have a cart on the Horse Fair!
				Přece si nemyslíte, že by jim k **něčemu** byla, i když na Koňském trhu s vozem byli!
24	N	D	HT21	Yet there was mischief abroad, for Saint Winifred was gone, or the token she had left with him and blessed for him was gone, and there was no longer **any** equilibrium in his world.
				Přesto se tu dělo něco zlého, protože svatá Winifred byla pryč, nebo spíš náznak přítomnosti, který mu ponechala a požehnala, byl pryč, a v jeho světě už nebyla **žádná** rovnováha.
25	N	D	HT22	And we had five good lads aboard, we never thought to run into **any** trouble we couldn't handle.
				A měli jsme na voze pět statných mládenců, tak nás ani nenapadlo, že bychom mohli narazit na **něco,** co bychom nezvládli.

26	N	P	HP7	He stole downstairs without turning on **any** of the lights.
				Hlavně nesměl vzbudit Dursleyovy; kradl se po schodech dolů a cestou si nerozsvítil **jediné** světlo.
27	N	P	HP9	An' anyway, yeh couldn' work **any** of them curses yet, yeh'll need a lot more study before yeh get ter that level.
				A ostatně, zatím bys ani nevěděl, co si s nima počít; musíš se eště hodně učit, než na to budeš mít.
28	N	P	HP15	Er -- I don't know **any**, Harry confessed.
				"Ehm - já totiž **žádné** neznám," přiznal Harry.
29	N	P	HP21	The hat seemed to be asking rather a lot, Harry didn't feel brave or quick-witted or **any** of it at the moment.
				Zdálo se, že klobouk požaduje opravdu hodně; Harry si v tu chvíli nepřipadal chrabrý ani důvtipný, ani **nic** takového.
30	N	P	HT14	The stable-yard lying at a low point of the court, they moved the horses out to the abbey barn and loft by the Horse Fair ground, where there was fodder enough in store without having to cart **any** from the lofts within the enclave, where stocks were safe enough.
				Stáje ležely na nejnižším místě nádvoří, proto odstěhovali koně do opatské stodoly se seníkem u Koňského trhu.Byla tam dostatečná zásoba píce a **nic** se nemuselo dopravovat ze seníků v nitru kláštera, kde byly zásoby celkem v bezpečí.
31	N	P	HT18	Rhun went whole, beautiful and lissome by Saint Winifred's gift, he would have no rest nor allow **any** to his superiors, while she was lost to him.
				Rhun byl uzdraven a chodil krásně a pružně díky svaté Winifred, a nedá pokoj sobě ani svým nadřízeným, dokud bude ztracená.

ANYTHING				
1	?	P	HP28	Could all this have **anything** to do with the Potters?
				Nebo to všecko mohlo **nějak** souviset s Potterovými?
2	?	P	HT27	If there is **anything** more we can do to be of service, you need but state it.
				Můžeme-li vám ještě **nějak** posloužit, stačí říci.
3	?	P	HT29	If **anything** was known of her there, they would have told us.
				Kdyby tu o ní **něco** věděli, řekli by nám to.
4	?	P	HT31	'You did not,' asked Cadfael delicately, 'see whether between them they brought out **anything** to load into the wagon?'
				"Neviděli jste, zeptal se opatrně, "jestli spolu **něco** nepřinesli a nenaložili na vůz?"
5	?	P	HT33	If **anything** can be done to trace our cart and the hired horses, well!
				Pokud se podaří vystopovat náš vůz a najaté koně, bude dobře.

6	?	P	HT38	Whatever club or staff was used on him is surely gone with the man who used it, but if the poor wretch's corpse can tell us **anything,** let us discover it before we move him.
				Klacek nebo hůl, které vrah použil, určitě odnesl s sebou, ale jestli nám mrtvola toho chudáka může **něco** povědět, radši to zjistěme dřív, než s ním hneme.
7	?	P	HT39	If there is **anything** you can tell us that may shed light on his death, speak now.
				Můžeš-li nám povědět **něco,** co by mohlo osvětlit jeho smrt, mluv.
8	?	P	HT40	Even if none of it is proof of **anything,** yet you may see something there that I have not seen.
				I když to **nic** nedokazuje, třeba v tom objevíte něco, co já nepostřehla.
9	N	P	HP27	He was still determined not to mention **anything** to his wife.
				Zatímco se nutil ke klidu, otevřel si domovní dveře; ještě pořád nehodlal manželce **nic** říkat.
10	N	P	HP30	If anyone looked out of their window now, even beady-eyed Mrs. Dursley, they wouldn't be able to see **anything** that was happening down on the pavement.
				Kdyby teď kdokoliv vyhlédl z okna - dokonce i paní Dursleyová, která měla oči jako trnky -, nedokázal by zjistit, co se to dole na chodníku děje.
11	N	P	HP32	His aunt and uncle hadn't been able to think of **anything** else to do with him, but before they'd left, Uncle Vernon had taken Harry aside
				Jeho teta a strýc nedokázali vymyslet **nic** jiného, co s ním udělat, ale ještě než vyjeli, vzal si strýc Vernon Harryho stranou.
12	N	P	HP34	"I'm not going to do **anything**," said Harry, "honestly..
				"Já **nic** nevyvedu," ujišťoval Harry, "namouduši…"
13	N	P	HP35	But he wished he hadn't said **anything.**
				Býval by však raději, kdyby vůbec **nic** neřekl.
14	N	P	HP37	As far as Harry had seen, the snake hadn't done **anything** except snap playfully at their heels as it passed, but by the time they were all back in Uncle Vernon's car, Dudley was telling them how it had nearly bitten off his leg, while Piers was swearing it had tried to squeeze him to death.
				Pokud Harry viděl, had jim jen škádlivě chňapl po patách, když je míjel, ale když potom seděli v autě strýce Vernona, Dudley líčil, jak mu ten had málem ukousl nohu, a Piers se dušoval, že se ho pokusil rozmačkat.
15	N	P	HP38	After asking Harry furiously if he knew the man, Aunt Petunia had rushed them out of the shop without buying **anything.**
				Teta Petunie se napřed Harryho rozzlobeně zeptala, jestli toho člověka zná, a pak ho i s Dudleym spěšně odtáhla z krámu, aniž **něco** koupila.

16	N	P	HP39	The poor toilet's never had **anything** as horrible as your head down it -- it might be sick.
				V tom ubohém záchodě ještě nikdy nebylo **něco** tak hnusného jako tvoje hlava - mohlo by se mu z toho udělat zle.
17	N	P	HT26	For more than a year, from his elusive bases in the Fens, Geoffrey had so devastated the countryside as to ensure that not a field should be safely planted or reaped, not a manor properly tended, not a man with **anything** of value to lose should be left in possession of it, and not one who refused to surrender it should be left with even a life to lose.
				Geoffrey už déle než rok ze svých nevypátratelných základen v Bažinách tak pustošil venkov, že ani jediné pole nebylo bezpečně oseto a sklizeno, ani jediné panské sídlo nebylo náležitě spravováno, ani jediný muž, kterému se dalo vzít **něco** cenného, si to nezachoval, a ani jediný, kdo se toho odmítl vzdát, si nezachoval ani holý život.
18	N	P	HT32	No, they never brought out **anything** that I saw.
				Ne, neviděl jsem, že by **něco** přinesli.
19	N	P	HT34	'Father Abbot, I'm back from Longner without much gained, for neither of the young men who brought down the timber has **anything** of note to tell.
				Otče opate, vrátil jsem se z Longneru a mnoho jsem se nedověděl, protože ani jeden z mužů, kteří přivezli dříví, nemůže sdělit **nic** významného.
20	N	P	HT35	They did not see **anything** being stowed on the wagon for Ramsey.
				Neviděli, že by se na vůz do Ramsey **něco** nakládalo, ale byli zaměstnaní a nevěnovali pozornost ničemu jinému než vlastní práci.

ANYONE				
1	?	P	HP49	Anyone sitting there? he asked, pointing at the seat opposite Harry.
				"Sedí tu **někdo**?" zeptal se a ukázal na místo proti Harrymu.
2	?	P	HP51	Has **anyone** seen a toad?
				Neviděli jste tu nějakou žábu?
3	?	P	HT51	What other reason could **anyone** have had to kill a harmless young man, a shepherd from a manor some miles away?
				Jaký jiný důvod mohl **někdo** mít k zabití neškodného mládence, pastýře ze statku vzdáleného několik mil?
4	?	P	HT53	Cadfael, with long experience of such departures, was aware that it would go on for as much as a quarter of an hour before **anyone** actually set foot in the stirrup and made to mount.
				Cadfael při svých zkušenostech s podobnými odjezdy věděl, že to potrvá ještě nejmíň čtvrt hodiny, než **někdo** skutečně vloží nohu do třmenu a přichystá se nasednout.

5	?	P	HT54	He was up and away before **anyone** else could mount, turning his back upon the tangle of stamping horses and shouting men.
				Bénezet vyjel dřív, než stačil nasednout **někdo** jiný. Otočil se zády k změti dupajících koní a křičících mužů, rozjel se, ne přímo k bráně, ale obloukem tam, kde Daalny uskočila z jednoho nebezpečí, aby se dostala do cesty jinému.
6	?	P	HP41	They didn't think they could bear it if **anyone** found out about the Potters.
				Měli strach, že by to snad vůbec nepřežili, kdyby se **někdo** dozvěděl o Potterových.
7	?	P	HP42	If **anyone** looked out of their window now, even beady-eyed Mrs. Dursley, they wouldn't be able to see anything that was happening down on the pavement.
				Kdyby teď **kdokoliv** vyhlédl z okna - dokonce i paní Dursleyová, která měla oči jako trnky -, nedokázal by zjistit, co se to dole na chodníku děje.
8	?	P	HP44	Then he looked quickly around to see if **anyone** was watching.
				Potom se spěšně rozhlédl, jestli ho **někdo** pozoruje, zjistil však, že ne.
9	?	P	HP46	Be grateful if yeh didn't mention that ter **anyone** at Hogwarts," he said.
				"Byl bych rád, kdybys vo tomdle v Bradavicích nemluvil, " řekl.
10	?	P	HP48	If **anyone** but a Gringotts goblin tried that, they'd be sucked through the door and trapped in there," said Griphook.
				"Kdyby se o to pokusil **kdokoliv** jiný než skřet od Gringottových, vsála by ho dvířka dovnitř a uvěznila ho tam," řekl Griphook.
11	?	P	HT43	He left by the gatehouse, openly, and took the road along the Foregate, in case **anyone** happened to notice and check that he set off in the appropriate direction.
				Neskrývaně se odebral branou ven a vydal se po Předkláštěří, pro případ, že by si ho **někdo** všiml a ověřoval si, zda jde správným směrem.
12	?	P	HT46	Had this been **anyone** but Radulfus testing the waters, Radulfus in his inflexible uprightness, a man might almost have suspected …
				Být tam **někdo jiný** než Radulfus se svou neoblomnou přímostí, člověk by měl málem podezření…
13	?	P	HT48	I lay up in the loft above the Horse Fair stable until I heard the bell for Compline, and then went up almost to the ferry, to be seen to come back by the Longner path if **anyone** noticed me.
				Ležel jsem na seníku ve stáji na Koňském trhu, dokud jsem neslyšel zvonit na večerní, a pak jsem šel skoro až k přívozu, aby bylo vidět, že přicházím směrem od Longneru, kdyby si mě **někdo** všiml.

14	?	P	HT52	Hugh, I swear to you I know nothing fit to offer you, and if **anyone** is to venture a mistaken move and make a great fool of himself, let it be me.
				Hughu, přísahám vám, že nevím nic, co by se vám hodilo nabídnout, a jestli má **někdo** podniknout chybný krok a udělat ze sebe hrozného hlupáka, ať jsem to já.
15	N	P	HP50	Go on, have a pasty, said Harry, who had never had anything to share before or, indeed, **anyone** to share it with.
				"Nevykládej a vezmi si," řekl Harry, který ještě nikdy neměl nic, oč by se s někým rozdělil, a vlastně ani **nikoho,** s kým by se dělil.
16	N	P	HP56	Only don't tell **anyone,** Wood wants to keep it a secret.
				Ale **nikomu** ani slovo! Wood chce, aby to zůstalo v tajnosti.
17	N	P	HT42	In these few days of flood scarcely **anyone** has gone in and out of our enclave, certainly no one can have taken out so noticeable a burden.
				Během těch několika dnů povodně z enklávy téměř **nikdo** neodešel a nikdo nepřišel, určitě nikdo s tak nápadným břemenem.
18	N	P	HT44	There shall not need **anyone** but myself to point the finger at me.
				Nemusí na mne ukazovat **nikdo jiný**, obstarám to sám.
19	N	P	HT45	Cadfael knew of none besides Tutilo who had been out of the enclave that night, but a man intending such a deed would hardly publish his intent or let **anyone** know of his absence.
				Cadfael nevěděl o nikom jiném kromě Tutila, kdo by toho večera opustil prostory kláštera, ale muž, který má v úmyslu vykonat takový čin, by se s tím sotva svěřoval a sotva by **někomu** sdělil, že jde pryč.
20	N	P	HT49	The singing was very soft, not meant to reach **anyone** outside, but the tone was so piercingly true, in the centre of the note like an arrow in the gold of a target, that it carried on the twilit stillness to the most remote corners of the court, and caused Cadfael to freeze in midstride, stricken to the heart with its beauty.
				Zpíval velmi tiše, myslel, že ho venku **nikdo** neslyší, ale tóny byly tak pronikavě přesné, zasahující notu jako šíp zlatý střed terče, že se v sešeřelém tichu nesly do nejvzdálenějších koutů nádvoří a donutily Cadfaela strnout v půli kroku, jak ho jejich krása bodla do srdce.
21	N	P	HT47	Clearly this blessed lady has brought herself home again without aid from me or **anyone.**
				Je zjevné, že se tato blahoslavená dáma sama dopravila zpátky domů bez pomoci ode mne a od **kohokoli jiného**.

				ANYBODY
1	?	P	CH10	Will **anybody** mess with my junk if I just leave it here?
				Poleze mi do těch hadrů **někdo,** když je tu prostě nechám ležet?
2	?	P	CH6	What's most important is unless you want a nasty trache scar, you'd better be breathing before **anybody** gets near you with a steak knife, a pocketknife, a box cutter.
				Nejdůležitější ale je, že leda byste toužili po ohavné jizvě po tracheotomii, musíte pro jistotu začít dýchat dřív, než si to k vám **někdo** dohasí s nožem na maso, kapesním nožem nebo kráječem na karton.
3	?	P	CH7	And just in case the police or **anybody** asks you later on, I'm going to tell you all the dirty, filthy things this so-called foster mother did to you every time she could get you alone.
				A čistě pro případ, že by tě potom někdy vyslýchali od policie nebo **někdo** jiný, povím ti, jaké všechny sprosté, nechutné věci ti ta takzvaná pěstounka dělala pokaždé, když tě zastihla o samotě.
4	?	P	CH8	If I want to trick **anybody** into loving me.
				Když chci **někoho** oblafnout, aby mě měl rád.
5	N	P	WO4	And he'd never refused to introduce **anybody** Melissa added.
				A nikdy **nikoho** uvést neodmítl, doplnila Melissa.
6	N	P	WO5	She hadn't been with **anybody** for four, almost five months; she didn't feel like waiting.
				Nebyla s **nikým** čtyři, skoro pět měsíců a neměla chuť čekat.
7	N	P	WO6	But Sergeant Hoekstra hadn't killed **anybody,** and he hadn't had sex with a prostitute.
				Ale seržant Hoekstra nikdy **nikoho** nezabil a s prostitutkou se také nikdy nevyspal.
8	N	P	LB1	We don't stop for **anybody.**
				Před **nikým** se nezastavíme.
9	N	P	LB2	That was the game: you couldn't stop for **anybody.**
				To byla celá hra: člověk nesměl před **nikým** zastavit.
10	N	P	CH3	He isn't **anybody** you're going to fall in love with.
				Do hrdiny se rozhodně nezamilujete.
11	N	P	CH12	And no, I don't want **anybody** to die, but I don't want my mom back the way she's always been.
				A rozhodně nechci, aby **někdo** umřel, ale nechci taky mít mámu zase takovou, jako vždycky bývala.

8.2.   Assertive

			ANY
1	D	HP2	There was no point in worrying Mrs. Dursley; she always got so upset at **any** mention of her sister.
			Neměl žádný důvod přidělávat starosti paní Dursleyové, která se při **každé** zmínce o své sestře vždycky tak rozčílila.
2	D	HP5	It would be enough to turn **any** boy's head.
			To by **každému** chlapci stačilo poplést hlavu.
3	D	HP6	I'm warning you now, boy -- **any** funny business, anything at all -- and you'll be in that cupboard from now until Christmas.
			"Varuju tě," prohlásil, tučnou brunátnou tvář až těsně u Harryho obličeje, "varuju tě předem, kluku opovaž se **něco** vyvést, rozumíš, cokoliv - a necháme tě v tom přístěnku až do Vánoc!"
4	D	HP11	Half terrified, half furious, they acted as though **any** chair with Harry in it were empty.
			Napůl zděšení a napůl rozzuření se k němu chovali tak, jako by židle, na níž zrovna seděl, byla prázdná.
5	D	HP17	While you are at Hogwarts, your triumphs will earn your house points, while **any** rulebreaking will lose house points.
			Dokud budete v Bradavicích, získáte každým svým úspěchem pro svoji kolej body, ale když porušíte školní řád, vaše kolej o body přijde.
6	D	HP19	**Any** second now, Professor McGonagall would come back and lead him to his doom.
			Teď už se profesorka McGonagallová musela **každou** vteřinou vrátit a vést ho vstříc strašlivému osudu.
7	D	HP20	Those cunning folk use **any** means to achieve their ends.
			Nebude to Zmijozel, kde nastane tvá chvíle, ti **ničeho** se neštítí, by svého došli cíle.
8	D	HT3	It would take more than a year for life to get back into **any** kind of normality, but at least now it could take the first wary steps.
			Bude to trvat víc než rok, než se život vrátí k **jakés takés** normálnosti, ale nyní aspoň mohl dělat první opatrné krůčky.
9	D	HT10	Stones from Calvary and the Mount of Olives - well, stones are stones, every hill has a scattering of them, there is only the word of the purveyor as to the origin of **any** particular specimen.
			Kameny z Kalvárie a Olivové hory -- nu, kámen jako kámen, na každém kopci je jich spousta a o původu jednotlivého exempláře máme jen slovo toho, kdo jej nabízí.
10	D	HT11	You would turn **any** convent indoors-outdoors within a month.
			Vy byste **každý** klášter do měsíce obrátila vzhůru nohama.

11	D	HT16	The little outer door there at the corner of the porch, and the spiral staircase within, very difficult for the transport of even a small coffin, had remained accessible until the highest point of the flood, and she had been well padded against **any** damage in transit.
			Vnější dvířka v rohu portálu a spirálové schodiště uvnitř zůstaly přístupné i při nejvyšším stavu vody a relikviář byl dobře obalený, aby se při stěhování nepoškodil.
12	D	HT24	'You did all that could be expected of **any** man,' said the abbot firmly.
			Udělali jste všechno, co lze od **jakéhokoli** muže očekávat, pevně prohlásil opat.
13	D	HT25	'Nicol!' pronounced Herluin, suppressing his first exasperation, at this or **any** disruption of his plans.
			Nicole! pronesl Herluin se snahou potlačit podráždění nad tímto -- či **jakýmkoli jiným** -- narušením svých plánů.
14	D	HT2	The only remaining mercy was shown to him by certain Knights Templar who were in Mildenhall at the time, and took his coffined body back with them to London, where for want of **any** Christian relenting they were forced to let him lie in a pit outside the churchyard of the Temple, in unhallowed ground, and even so a step beyond what was permitted by canon law, for by the strict letter he should not have been laid in the earth at all.
			Jediné milosrdenství mu prokázali jistí templářští rytíři, kteří byli tou dobou v Mildenhalu a odvezli jeho tělo v rakvi s sebou do Londýna, kde, protože se církev neobměkčila, ho byli nuceni nechat ležet v jámě vedle templářského hřbitova, v neposvěcené půdě, i to však bylo překročením kanonického zákona, protože podle přesné litery vůbec neměl ležet v zemi.
15	D	HT1	He was an unabsolved excommunicate; not even a priest could help him, for in the mid-Lent council called the previous year by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother and at that time papal legate, it had been decreed that no man who did violence to a cleric could be absolved by anyone but the Pope himself, and that not by **any** distant decree, but in the Pope's veritable presence.
			Byl exkomunikovaný bez nároku na rozhřešení;nemohl mu pomoci ani kněz, protože koncil, svolaný o postu předešlého roku Jindřichem z Blois, biskupem z Winchesteru, králových bratrem a toho času papežským legátem, rozhodl, že nikdo, kdo se dopustí násilí na duchovní osobě, nemůže být rozhřešen nikým kromě samotného papeže, a k tomu ne **nějakým** výnosem na dálku, ale jedině v papežově osobní přítomnosti.
16	P	HP23	Filch knew the secret passageways of the school better than anyone (except perhaps the Weasley twins) and could pop up as suddenly as **any** of the ghosts.
			Ten znal tajné chodby po celé škole líp než kdo jiný (snad s výjimkou dvojčat Weasleyových) a dokázal se objevit stejně nenadále jako duchové.

17	P	HT4	I am sent to ask help from this house and from **any** among the laity who may be moved to do a deed of grace, in alms, in skills, if there are any in Shrewsbury experienced in building and willing to work for some weeks far from home, in materials, in whatever aids may avail for our restoration and the benefit of the souls of the generous.
			Jsem vyslán, abych požádal o pomoc tento dům a **všechny** laiky, kteří by se dali pohnout ke skutku milosti v podobě příspěvků, dovedností, pokud se v Shrewsbury najdou nějací zkušení stavitelé, ochotní pracovat několik týdnů daleko od domova, materiálu a čehokoli, co nám pomůže při obnově a prospěje duším štědrých dárců.
18	P	HT19	You know the people there better than **any** of us, they will speak freely to you.
			Znáš tamní lidi líp než **kdokoli** z nás, budou s tebou mluvit otevřeně.
19	P	HT23	Nicol gave as good an account of himself as **any** of us, elder though he may be, and kept the key of the coffer safe, but they threw him off the cart, and coffer and all are gone, for it was there among the coppice wood.
			Nicol bojoval stejně dobře jako my ostatní, přestože je starší, a uchránil klíč od truhlice, ale oni ho shodili z vozu a truhlice a všechno je pryč, protože to bylo schované mezi chrastím.

			ANYTHING
1	P	HP26	They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in **anything** strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.
			Byli opravdu poslední, od koho byste čekali, že se zaplete do **něčeho** podivného nebo záhadného, poněvadž takové nesmysly zkrátka a dobře neuznávali.
2	P	HP29	He couldn't see how he and Petunia could get mixed up in **anything** that might be going on -- he yawned and turned over -- it couldn't affect them….
			Nedokázal si představit, jak by se on a Petunie mohli zaplést do **čehokoliv,** co se snad dělo - zívl a otočil se na druhý bok - jich se to dotknout nemohlo…
3	P	HP31	In fact, he wasn't really crying – it had been years since he'd really cried -- but he knew that if he screwed up his face and wailed, his mother would give him **anything** he wanted.
			Vlastně neplakal doopravdy a bylo to už kolik let, co doopravdy plakal, věděl však, že když zkřiví tvář a začne fňukat, matka pro něho udělá **všecko,** co mu na očích uvidí.
4	P	HP33	"I'm warning you," he had said, putting his large purple face right up close to Harry's, "I'm warning you now, boy -- any funny business, **anything** at all -- and you'll be in that cupboard from now until Christmas."
			"Varuju tě," prohlásil, tučnou brunátnou tvář až těsně u Harryho obličeje, "varuju tě předem, kluku opovaž se něco vyvést, rozumíš, **cokoliv** - a necháme tě v tom přístěnku až do Vánoc!"

5	P	HP36	If there was one thing the Dursleys hated even more than his asking questions, it was his talking about **anything** acting in a way it shouldn't, no matter if it was in a dream or even a cartoon -- they seemed to think he might get dangerous ideas.
			Pokud Dursleyovi něco nesnášeli ještě víc než jeho zvědavé otázky, pak to byly jeho řeči o tom, že si **něco** počíná jinak, než by mělo, a nesešlo na tom, jestli to bylo ve snu nebo třeba v kresleném seriálu - nejspíš si mysleli, že by ho to mohlo přivést na nebezpečné nápady.
6	P	HP40	Yesterday he'd have given **anything** to be up here.
			Ještě včera by dal **všechno** na světě za to, aby mohl být tady nahoře.
7	P	HT28	**Anything** that touches his voice sends him into a sweat.
			Cokoli, co se dotkne jeho hlasu, ho úplně vyděsí.
8	P	HT30	We should speak to every one who may have seen **anything** to the purpose, before we cry theft.
			Měli bychom promluvit s každým, kdo mohl **něco** zahlédnout, než ohlásíme krádež,
9	P	HT36	It was impressive, too, that he instantly stated his intention of returning at once to Shrewsbury, to help to clarify the confusion, though he seemed to be relying on his natural authority and leadership to produce order out of chaos, rather than having **anything** practical in mind.
			Dojem udělalo i to, že okamžitě prohlásil, že se hodlá vrátit do Shrewsbury a pomoci při vyjasòování zmatku, přestože zřejmě spoléhal spíš na svou přirozenou autoritu a vůdcovský dar nastolit v chaosu pořádek, než že by měl na mysli **něco** konkrétního.
10	P	HT37	Bénezet, naturally curious about **anything** that might serve his turn or redound to his profit, was not averse to picking up a few crumbs of useful information by the way.
			Bénezet, přirozeně zvědavý na **všechno,** co by mu mohlo posloužit nebo přinést prospěch, neměl nic proti náhodně získaným drobtům užitečných informací.

ANYONE			
1	P	HP43	Dudley's gang had been chasing him as usual when, as much to Harry's surprise as **anyone** else's, there he was sitting on the chimney.
			Dudleyho banda ho honila jako obvykle, když Harry ke svému vlastnímu překvapení - stejně jako k překvapení **všech** ostatních - zčistajasna seděl na komíně.
2	P	HP45	All **anyone** knows is, he turned up in the village where you was all living, on Halloween ten years ago.
			Všecko, co víme, je, že před deseti rokama se večer před Všema svatejma objevil ve vsi, kde jste tenkrát bydleli.
3	P	HP47	Not only was Hagrid twice as tall as **anyone** else, he kept pointing at perfectly ordinary things like parking meters and saying loudly, "See that, Harry? Things these Muggles dream up, eh?"
			Nejenže Hagrid byl dvakrát tak vysoký jako **kdokoliv** jiný; ještě k tomu ukazoval na úplně obyčejné věci, jako třeba parkovací hodiny, a hlasitě prohlašoval: "Vidíš todle, Harry? Co si ty mudlové všecko nevymyslej, viď?"

4	P	HP52	**Anyone** interested in playing for their house teams should contact Madam Hooch.
			Každý, kdo má zájem hrát za mužstvo své koleje, ať se přihlásí u madame Hoochové.
5	P	HP53	Filch knew the secret passageways of the school better than **anyone** (except perhaps the Weasley twins) and could pop up as suddenly as any of the ghosts.
			Ten znal tajné chodby po celé škole líp než **kdo jiný** (snad s výjimkou dvojčat Weasleyových) a dokázal se objevit stejně nenadále jako duchové.
6	P	HP54	**Anyone** messing around in my class will leave and not come back.
			Každý, kdo by si při mých hodinách chtěl nějak zahrávat, půjde a už se nevrátí.
7	P	HP55	Even Ron would tell **anyone** who'd listen about the time he'd almost hit a hang glider on Charlie's old broom
			Dokonce i Ron líčil **každému,** kdo ho byl ochoten poslouchat, jak se jednou na Charlieho starém koštěti málem srazil s větroněm.
8	P	HT50	The door had been left open, **anyone** could have come in, but he had heard no footsteps.
			Dveře zůstaly otevřené, vejít mohl **kdokoli,** on však žádné kroky neslyšel.
9	P	HT41	He was an unabsolved excommunicate; not even a priest could help him, for in the mid-Lent council called the previous year by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, the king's brother and at that time papal legate, it had been decreed that no man who did violence to a cleric could be absolved by **anyone** but the Pope himself, and that not by any distant decree, but in the Pope's veritable presence.
			Byl exkomunikovaný bez nároku na rozhřešení;nemohl mu pomoci ani kněz, protože koncil, svolaný o postu předešlého roku Jindřichem z Blois, biskupem z Winchesteru, královým bratrem a toho času papežským legátem, rozhodl, že nikdo, kdo se dopustí násilí na duchovní osobě, nemůže být rozhřešen **nikým** kromě samotného papeže, a k tomu ne nějakým výnosem na dálku, ale jedině v papežově osobní přítomnosti.

			ANYBODY
1	P	WO1	In short, she was not a woman who could be seduced by **anybody;** yet Ted Cole was not just anybody, and he couldn't suppress his unpredictable attraction to her.
			Zkrátka to nebyla žena, kterou mohl snadno **někdo** svést. Přesto Ted Cole nedokázal potlačit nečekanou přitažlivost, kterou k ní pocítil.
2	P	WO2	In short, she was not a woman who could be seduced by anybody; yet Ted Cole was not just **anybody,** and he couldn't suppress his unpredictable attraction to her.
			Zkrátka to nebyla žena, kterou mohl snadno někdo svést. Přesto Ted Cole nedokázal potlačit nečekanou přitažlivost, kterou k ní pocítil.

3	P	WO3	Whatever theory there was about Marion, the theory had a hole in it; there was a gap in what **anybody** knew or said about her.
			Ve všem**,** co o ní **kdo** věděl nebo říkal, byla mezera.
4	P	CH1	And the kid is stupid enough to think a picture or a sculpture or a story could somehow replace **anybody** you love.
			A kluk je dost pitomý, aby si myslel, že obraz nebo socha nebo vyprávění můžou tak či onak nahradit **někoho, kohokoli,** koho milujete.
5	P	CH2	Picture **anybody** growing up so stupid he didn't know that hope is just another phase you'll grow out of.
			Jen si představte **někoho,** kdo dospívá k takové hlouposti, aby ani netušil, že naděje není nic než jedna z mnoha fází, ze kterých vyrosteme.
6	P	CH4	Men or women, **anybody** bent over had no way of knowing who was doing the ram job, and this was the real reason you never wanted to end up here unless you had a family member or a friend who'd stand with you the whole time.
			Ať už byl muž nebo žena, neměl šanci zjistit, kdo vzadu přiráží, a to byl taky pravý důvod, proč tak nikdo nechtěl skončit, leda by měl příbuzného nebo přítele, který byl ochoten to tam celou dobu odstát
7	P	CH5	I say, it could be that Victor does more than **anybody** gives him credit for.
			Je docela možné, říkám, že Viktor toho dělá víc, než na kolik ho **všichni** ostatní odhadují.
8	P	CH9	Rich people eating French food want to be the hero as much as **anybody** else.
			Boháči, co jedí francouzskou kuchyni, by se rádi stali hrdiny stejně jako **každý** jiný.
9	P	CH11	At the time, I thought each of them was going to be somebody special, but without their clothes, they could've been **anybody.**
			Tou dobou jsem si myslel, že každá bude jiná a zvláštní, ale svlečené by klidně mohly být **kterákoli.**